

# THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

STACK



## standard contents

every issue does not necessarily contain all these contents, but they are the regular features which continually recur.

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## PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT

Architectural Appointments  
Wanted, and Vacant

No. 2713]

[Vol. 105

THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS

Editorial: Thirteen Queen Anne's Gate,

Westminster, S.W.1. Phone: Whitehall 0611

Subscriptions and Advertising: Forty-Five

The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey. Phone:

Vigilant 0087-9.

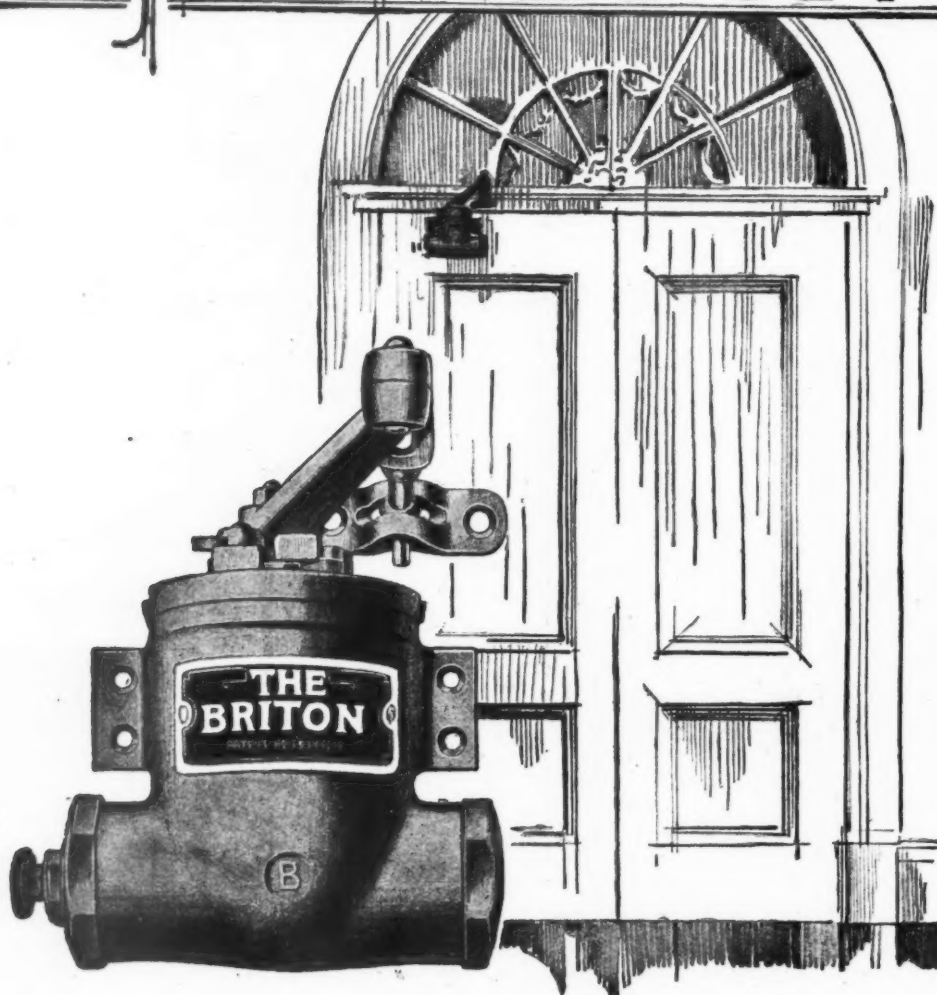
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★ A glossary of abbreviations of Government Departments and Societies and Committees of all kinds, together with their full address and telephone numbers. The glossary is published in two parts—A to H one week, I to Z the next. In all cases where the town is not mentioned the word LONDON is implicit in the address.

AA	Architectural Association, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 0974
AAI	Association of Art Institutions. Secy.: W. Marlborough Whitehead, Castle Hill Avenue, Berkhamstead, Herts.	"Dyneley,"
ABS	Architects' Benevolent Society. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
ABT	Association of Building Technicians. 5, Ashley Place, S.W.1.	Victoria 0447-8
ACGB	Arts Council of Great Britain. 9, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.	Sloane 0421
ADA	Aluminium Development Association. 67, Brook Street, W.1.	Mayfair 7501/8
APRR	Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction. 34, Gordon Square, W.C.1.	Euston 2158-9
ArchSA	Architectural Students' Association. 24-26, Abercromby Square, Liverpool, 7.	Royal 6301
ARCUK	Architects' Registration Council. 68, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 9738
ASB	Architectural Science Board of the Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
BAE	Board of Architectural Education. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
BATC	Building Apprenticeship and Training Council. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611, Ext. 1706
BC	Building Centre. 23, Maddox Street, W.1.	Mayfair 2128
BCC	British Colour Council. 28, Sackville Street, W.1.	Regent 3613
BCCF	British Cast Concrete Federation. 17, Amherst Road, Ealing, W.13.	Perivale 6869
BCIRA	British Cast Iron Research Association. Alvechurch, Birmingham.	Redditch 716
BDA	British Door Association. 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 5422-3
BEDA	British Electrical Development Association. 2, Savoy Hill, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 9434
BGC	British Gas Council. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 4554
BGF	British Gas Federation. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 8266
BIA	British Ironfounders' Association. 145, Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.	Glasgow Central 2891
BIAE	British Institute of Adult Education. 29, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.	Euston 5385
BID	Building Industries Distributors. 52, High Holborn, W.C.1.	Chancery 7772
BINC	Building Industries National Council. 11, Weymouth Street, W.1.	Langham 2785
BOT	Board of Trade. Millbank, S.W.1.	Whitehall 5140
BRS	Building Research Station. Bucknalls Lane, Watford.	Garston 2246
BSA	British Steelwork Association. Eggington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.	Victoria 7301-2-3
BSA	Building Societies Association. 14, Park Street, W.1.	Mayfair 0515
BSI	British Standards Institution. 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 3333
CAS	County Architects Society. C/o A. Guy Chant, F.R.I.B.A. Salop County Council, 5, Belmont, Shrewsbury.	Shrewsbury 3031
CCA	Cement and Concrete Association. 52, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.	Sloane 5255
CDA	Copper Development Association. Kendals Hall, Radlett, Herts.	Radlett 5616
CIAD	Central Institute of Arts and Design. C/o National Gallery, W.C.2.	Whitehall 2415
CIAM	Congres Internationaux d'Architectures Modernes. Dolderal, 7, Zurich, Switzerland.	
CID	Council of Industrial Design. Tilbury House, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6322
CPC	Codes of Practice Committee. MOW, 42, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.	Kensington 7070
CPRE	Council for the Preservation of Rural England. 4, Hobart Place, S.W.	Sloane 4280
CUJC	Coal Utilization Joint Council. 54, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Victoria 9851
DIA	Design and Industries Association. 9, Conduit Street, W.1.	Mayfair 5432
DOT	Department of Overseas Trade. 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1.	Victoria 9040
EC	Electricity Commission. Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 7565
EJMA	English Joinery Manufacturers Association (Incorporated). Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 4448
EPNS	English Place-Name Society. 7, Selwyn Gardens, Cambridge.	
FAS	Faculty of Architects and Surveyors. 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W.1.	Sloane 2837
FASSC	Federation of Association of Specialists and Sub Contractors. 21, Tothill Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 9606
FBI	Federation of British Industries. 21, Tothill Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6711
FC	Forestry Commission. 25, Savile Row, W.1.	
FCMI	Federation of Coated Macadam Industries. 37, Chester Square, S.W.1.	Sloane 1002
FDMA	Flush Door Manufacturers Association. Stapleford Road, Trowell, Nottingham.	Ilkeston 623/4/5
FLD	Friends of the Lake District. Pennington House, Nr. Ulverston, Lancs.	Ulverston 201
FMB	Federation of Master Builders. 23, Compton Terrace, Upper Street, N.1.	Canonbury 2041
FRHB	Federation of Registered House Builders. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.	Langham 4041
FS (Eng.)	Faculty of Surveyors of England. 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W.1.	Sloane 2837
GG	Georgian Group. 4, Hobart Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 2844
-HC	Housing Centre. 13, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881

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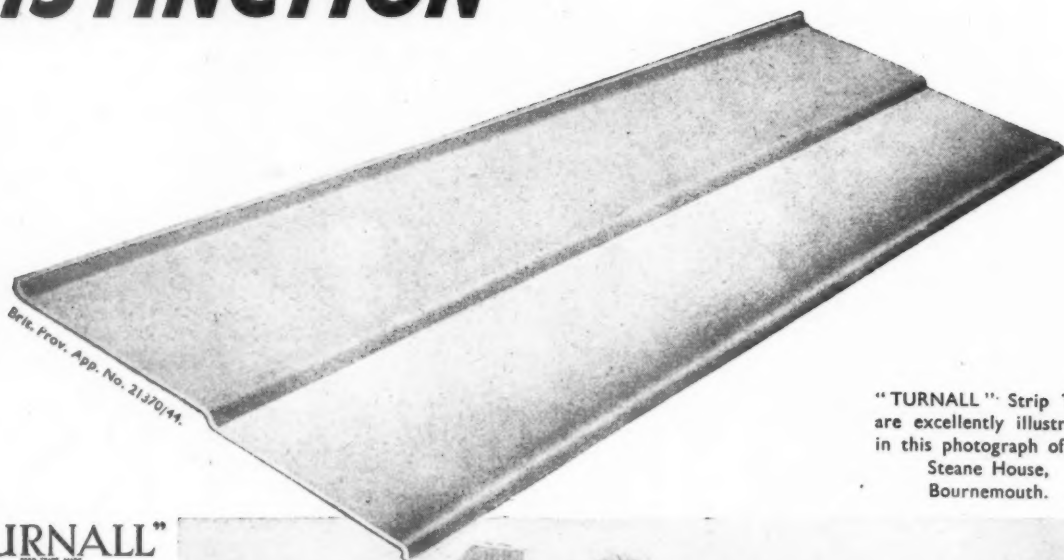
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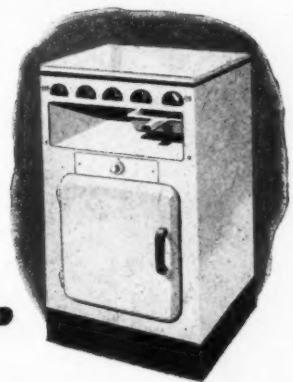
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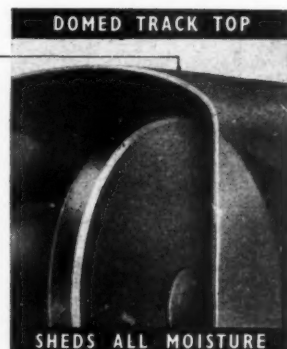
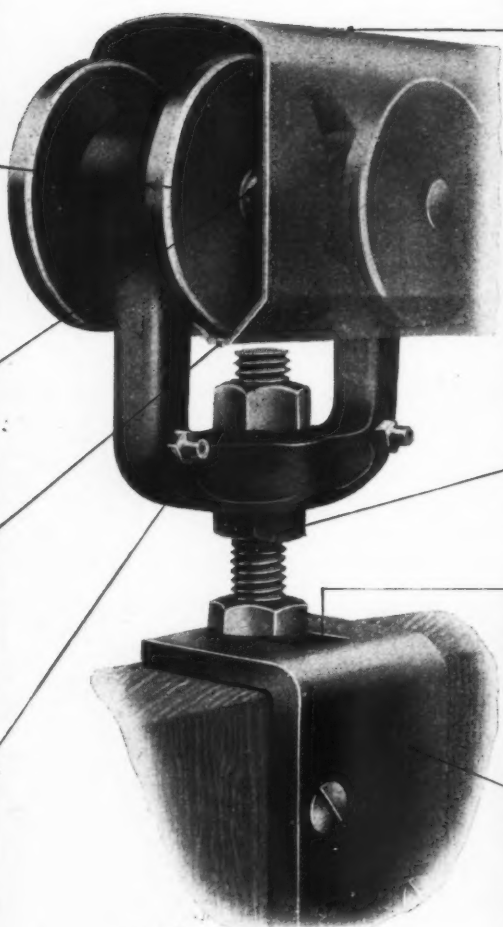
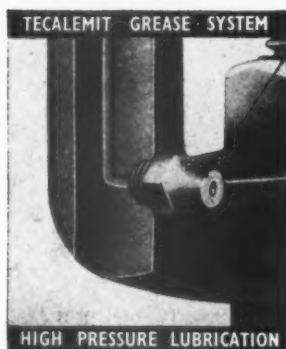
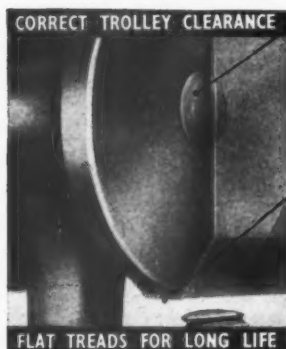


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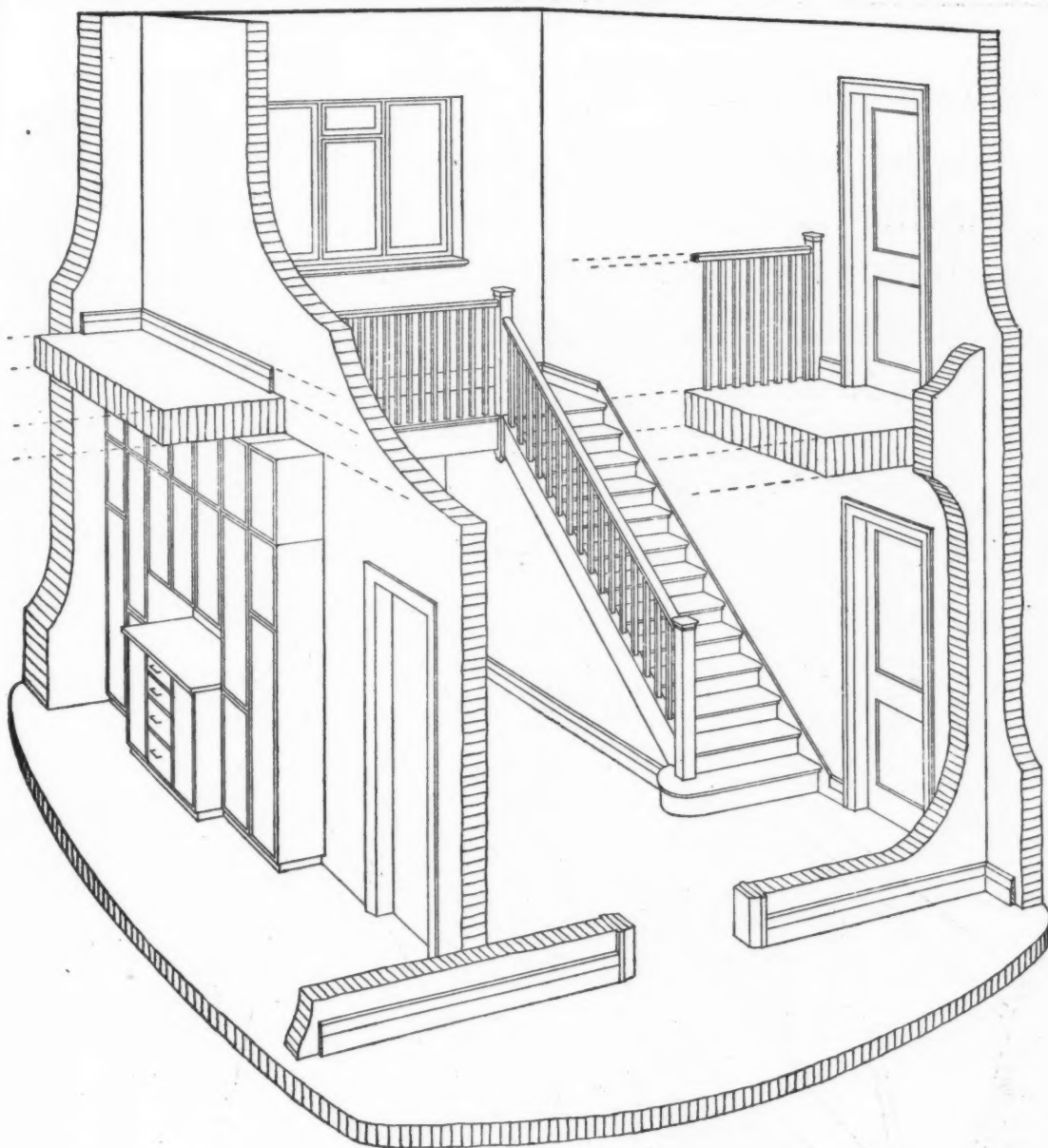
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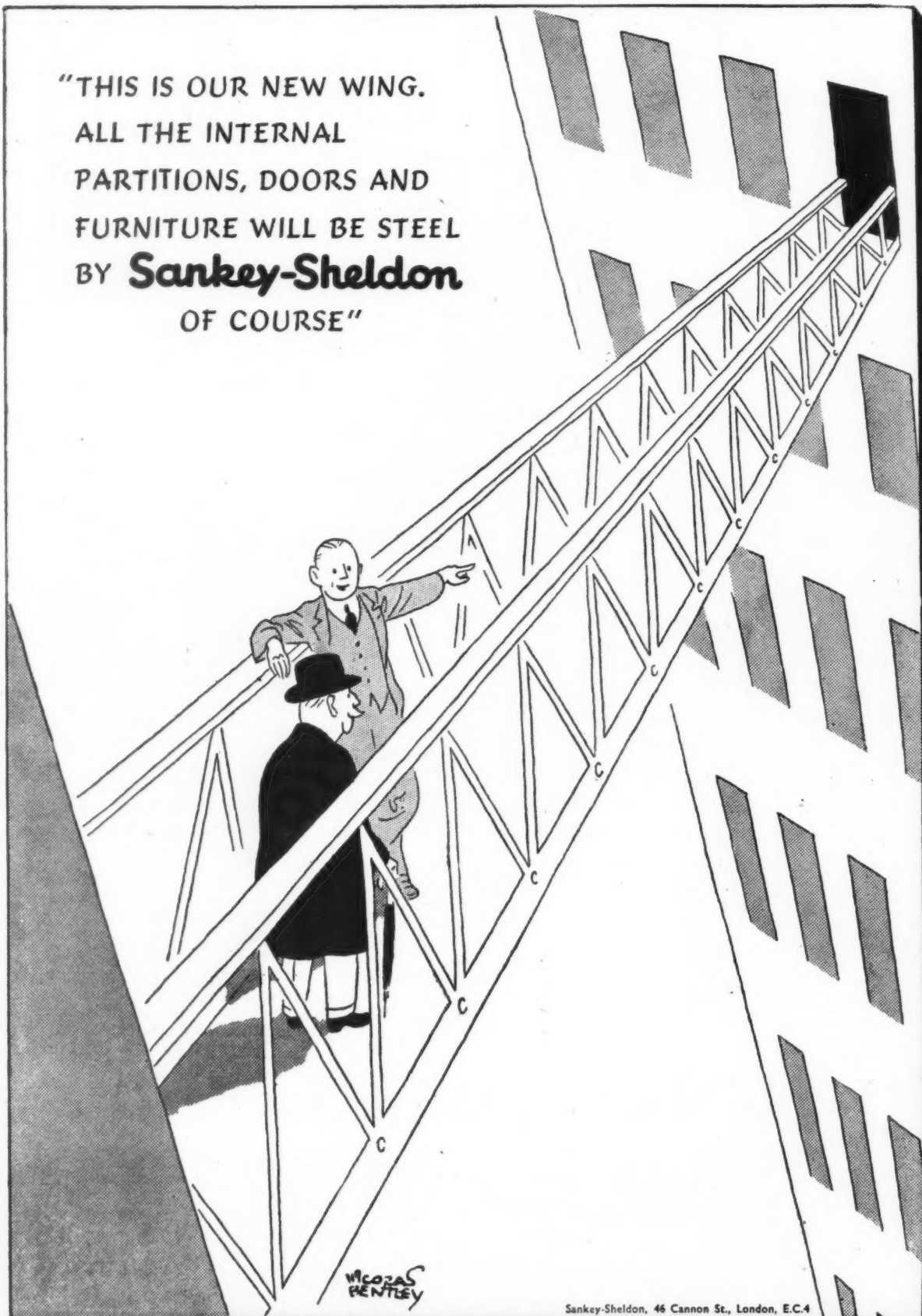
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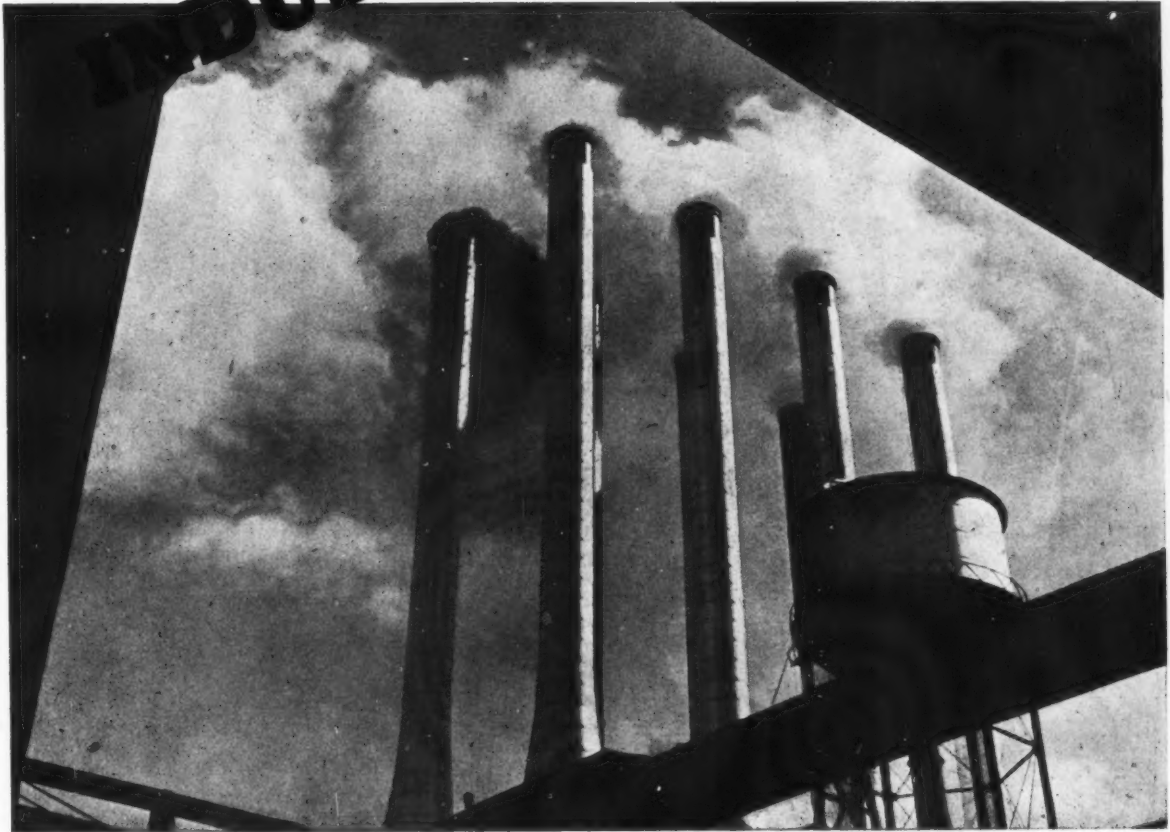
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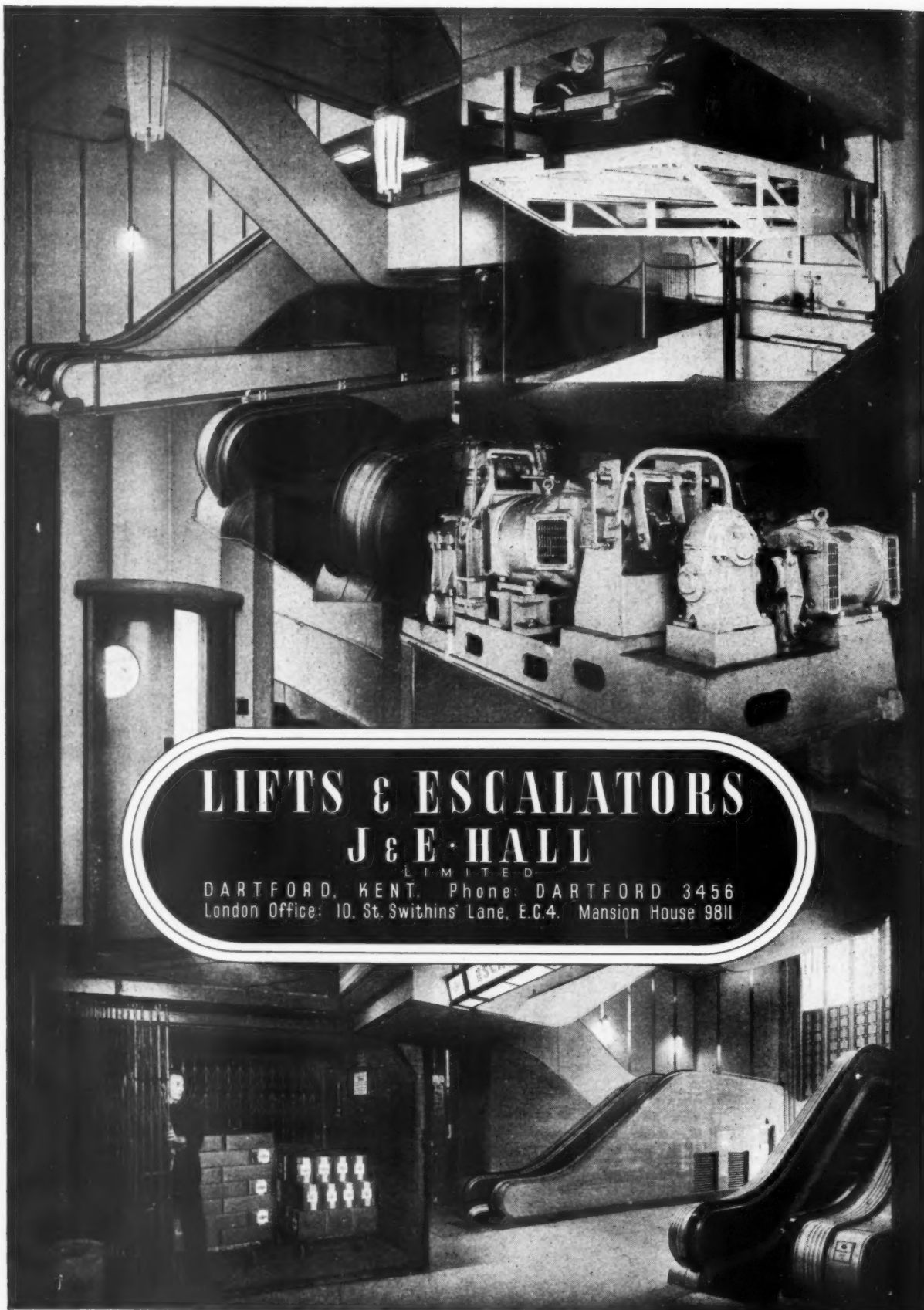
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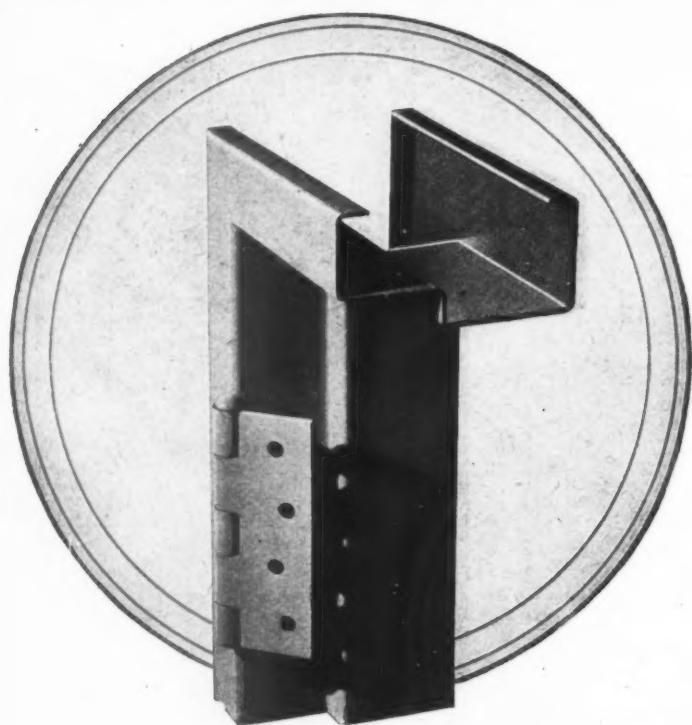
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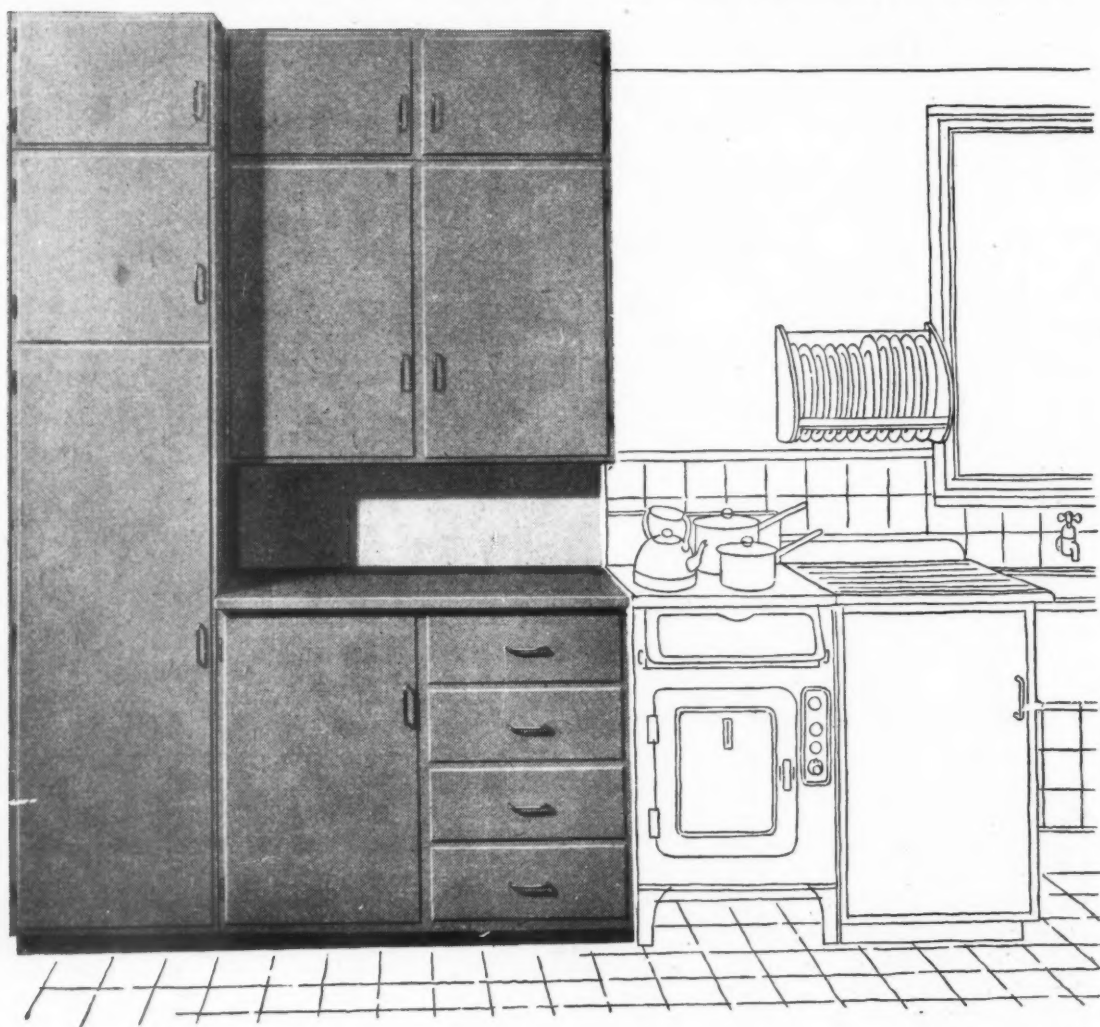
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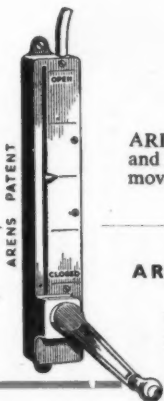


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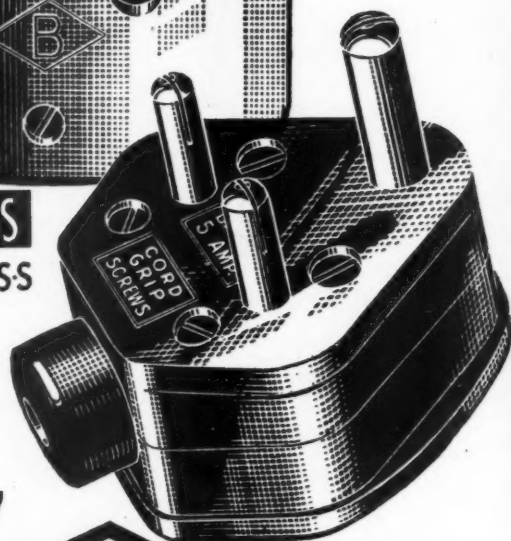
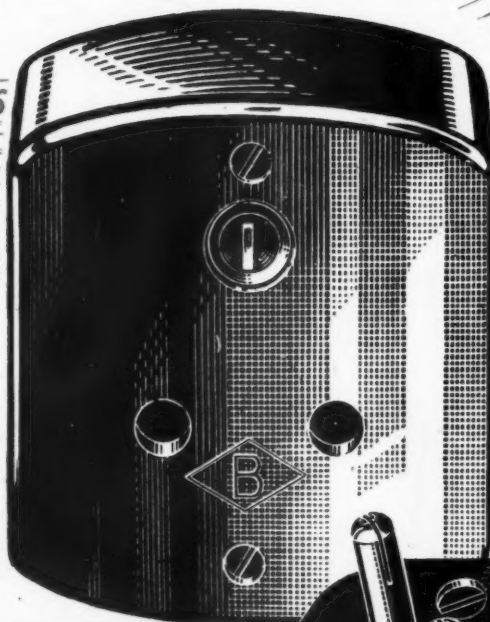


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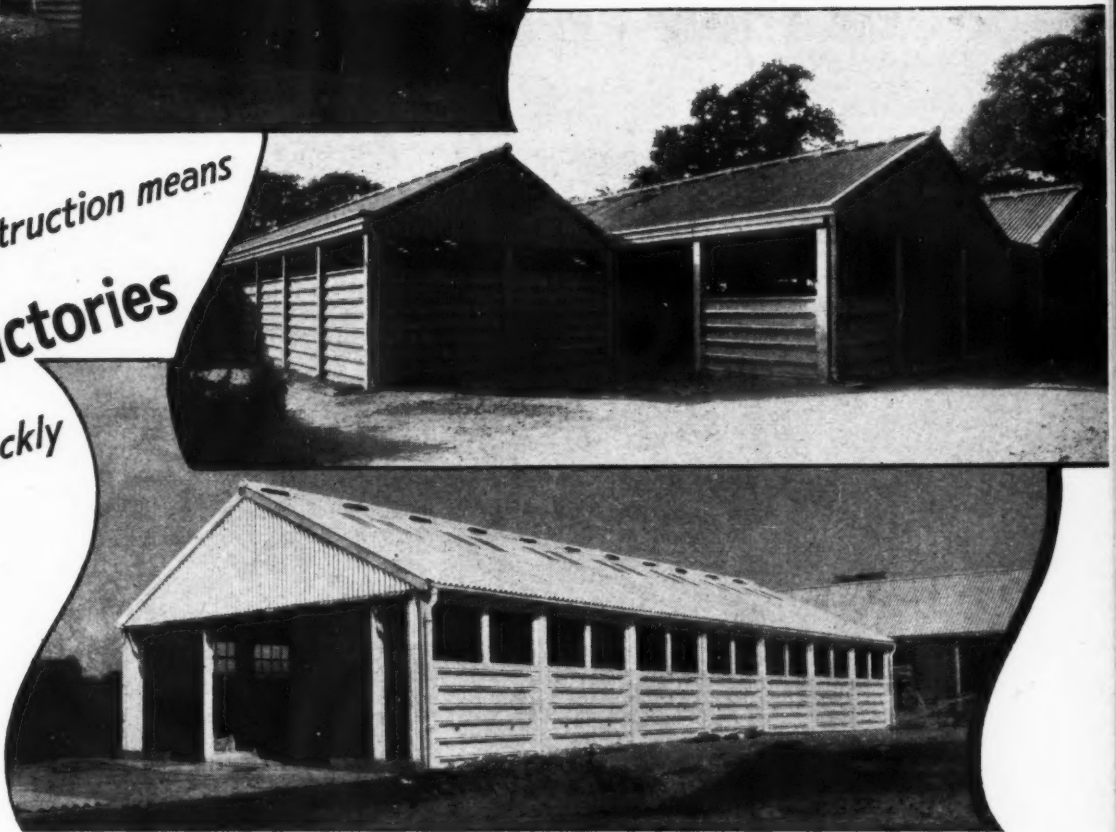
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or concrete blocks. Window frames of precast concrete. Provision for doors where necessary. Roofs of asbestos cement with roof lights as required. Two or more buildings can be erected side by side with common supporting members.

#### FURTHER INFORMATION

Full details of the construction and components will be supplied on request, together with quotation.

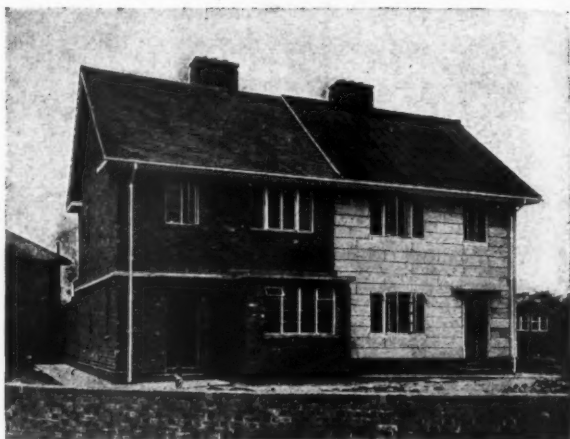
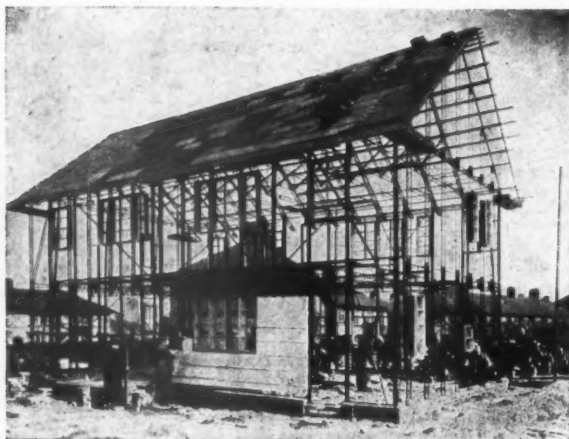
## MARLEY precast concrete buildings



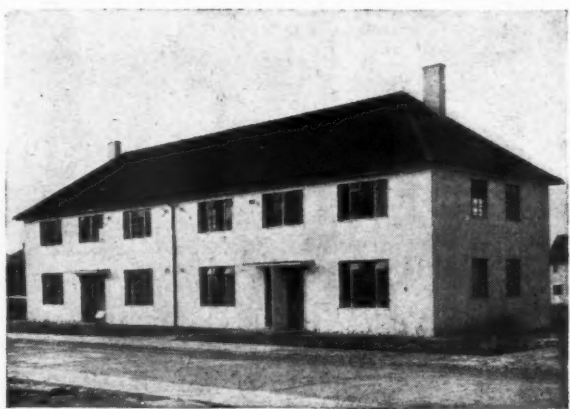
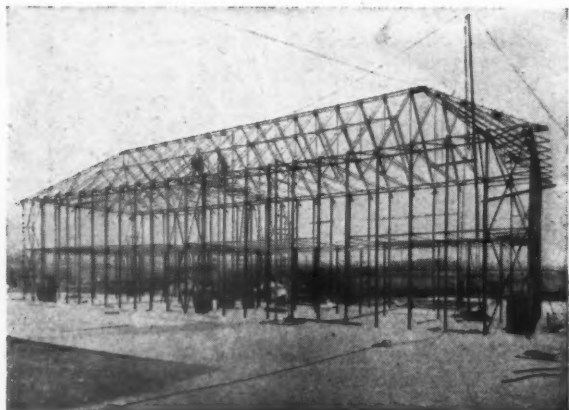
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Head Office: London Road, Riverhead, Sevenoaks, Kent. Phone: SEVENOAKS 2251  
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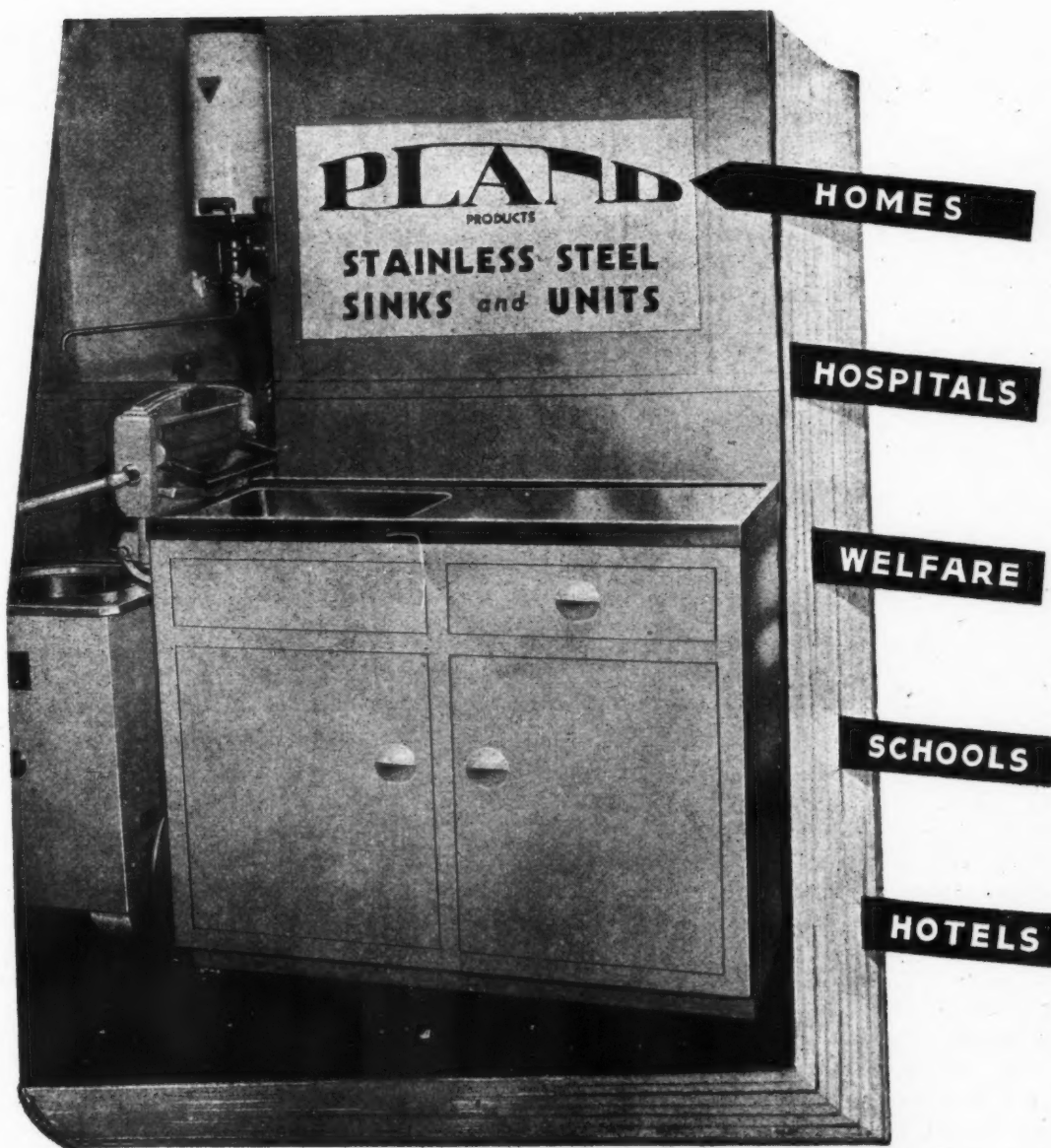


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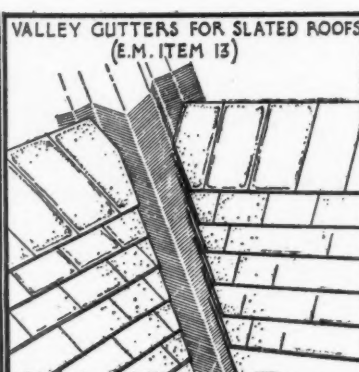
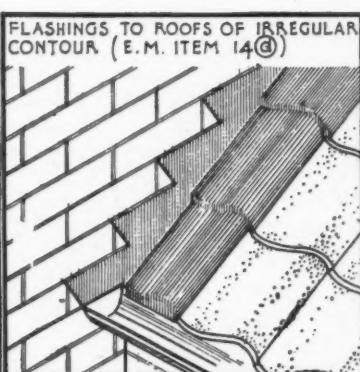
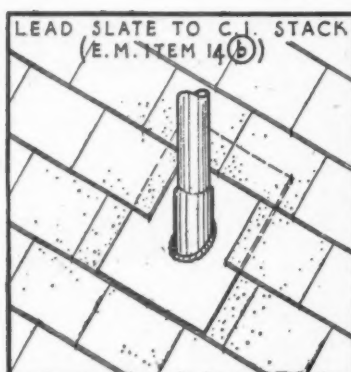
**14 GREAT PETER STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1**

Tel: Abbey 1575

xxvii

# LEAD Sheet and Pipe

*may be used* for building purposes but, for the time being the available supplies will not be sufficient to allow its unrestricted use. An Economy Memorandum has accordingly been issued by the Ministry of Health, which is designed to make lead sheet and pipe available for some vital minimum uses in each house. These uses are summarised in a leaflet "Vital Minimum Uses of Lead Sheet and Pipe in House Building", copies of which may be obtained from L.I.D.C. The examples below are extracted from the leaflet.



## LEAD SLATES

The weathering apron with an upstand that fits over any pipe ventilator, cowl or ducting that penetrates a pitched roof is an item in house construction based primarily on the manner in which sheet lead can be manipulated to difficult shapes. Whilst the original method of forming lead slates by working up a flat sheet may be superseded by the method of forming by lead burning two prepared pieces, upstand and apron, the general properties of sheet lead remain to ensure that a sound weathering is obtained to a difficult roof intersection.

The substance of lead for this purpose should not exceed 4 lbs. (See Item<sup>s</sup> 14(b) and (c) of E.M.).

## SPECIAL FLASHINGS

The ease with which sheet lead can be worked to roof materials of irregular contour makes its use essential for flashings to pantiles, moulded tiles, corrugated asbestos cement and similar materials. The use of a substance of sheet lead not exceeding 4 lbs. per sq. ft. is permitted for this purpose. (See Item 14(d) of E.M.). For side and bottom flashings to patent glazing in

pitched roofs sheet lead is also of particular value. The use of sheet lead of substance not exceeding 3 lbs. per sq. ft. is permitted. (See Item 14(e) of E.M.)

## VALLEY GUTTERS

Whilst the available supplies of lead sheet are not sufficient to permit its use for valley gutters generally, it may be used for sloping valley gutters in slated or interlocking tile roofs or for horizontal gutters where alternatives are not practicable. (See Item 13 of E.M.)



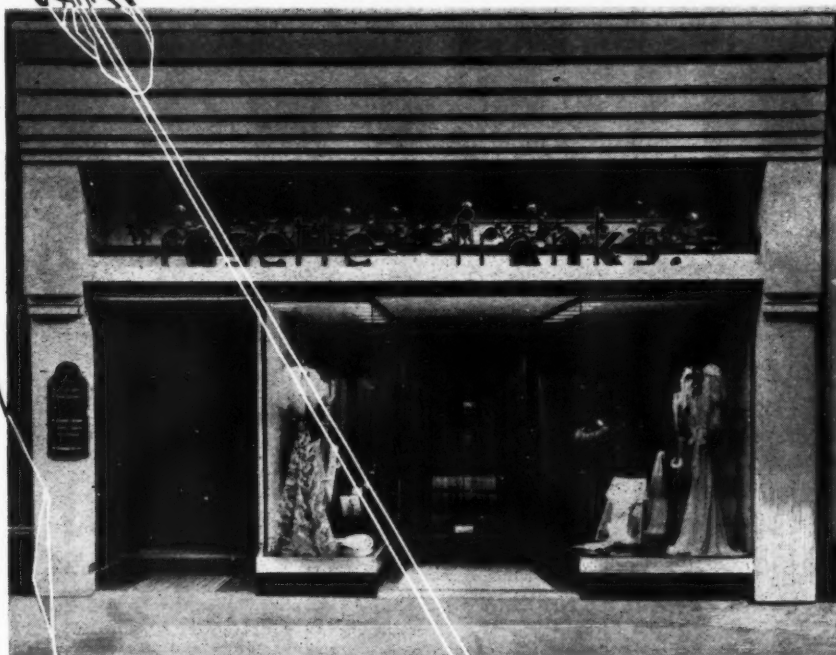
The Technical Information Bureau of the Lead Industries Development Council, which exists to give assistance on problems relating to the use of lead sheet and pipe in building work, will be pleased to give advice on any questions relating to the present restricted uses of the materials.

LEAD INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, EAGLE HOUSE, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S.W.1  
LEAD TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU, 25 LOWER BELGRAVE STREET, S.W.1

830



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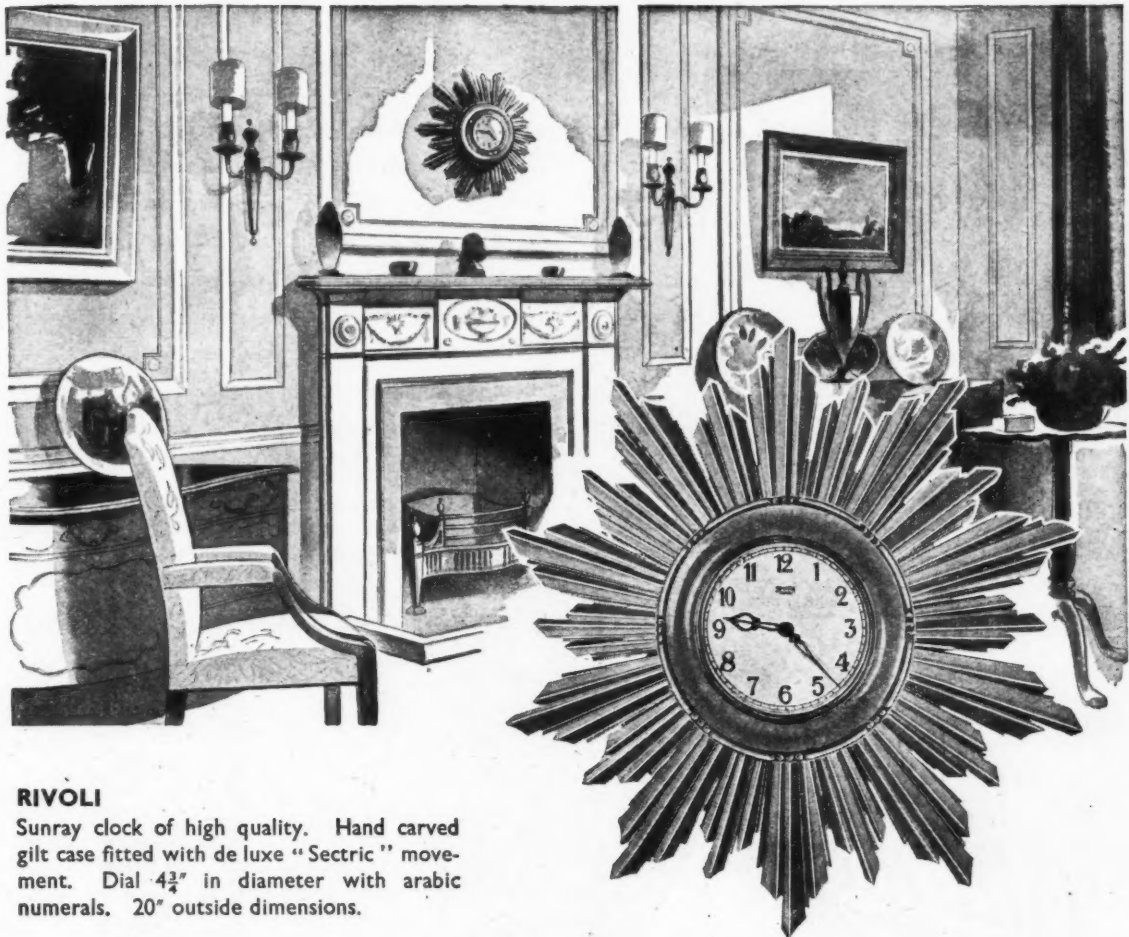
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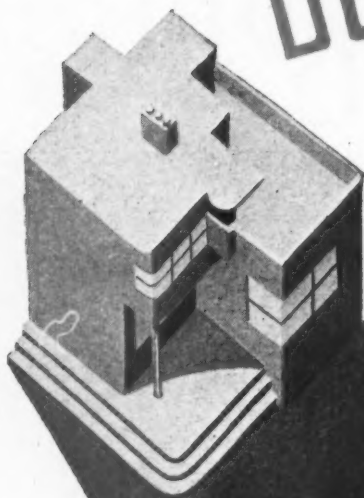


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CRICKLEWOOD WORKS, CRICKLEWOOD, LONDON, N.W.2.  
The Clock and Watch Division of S. Smith & Sons (England) Ltd.



Scientific B.C.M. 40

# DESIGNED LAYOUT

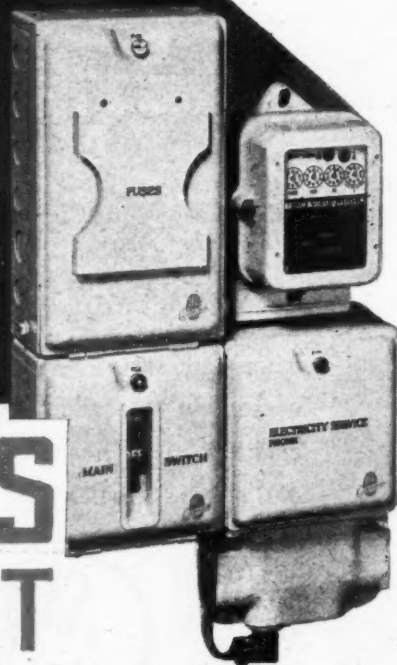


By eliminating miscellaneous service apparatus and tortuous wiring connections the Consumer's Service Unit offers to architects the advantage of a designed layout. The unit is capable of great variation in layout to suit existing conditions and is so adaptable that extensive domestic circuits can be accommodated. Unobtrusive, pleasingly finished in cream or black stove enamel and affording ample protection to the consumer, the unit being simple to install can reduce time on electrical work in the national rehousing programme.

Write for publication No. 204W.



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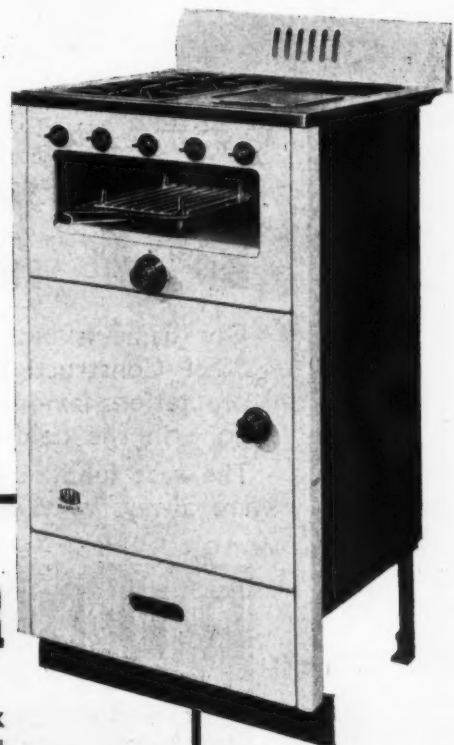




The illustration above shows the 177 Inset Cooker with standard units of modern kitchen furniture.

## a modern *space-saving* cooker designed on the unit principle

THE MAIN 177 INSET COOKER is principally of pressed steel construction and designed to meet the increasing trend towards compactness and labour-saving simplicity in kitchen planning... it is 36" high from floor to hot-plate; 19" back to front; and 21" wide, and fits in snugly with modern unit kitchen furniture ● One of its well-planned features is the flue outlet, located on the back bridge. Waste oven heat is discharged through the vertical slots in its front face, which direct the products of combustion clear of the wall ● The side panels are of rust-resisting, galvanised sheet steel, finished in stove black. Visible surfaces are in best quality vitreous enamel, hard wearing and easy to clean ● Other features—standard on all Main cookers—are quick-heating burners, spring-loaded taps to prevent accidental turning, and numbered Mainstat cooking control ● Choice of finishes: dapple and white, cream and black.

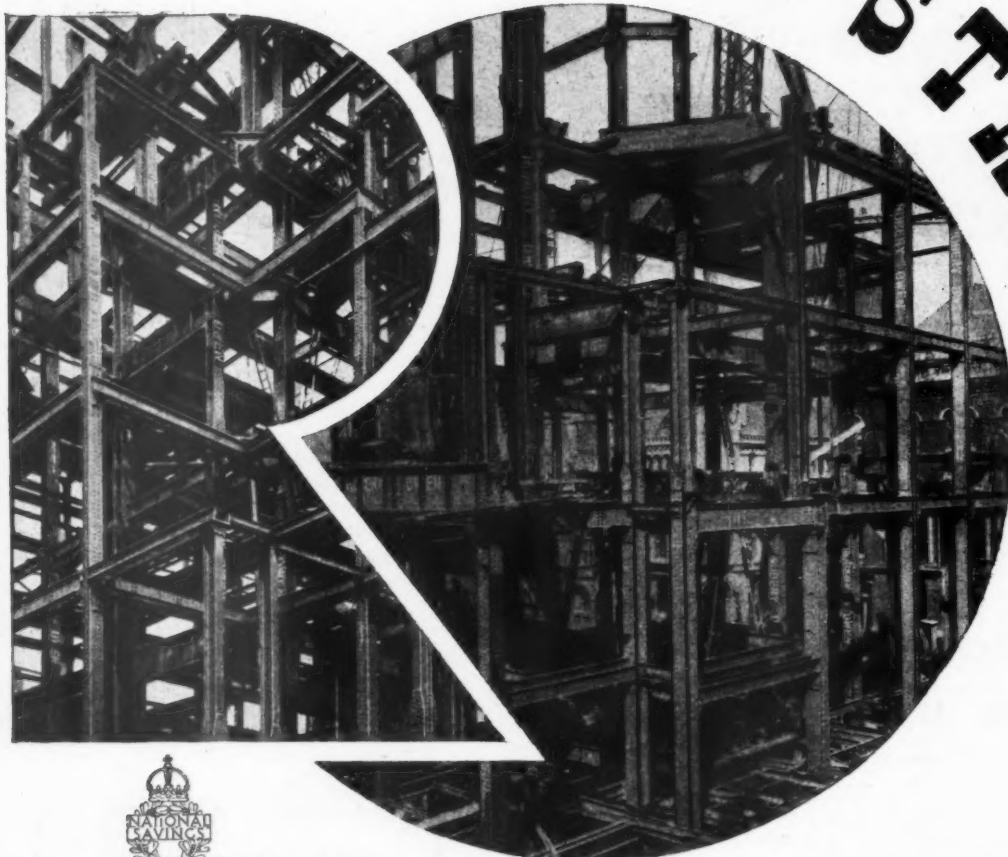


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INSET TYPE

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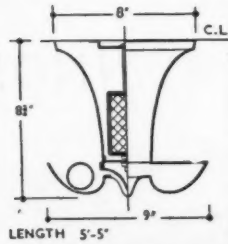
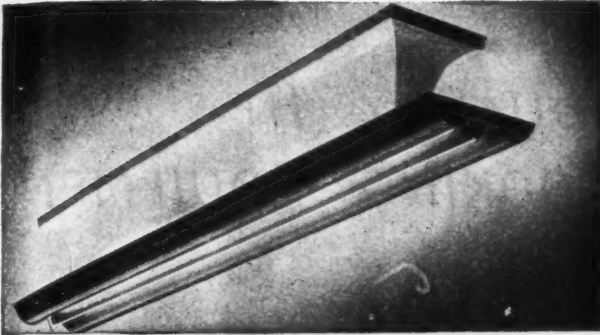
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LONDON: IMPERIAL BUILDINGS, 56, KINGSWAY W.C.2 BIRMINGHAM: LOMBARD HOUSE, 61, CHARLES ST.

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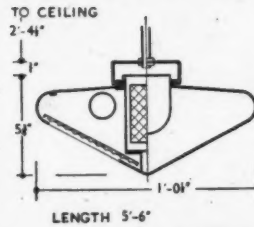
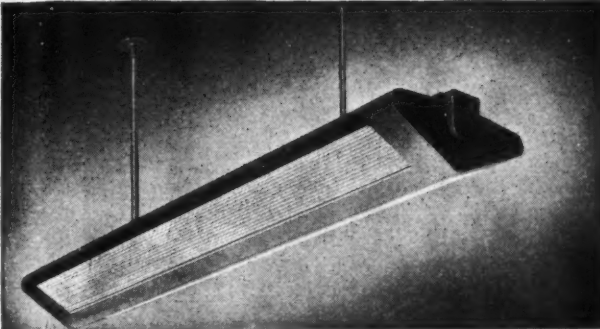
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SOUTHAMPTON: 4 ROCKSTONE PLACE.



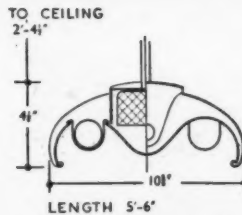
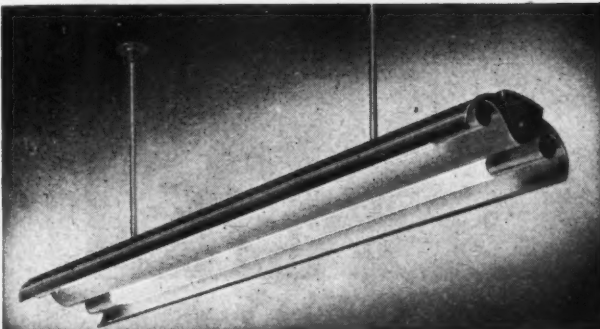
**T.1**  
**Finish :**  
 Stove — Enamelled  
 Off-White  
 Lamps : Two — 5ft 80W  
 Tubular Fluorescent  
 Registered Design  
 No. 847938

## TUBALUX



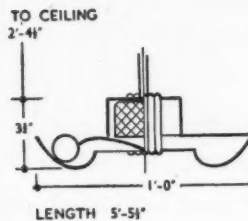
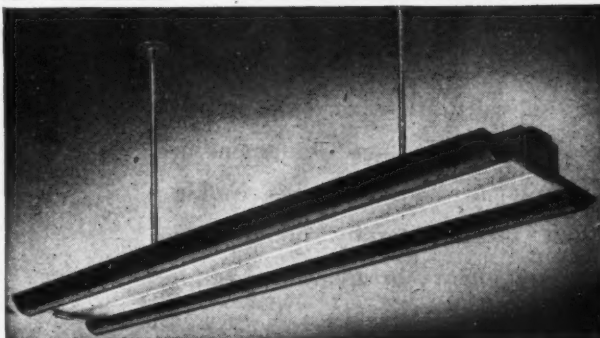
**T.2**  
**Finish :** Body Stove —  
 Enamelled Off-White.  
 End Pieces Duck Egg Blue,  
 Reeded and Clear Glass.  
 Chromium Suspension.  
 Lamps : Two — 5ft 80W  
 Tubular Fluorescent  
 Registered Design  
 No. 847937

## pleasant new shapes



**T.3**  
**Finish :** Reflector Stove —  
 Enamelled Off-White.  
 End Pieces Duck Egg Blue,  
 Chromium End Studs.  
 Lamps : Two — 5ft 80W  
 Tubular Fluorescent  
 Registered Design  
 No. 847941

## for fluorescent fittings



**T.4**  
**Finish :**  
 Reflector Stove —  
 Enamelled Off-White.  
 Chromium End Pieces.  
 Lamps : Two — 5ft 80W  
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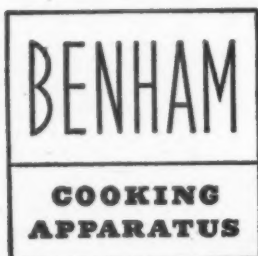
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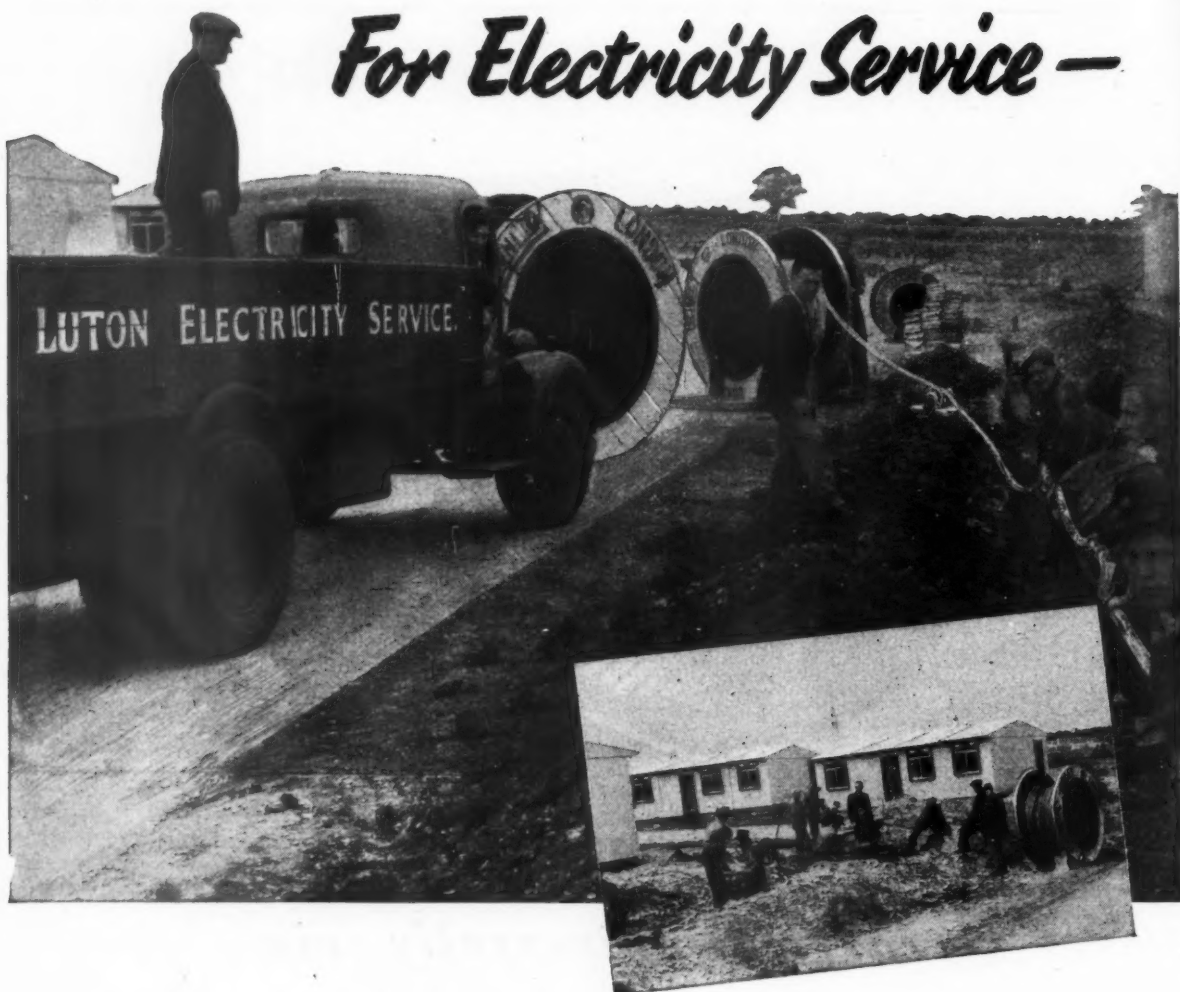


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In common with every other periodical this JOURNAL is rationed to a small part of its pre-war needs of paper. Thus a balance has to be struck between circulation and number of pages. We regret that unless a reader is a subscriber we cannot guarantee that he will get a copy of the JOURNAL. Newsagents now cannot supply the JOURNAL except to a "firm order."

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## DIARY FOR JANUARY FEBRUARY AND MARCH

Titles of exhibitions, lectures and papers are printed in italics. In the case of papers and lectures the authors' names come first. Sponsors are represented by the initials as given in the glossary on the front cover.

**GLASGOW.** A. N. Allcock. *Development of Refrigeration.* At the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, 39, Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow, C.2. 7.30 p.m. (Sponsor, IHVE, Scottish Branch.) JAN. 28

**LONDON.** *Exhibition of the King's Pictures.* At the Royal Academy, Piccadilly, W. About 500 paintings in the Royal Collection, selected from all the Palaces in which the collection is permanently kept. Includes a large number of works not normally accessible to the public. Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 1s. 6d. **UNTIL MAR. 16**

*British Legion Exhibition.* At Central Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. (Sponsor, BL.) **UNTIL JAN. 26**

*National Federation of Building Trades Employers Annual Dinner and Dance.* At the Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, W.1. (Sponsor, NFBTE.) 6.45 p.m. **JAN. 29**

*Society of Women Artists. 86th Exhibition of Pictures, Sculpture and Crafts.* At Guildhall, E.C.2. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., except Saturdays. (Sponsor, Society of Women Artists.) **UNTIL JAN. 29**

*Paintings by British Soldiers in Germany.* Exhibition at Heal's 195, Tottenham Court Road, W.C. (Sponsor, National Council of YMCAs.) 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. **UNTIL JAN. 31**

*Gas in the Design for Living.* Exhibition at the Building Centre, 9, Conduit Street, W.1. Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. (Sponsor, British Gas Council.) **UNTIL JAN. 31**

*Ethiopian Exhibition of Arts, Crafts, Industry and Education.* At Foyles Bookshop, 111, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Sponsor, Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital Council.) **UNTIL FEB. 4**

E. H. Nevard. *The Stress Grading of Timber and Its Influence on Structural Design.* At the Institution of Structural Engineers, 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. 6 p.m. (Sponsor, ISE.) **JAN. 23**

John Gloag. *Industrial Design.* At the Planning Centre, 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. Buffet lunch, 12.45 p.m. Talk, 1.15 p.m. (Sponsor, TCPA.) **JAN. 23**

E. Maxwell Fry. *Modern Architecture.* At the International Arts Centre, 3, Orme Square, Bayswater Road, W.2. (Sponsor, IAC.) 8 p.m. **JAN. 24**

Stanley Mayne, of the Ministry of Health. *The Government's Housing Programme.* At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. 1.15 p.m. (Sponsors, HC.) **JAN. 28**

Professor W. G. Holford. *New Towns.* At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. 6 p.m. (Sponsor, RIBA.) **JAN. 28**

S. Payton. *Electrical Work as Applied to Heating and Ventilation.* At the Junior Institution of Engineers, 39, Victoria Street, S.W.1. 6 p.m. (Sponsor, IHVE, London and District Associate Members and Graduates Section.) **JAN. 28**

Howard Robertson. *Design of Interiors.* At the AA, 34-36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Sponsor, AA.) 6 p.m. **JAN. 29**

Walter C. Puckey, Director and Manager, Messrs. Hoover, Ltd. *The Scientific Approach to Labour Problems.* At the Royal Society of Arts, 6-8, John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. (Sponsor, RSA.) 5 p.m. **JAN. 29**

G. Grenfell Baines and Raglan Squire. *Partnership and Profit Sharing.* Third of the informal lectures on Office Organization. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. Chairman, H. V. Lobb. Grenfell Baines will deal with working relationships in the profession and will discuss the question of rewards, recognition, and the opportunities and responsibilities which arise from certain types of group sharing. He will also give a brief account of the measures adopted for carrying out the aims and ideals of his organization. Raglan Squire will talk about the relationship of partners and associate architects in a firm, and of the advantages and disadvantages to be derived from abbreviated names for architectural firms. He will also deal with the question of the distribution of profits and staff welfare as well as with the relation which exists between clients and members of the staff. Light refreshments will be available at a small charge from 6.0-6.30 p.m. for those coming direct from their offices. Lecture, 6.30 p.m. (Sponsor, RIBA.) **FEB. 4**

*AA Exhibition of Photographs by Members.* At the AA, 34-36, Bedford Square, W.C.1. As far as possible photographs should be mounted on white cards 16 inches high, and title, name, make of camera, etc., should be printed on the front of the mount in the bottom right-hand corner. Photographs should be delivered to No. 36, Bedford Square not later than February 20. (Sponsor, AA.) **FEB. 26**

*Brixton School of Building Association Re-union.* Reception and dance at the Bedford Hotel, Balham, S.W. Past students, from all sections of the School, cordially welcomed. Tickets, price 5s. (including buffet), obtainable before March 1 from the Hon. General Secretary, Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Road, S.W.4. **MAR. 8**

## N E W S

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*Though no feature in the JOURNAL is without value for someone, there are often good reasons why certain news calls for special emphasis. The JOURNAL's starring system is designed to give this emphasis, but without prejudice to the unstarred items which are often no less important.*

★ means spare a second for this, it will probably be worth it.

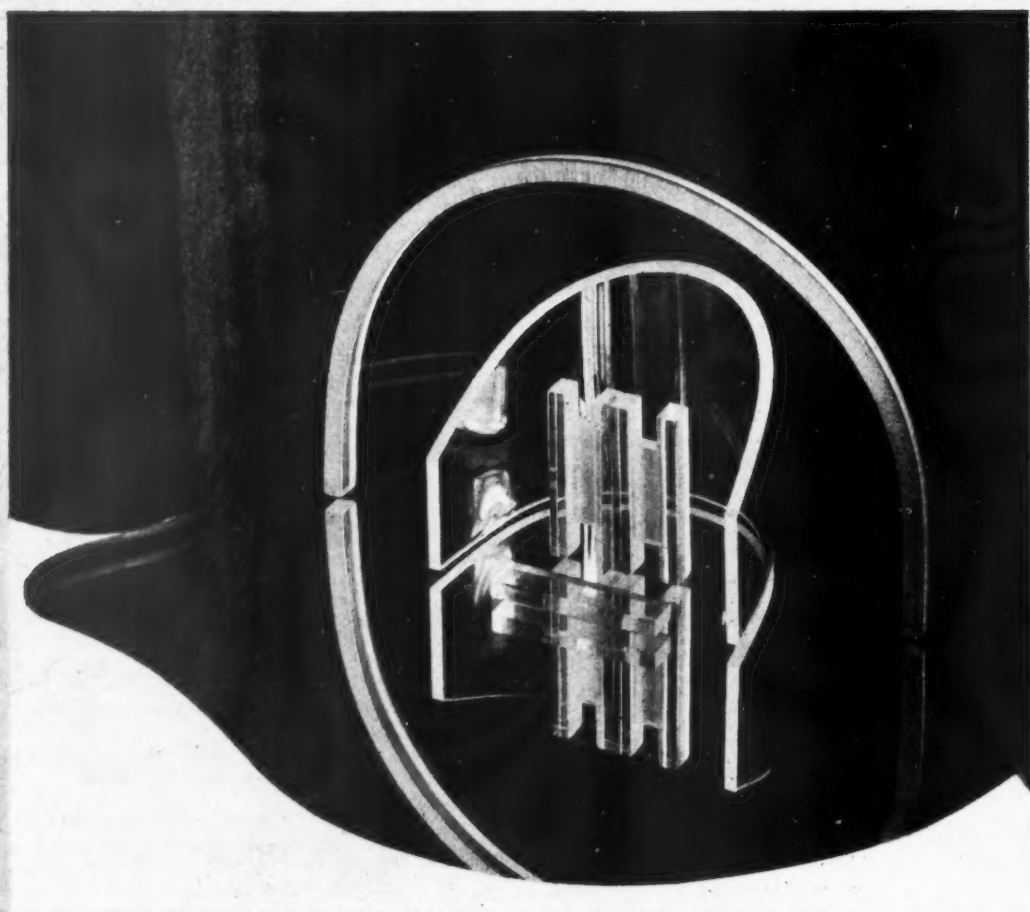
★★ means important news, for reasons which may or may not be obvious.

Any features marked with more than two stars is very big building news indeed.

★  
*The RIBA Council has appointed a special Sub-Committee to submit proposals for a MEMORIAL TO RIBA MEMBERS and Students who lost their lives in the war.* The Committee consists of: J. Murray Easton (Vice-President) (Chairman), H. T. Cadbury Brown, A.R.I.B.A., R. Gordon Brown, A.R.I.B.A., and G. Grey Wornum, F.R.I.B.A. It is proposed to include the names of civilian members and students who lost their lives as a result of enemy action as well as those serving in the armed forces. To ensure that the records are as complete as possible, members are asked to send the Secretary, RIBA, details of any members or students whose names should be included, particularly of those whose names have not already appeared in the lists published from time to time in the Journal.

*On December 20 the Czech architect JOSEF POLASEK, a member of CIAM, died at Brno aged 47.* Josef Polásek distinguished himself in the development of housing and the construction of school buildings. The Czechoslovak group of CIAM was represented at his burial by the delegate of CIRPAC, Bohuslav Fuchs, Fr. Kalivoda and Jan Vísek.





## IDEAS IN STORE DESIGN

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4 BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.







# From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

**MODERN DESIGN AS PROPAGANDA FOR PLENTY.** [From *The Castles on the Ground*, by J. M. Richards (*Architectural Press*).] The complaint is often made that the man in the street is apathetic about planning and design. Perhaps this is partly the caution of conservatism; he feels he cannot be sure whether what planning offers him has enough in common with what he likes about the unplanned world he knows. But evidence shows that he will accept what is generally meant by good design quickly enough when it is identified—as once it used to be—with the things he requires the physical world to provide for him. As things are, he is following sound instincts in refusing to welcome modern design in all its purity and discipline. If he did so he would be entering a fool's paradise, since he would only find himself enjoying the shadow of the modern world without its substance—the substance being, of course, its economic benefits. All agree on the need for a new vernacular, but the best means of bringing architecture back to serving popular needs are not necessarily architectural means. All this may seem to be leading to the somewhat defeatist suggestion that we can do nothing but wallow in architectural anarchy until the economic benefits of the modern world have been extended to all its inhabitants, freeing them from the need of the protective embrace of a familiar environment and enabling them to welcome a new age unreservedly, together with all the arts that belong to it. But the issue is not as simple as that. In the contemporary world generally, architecture has its place as one of the weapons of progress... architecture can itself fulfil the purpose of advertising the potential of the modern world. It can show people what science ought to be able to do for them. . .

**Chief Architect to the GWR MR. BRIAN B. LEWIS HAS RESIGNED IN ORDER TO PROCEED TO AUSTRALIA to take up the newly established Chair of Architecture at Melbourne University.**

**Mr. Aneurin Bevan: I LIVED IN A THATCHED COTTAGE for more than ten years and know what an agreeable experience it is.**

This remark was made by Mr. Aneurin Bevan, the Minister of Health, when he opened the exhibition of rural building materials at the Building Centre. He said he felt that he was in a rather complex situation because he was compelled by the necessities of the housing position to try to persuade all kinds of new buildings into existence, including pre-fabricated forms of construction which many architects shuddered at, and at the same time he had a very deep love for the older building materials. They must try to solve the housing problem quantitatively, and in five or ten years' time not be ashamed of what they had done. At the moment the Government and all those responsible for housing the people of Great Britain were being judged by the number of houses they were putting up, but in five or ten years' time they would be judged by the kind of houses they had erected and the sort of architectural compositions they had been able to achieve. Those responsible for the exhibition were trying to preserve and defend the old building crafts and he wished every success to them. He had lived in a thatched cottage for more than ten years and he knew what an agreeable experience it was. Thatch formed an excellent building material in both summer and winter. It was, he continued, impossible to solve the housing problem, particularly in rural areas, by using only traditional building materials and by putting up only traditional forms of buildings. New forms had to be employed, in some instances pre-cast concrete and also brick buildings. Where they had to use a brick which was not so kind as it might be to its surroundings they must endeavour to use one which would take colour-wash easily. In this country we had been rather frightened to use colour-wash and it would have to be splashed about a bit more.

Where they had to put up buildings in the countryside which were not traditional it might be that they could be separated from the older types of buildings to prevent the new and old from clashing with one another very badly. They were faced with a trial of their ingenuity to endeavour, if they could, to solve the housing problem without mutilating the beauties of the countryside. He commended the Ministry of Labour apprenticeship scheme which, he said, sought to preserve the arts of the thatcher, and he would do all in his power to assist it. Sir Charles Reilly said he felt that Mr. Bevan was on the side of the architects in what he was doing to preserve amenities which before the war were often spoiled by speculative building.

**Strong representations have been received by the Board of Trade that the maximum PRICES FOR STANDING TIMBER**

**which were fixed by the Order at the outbreak of war and have not been changed since should be increased to cover increased costs of maintenance and replanting.**

The Board of Trade now announces that after full consideration of these representations it has made an Order which will provide increased maximum prices for standing timber. The Order came into force on January 2, and provides for an increase of 25 per cent. in the maximum prices of growing trees sold for felling and appropriate higher maximum prices for home grown timber in the log. The need for home grown timber of all kinds is still great; over half the available supplies of hardwoods are home produced. The adjustments corresponding to the increased maximum prices of growing trees will be incorporated in revised maximum prices of home grown mining timber and home grown converted timber. It is expected that these will be published and brought into force within the next month.



Protests, including one from Sir Alfred Munnings, President of the Royal Academy, are being made in *The Times* against the proposal of the Tendring Hundred Waterworks Company to build a pumping station at Dedham. A Bill to carry out the scheme is to be presented in Parliament. The site, a meadow (seen in the left of the photograph), was acquired as long ago as 1912. Dedham is famous through the genius of John Constable, whose Dedham Vale was purchased by Edinburgh for £20,000. The threatened meadow lies just out of reach of the long protecting shadow of the Church tower. Photo, *The Times*.



## One Way

In this week's issue is reviewed the *News Chronicle's* traffic scheme for London's West End prepared by Mr. Edward Antrobus, a taxidriver. London's traffic congestion becomes daily more critical, and such practical schemes as this which offer immediate relief deserve serious con-

sideration. The Antrobus plan is a comprehensive one-way scheme. It includes Lower Regent Street (a photo of which appears above), where one-way traffic already operates, but only as part of London's present piecemeal and inadequate traffic system.



*During the next five years the Manchester City Council contemplates the erection of MORE THAN A THOUSAND DWELLINGS FOR OLD PEOPLE—The Town Clerk.*

Mr. Philip B. Dingle, the Town Clerk of Manchester, in a letter to *The Times* on *Housing for the Aged*, states: In 1927 the City Council decided that municipal housing schemes should include accommodation for elderly people. This decision resulted in the erection of 1,028 new dwellings for old people during the period between 1928 and the outbreak of war in 1939; this figure represents 4 per cent. of all dwellings erected by the corporation during that period. The types of dwellings erected differed so as to meet the varying needs of old people, and 70 dwellings were of the cottage-colony type incorporating common rooms and reading and recreation rooms; 804 were cottage dwellings, and the remaining 154 were self-contained flats. When, last year, the City Council formulated their five-year programme of house-building, they decided to allocate 5 per cent. of the total number of dwellings included in the programme for the exclusive use of elderly people; the five-year programme contemplates the completion of 25,000 houses by 1951 and therefore during the next five years provision will be made for the erection of 1,250 dwellings for old people. Already, as part of the programme, plans have been prepared for two blocks of flats for elderly people on the city's estate at Wythenshawe, and both these schemes will comprise the cottage-colony type of dwellings and include provision for communal, social, and recreational facilities. These flats will provide accommodation for 61 elderly couples and, subject to Ministerial consent, the scheme will be started at an early date; other schemes under the programme will proceed as soon as circumstances permit. In addition to dwellings specifically designed for old people, the City Council have always provided small-sized dwellings in such numbers as experience has proved appropriate to the needs of the city. The dwellings contemplated under the five-year programme will meet all the known needs of the city on the basis of the information in the possession of the council, but in association with the Manchester and Salford Council of Social Service the City Council are at present undertaking a survey in an endeavour to obtain the most accurate indication possible about the nature and extent of the problem in Manchester. When the results of the survey are known the council will be in a position to consider whether the provision they have made requires to be supplemented.

*The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. Graham Dawbarn ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.*

*Ministry of Works: The prices of ASBESTOS CEMENT products have been reduced by 2½ per cent. under the industry's voluntary price control agreement with the Ministry of Works. The agreement does not apply to fixing accessories or applied work.*

## THE NEW PLANNING BILL

**A**T long last, and in terms which are as uncompromising as they are indefinite, the Government's proposals to meet the twin planning problems of compensation and betterment have been published.\* We say indefinite, because the landowner still does not know where he stands; he will receive no compensation, strictly speaking, although Parliament is asked to agree to a charge of £300 million to meet cases of hardship where land is depreciated in value because of the provisions of the Bill; nor does he know what betterment tax he will have to pay when the authorities allow him to sell one of his fields for housing or turn a terrace into a row of shops. But from the point of view of the planning authorities themselves this Bill is literally the Green Light that will set them moving.

Two quite startling simplifications are proposed: first, that the only planning authorities should be County Councils and County Boroughs (or Joint Boards), thus cutting down the number of authorities to almost a tenth of their previous total; secondly, that positive development plans, of quite a different type to the former Statutory Schemes, shall be submitted to the Minister within three years, and shall subsequently be reviewed and brought up to date every five years. These development plans are to be of a kind that the public can understand and examine; and a public enquiry will be held on each one. They will not only include maps of present and proposed land-use, the traffic improvements and open spaces suggested, and the layout and siting of public works; but they must designate land subject to compulsory purchase on behalf of Government Departments, public utilities, or the local authority itself, and also that required for reconstruction after war-damage or decay.

These powers are enormous. They completely change the scope of town planning, which used to be based on a system of holding the balance between the interests of different owners; planning becomes the direct responsibility of the authorities to administer in the public interest at their discretion and that of the Minister. They can purchase for almost any reasonable purpose, they exercise an absolute control over development as no one can change the use of his land—except in the narrowest of limits—without permission, and they are free from the fear of having to fall back on second-rate or compromise solutions to their planning problems because of the threat of compensation. Could they ask for more? The only two serious weaknesses that may be revealed in their position are constant dependence on the decisions of the Minister and the Central Land Board which acts on his behalf, and lack of technical staff to carry out the real business of planning. A courageous and well-informed staff will relieve any authority of serious interference by the Minister, since he and his advisers cannot possibly supervise local planning in detail, and will be only too ready to give a

\* For synopsis of Bill, see p. 103

competent body its head. So, when the shouting dies down, and the Bill—or something very like it—becomes law, its success will in the end rest on the shoulders of the architects, engineers, estate managers and administrative officers of the larger local authorities.

The future of national planning under this Bill is more doubtful. In theory the Minister stitches together the large patches of his quilt, trims the edges, co-ordinates their design and adds certain decorations of his own in the form of National Parks, coastal preservation, the maintenance of old buildings and fine trees, the founding of New Towns and the planned expansion of old ones. All this should make a really national plan, a framework within which the constituent sections can pursue or amend their local policies, and which represents the physical form taken by a changing national economy. But before it can achieve this result in practice more will have to be said in Parliament about the relation of the decisions of the Minister of Town and Country Planning to those of other Government departments.

While we watch the progress of the Bill, we can at least admire it for being comprehensive, imaginative and intelligible.



*The Architects' Journal*

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## N O T E S &

## T O P I C S

### HOARDING NOSTALGIA

Amidst all its urban squalor, *laissez-faire* industrialism has produced a great deal of incidental beauty that can be discovered by those who look for it—the kind, for instance, that T. S. Eliot found in London and James Joyce in Dublin; the kind that the Sharawags find in all-sorts of peculiar places where accident produces a picture.

All this cold and logical tidying-up process that is beginning, laudable as it is in most ways, may lose us some

things which we are only just beginning to appreciate. For example, who would not regret to some extent the dowsing of the Piccadilly lights? And there are even some who would miss such London pictures as that reproduced on the facing page.

A puritan has remarked about it: "Look what has been allowed to happen to these pleasant little terrace houses when the advertising boys get at them. These are not derelict houses; they are all occupied. Imagine the effect on the inhabitants, especially the children. It is difficult to conceive a greater disregard for seamliness, order and social duty."

Of course, he is right in one way, but if your social conscience does not prick you too much and if you do not allow your eyes to stick too long to Watneys, or gaze too fervently into the soul of the Craven A girl, you must allow that there is a kind of colourful beauty and accidental pattern in the scene as a whole.

Don't misunderstand me. One can only hope that the minor but important part of the Town and Country Planning Bill dealing with the control of outdoor advertising will become law—if only because it may spare us the terror of those women with whips. But

a little colour and some subtle visual pleasures may also depart from our streets.

### COVENTRY CATHEDRAL

The Royal Fine Art Commission has decided wisely in finding unacceptable the hybrid solution for the rebuilding of Coventry Cathedral. The abandonment of the present proposals marks the end of the second stage of the metamorphosis. The first was the thoroughgoing mediæval pastiche inside and out, the second, now ended, was a scheme retaining a Gothic exterior and a modernised interior. The way is now open for a scheme in harmony with contemporary architectural development and contemporary religious aspirations. All parties to the discussion seem to have conducted themselves with admirable dignity and restraint, and we are to be spared the spectacle of a public row.

The Commission appointed by the Cathedral Council has a difficult task and much will depend on the architect member still to be appointed. He will indeed have to be wise as a serpent if the future designer of the new cathedral is not to be persecuted as Sir Giles has apparently been by "societies, committees, commissions, etc."

### HOUSING RESEARCH

The joint BRS-IAAS research exhibition held last week at Caxton House can fairly be described as informative without being spectacular. Most of the recommendations are by now familiar enough to architects, but it was interesting to see the actual test rigs used to assess the efficiency of gas cookers and fires, and the awful warnings of what will almost certainly happen if elementary precautions are neglected. I understand that this exhibition is to tour various provincial centres during the next few months. I would suggest that it also might well be a permanent Caxton House feature, so that newlyweds might be led gently by the Registrar and shown how their new house *ought* to be built, even if they are going to spend the next year or two with in-laws.

### HELPING THE GERMANS

"One German professor at the Hanover Technical Hochschule said to me

wistfully, 'If only we could have just one copy, even an old copy, of the *Architectural Review*.' A flattering tribute this from Mr. Aubrey Douglas-Smith in a recent Home Service talk on German Universities in the British Zone, where students are suffering "a fantastic shortage of books and technical and academic journals."

I hear that as soon as the identity of the Hanoverian professor has been discovered, he will receive a free copy of the *Review* from the publishers each month. This is at least a gesture, and useful work of this kind in helping our late enemies to help themselves could undoubtedly be done if individuals in this country were to forward old copies of technical and cultural journals to Germany. And if anyone feels benevolent enough he can subscribe to technical papers here to be sent to people he knows in Germany, for the sending of journals abroad is officially encouraged by the granting of extra paper above the normal ration for internal use. I suspect that this is less the result of magnanimity than of the desire to stimulate export trade by circulating abroad any British journal advertising British goods.

Though a lot can be done by individual effort, helping Germans in this way should be organized. Indeed, a body has already been formed for the purpose called the Agency for Intellectual Relief in Germany [temporary address: Worth Priory, Crawley, Surrey]. This body has the support of

some important Church dignitaries, literary figures, and others. If they can effectively spread technical information and liberal ideas in the German wasteland, they will be doing a valuable service and deserve general support.

#### A SENSIBLE MAP

Planners, architects, local government experts, might well spend some time in studying the boundaries of the fourteen new areas for electricity supply, to be found in the White Paper published with the new Electricity Bill. At the moment Britain is a mass of areas, regions, and what-have-yous. Hardly two Government Departments, hardly two branches of the same Department, dream of dividing Britain up in the same way. But a good deal of thought has gone into the Electricity Bill. Its practical proposals, so even some un-socialists say, are sane and workable. And more and more Britain will be tied together on a framework based on the grid. If ever we are regionalised, if ever local government is re-cast, the electricity map might well form a prototype for all subsequent maps.

#### FROM THE POSTBAG

"Dear Astragal, — The expressive composition in honour of Mr. Churchill, illustrated in your notes of January 2, appears to lack one small detail. Should not the bulldogs be provided with small cigars—or would American cigarettes be more appropriate?—Yours truly, Peter H. F. Stiles."

ASTRAGAL



## LETTERS

John Gloag

A. B. Knapp-Fisher,  
(Chairman, RIBA Board of Architectural Education).

W. R. S. Hodgson,  
(Secretary and General Manager, Lead Industries Development Council).

E. W. Chandler

### Dutch Architecture in the Fenland

SIR,—Astragal's references to Holland in England is particularly interesting; but Lincolnshire is not the only county influenced by Dutch taste in architecture. When the Fens were drained in the seventeenth century, under the direction of Cornelius Vermuyden, many Dutch settlers were granted land in the new areas that had been reclaimed by the drainage schemes. In the district around Downham Market there are many buildings with Dutch characteristics, and even place names are affected. For example, a village not far from Wisbech is called Nordelf. In all sorts of out of the way places, even in a tiny village like Denver, near Downham, you come across cottages and small country houses that are wholly Dutch in character.

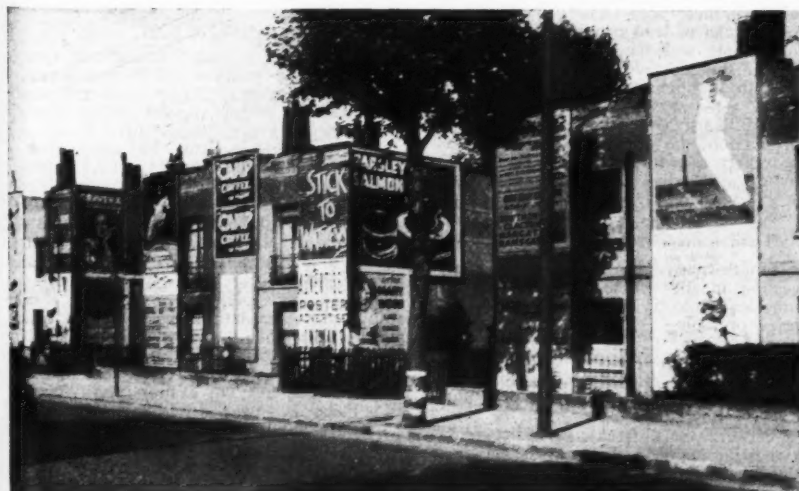
London

JOHN GLOAG

### Architectural Education

SIR,—Mr. Alexander Aitman, in his letter in your issue of January 9, makes a statement which should at once be corrected.

In the first place, it is not the policy of the RIBA to discontinue the RIBA External Examinations. When the Report of the Special Committee on Architectural Education was published, there was published with it, a statement of the action taken by the Council on the various recommendations made by the Special Committee. This statement was published in your issue for August 29, 1946. The opening paragraphs of the statement made it clear that the Council had not overlooked methods of training alternatives to that offered by the Recognised Schools of Architecture. In fact, the Council decided, on the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education, to take steps to intensify the RIBA collaboration with those schools which provide, by means of evening or part-time courses, facilities for



A London scene on which Astragal comments on the facing page. (Photograph by Arthur Ling.)



# PRIMITIVE ROCK PAINTINGS COME TO LONDON



Last week at Australia House an exhibition opened to the public of reproductions of aboriginal rock-paintings from rock-shelters in the Kimberley district of north-western Australia. The copies were made in 1938 and 1939 by members of the Frobenius Institute in Frankfurt and have been lent by the Germans and Americans. The originals of these paintings are used in ritual today and, though frequently repainted, are believed by the aborigines to have been produced in the dim past by the mouthless, haloed, ancestral wond'ina, the mythical heroes symbolic of creative power, who threw the images of their shadows upon the rock before sinking underground. Top and left, wond'ina figures and other totemistic and mythical symbols. Right, an example of another kind of Australian primitive art also to be seen at Australia House—a pre-historic rock painting, having no meaning to the present-day aborigines.



those who wish to take the RIBA Examinations externally. This is not the introduction of a new policy, for it has always been the RIBA policy to assist by all available means the institutions providing tuition for those who cannot attend courses of study recognised for exemption from the RIBA Examinations.

In regard to the number of schools, without agreeing with Mr. Aitman, I can however say that this matter is having the attention of the Board at this moment.

A. B. KNAPP-FISHER,  
Chairman,  
RIBA Board of  
Architectural Education

would be good enough to correct these two statements, as it appears that your contributor must have been misinformed.

The shortage of lead products for building is not due to a shortage of labour, but is due to a shortage of supplies of pig lead released to the manufacturers. The figure of 9,000 tons of lead pipes per week is something like six times the best pre-war rate of production; the present rate of output is more nearly a tenth of your contributor's estimate.

W. R. S. HODGSON,  
Secretary and General Manager,  
Lead Industries Development Council

Mr. Ian Bowen replies: (1) There was no suggestion in the article of December 12 that the lead industry was handicapped by a shortage of labour. I would still maintain that, at that date, "20,000 more men in the materials industries would be worth 100,000 in building itself" (which are the words to which objection seems to be taken). But how any inflow of labour should be allocated between the different materials industries, it is impossible to guess in the absence of published figures, industry by industry, of employment and of labour requirements. (2) The 9,000 tons was ten times too much, as your correspondent observes. I can only apologise for the extra "0" on the graph

scale, due to there being less than the usual time for checking this pre-Christmas article.

## Registration

SIR.—Although I have considerable sympathy with the position of Messrs. Smith, Lloyd, and Myers, I have much less for their attitude, which appears to be based on a misconception. Registration is not a reward for patriotic virtue, but the guarantee of a minimum of professional competence. To allow indiscriminate registration whenever some such circumstances as the present arise, would be to defer indefinitely the happy day envisaged by the Act, when the word architect really will mean something.

Although the experience of a Major R.E. is no doubt valuable in some directions, it is questionable whether he is thereby necessarily fitted to become an architect. If he is, it should be a very quick and easy matter to pass the qualifying examination. Portland Place last week, was crowded with some three hundred candidates, the majority of whom had found themselves in the position of your correspondents, but who had got down to the job of remedying the effects of six architecturally wasted years as cheerfully as possible.

Folkestone

E. W. CHANDLER

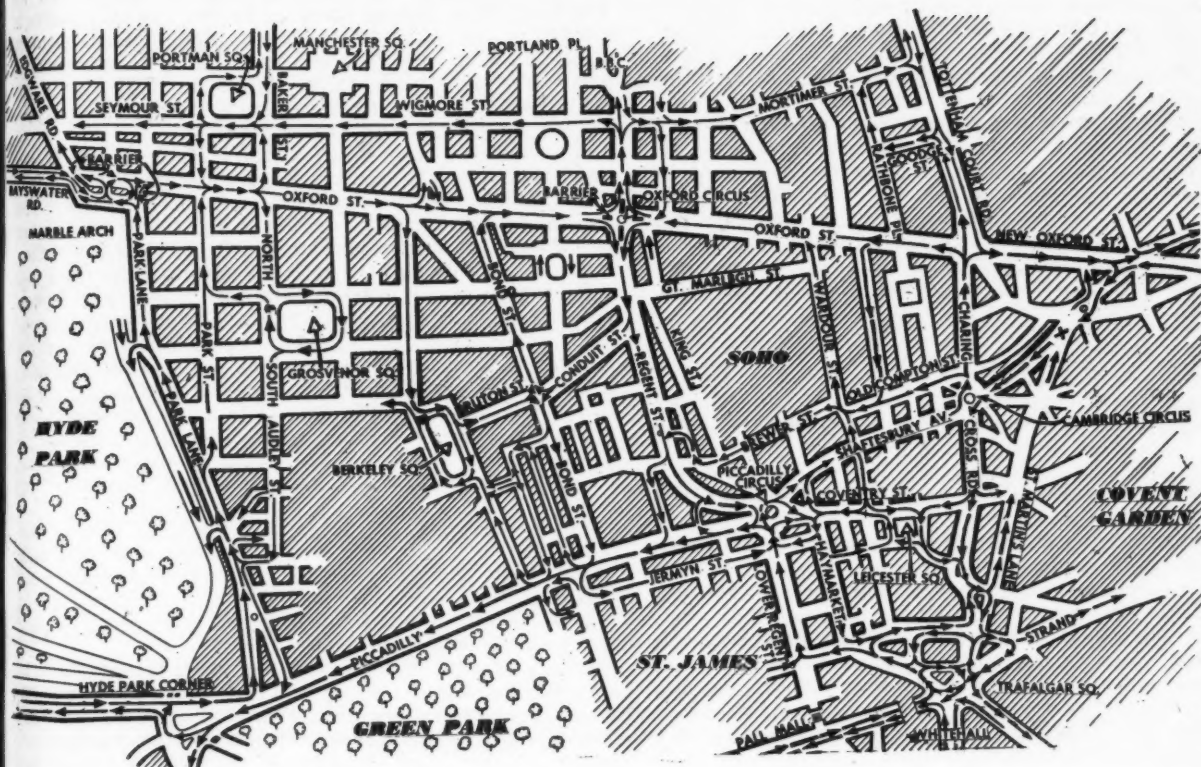
## Housing Statistics

SIR.—In the article by Mr. Ian Bowen, published in your JOURNAL for December 12, it is contended that the availability of various products used in the building industry, including lead, is handicapped by an inadequate labour supply. There is also a graph which purports to show that the average weekly production of lead pipes in September, 1946, was of the order of 9,000 tons.

Lest many of your lead-hungry readers should wonder why they are not able to get all the supplies they require, perhaps you



## PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT



The West End is the core of London's traffic tangle. Pending the realization of a bold and comprehensive long-term plan, the immediate implementation of some short-term ameliorative plan which will untie this tangle becomes daily more imperative. The *News Chronicle* is therefore to be congratulated on putting forward a practical proposal of its own. The author of the plan, which is reproduced above, is Mr. Edward Antrobus, a London taxi-driver. The plan aims to eliminate as far as possible all traffic blocks and involuntary halts. It is based on a one-way system of traffic flow which it is believed would reduce the time to make a journey through the West End to an average of between one fifth and one tenth of the time now necessary. Each of the main one-way routes would have one or more relief streets for reverse traffic. Two bus stopping places on each of the main routes forming the four sides of the main "square" are provided for in the plan. Because we believe that it is an intelligent solution deserving serious consideration, we have asked a traffic specialist to review and comment on Mr. Antrobus's plan. He is Mr. R. B. Hounsfield, B.A., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.Inst.T., who was for ten years in the Traffic Engineering Section of the Ministry of Transport and is now acting on his own account as a Consulting Traffic Engineer. Left, Mr. Antrobus.

## A TAXIMAN'S SOLUTION OF LONDON'S TRAFFIC PROBLEM

### THE NEWS CHRONICLE PLAN FOR THE WEST END

Traffic congestion in the West End of London to-day is too well-known to need a detailed description. Suffice it to say that London is one of the first cities in the country to return to traffic conditions comparable with those which existed before the war. The main through routes are already loaded to capacity and many drivers seek to avoid the worst centres of congestion by using devious routes so that narrow side-streets at times become completely jammed.

Quite apart from any long-term proposals which might effect a permanent solution to this problem it is evident that, if

this area of London is not to be brought to a complete standstill in the near future, a drastic revision of present-day methods of traffic control will have to be undertaken. Prominent among the immediate possibilities is an increase in the use of one-way streets.

A system on these lines has recently been evolved by Mr. Edward Antrobus, a London taxi-driver, and was described and illustrated in the *News Chronicle* on January 7. It consists of a vast roundabout comprising Piccadilly, Park Lane, Oxford Street and Regent Street; subsidiary one-way

streets within this area and also beyond it together constitute a system stretching from Hyde Park to Bloomsbury and from Portman Square to the Nelson Column.

### benefits and limitations of one-way streets

When faced with such a scheme as this, it is well to consider all aspects of the one-way system of traffic control.

At the junctions of ordinary two-way streets which are heavily loaded with much turning traffic, the amount of time lost by each vehicle, both in waiting for other streams of traffic to cross or turn and in starting up in a queue of vehicles, becomes excessive and the capacity of the streets is severely reduced. Further, two-way traffic in a narrow street operating an unofficial "shuttle" system past a parked vehicle is very inconvenient. One-way traffic control has done much to ease these difficulties and its extension to large areas such as the West End of London is worthy of the most careful consideration. A scheme can undoubtedly be devised which will solve many difficulties—at least, in theory. A plan can be drawn on paper which provides for all possible journeys; it only remains for the harassed driver to follow them on the ground—if he can.

One-way streets have, up to the present, not been used to a greater extent owing to their many disadvantages. They make many local journeys much longer, and these may be numerous; they make it difficult to get to certain parts of some streets and, if traders are numerous, this may be detrimental to trade. As London is primarily a market, this latter consideration is an important one. Finally, one-way streets are notoriously confusing to strangers.

With all these disadvantages, it is clear that one-way streets should not be accepted lightly. At the same time, traffic conditions in the West End of London are rapidly reaching the stage where the advantages of extensive one-way streets may be regarded as outweighing the disadvantages—provided always that the details of the scheme are such that drivers, strangers and "regulars" alike, do not tie themselves in knots in going about their business.

### comments on present proposals

If, as may well be the case, a system of the magnitude suggested by Mr. Antrobus has become imperative in spite of its disadvantages, then clearly the author has based his proposals on sound principles. He has evolved a main gyratory system for Regent Street, Piccadilly, Park Lane and Oxford Street as far as Oxford Circus; subsidiary gyratory systems, both internal and external, are "geared" to this like so many gear-wheels, and the

detours imposed on drivers making the various possible journeys have in many places been reduced to the minimum which the existing layout of the streets permits.

However, traffic wishing to travel eastwards from Hyde Park Corner must, according to this system, either go down to The Mall, up to Oxford Street, or find its own way through Mayfair. An authorised route *via* Mount Street, Bruton Street and Vigo Street suggests itself with a complementary one-way system from Davies Street to Park Street in Grosvenor Street "geared" to Mount Street, with a corresponding modification in Davies Street.

The one-way system in St. Martin's Place is unlikely to be successful, as the weaving lengths are too short; it is a warning that one-way working can at times be carried too far; the system on the north side of the Cavell Monument is liable to become an uncontrolled "cut," and it is often better, in such cases, for the "cut" to be a recognised one and be put where it can be controlled. Parliament Square provides an illustration of a controlled "cut" used in conjunction with a roundabout, and it is by no means the limiting factor in the capacity of that junction. At St. Martin's Place, it would seem preferable for the traffic from Charing Cross Road to Duncannon Street to keep to a straight course and for traffic from the south-west to St. Martin's Lane to do the same; the resultant "cut" could be easily controlled by signals; the street is narrow but there would be no turning traffic.

The two-way street on the west of Piccadilly Circus produces another uncontrolled "cut" on the north. If traffic from Lower Regent Street to Shaftesbury Avenue were routed east of Eros, the west side of the Circus would remain one-way (but southbound) and the "cut" would be where it could be controlled.

Another example of sharp turns and short weaving lengths is at Marble Arch. This could well become unworkable where large vehicles are concerned. Two alternatives, both easier for large vehicles, present themselves: one is a gyratory system as existing, but simplified by the one-way approaches with controlled "cuts" west and south-east of the arch; the other is a two-way street south of the arch with one-way working anti-clockwise east and north of it and a controlled "cut" for traffic from Bayswater to enter East Carriage Drive. (See diagrams.)

The barrier in Oxford Circus is unusual but quite practicable. A similar barrier would be needed in Bond Street.

A defect in the scheme is at Hay Hill, South of Berkeley Square. The street is narrow and the corners at both ends are sharp; right-turning vehicles, except taxis, often swing well into the middle of the road so that "cuts" or other conflicting movements are forced on to the traffic. Either traffic in Hay Hill should keep to the left or the system should be re-designed on a wider basis.

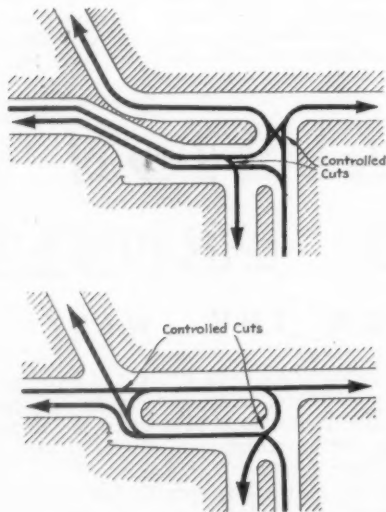
Vehicles turning from Bruton Street and Conduit Street into Bond Street might have to be released alternatively to control the "cuts" of turning vehicles in these narrow streets.

### present and future needs

There is little doubt that something on the lines of Mr. Antrobus's proposals is the best that can be devised as a short-term measure.

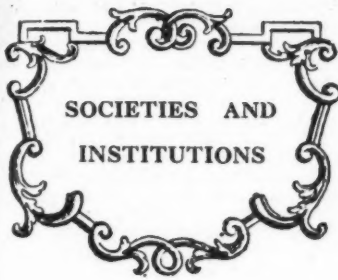
However, it is well to ask how the sorry state of traffic congestion in Central London has come about. No major Central London street improvement has appeared since Kingsway was built; traffic has since increased enormously; no comprehensive traffic survey has been published; nothing but the most cursory examination of parking needs has been made—New York and Auckland, New Zealand, are far ahead of us here. To suggest that no solution will ever be found is a defeatist attitude. In other areas, traffic volumes have not increased *ad infinitum* just because the facilities are there.

The future traffic needs of London can be measured and allowed for no less accurately than any other commodity. London is a market, and the flow of traffic is its life-blood. A sane and reasoned approach to its long-term needs will pay ample dividends.



Suggested alternative systems of traffic control at Marble Arch to simplify the handling of large vehicles.





*Speeches and lectures delivered before societies as well as reports of their activities, are dealt with under this title, which includes trade associations, Government departments, Parliament and professional societies. To economize space the bodies concerned are represented by their initials, but a glossary of abbreviations will be found on the front cover. Except where inverted commas are used, the reports are summaries, and not verbatim.*

## MOTCP

### New Planning Bill

The following is a resumé issued by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, of the new TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING BILL, 1947, shortly to come before Parliament. The full text of the Bill can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 0d. (Explanatory Memorandum, 4d.) The Bill is discussed in this week's leading article on page 97.

(1) The Bill sets up a new planning system which for the first time makes practical such projects as: Reconstruction and redevelopment of our old towns; the preservation of Green Belts; the provision of open spaces in overcrowded areas; the allocation of land for new houses, factories, etc., in the right place, as exemplified in the Abercrombie Plans for London and similar plans for other cities. Such projects have been impossible in the past because of: (a) the inflated compensation payable to landowners by local authorities; (b) an excessively static and rigid planning system which laid undue emphasis on local at the expense of regional and national needs.

(2) The most onerous form of compensation was that payable to owners to preserve areas such as London's Green Belt, or the best agricultural land in any part of the country, from the ravages of uncontrolled development. In the past, local authorities have, in theory, been able to preserve land against building, but in practice could not possibly meet the cost of

compensation involved. Thus the intention of previous Town and Country Planning Acts was frustrated.

(3) The Bill substantially implements the recommendations of the Uthwatt Committee. It does not nationalise the land, but it deprives landowners of the right to build on their land unless the building is in accordance with proper planning requirements, and it creates a right to impose a development charge (i.e., BETTERMENT) if permission to build is granted (thus depriving the landowner of future "unearned increment" in land values). The Government takes the view that owners who lose development value as a result of the passing of the Bill are not on that account entitled as of right to compensation. They recognise, however, that if no payments were made, hardship would be caused in many cases, and they have decided that a capital sum should be made available out of which payments may be made to landowners. The Bill fixes this sum at £300,000,000, to cover England, Wales and Scotland. The method of distribution will be decided later by the Treasury, subject to affirmative resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

(4) The Bill distinguishes two elements in the value of land: (a) Its value for the purpose for which it is being used, e.g., farmland, houses or shops. This is its "existing use" value. (b) Its value for a potentially more profitable use, e.g., development of farmland as a building estate, or replacement of houses by shops and cinemas. This is its "development" value. In a remote rural area the development value may be zero. If the land lies on the edge of a rapidly expanding town the development value may be high. Where building or rebuilding increases the value of land above its existing use value, betterment will be collected by the State instead of by the landowner, whose opportunity for profit was often created not by his own activities but by the growth of the community. For this purpose the Bill creates a Central Land Board which will replace landowners as the collectors of this increment in land value. The Bill, while depriving landowners of the development value of their land, leaves them with its existing use value. The farmer can go on farming land and the owner of a house and garden can go on living there. Neither is affected by the Bill. Both retain the value of their land for such a use.

(5) The position of the private land developer remains essentially unchanged, except that in future he will have to pay a proportion of the price of the land to the Central Land Board in the form of a development charge. The cost of the land to the developer will be much the same as before, though on the one hand a landowner in a key position will not be able to hold him to ransom, and on the other, the developer will have to write two cheques where one would have done before. Private development will, as now, have to be in accordance with local and national planning requirements. If the developer is the landowner himself he will have to pay a development charge just as a third party would.

#### THE NEW PLANNING SYSTEM

(a) The Compensation and Betterment Problem having been disposed of, a positive system of planning is substituted for the negative and restrictive machinery of past Acts. Local planning authorities will have to submit development plans within three years. The Bill, unlike previous Acts, requires these plans to be reviewed at least every five years. They will thus be capable of continuous adaptation to changing conditions.

(b) County Councils are for the first time given direct planning functions, so that the

requirements of town and country will be co-ordinated over a wider area than in the past. County Councils and County Boroughs will prepare the plans, but local councils will have to be fully consulted; and the carrying out of the plan, including the putting up of buildings, whether by private or public enterprise, will remain their responsibility. Where regional planning needs overlap county boundaries, counties and county boroughs will be able to join together in joint planning boards. Co-ordination at national level will be the responsibility of the Minister.

(c) The Bill provides full powers for public purchase of land required for the carrying out of a plan and provides an Exchequer Grant to local authorities in respect of: (i) loss on redevelopment operations; (ii) compulsory purchase, where they reduce the value of the land they buy by putting it to a less profitable use; (iii) payments to a landowner if the value of his land is reduced below existing use value. All purchases of land for public use (whether by Government Departments, local authorities or statutory undertakings) will be at existing use value. The 1939 standard is retained. Powers already exercised by local authorities under the 1944 Act for dealing with blitzed areas are extended to any land wanted for development or redevelopment for a ten-year building programme, whether by public or private enterprise, which the plan will indicate. This programme of development will be extended when the plans are reviewed every five years or less, and can thus always be kept from five to ten years ahead.

(d) The Bill also provides powers: (i) to control outdoor advertisements. Regulations will be made to establish a national code of control for outdoor advertising; (ii) to ensure the preservation of trees in the interests of amenity and the preservation of historic buildings. The powers here will be on the same lines as those now existing.

## RIBA

### J. Summerson

November 10, 1946, at 66, Portland Place, W.1. A paper read before the RIBA on HEAVENLY MANSIONS: AN INTERPRETATION OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE, by John N. Summerson, B.A.(ARCH.), F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.

**J. Summerson:** One kind of play common to nearly every child is to get under a piece of furniture or some extemporised shelter of his own and to exclaim that he is in a "house." Freud showed, many years ago, that this kind of play is associated with an unconscious wish to return to the inactive security of the womb. I am not, however, concerned with the psycho-analytic aspects of the matter except in so far as they show that this particular kind of play cannot be dismissed merely as mimicry of the widespread adult practice of living in houses. It is symbolism—of a fundamental kind, expressed in terms of play. It is a kind of symbolism which has a great deal to do with the aesthetics of architecture.

At a later stage, the child's conduct of the game becomes more realistic; he constructs or uses doll's houses and insists on a strict analogy between his own practices and those of adult life—the doll's house must be an epitome of an adult's home. But whether the child is playing under the table or handling a doll's house, his imagination is working in the same way. He is placing

either himself or the doll (a projection of himself) in a sheltered setting. The pleasure he derives from it is a pleasure in the relationship between himself (or the doll) and the setting.

None of us ever entirely outgrows the love of the doll's house or, usually in a vicarious form, the love of squatting under the table. Camping and sailing are two adult forms of play closely analogous to the "my house" pretences of a child. In both, there is the fascination of the miniature shelter which excludes the elements by only a narrow margin and intensifies the sense of security in a hostile world. Less direct but even more common is the liking for models and houses in miniature.

But we must be careful to keep separate two different manifestations of this appeal. There is the "cosiness" of the little house; but also its ceremony. It is the "cosiness" which psychologists underline in their interpretation of its symbolism. But for us the ceremonial idea is more important—the idea of neatness and serenity within, contrasting with wildness and confusion without. The ceremony of the child's house, like its cosiness, is found again in adult play—that grave form of play which is intertwined with religious and social customs. The baldachino, the canopy over a throne, the catafalque over a tomb, the ceremonial shelter carried over a pope or bishop in a procession—these are not empirical devices to exclude dust or rain but vestiges of infantile regression such as we have just observed.

It is precisely this feeling for the ceremony of the little house which links all that I have been saying with the development of architecture. The Latin word for a building is *aedes*; the word for a little building is *aedicula*, and this word was applied in classical times more particularly to little buildings whose function was symbolic—ceremonial. It was applied to a shrine placed at the far end, from the entrance, of a temple to receive the statue of a deity—a sort of architectural canopy in the form of a rudimentary temple, complete with gable—or, to use the classical word—pediment. It was also used for the shrines—again, miniature temples—in which the Lares or titular deities of a house or street were preserved.

I am not going to trace back the history of the aedicule, but I suspect it is practically as old as architecture itself, and as widespread. This miniature temple used for a ceremonial, symbolic purpose may even enshrine one of man's first purely architectural discoveries, a discovery reenacted by every child who establishes his momentary dominion under the table.

Now, the aedicule, from a remote period, has been used as a subjunctive means of architectural expression. That is to say, it has been used to harmonise architecture of strictly human scale with architecture of a diminutive scale, so that a building may at the same time serve the purposes of men and of a race of imaginary beings smaller than men. It has also been used to preserve the human scale in a building deliberately enlarged to express the superhuman character of a god. Perhaps this should be put another way: the aedicule has been enlarged to human scale and then beyond, to a heroic scale, losing its attribute of smallness and "cosiness" but retaining and affirming its attribute of ceremoniousness.

So long as the aedicule is used as a setting for statues its use approximates to its original function as a shrine—a function which it preserved, as we shall see, right through the middle ages. But at some period—I cannot say when—its use was extended to give ceremonial importance to an opening—a door or a window. It then became virtually two-dimensional, a frame or portal, suggesting that the opening which it embraced was one of special significance.

This special significance, however, was in due course afforded to so many doors and windows that the aedicule became nothing more than a trite, easily overworked, decorative feature. As such it re-emerges early in the Italian renaissance and as such it has been employed hundreds and thousands of times in this and every other country since the end of the sixteenth century. The Georgian door-case is an instance familiar to everybody, so familiar that it never occurs to us to consider such a thing as being anything so pompous as an aedicule or to connect it with that remote period of architectural history when the miniature temple really possessed some emotional significance, still less to that remoter period when its use was reserved for the shrine of a deity.

Now, at this point I am going to introduce, quite abruptly, the thesis I wish to submit—simply by asking you to compare two architectural compositions. One is a first-century wall-painting at Pompeii. The other is the south porch of Chartres Cathedral, built about A.D. 1250. You will notice that these two compositions, separated in time by more than a thousand years, have a very great deal in common. Both are divided into three bays. In both cases the divisions between the bays are open and extend upwards into aedicules, containing figures. In both, the main openings are crested with gables or pediments. In both, the supporting members are fantastically thin. In short, the porch at Chartres is, in principle, a loyal realisation of the Pompeian project.

Can there possibly be any historical threads? Or must we refer the resemblances to a basic psychology shared alike by the artists of Classical Pompeii, those of Medieval Chartres and the child under the table. I believe that there are historical threads; but I do not think that they could have spun their way through a thousand years of history but for the primitive and universal love of that kind of fantasy represented by the aedicule—the "little house."

When the Chartres porches were built, Pompeii lay forgotten in its tomb of ashes—even the name of the place had disappeared from human conscience. Obviously no influences from Pompeii itself can ever have found their way into the medieval world. But the art of Pompeii was an art widespread in the Roman empire and it is only a freak of history which has made the buried city its most conspicuous exemplar.

It has been satisfactorily shown, by Mâle, Lasteyrie and others, that the re-entry of figure-sculpture into architecture in the Romanesque churches of the eleventh century was conditioned by the sculptors' familiarity with metal-work, manuscripts and other objects of art: the technique of architectural sculpture, up to the Gothic revolution in the middle of the twelfth century shows clear evidence of such a derivation. But so far as I know, nobody has developed the corollary of this—namely, that the aedicular architecture of Romanesque churches may have been reinforced or given renewed vitality from the same source.

Romanesque architecture is composite; it is an aggregate rather than a synthesis. It preserves much that is Roman—the round arch, the barrel vault and, in some parts of France the principle of the pilaster and Corinthianesque carving. But to this is added something—something which distinguishes this architecture as Romanesque. This is not simply a matter of ornament—of characteristic sculptures and mouldings. Nor is it a matter of structure, the empirical quest of a satisfactory vaulting system—this quest is in fact, curiously independent of stylistic development. It is more radical than all this; it is something resulting from a profound desire to escape from the remorseless discipline of gravity, a desire to dissolve the heavy prose of building into religious poetry; a desire to transform the heavy man-made temple into a multiple, imponderable pile of heavenly mansions.

Romanesque is puzzling, ambiguous, incomplete. The point of all its busy-ness

eludes one. Then, suddenly, the creation of Gothic explains everything. Some extraordinary men—some among Abbot Suger's masons at Saint Denis, some elsewhere—saw precisely how to arrive at a true synthesis of the warring elements in Romanesque. They were followed by others and within a hundred years the whole of the first and decisive chapter of Gothic had been written.

In Romanesque, the aedicular episodes are ornamental, *merely* ornamental-parasitic. But the creators of Gothic seized upon this incidental "Pompeian" idea and made it capital. In doing so they created, and at the same time solved, certain structural problems as well as other undefined problems of space and proportion. If we study Gothic in this light—as the evolution of an idea—we shall find that both the technical and the aesthetic aspects fall into place and become readily understandable from our twelfth century standpoint.

The pointed arch was, of course, structurally convenient; but this matter of convenience has been over-stressed. Gothic *created and simultaneously solved* its problems. The notion of the Gothic system solving the Romanesque problem is from the point of view of structure, unreal. We are told that the pointed arch rendered possible the high, brittle structures of the thirteenth century. But this is not strictly true; structures just as high and just as brittle could have been constructed on a round-arched system.

The pointed-arch system was, I believe, adopted for this reason; it had an air of fantasy—perhaps, dare one guess, of oriental fantasy—which went along with the realisation of the "Pompeian" idea.

Unrelated to the aedicular idea, Gothic mouldings can become meaningless; they do so where the idea is obscured by an excess of vanity on the part of the mason—as, for example, in the Angel Choir at Lincoln—where the mouldings nearly defeat their own end.

It is during the first half of the thirteenth century that one of the major implications of the aedicular system is gradually unfolded. The aedicule is, in essence, a shrine. The Gothic cathedral is, therefore, a multiplication of shrines. These shrines—aedicules—are disposed in a series of orders, descending from the master-order which controls the bay-unit and the vault. The stature of the orders is diminished in the aisles, again in the clerestory and triforium and once again in the purely ornamental plane. It is here that it joins hands with the sculptor; these last aedicules are inhabited not by the human users of the cathedral but by supernatural beings carved in stone. Here, in fact, the aedicule returns to its proper scale and proper function—here it is once more the "little house." Indeed, it is perhaps more logical to regard the whole Cathedral as an *ascent* from this scale—the normal aedicular scale—than to regard the ornamental aedicule as a reduction from its grand relations who have grown big and been married to the structural carcase of the building.

Anyway, it is on the ornamental plane that the aedicule is employed for the identical purpose for which it is used in manuscripts, ivories, enamels and reliefs, namely, to provide a framework, a *mise-en-scène*, for iconographical exposition. Already in Romanesque buildings, this idea has been exploited, especially in west fronts (e.g., Angoulême) and portals. But in Romanesque work the sculpture is stylised and the aedicule is a dead form—or rather a chrysalis-form whose potentialities are hidden. The Gothic artists brought to life not only the sculpture but likewise the aedicule itself. Hence, the porches of Chartres; hence also the great portals of Amiens, Bourges, Rheims and Laon. . . . Has any Baroque or Rococo architecture ever set out to contradict the structural elements of a façade with such determined insolence?



*This newly arranged Technical Section will now draw together in a comprehensive whole all the technical material in the Journal. It will cover Information Centre, Questions and Answers, Current Technique, The Industry, Prices, special technical articles and so on, and will, from time to time, contain editorial notes on technical trends and developments.*

## TECHNICAL SECTION

The Architects' Journal

### CLASSIFICATION FOR INFORMATION CENTRE

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| <p>1 <b>SOCIOLOGY</b><br/><i>Human needs, family structure, population statistics, social relationships . . . . .</i></p> <p>2 <b>PLANNING : GENERAL</b><br/><i>History and evolution, legislation, administration, survey technique, comprehensive publications . . . . .</i></p> <p>3 <b>PLANNING : REGIONAL &amp; NATIONAL</b><br/><i>Re-planning and new planning, surveys, planning schemes . . . . .</i></p> <p>4 <b>PLANNING : URBAN &amp; RURAL</b><br/><i>Re-planning and new planning, surveys, planning schemes, site planning, zoning . . . . .</i></p> <p>5 <b>PLANNING : PUBLIC UTILITIES</b><br/><i>Transport, power, water supply, main drainage, retail and other distributive services . . . . .</i></p> <p>6 <b>PLANNING : SOCIAL &amp; RECREATIONAL</b><br/><i>Health, education and other community services, recreation, preservation of amenities . . . . .</i></p> <p>7 <b>PRACTICE</b><br/><i>Professional practice, office management and organization, model making, draughtsmanship . . . . .</i></p> <p>8 <b>SURVEYING &amp; SPECIFICATION</b><br/><i>Land surveying, quantity surveying, estimating costs, specification notes . . . . .</i></p> <p>9 <b>DESIGN : GENERAL</b><br/><i>Architectural design generally, design data, comprehensive publications . . . . .</i></p> <p>10 <b>DESIGN : BUILDING TYPES</b><br/><i>Administrative, industrial, domestic, commercial . . . . .</i></p> <p>11 <b>MATERIALS : GENERAL</b><br/><i>Comprehensive publications, comparative data, legislation . . . . .</i><br/><i>(This section includes products)</i></p> <p>12 <b>MATERIALS : METAL</b><br/><i>(Including products)</i></p> <p>13 <b>MATERIALS : TIMBER</b><br/><i>(Including products)</i></p> <p>14 <b>MATERIALS : CONCRETE</b><br/><i>(Including products and allied products)</i></p> | <p>15 <b>MATERIALS : APPLIED FINISHES &amp; TREATMENTS</b><br/><i>Paints, stains, plasters and renderings . . . . .</i></p> <p>16 <b>MATERIALS : MISCELLANEOUS</b><br/><i>Glass, bitumen, plastics, fibreboards, plaster, stone . . . . .</i></p> <p>17 <b>CONSTRUCTION : GENERAL</b><br/><i>Comprehensive publications, general data, legislation . . . . .</i></p> <p>18 <b>CONSTRUCTION : THEORY</b><br/><i>Statics, principles of design, general design data . . . . .</i></p> <p>19 <b>CONSTRUCTION : DETAILS</b><br/><i>Foundations, floors, walls, roofs . . . . .</i></p> <p>20 <b>CONSTRUCTION : COMPLETE STRUCTURES</b><br/><i>Buildings, bridges, reservoirs . . . . .</i></p> <p>21 <b>CONSTRUCTION : MISCELLANEOUS</b><br/><i>Demolition, shoring and underpinning, contractors' work . . . . .</i></p> <p>22 <b>SOUND INSULATION &amp; ACOUSTICS</b><br/><i>Physiological data, general design . . . . .</i></p> <p>23 <b>HEATING &amp; VENTILATION</b><br/><i>Physiological data, services, fittings and equipment . . . . .</i></p> <p>24 <b>LIGHTING</b><br/><i>Physiological data, natural and artificial, fittings and equipment . . . . .</i></p> <p>25 <b>WATER SUPPLY &amp; SANITATION</b><br/><i>Fittings and equipment, plumbing and water heating, drainage, minor sewage disposal, hygiene . . . . .</i></p> <p>26 <b>SERVICES &amp; EQUIPMENT : MISCELLANEOUS</b><br/><i>Cooking, lifts, escalators, telephones . . . . .</i></p> <p>27 <b>FURNITURE &amp; FITTINGS</b><br/><i>Furniture, soft furnishings and fittings such as bolts, curtain rails . . . . .</i></p> <p>28 <b>MISCELLANEOUS</b><br/><i>Aesthetics, sculpture, painting and allied arts . . . . .</i></p> |
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# CURRENT MARKET PRICES OF MATERIALS

BY DAVIS, BELFIELD AND EVEREST,

Chartered Quantity Surveyors.

Rates of Wages last rose on January 1, 1946, and are now as follows:—

LONDON DISTRICT				Craftsmen.	Labourers.
Within 12 miles radius	..	..	..	2s. 7½d.	2s. 1½d.
From 12-15 „ „	..	..	..	2s. 7d.	2s. 1d.

## GRADE CLASSIFICATIONS

	A	A¹	A²	A³	B	B¹	B²
Craftsmen..	2s. 6d.	2s. 5½d.	2s. 5d.	2s. 4½d.	2s. 4d.	2s. 3½d.	2s. 3d.
Labourers..	2s. 0d.	1s. 11½d.	1s. 11¼d.	1s. 11d.	1s. 10½d.	1s. 10d.	1s. 9¾d.

*Ed Davis*

F.S.I., F.I.Art.

Prices vary according to quality and the quantity ordered.

Those given below are average market prices and include delivery in the London area, except where otherwise stated, but do not include overhead charges and profit for the General Contractor.

## CONCRETOR

### Cements

† All delivered in paper bags (20 to the ton) free.  
\* Paper bags or non-returnable jute sacks charged at 7/- extra per ton.

	6 Tons and over	In 80-ton freights F.A.S. Safe Wharf In River Thames London Area.
*Portland .. ..	per ton 55/-	52/-
*"417" Quick setting extra rapid hardening .. ..	per ton 76/6	—
*Rapid hardening .. ..	per ton 61/-	58/6
*Water repellent .. ..	per ton 86/6	—
Atlas White (1 barrel 376 lb.) .. ..	.. ..	per barrel —
		6 ton upwards
*Colorcrete rapid hardening, buff and red .. ..	per ton 96/6	96/6
*Colorcrete rapid hardening khaki .. ..	per ton 96/6	96/6
†Colorcrete .. ..	per ton from 176/6 to 400/6	176/6 to 400/6
†Snowcrete .. ..	per ton 226/6	226/6
	1-9 10-19 1 ton and upwards	1-9 10-19 1 ton and upwards
†Ciment Fondu, delivered Central London area .. ..	per cwt. 16/8 15/-	per ton 238/-

### Aggregate and Sands (Full Loads)

2" Unscreened ballast .. ..	per yard cube 14/-
½"(Down) Washed, crushed and graded shingle .. ..	per yard cube 14/-
½" (Down) Ditto .. ..	per yard cube 15/-
2" Broken brick .. ..	per yard cube 14/6
½" Ditto .. ..	per yard cube 16/-
Washed pan breeze .. ..	per yard cube 9/6
Coke breeze 1" to dust .. ..	per yard cube —
½" Sharp washed sand .. ..	per yard cube 15/7
White Silver Sand for white cement (one ton lots) .. ..	per yard 40/-

(For Sands for Bricklaying and Plastering see respective trades)

### Pavings

Brick hardcore .. ..	per yard cube 6/6
Concrete ditto .. ..	per yard cube —
Clean furnace clinker and boiler ashes .. ..	per yard cube 3/-
Coarse gravel for paths .. ..	per yard cube —
Fine ditto .. ..	per yard cube —
Clean granite chippings (in 5 ton loads) .. ..	per ton 39/7
Ditto (in 5 ton loads) (Immediate delivery) .. ..	per ton 40/7

## CONCRETOR—(continued)

### Pavings—continued

Red quarry tiles, 6" × 6" × ½"	.. ..	per yard super 9/9
Ditto 6" × 6" × ½"	.. ..	per yard super 8/8
Buff ditto 6" × 6" × ½"	.. ..	per yard super 10/11
Ditto 6" × 6" × ½"	.. ..	per yard super 9/9
Hard red paving bricks, 2" .. ..	.. ..	per 1,000 260/9
Ditto 1½" .. ..	.. ..	per 1,000 246/6

### Reinforcement

Home trade maximum basis price for mild steel rods, ½" diameter and upwards, ex mills delivered to station or siding .. .. per ton £16 19 6

Extras for:—		
Under ½" to ¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 10/-	
Ditto ¾" and over ¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 15/-	
¾" and over ¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 20/-	
¾" and over ¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 25/-	
¾" and over ¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 30/-	
¾" and over ¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 35/-	
¾" diameter .. ..	per ton 40/-	
Under ½" to ¾" .. ..	per ton 60/-	
Lengths over 40 ft. to 45 ft. .. ..	per ton 10/-	
" " 45 ft. to 50 ft. .. ..	per ton 15/-	
" " 50 ft. (as 50 ft. plus per ft.) .. ..	per ton 1/6	

### Sundries

Retarding liquid, in 5-gallon drums (for exposing aggregate) .. ..	per gallon 23/-	Ex Warehouse, Southwark Bridge. Drums chargeable and credited, if returned.
Ditto (for obtaining a bond) .. ..	per gallon 14/4½	

## BRICKLAYER

### Common Bricks

†Rough stocks .. ..	per 1,000 —
†Third stocks .. ..	per 1,000 —
†Mild stocks .. ..	per 1,000 —
Sand limes .. ..	per 1,000 —
†Phorpres pressed Flettons .. ..	per 1,000 70/-
†Phorpres keyed Flettons .. ..	per 1,000 72/-
Blue Staffordshire wirecuts .. ..	per 1,000 —
†Lingfield engineering wirecuts (ex works) .. ..	per 1,000 108/-
Firebricks, best Stourbridge 2½" .. ..	per 1,000 445/-
Firebricks, best Stourbridge 3" .. ..	per 1,000 532/6

### Facing and Engineering Bricks

Sand Limes, No. 1 .. ..	per 1,000	—
Sand Limes, No. 2 .. ..	per 1,000	—
†Phorpres rustic Flettons .. ..	per 1,000	90/-
† At King's Cross (Maiden Lane) Stn.	For delivery in W.C. district	
add 15/- per 1,000.		

## BRICKLAYER—(continued)

## Facing and Engineering Bricks—continued.

2½" engineering bricks .. .. .	per 1,000	120/-
†Hard stocks, firsts .. .. .	per 1,000	—
†Hard stocks, seconds .. .. .	per 1,000	—
Sand-faced, hand-made reds .. .. .	per 1,000	—
Sand-faced, machine-made reds .. .. .	per 1,000 from 100/-	—
Red rubbers (9½-in.) .. .. .	per 1,000	—
White facings .. .. .	per 1,000 from 100/-	—
Coloured facings (creams, buffa, browns & terra cotta) .. .. .	per 1,000 from 119/-	—
†Dunbriks (concrete), greys or Commons .. .. .	per 1,000	125/-
†Dunbriks (concrete), various colours .. .. .	per 1,000	145/-
†Southwater engineering No. 1 (first quality red pressed) .. .. .	per 1,000	181/-
†Southwater engineering No. 2 (second quality red pressed) .. .. .	per 1,000	156/-
Blue pressed .. .. .	per 1,000	—
†Southwater pressed sandfaced reds .. .. .	per 1,000	161/-
†Dorking pressed sandfaced multi-coloured facings .. .. .	per 1,000	140/9
† Plus 1/6 per 1,000 levy—Prices ex works—Haulage extra.		

## Limes and Sand

	1-ton lots	6-ton lots
Lime, greystone .. .. .	per ton	74/9
Lime, chalk .. .. .	per ton	74/9
Lime, blue Lias (including paper bags) .. .. .	per ton	—
Lime, hydrated (including paper bags) .. .. .	per ton	79/6
Washed pit sand .. .. .	per yard cube	14/7

(For cements, see "Concrete.")  
Hire of jute sacks charged at 1/6 and credited at 1/6. If left charged at 1/9.

## Sundries

Wall ties, self coloured .. .. .	per cwt.	—
Wall ties, galvanized .. .. .	per cwt.	—
D.P.C. slates, size 14" x 9" .. .. .	per 100	46/6
D.P.C. slates, size 14" x 4½" .. .. .	per 100	16/-
†Ledkore D.P.C. Grade A .. .. .	per foot super	10d.
†Ledkore D.P.C. Grade B .. .. .	per foot super	11½d.
†Ledkore D.P.C. Grade C .. .. .	per foot super	1¼
† Trade discount 7½ per cent. and cash discount 7½ per cent. Prices include delivery on minimum of £5 orders.		

Airbricks: 9" x 3" 9" x 6" 9" x 9" 12" x 9" 14" x 9"

Red and buff terra cotta .. .. .	each 1/-	1/10	4/10	—	12/11
Black cast iron, School 9" x 3" 9" x 6" 9" x 9" 12" x 9" 14" x 9"					

Board pattern airbricks .. .. .

Galvanized ditto per doz. .. .. .

Black hit and miss cast iron ventilators .. .. .

Galvanized ditto per doz. .. .. .

Buff terra cotta chimney 1' 0" 1' 6" 2' 0" 2' 6" 3' 6" 5' 0"

Fireclay .. .. .

Wall reinforcement supplied in standard rolls containing 25 yards lin.

\*2" wide black japanned .. per roll 2/9 } Greater widths pro rata

\*2" wide galvanized .. per roll — } 2½" price carriage paid

\*2½" wide black japanned .. per roll 3/5 } on orders of £7. Dis-

\*2½" wide galvanized .. per roll — } counts for quantities.

## Partitions, etc.

	2"	2½"	3"	4"
Clinker .. .. .	per yard super	3/2	3/8	4/2
Pumice .. .. .	per yard super	7/-	—	—
Hollow Block .. .. .	per yard super	3/1	3/4	4/-
Plaster .. .. .	per yard super	5/4	6/-	7/1
11" Wood-wool Slabs .. .. .	per yard super from	4/2	to 4/10	
12" Wood-wool Slabs .. .. .	per yard super from	6/7	to 7/6	
13" Wood-wool Slabs .. .. .	per yard super from	8/6	to 9/8	

† Prices according to quantity ordered. 2½% Cash Discount.

## Gas Flue Blocks

	Single Flues.	Double Flues
Straight blocks .. .. .	each 1/9	3/-
Backing block .. .. .	per set of 3	4/2
Cover blocks .. .. .	each 2/7	4/10
Raking blocks 45° .. .. .	each 3/11	6/4
Raking blocks 60° .. .. .	each 2/10	4/3
Offset blocks .. .. .	each 4/9	6/10
Closer blocks .. .. .	each 1/9	2/11
Closer flashing blocks .. .. .	each 1/4	2/4
Straight flashing blocks .. .. .	each 1/4	2/4
Terminal and cap .. .. .	per set 8/9	14/7
Middle terminal and cap .. .. .	per set 8/6	13/11
End terminal and cap .. .. .	per set 8/9	14/6
Corbel block .. .. .	each 6/7	13/5
Gathering block .. .. .	each —	7/-

## DRAINLAYER

## Land Drain Pipes

	2"	3"	4"	6"
Pipes in 12" lengths .. .. .	per 1,000	99/6	138/6	179/-
(Delivered in full loads Central London Area.)				

## Salt Glazed Stoneware Pipes and Fittings

	4"	6"	9"
Pipe (2' lengths) .. .. .	each 1/8	2/6	4/6
Bends, ordinary .. .. .	each 2/6	3/9	6/9
Single Junction, 2' long .. .. .	each 3/4	5/-	9/-
Yard Gully, without grating .. .. .	each 6/3	6/10½	11/3
Ordinary round or square Grating, painted .. .. .	each -/7½	1/3	2/6
Ordinary round or square Grating, galvanized .. .. .	each 1/0½	2/1	4/4½
Extra for Inlets, horizontal .. .. .	each 1/6	1/6	1/6
Extra for Inlets, vertical .. .. .	each 2/3	2/3	2/3
Intercepting Trap with Stanford Stopper .. .. .	each 17/6	22/6	37/6
Grease and mud interceptor with bucket for removing silt and grease for 6", 9" and 12" drains, with iron grating, painted .. .. .	each 20/-		
Ditto, with iron grating galvanized .. .. .	each 21/10½		

The above prices to be varied by the following percentages for the different qualities given. All subject to 2½ per cent. cash discount.

	British Standard	British Standard Tested
Orders for 2 tons and over .. .. .	Plus 37½%	Plus 62½%
Orders under 2 tons, 100 pieces upwards .. .. .	Plus 55%	Plus 80%
Orders under 2 tons, less than 100 pieces .. .. .	Plus 65%	Plus 90%

	Best	Seconds
Orders for 2 tons and over .. .. .	Plus 30%	Subject to 15% off the price of best quality for all sizes.
Orders under 2 tons, 100 pieces upwards .. .. .	Plus 47½%	
Orders under 2 tons, less than 100 pieces .. .. .	Plus 57½%	

## Cast Iron Drain Pipes and Fittings

Socket and Spigot Pipes:—	Weight (per 9 ft.)	Size	9 ft.	6 ft.	4 ft.	3 ft.
1. 1. 8	4" per yard ..	9/9	10/10	17/5	13/2	13/2
1. 1. 17	4" per yard ..	10/2	11/2	17/10	13/8	13/8
2. 0. 1	6" per yard ..	15/-	17/11	28/10	23/-	23/-
3. 3. 21	9" per yard ..	27/3	35/9	62/-	47/4	47/4
1. 1. 8	4" each ..	10/10	18 ins.	12 ins.	9 ins.	—
1. 1. 17	4" each ..	11/1	—	—	—	—
2. 0. 1	6" each ..	17/4	—	—	—	—
3. 3. 21	9" each ..	—	—	—	—	—

## Tonnage Allowances:—

Orders up to 2 tons nett.  
Orders 2 to 4 tons less 2½%.  
Orders 4 tons or over less 5%.

	4"	6"	9"
Bends (short radius) .. .. .	each 9/8	20/-	61/7
Single junctions .. Fig. No. 18 .. .. .	each 16/11	33/8	106/3
Intercepting traps .. .. .	each 46/3	77/-	189/5
Gulleys ordinary trapped "P" .. .. .	each 22/4	—	—
Extra for inlet 4" .. .. .	each 11/7	—	—
Grease Gully trap .. .. .	each 196/4	—	—
H.M.O.W. large socket gully trap with 9" gully top and heavy grating and one back inlet .. .. .	each 40/5	72/-	—

## Channels in Brown Glazed Ware

	4"	6"	9"
Half round straight channels 24" long .. .. .	each 1/3	1/10½	3/4½
Half round straight channels 30" long .. .. .	each —	—	4/2½
Ditto, short lengths .. .. .	each 1/3	1/10½	—
Half round ordinary channel bends .. .. .	each 1/10½	2/9½	5/0½
Ditto, short .. .. .	each 1/10½	2/9½	—
Ditto, long .. .. .	each 3/9	5/7½	10/1½
Three-quarter round branch bends .. .. .	each 5/-	7/6	—
Half round taper channels 24" long .. .. .	each 3/9	6/9	8/5½
Half round taper channel bends .. .. .	each 4/8½	8/5½	—

The above prices are subject to the same discounts as those given for "Best" quality salt glazed stoneware pipes.

## Manhole Covers, etc.

	Black Galvanized
†24" x 18" single seal for foot traffic. (Weight 3 cwt. in lots of 24) .. .. .	each 19/3
†24" x 18" single seal for light car traffic. (Weight 2 cwt. in lots of 24) .. .. .	each 49/7
†24" x 18" Wood Block pattern. For road traffic. (Weight 3 cwt.) .. .. .	Coated 79/3

## DRAINLAYER—(continued)

## Manhole Covers, etc.—(continued)

	Fine Cast	Galv.
† Cast iron steps, 13½" long, 6" wide, 9" in wall, approximate weight 5½ lb. each .. per dozen	17/4	28/11
† Galvanized fresh air inlets with cast brass fronts (L.C.C. pattern) .. .. each	10/11	41/10

† These prices are subject to 7½% advance.

## MASON

## Yorkstone

Building quality Robin Hood and Woodkirk Blue Stone.

Blocks scrapped, random sizes .. .. per foot cube	7/5
Add for blocks to dimension sizes .. .. per foot cube	10d. (each dimension)
Templates with sawn beds, edges rough (up to 4 ft. super and not over 2' 6" long) .. .. per foot cube	8/3
Templates with sawn beds, sawn one edge, .. .. per foot cube	9/10½
Templates with sawn beds, sawn two edges, .. .. per foot cube	11/6½
Price f.o.r. Yorkshire, railway rate to London Station per ton. (Minimum 4-ton loads.)	37/7

## Artificial Stone

6" × 3" Copings and sills .. .. per foot run	2/6
6" × 6" Copings and sills .. .. per foot run	3/10
9" × 3" Copings and sills .. .. per foot run	3/-
9" × 6" Copings and sills .. .. per foot run	5/6
12" × 3" Copings and sills .. .. per foot run	3/10
12" × 6" Copings and sills .. .. per foot run	6/7
Cornices according to detail, per foot cube (from)	11/10

## SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER

## Best Bangor Slates

	£	s.	d.
24" × 12" .. .. per 1,000 actual	—	—	—
20" × 10" .. .. per 1,000 actual	—	—	—

† Prices include for delivery to site in lots of 1,000 and upwards.

## Tiles

Basic for Hand-made sandfaced 10½" × 6½" red roofing tiles .. .. per 1,000	171/-
Machine-made sandfaced 10½" × 6½" red roofing tiles .. .. per 1,000	—
Berkshire rustic pantiles .. .. per 1,000	—

## Asbestos-cement

6" corrugated sheets, grey .. .. per yard super	3/5
Standard 3" corrugated sheets, grey .. .. per yard super	3/1½
Slates (Manufacture temporarily suspended):—	
• 15½" × 7½" grey .. .. per 1,000	£7 6 0
• 15½" × 15½" diagonal, grey .. .. per 1,000	£14 12 0
• 15½" × 15½" diagonal, russet or brindled .. .. per 1,000	£23 12 6
Pantiles (Manufacture temporarily suspended).	
• Large russet brown .. .. per 1,000	—

† Prices are for minimum two-ton loads, and are subject to 5% trade discount and 2½% cash discount.

## WALLBOARDS, Etc.

¾" Insulation Board .. .. Up to 5,000 sq. ft.	5,000 to 20,000 sq. ft.
¾" Ditto .. .. per yard super 2/3½	per yard super 2/1½
¾" Ditto .. .. per yard super 1/9½	per yard super 2/7½
Up to 5,000 sq. ft.	5,000 to 15,000 sq. ft.
¾" Hardboard .. .. per foot super 4'd.	per foot super 4½d.
¾" Ditto .. .. per foot super 4½d.	per foot super 6d.
¾" Ditto (medium or semi-hard) .. .. per foot super 5½d.	per foot super 5d.

## Laminated Wallboard

¾" Thickness (standard):	
1 bundle up to 2,500 sq. ft. .. .. per foot super	-2/5d.
2,500 sq. ft. to 5,000 sq. ft. .. .. per foot super	-2/5d.
5,000 sq. ft. and over .. .. per foot super	-2/5d.

## Asbestos-cement and Asbestos Products

† ½" Semi-compressed flat building sheets, grey .. .. per yard super	—
† ½" Ditto .. .. per yard super	1/7
† ½" Ditto .. .. per yard super	2/3½
† Prices are for orders of two tons and over and are subject to 5% trade discount and 2½% cash discount.	
• ½" Asbestos wallboard (in sheets 8' 0" × 4' 0") .. .. per foot super	-5
• ½" Ditto .. .. per foot super	-4
• ½" Asbestos wood (in sheets 8' 0" × 4' 0") .. .. per yard super	2/6½

† Prices are for orders of 2 tons and over and are subject to 2½% cash discount.

## WALLBOARDS, Etc.—(continued)

## Asbestos-Cement and Asbestos Products—(continued)

¾" Asbestos Insulating Board	.. ..	per foot super	—	Over
			25-75	600
			yards	yards
¾" Fireproof plaster board	per yard super	2/6	2/2	1/10
¾" Ditto	.. ..	per yard super	2/4	1/8
2" Paper Faced Linen Tape	per 100 yard roll	—	—	5/-
Joint filler	.. ..	per lb.	—	-4

## Sundries

Slaters or sarking felt .. .. per yard run	-10
Roofing felt (1-ply bitumen) .. .. per yard sup.	1/1
Bituminous hair felt .. .. per roll	66/-

All rolls 25 yards long by 32" wide.

Building paper, 50" wide (B.I. 20) .. .. per yard run	1/1
(K. 40) (Supplies limited) .. .. per yard run	-6½
"Cabots" Quilts—(Ex Works) Twenty roll lots delivered carr. free	—
Double ply .. .. per half roll	—
All rolls 28 yards long by 36" wide. Special terms for quantities.	
"Fibreglass" sound deadening quilt .. .. per yard super	—

Up to 500 yds. Over 500 yds

Light grade .. ..	1/11	1/10½
Medium grade .. ..	2/4½	2/3½
In rolls 27 yards long by 36" wide.		
"Fibreglass" bitumen bonded mats .. .. per yard super	1/4	
In rolls 10, 12½, 15 yards long by 33", 36", 42", 45" 48" wide.		
Cut steel clasp nails .. .. 1" per cwt.	47/3	
" " floor brads .. .. 2" "	39/6	
Bright oval wire nails .. .. 1" "	47/9	
Galvanized wire staples with slice out .. .. 1" × 12 gauge per cwt.	59/6	
Scotch glue .. .. per cwt.	—	

## STEEL AND IRONWORKER

## Steelwork

	£	s.	d.
Basis price for rolled steel joist sections	—	—	—
5" × 3" to 16" × 6", in 10 ft. to 50 ft. lengths .. .. ex mills	16	12	0
per ton			

## PLASTERER

## Plaster and Cement

	1-ton loads
Sirapite (coarse) .. .. per ton	91/6
" (fine) .. .. per ton	99/6
Victorite No. 1 (White) .. .. per ton	—
" No. 2 (Buff) .. .. per ton	—
Thistle (browning) .. .. per ton	91/6
Pink plaster .. .. per ton	87/-
White plaster .. .. per ton	96/-
Keene's pink .. .. per ton	144/6
Keene's white .. .. per ton	150/6
Gypstone .. .. per ton	70/6
Glastone .. .. per ton	73/-
Paristone (haired) .. .. per ton	73/-
Cullamix (Tyrolean Finish) 1 ton lots and upwards .. .. per ton from 149/- to 182/6	

## Sundries

Sharp washed sand .. .. per yard cube	15/7
Cow hair .. .. per cwt.	84/6
Goat's hair .. .. per cwt.	102/6
Expanded metal lathing, 9' 0" × 2' 0" ½" mesh × 26 gauge .. .. per sheet	4/-
Wire Slate nails (galvanized) 1½" × 15 gauge .. .. per cwt.	68/11
" " (bright wire) .. .. per cwt.	—

	25-150	150-300	Over
¾" Plaster board (plaster base)	yards	yards	600 yards
per yard super	2/1	1/9	1/7
1½" Galvanized nails .. per cwt.	63/4		
Hessian Scrim cloth in 100-yard rolls			
3½" wide .. .. per roll	7/6		

## Wall Tiles

The following prices are subject to 75 per cent. addition:

Standard quality.	
White, glazed 6" × 6" × ½" .. .. per yard super	8/6
Cream .. .. per yard super	9/-
Angle beads (1½" wide) .. .. per yard run	1/1
Rounded edge tiles .. .. per yard run	1/10
Coloured enamelled bright glazed,	
6" × 6" × ½" .. .. per yard super	14/3
Angle beads (1½" wide) .. .. per yard run	1/2
Rounded edge tiles .. .. per yard run	2/5
Eggshell gloss enamelled, 6" × 6" × ½" .. .. per yard super	15/-
Angle beads (1½" wide) .. .. per yard run	1/5
Rounded edge tiles .. .. per yard run	2/10
Special rates for quantities	



## PLUMBER

## Lead

34 lb. and upwards milled sheet lead in quantities of 5 cwt. to 1 ton in sheets ..	per cwt.	69/6
Lead ternary alloy, No. 2 quality extra over sheet lead or lead pipe ..	per cwt.	11/-
Allowance for old lead delivered to merchant or manufacturer ..	per cwt.	49/3

## Cast Iron Goods

	Percentage Adjustment on List No. 3100 A.B. 1/2/40
Rainwater Goods (painted or unpainted) ..	Plus 54%
Soil goods (coated or uncoated) ..	Plus 54%

## Mild Steel Rainwater Goods

The following prices for Pipes and Fittings are subject to 65 per cent. addition, and Gutters are subject to 57½ per cent. addition.

24 gauge rainwater slip jointed pipes.	2"	2½"	3	3½"	4"
Galvanized round pipes with ears .. per 6' 0"	2/7½	3/1½	3/9	4/3	4/9
Painted round pipes with ears .. per 6' 0"	2/4½	2/9	3/1½	3/7½	4/-
Painted or galvanized short lengths with ears, extra each	-/6	-/6	-/6	-/6	-/6
18 Gauge gutters.	3"	3½"	4"	4½"	5"
Galvanized half round gutters .. per 6' 0"	2/-	2/3	2/4½	2/9	3/-
Painted half round gutters .. per 6' 0"	1/6	1/9	2/-	2/3	2/6
Painted or galvanized short lengths extra each	-/3	-/3	-/3	-/3	-/3

## Asbestos-Cement Rainwater Goods

The following prices are subject to 12½ per cent. trade discount and 2½% cash discount.

Orders over £30 are subject to 17½ per cent. trade discount and 2½% cash discount.

## Rainwater Pipes.

Prices are for 6' 0" lengths, but 10' 0" lengths are available in 2", 2½", 3" and 4" diameters at same prices. Short lengths up to 2' 0" are charged as 1 yard. From 2' 0" to 4' 0" charged as 1½ yards. From 4' 0" to 6' 0" charged as 2 yards. Over 6' 0" charged as 10' 0".

## Round pipes

2"	per yard run	2/3½
2½"	per yard run	2/6½
3"	per yard run	3/1
4"	per yard run	4/2½
5"	per yard run	7/1½
6"	per yard run	8/10½

## Gutters.

Short lengths of gutter up to 2' 0" charged as 1 yard; from 2' 0" to 4' 0" as 1½ yards, and over 4' 0" as 2 yards.

Half round gutters	3"	4"	4½"	5"	6"	8"
per yard run	1/7½	1/11½	2/-½	2/4½	3/3½	4/1
Ogee gutters per yard run	—	2/4½	2/6½	3/1	3/9	4/10½

## INTERNAL PLUMBER

Lead pipe in coils, 5 cwt. and upwards ..	per cwt.	69/6
Lead soil pipe ..	per cwt.	72/6
Add if ribbon marked ..	per cwt.	-/3
Lead ternary alloy, No. 2 quality extra over lead pipe ..	per cwt.	11/-
Plumbers' solder ..	per cwt.	224/-
Tinman's solder ..	per cwt.	275/-
Drawn lead traps with brass screw eye, 6 lb.		

S. trap .. each	1"	1½"	1½"	2"
P. trap .. each	2/11	3/4½	4/2½	6/1
Extra for 3" deep seal "S" trap each	-/6	-/7	-/8	-/10
Extra for 3" deep seal "P" trap each	-/4	-/5	-/5	-/7

## Screwed and Socketed Steel Tubes and Fittings for Gas, Water and Steam, etc.

Tubes.						
Tubes 2 ft. long and over	½"	¾"	1"	1½"	1½"	2"
per ft.	-/5½	-/6½	-/9½	1/1	1/4½	1/10
Pieces 12" to 23½" long						
each	1/1	1/5	1/11	2/8	3/4	4/9
Bends .. each	-/11	1/2	1/7½	2/7½	3/2	5/2
Fittings.						
Elbows, square	each	1/1	1/3	1/6	2/2	2/7
Elbows, round	each	1/2	1/5	1/8	2/4	2/10
Tees .. each	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/6	3/1	5/1
Crosses .. each	2/9	3/3	4/1	5/6	6/7	10/6
Socket, plain .. each	-/4	-/5	-/6	-/8	-/10½	1/3
Socket, diminished						
each	-/6	-/7	-/9	1/-	1/4	2/-

## INTERNAL PLUMBER—(continued)

## Screwed and Socketed Steel Tubes and Fittings for Gas, Water and Steam, etc.—(continued)

Flanges .. each	½"	¾"	1"	1½"	1½"	2"
Caps .. each	1/-	1/2	1/4	1/9	2/-	2/9
Plugs .. each	-/5	-/6	-/8	1/-	1/3	2/-
	-/4	-/5	-/6	-/8	-/10	1/3

Fittings and flanges and tubes ordered in long random lengths are subject to the following trade discounts:—

	Tubes	Fittings	Flange
"Light Weight" ..	46½%	31%	19½%
"Heavy Weight" ..	39%	23½%	3½%

## COPPERSMITH AND ZINC WORKER

## Copper

Hot rolled copper sheeting in 5-cwt. lots ..	16 wire gauge	per lb.	1/6
Ditto ..	24 wire gauge	per lb.	1/8½
Copper wire, 10, 12 and 14 gauge ..		per lb.	1/5½
Copper nails ..		per lb.	1/6½

## GLAZIER

## Sheet Glass, cut to size (ordinary glazing quality)

For quantities exceeding 500 ft. super.		
24 oz. ..	per foot super	5½d.
26 oz. ..	per foot super	6½d.
32 oz. ..	per foot super	8½d.

Polished Plate glass, ordinary substance, approximately ¼" :—

In plates not exceeding :	Glazing quality	Selected glazing	Silvering quality
2 ft. super ..	per foot super	2/5	2/7
3 ft. super ..	per foot super	2/9	3/2
5 ft. super ..	per foot super	3/-	3/8
*45 ft. super ..	per foot super	3/8	4/-
*100 ft. super ..	per foot super	4/5	5/7
* Extra sizes, i.e., plates exceeding 100 ft. super or 160 inches long, or 100 inches wide, at higher prices.			
¼" figured rolled and cathedral—untinted			7½d. per foot super
¼" rolled plate .. tinted ..			10½d. per foot super
¾" or 1" rolled plate ..			6½d. per foot super
¾" or 1" rough cast ..			7½d. per foot super
Prismatic ..			1/2½d. per foot super
¼" wired cast ..			9½d. per foot super
¼" Georgian wired cast ..			10½d. per foot super
¼" polished wired ..			3/6d. per foot super
¼" wired arctic ..			1/8d. per foot super

## Hollow glass blocks :—

P.B.2. 5½" × 5½" × 3½"	2/6 each
P.B.3. 7½" × 7½" × 3½"	3/6 each
P.B.32. 7½" × 7½" × 3½"	3/6 each
Radiussed corner bricks to match up with :—	
P.B.2 ..	4/6 each
P.B.3 or 32 ..	6/- each

## PAINTER

Snowcem paint (in free air-tight metal containers) ..	per cwt.	56/-
White ceiling distemper ..	per cwt.	30/-
Washable distemper ..	per cwt. from 66/- to 80/-	
Ready mixed white lead paint (best), semi-gloss, per 32 lb. ..	per gallon	33 -
Aluminium paint (best quality) ..	per gallon	40 -
White enamel ..	per gallon	50/6
White enamel paint ..	per gallon	38/-
Stiff white lead (genuine English stock process, 1 ton lots, 1 cwt. kegs) ..	per cwt.	107/9
Liquid driers ..	per gallon	26/6
Linseed oil raw (5-gallon drums) ..	per gallon	16/3
" " boiled (5-gallon drums) ..	per gallon	16/5
French polish ..	per gallon	21/-
Knotting ..	per gallon	24 -
Oil stain (scumble) ..	per lb.	3 6
" " red oxide ..	per cwt.	80/-
" " middle Brunswick green ..	per cwt.	120/-
" " dark amber ..	per cwt.	130/-
" " golden ochre ..	per cwt.	112/-
Varnish (outside quality) oak ..	per gallon	38 -
" " copal ..	per gallon	38 -
" " flattening ..	per gallon	40/-
Turpentine, genuine American 5-gallon lots ..	per gallon	—
substitute ..	per gallon	3/6
Cresote, 1-gallon lots ..	per gallon	2/-
Linseed Oil Putty ..	per cwt.	42/6
Utility Glazing Putty ..	per cwt.	37/6
Size in ½ S ..	per lb.	1/11
" in ¼ S ..	per lb.	1/9
Best quality English gold leaf, 23 carat ..	per book	3/8
Extra thick, ditto ..	per book	4/8

*The function of this feature is to supply a digest of, and commentary on, current information of interest to architects as recorded in technical publications and statements of every kind throughout the world. Items are prepared by specialists of the highest authority who are not on the permanent staff of the Journal, and views expressed are disinterested and objective. The Editors welcome information on all developments from any source.*

## INFORMATION CENTRE

### 2.1 planning: general ADMINISTRATION

*Town Planning in the United States.* E. van Storch (US National Housing Agency, Washington, D.C., 1946.)

Article prepared for Congress of International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, Hastings, October, 1946. Town Planning in USA compared with town planning in Europe. Authority for town planning. Planning Practice. Planning machinery. Very clear and concise statement of principles of administration.

Differences between town planning in the United States and in Europe are mainly to be found in the governmental structure within which official town planning is authorized and conducted and in the purposes and principles which guide its practice.

*Authority for Town Planning.* Town planning lies strictly within the powers and authority of the separate States. The States, in turn, may delegate to their respective local governments the authority to engage in specific types of planning activity and to exercise specific regulations over land use and development. Town planning, therefore, is determined first by State and second by local government policy. The Federal Government exercises no direction or control over town planning functions. Its policy may be influential but not decisive.

Permission and authority to plan is granted by the separate States to their local governments through enabling legislation. These laws establish the limits within which planning powers and authority are delegated to the local governments and generally make provision for the types of agencies or public bodies which might be created to exercise planning powers and functions. However, in general this permissive State legislation neither requires that planning action must be taken by local governments, nor does it necessarily extend the permissive function to all forms of local government.

Thirty-four of the forty-eight States and the District of Columbia have laws authorizing the establishment of local planning agencies, with powers to prepare compre-

hensive plans for the development or improvement of their communities. These local planning commissions do not have financing powers, nor do they engage in general development activities beyond the planning stage; and the adoption of a plan does not guarantee its fulfilment.

All forty-eight States and the District of Columbia have zoning laws to protect the character of existing sound neighbourhoods, to assist in the rehabilitation of blighted areas, and to implement plans for the development of future neighbourhoods and communities.

In 1946, 552 out of a total of 1,072 cities of a population of over 10,000 report having official planning bodies, and 197 having unofficial bodies. 173 cities with a population of over 25,000 are co-operating with other units of government in their area in planning on a metropolitan or regional basis. The amount budgeted by cities in 1946 for the operation of their planning agencies amounts to over two million dollars, concentrated mostly in the larger centres of population.

*Town Planning Practice.* Initial decisions to undertake development are of private origin. They arise from the constantly developing technical resources and are, in part, influenced by public regulations and controls adopted or by public improvements undertaken in response to advance planning by public agencies. In principle town planning practice guides but does not direct the location and character of new developments, and devises functional modifications to meet new conditions.

With regard to decentralisation, statutory planning powers do not permit public planning agencies to direct where, when, or how decentralisation should take place. These decisions are made by the industries themselves as they formulate their own plans. The degree of population decentralisation within urban areas depends on the separate choices of highly mobile individuals bound only by limitation of transport facilities. Public planning, in turn, has to estimate the degree and timing of movement; to anticipate new services; to provide proper regulations and controls; and to chart the necessary adjustments to be made in the existing physical structure.

Concerning the replanning of central city areas over twenty States have adopted some form of urban development laws, most of which permit the creation of local public agencies to acquire land in slum and blighted areas for development according to officially adopted plans.

Proposals to create new towns, to develop satellite communities and to extend existing towns result rather from private decision and action than from direction by any Government unit.

*Planning Machinery.* The present state of planning commissions—composed of either all citizen members appointed by the chief executive or composed in part of such citizens and in part of officials—is still in an evolutionary stage. Amongst changes advocated in the form of planning machinery is a proposal to transform the independent planning commission into a planning department of local government.

### 8.2 surveying and specification

#### QUANTITIES AND ESTIMATING

*A Guide for Builders Writing the Bill of Quantities and Estimating for Repairs.* G. Chrystal Smith, F.A.B.S.S., A.I.A.S. (The Illustrated Carpenter and Builder.) 2s. 0d.

Bills of quantities and estimating for repairs.

The first section of this book, covering 45 pages, consists of a list of the usual items to be found in bills of quantities, with the

unit of measurement in each case. The reader can learn, therefore, how an item should appear in a bill, and what sundry labours, etc., should properly be measured as separate items instead of being included in the general description. The remaining 12 pages deal with estimating for repairs and contains a useful list of prices for such work. The book is remarkably good value and should be most useful to all those who have not the time to devote to the more comprehensive reference books already available.

### 21.1 construction: miscellaneous ELECTRICAL PLANT

*Electricity in the Building Industry.* F. C. Orchard, M.I.E.E., A.M.I.MECH.E. (Chapman and Hall. 15s. 0s.)

Fundamental principles of electricity and electrical machines. Electric motor characteristics, plant installation, workshop wiring and lighting, machine tools and portable electric tools, including maintenance and recent research. Of more value to builders and contractors than to architects. Illustrated.

### 24.4 lighting "BLACK" LIGHT

*Black Light and Colour Magic.* (Arch. Record [USA], Sept., 1946, p. 115.)

Technical article on use of phosphorescence and fluorescence; colours, intensities, durability, light sources and application. 12 illustrations. Interesting article with useful information.

The main points in this note are as follows: Certain pigments or chemical substances have the property of absorbing energy from a radiant source and after converting it to another form, re-emit it as visible coloured light. Some pigments only admit light during activation and these are termed fluorescent; others have an after glow effect, often lasting several hours, and these are said to be phosphorescent. The latter can be activated by any form of light, natural or artificial, the former only by ultra-violet sources, i.e., "black" lamps.

The range of fluorescent colours is large, from light yellow through orange and red to green and blue, but the phosphorescent colours are more limited, from blue to orange-yellow. The brightness of fluorescent pigments depends on the intensity of the source, but the phosphorescent pigments depend for brightness on the type of pigment, the medium in which it is incorporated, intensity of light source, length of exposure and temperature. The durability of pigments ranges from several months to at least several years.

Both types of material can be incorporated in paints which are best applied over bright white undercoats. The phosphorescent pigments do not paint well, due to their coarseness, but they can be sprayed readily. Textiles can be coated or printed with pigments or fluorescent dyes, and are used for marking tapes, draperies and for identity patterns on carpets. Plastics can be made which incorporate luminescent materials.

Many other applications are mentioned, for instance, for safety purposes when lights fail, for marking the shape of stairs; for light switches and door knobs, and for augmenting the lighting in rooms by using escaping energy from fluorescent lamps. Added to these is an extensive field of decoration.

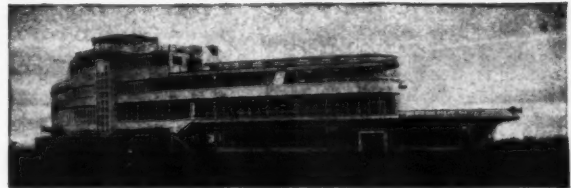
The article describes all the various properties of the substances very lucidly, and the applications are interesting and even exciting. Some well chosen illustrations are included, and the whole article makes very good reading for architects.



## Glass in Airport Design

We can look forward to considerable building of airports of varying sizes at home and abroad. The establishment of transoceanic airlines, the expansion of intercontinental routes and 'feeder' lines will make this necessary. Glass will play a big part. Windows that are magnificent in scale will give protection against the weather, and provide great areas of uninterrupted vision for public rooms, operational and administrative offices. Glass will also provide privacy where necessary with minimum loss of light transmission. It will feature decoratively in the general architectural scheme.

Polished Plate Glass; Insulight Hollow Glass Blocks; "Armourlight" Toughened Lenses; "Vitrolite"; Figured Rolled Glasses and Wired Glasses are all available to assist



General View of Terminal Building, Dublin Airport.  
Architect: Mr. D. Fitzgerald, B.Arch., M.R.I.A.I., A.R.I.B.A.

the architect. Some of them have already been used with great effect in airports; for example, at the Birmingham Municipal Airport and the Dublin Airport Terminal Building. Architects and architectural students are invited to consult our Technical Department at St. Helens, or our London Office, regarding the properties and uses of glass in building.

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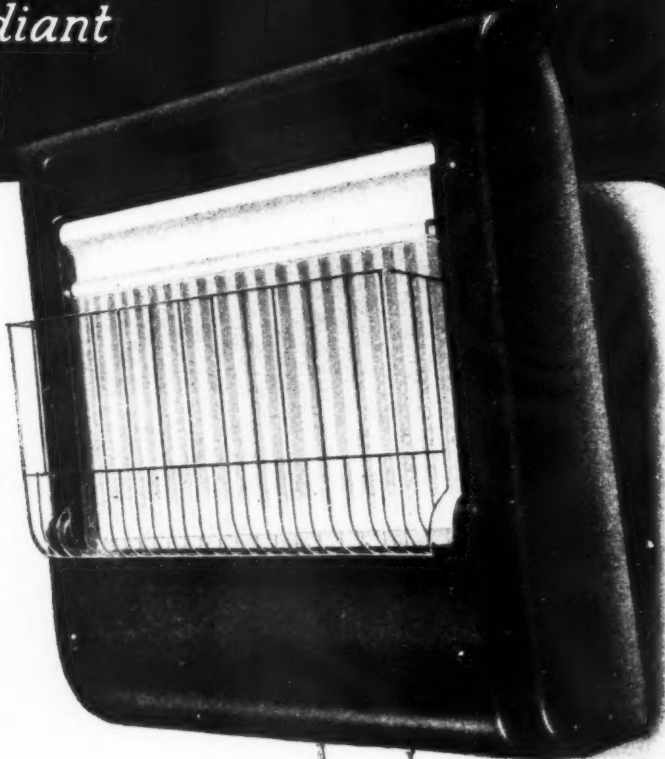
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suspended from the roof. Control may be either independent or in groups; manual or by thermostat. No available floor space is occupied and installation does not interfere with the use of the building.

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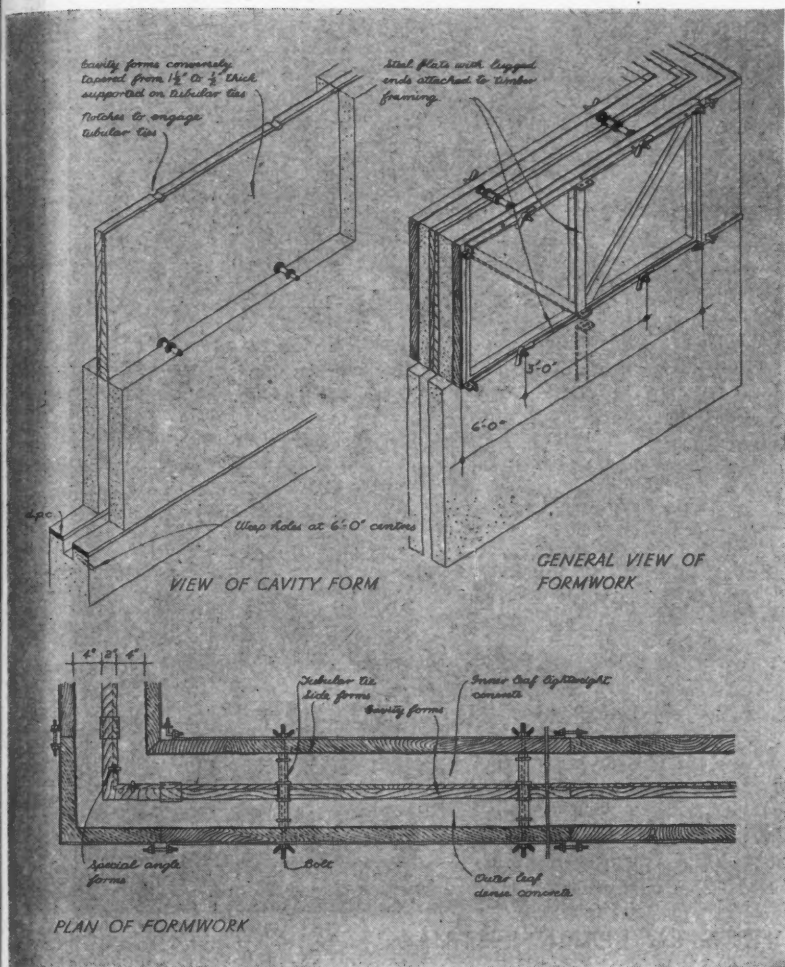


## CURRENT TECHNIQUE

This Section refers briefly to technical aspects of current structural and other work of interest.

## CONCRETE FORMWORK

The Corvus system—developed on the Duke of Beaufort's estate at Badminton. Inventor and patentee, Major Nelson Rooke, agent to the Duke. Architect, C. E. Carus-Wilson, M.C., F.R.I.B.A. Constructors for four houses, Cowlin and Sons, Ltd. The formwork is constructed of 2-in. x 2-in. framed timber, faced with 18-gauge galvanised iron made up in sections 6 ft. x 3 ft. To make handling easier, it is proposed in future to construct shuttering of aluminium alloy. Formwork has a double wedge cavity plate (galvanised iron, faced timber) in centre, which completely fills cavity, preventing accumulation of debris. Lugs fitted on top of plates facilitate withdrawal after concrete has set. Formwork is held in position by tubular steel wall ties,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter, which remain in concrete. Spacing of forms is approximately 3 ft. centre to centre, vertically and laterally. Circular steel lugs welded on the outside of the tubular ties are accurately spaced to maintain the inner and outer leaves and cavity plates in correct positions. Bolts (withdrawn when the concrete has set and the formwork struck) pass through the tubular wall ties from one side to the other, keeping the units firmly in position during pouring. External walls of houses have 4-in. outer and inner sections, 2-in. cavity—10-in. total. Outer sections are of ordinary dense concrete; inner of foamed slag concrete.



Above, construction and arrangement of formwork. Right, houses at Badminton constructed by the Corvus system.

24.5 lighting  
COLOUR

Colour . . . with a Purpose. H. Quinn. (Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning, Jan., 1946, p. 115. Published with the Journal of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.)

Industrial examples; muscular reactions to colour stimulus. Unusual but not very helpful. Two illustrations.

This article describes a number of colour treatments in American industrial plants and links them to what appears to be an exposition of the American idea of colour dynamics. It is claimed that muscular reactions can be affected by colour, and figures are given representing some form of measurement of this effect. Thus blue gets 24 units, orange 35, and red 42. This is suggested to be a measure of the stimulus resulting from the rate at which light waves impinge on the eye.

Although interesting the descriptions of colour treatment are not very useful. The measurements of colour effects on muscular reaction are scantily quoted, with no source or description of the measurement method. One is left feeling sceptical.

This feature answers any question connected with building confidentially and free of charge. Questions should be sent to the Technical Editor, *The Architects' Journal*, 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

QUESTIONS  
AND ANSWERS

## 2880 BUILDING REPAIR COSTS

**Q** I shall be obliged if you can give me information on the present-day percentage of general building repair costs in comparison with those of 1939. Is it possible for you to give them, or, failing that, to let me know where the figures might be available?

If you have the figures yourself you might also give the Government calculation. The

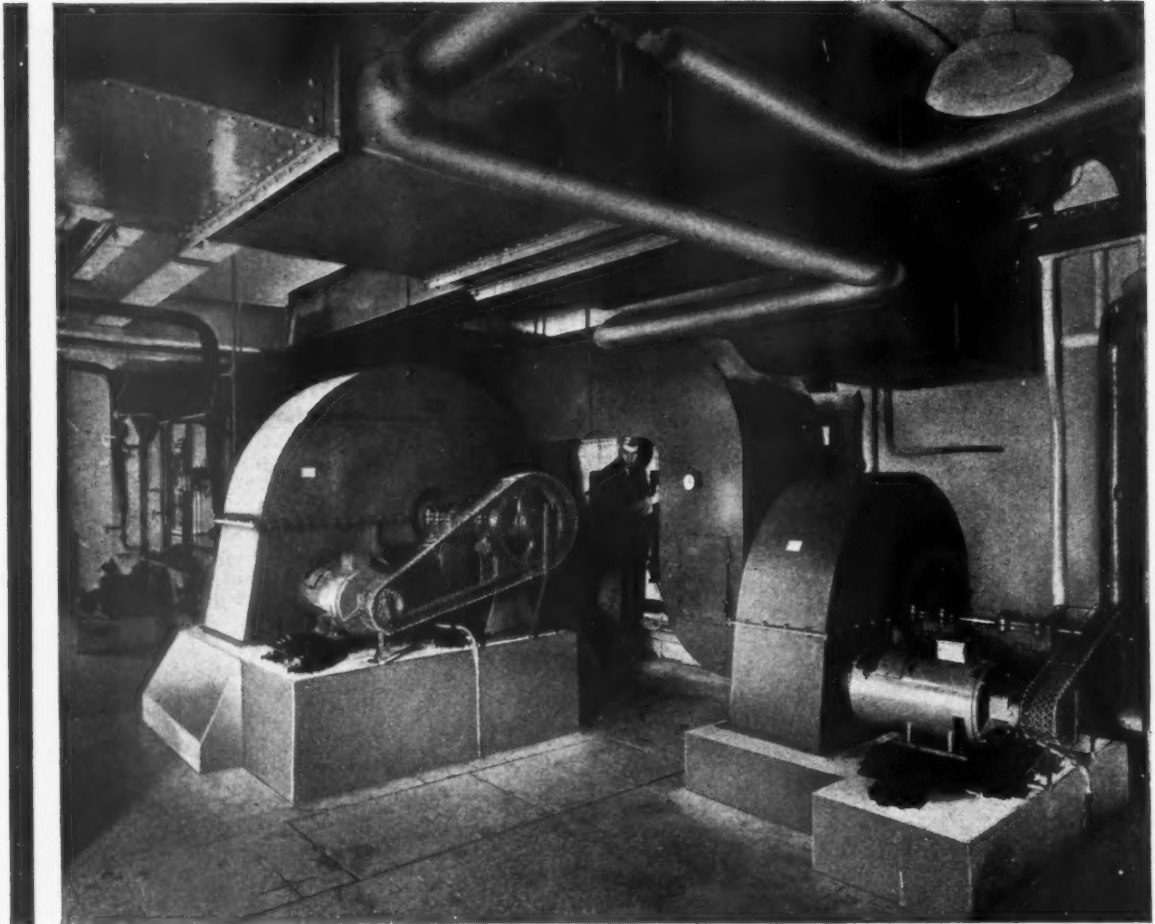
private and the Government calculations have differed considerably these last few years.

**A** No official figures are available and opinions vary, but the average increase in building costs since early in 1939 is probably between 110 per cent. and 115 per cent.

There is a considerable fluctuation in tendering, according to the type of job and in many districts labour and materials are in such short supply that contractors are only really interested in good-sized straightforward, high priority jobs. This leads to keen tendering for such work and not nearly such keen tendering for other types of work.

Jobs which require the importation of labour from other (possibly higher grade) districts, resulting in the payment of travelling time, travelling expenses, canteen facilities and possibly subsistence, cost relatively more. Such additional expenditure may result in an additional 15 per cent.-20 per cent. upon the cost of the Contract.

Very small, non-priority jobs, are in a class of their own, and depend very largely upon the small contractors' desire for more work which varies with the place and time. In some districts one is lucky to get the work done even at a price which appears to be far above the present economic level.



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*This feature covers both the production and marketing of new materials and designs of equipment, as well as the general trend of developments within the Building Industry.*

## THE INDUSTRY

[by Philip Scholberg]

### JOINTS FOR COPPER TUBE

Copper being now in pretty free supply, and comparing favourably with alternative materials in cost, the latest of the copper pipe compression joints is of considerable interest: This new joint is known as the Hanlo (see section below) and has been designed by Mr. Kenneth Hanson, already well enough known as the original patentee of the Anti-Vak Greenwood and Hanson trap. The main feature of this new joint is the very positive double grip of the ferrule on the copper tube. As the union nut is tightened both ends of the ferrule are forced into the tube, and it has been found in practice that the grip at the rear end of the ferrule is the stronger, where it is well away from the end of the tube and so less likely to crush it. After the first tightening of the joint the ferrule is fixed to the tube and the whole assembly becomes a coned joint which can be broken and reassembled any number of times.

In use on the job the joint is simple. The tube is cut to length, pushed into the joint, and the nut tightened, the length of thread of the nut being such that it is not possible to overtighten the joint. At the moment a range of tees, elbows and other fittings is made in sizes from  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch, but the range will be extended from  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch in the near future. On test a half-inch coupling on a length of 18 gauge semi-annealed copper tube showed no failure or movement at a pressure of 5,200 lb. per square inch, the maximum pressure which the pump was capable of producing. All fittings are produced in high-grade gunmetal. (Lovell & Hanson Ltd., 181, Wolverhampton Street, Dudley, Worcs.)

### ALUMINIUM ALLOY DATA

The Metals Division of Imperial Chemical Industries has just published a booklet which classifies and summarises the physical properties of their range of Kynal and Kynalcore wrought aluminum alloys. Kynalcore, incidentally, is ICI's name for strong alloy sheet or strip to which has been applied a coating of high purity aluminium to give increased corrosion resistance. The data are arranged in eight schedules so as to enable designers to select the most suitable alloy for their requirements. I am also very glad to see that, to their private alloy references, ICI add, where applicable the corresponding DTD, BSS or STAM specification numbers. Light alloys are by no means as complicated for trade references as plastics, but nearly all the different producers make alloys which are roughly comparable, and then market them under their private designations, so that the unfortunate user has to compare analyses and strengths, a much lengthier process than checking BSS or similar numbers. (ICI Metals Division, Kynoch Works, Witton, Birmingham, 6.)

### THE GERMAN BUILDING INDUSTRY

Quite a number of the reports prepared by visiting experts on German technical developments during the war have been published by HM Stationery Office and are available through booksellers. From the architects' point of view the report with the maximum of immediate interest is the one dealing with the German building industry as a whole, BIOS report No. 575, price 12s. 6d. It has been prepared by a team of six investigators who, under the leadership of Mr. Hartland Thomas, toured Western Germany between October, 1945, and January, 1946, to carry out investigations under the main headings of Building Science, Civil Engineering, Building and Architecture. Quite a large percentage of their report is devoted to bridge designs for the Autobahnen. Most of us have seen these in photographs, but the report recommends that, in view of the large trunk road schemes proposed for this country there should be a full-scale investigation of the relative merits and costs of the different types of bridge design and construction. The general planning and landscaping of the autobahnen is also recommended for further investigation. Other subjects covered include pre-stressed concrete, shell concrete, structural timber, lightweight concrete and welded steelwork, and interesting information is given about the organisation of the building industry in general.

So far as the architect is concerned, his status in relation to client and contractor is the same as it is here. The independent consulting engineer, however, is rarely met, and his German equivalent is the Technical Director attached to some industrial concern or firm of contractors. The whole building industry is dominated by a very few very large firms who combine building with civil engineering and who are accustomed to produce "design and price" tenders to a sketch scheme by the client. There is a considerable degree of collaboration between the Professors at Technical High Schools (which have University status) and contractors, so that the results of theoretical developments and research tend to reach the field far more quickly than they do here.

Dimensional standardisation has made considerable progress, for which Professor Neufert was largely responsible. He discarded the metric system on the grounds that the most useful method of subdivision is repeated halving. He therefore took 1,000 and halved, quartered and eighthed it into 500, 250 and 125. The unit for domestic work and other small buildings is 1.25 m., and for larger work 2.50 m. It is interesting to note that this standard is applied to horizontal dimensions only, the vertical dimension being left to the choice of the designer. This standard was apparently not compulsory, but the licensing authorities seem to have required an adequate explanation for any departure from it, and it is still being voluntarily used by a number of designers and manufacturers.

On the contractors' side a system of payment by results for the operatives became compulsory on all jobs at the beginning of 1943 and is claimed to have worked well to the general satisfaction of all concerned. It

is not now in operation, but at least one very large firm is said to be convinced of its indispensability when conditions become more normal. The system starts with a standard of times for each job and bases the pay on "Is hours" for actual work done and "Should hours" for the standard output. In addition to this the men are placed in five grades of special, high, normal, low and very low output, each grade having a wage conversion factor varying from 1.20 to 0.80. The scheme has a piecework element in that a given piece of work is scheduled to be done in a given time, but the whole of the saving accrues to the worker, the employer saving only on overhead and other expenses as a result of the time saved.

The system, as the investigators admit, is rather involved, and it also suffers from the cardinal fault that the operative cannot see how the amount in his pay packet has been arrived at, but it is suggested that its possibilities for this country should be further investigated. I note in my morning paper that our operatives have just asked for an extra 6d. an hour for craftsmen and another 9d. for labourers, and it seems probable that nothing but hourly rates will ever be the official method of payment in this country, though we all know how far the unofficial bonus puts up the output.

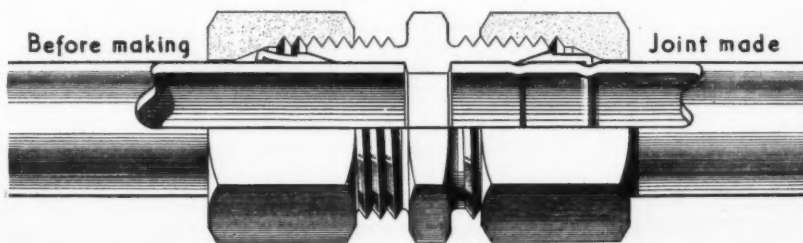
### TEMPORARY HOUSING

Now that the temporary housing programme (except for Airoh) is slowly closing down, it was a happy thought for the Arcon group to summarise the work done and to invite a selection of workers to help celebrate it. Travelling about the country by car or train one registers rows of temporary housing without really bothering to think of the amount of work involved in getting them there. To list all the firms who have had a hand in the work would take several columns of type, but the original sponsors of the scheme were ICI, Stewarts and Lloyds, Turners, and Williams and Williams, with Taylor Woodrow for field work and distribution in general.

Getting the right number of parts to the right site at the right time is obviously a major work, particularly when the components arrive in bulk and have to be distributed in house sets. One naturally thinks in the easy terms of one bath one house and forgets that it also means x bags of bolts and y of screws, and that x or y plus or minus one will mean at least one house less.

About a year ago I spent several hours tramping round the half million square feet of one of the many distribution centres, with components coming in and houses going out at a peak rate of 250 a week, with 500-odd men who seemed to know more or less what to do next. Jobs of this order have, of course, been done during the war, but one tends to forget, with Mr. Bevan's monthly figures, that the temporaries are to be added on, and are providing pretty reasonable comfort for more people than the permanents, and that the building industry and the component manufacturers have done a pretty big job.

P.S.—No official news yet of the much-rumoured Arcon two-storey permanent.



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**MANY ARCHITECTS WHO ARE NOW RETURNING** to practice from their wartime jobs are anxious to obtain the latest information regarding a number of building products and services. We print the form below in response to a number of requests . . . it will save you time and trouble. All you have to do is to fill in the names of the manufacturers in whose products you are interested and post the form to "The Architects' Journal"—we will do the rest.

*I am interested in the following advertisements appearing in this issue of "The Architects' Journal."*

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*Please ask the manufacturers to send further particulars to:—*

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AJ 23.1.47

## Announcements

Mr. Walter Sim has been awarded the MBE in the recent Honours List, for his services as Secretary of the Roofing Felt Industries Executive Committee. The Committee was formed from the roofing felt manufacturers during the war, at the request of the Government, and operated a voluntary control of the industry on behalf of the Ministry of Works. Despite the extreme shortage of roofing material and raw materials during the war years, the Committee fulfilled the needs of the Government in seeing that supplies were organised for the roofing of all types of factories and buildings under Government control. Mr. Sim is also the Secretary of the Felt Roofing Contractors' Advisory Board.

The new French periodical on architecture and town planning, *L'Homme et l'Architecture*, is now available to readers in this country. For the time being, it is published in alternate months, and the subscription rates are 1,200 francs for six issues, or 650 francs for three issues. The Publishers' address is: 10 Rue Saint-Augustin, Paris (2).

Mr. Walter P. Paepcke, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Institute of Design, has announced that Professor Serge Chermayeff has been granted a six months' leave of absence from the Chairmanship of the Department of Design of Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, and has accepted appointment as President and Director of the Institute of Design of Chicago.

Mr. S. E. Bragg, A.R.I.B.A. (late Major R.E.), has been appointed Architect in the Estate Department of the Chelmsford Rural District Council, and would be glad to receive catalogues and other current technical data, to Estate Department, Council Offices, London Road, Chelmsford.

A gross price list has just been issued by Wellington Tube Works, Ltd., Tipton. This new list covering Tubes and Fittings should prove of considerable value to all buyers, as it is complete with all revised extras and allowances. Messrs. Wellington Tubes will be pleased to supply copies on application.

Following an application made by the Cornish Slate Quarries Regional Committee, the Minister has authorised an increase in the present selling prices of 2½ per cent., the increase to operate as and from December 23, 1946.

The Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., have moved to Lambton House, Lambton Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2. Telephone: Newcastle-upon-Tyne 23395/6.

Mr. Marshall Sisson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., of Shermans, Dedham, Colchester, has removed to Farm Hall, Godmanchester, Hunts. (Huntingdon 363). He has an office also at 47, North Hill, Colchester, Essex (Colchester 4642).

The address of the English Place-Name Society is now 7, Selwyn Gardens, Cambridge.

Mr. Anthony M. Chitty, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.L., of Hening and Chitty, architects, will shortly fly to Turkey at the request of the British Council, to open the exhibition *Replanning Britain*, and to lecture on housing and town planning. He will visit Ankara, Istanbul and Smyrna.

## Obituary

MR. JOSEPH HILL, F.R.I.B.A., sometime president of the Architectural Association.

MR. MACDONALD GILL, F.R.I.B.A., architect, mural painter, and cartographer.

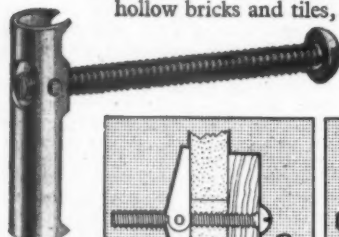
Mr. H. Bayley, Manager, Building and Decorating Division of Messrs. Cellon, Ltd. for about 15 years.

## PERMANENT FIXINGS

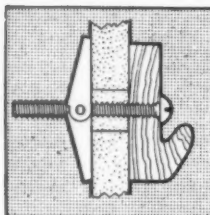
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### TOGGLE BOLTS

Rawlplug Toggle Bolts provide a simple means of making fixings to hollow partition walls or ceilings, asbestos board, hollow bricks and tiles, etc. They are ideal because they distribute the strain over a wide area.

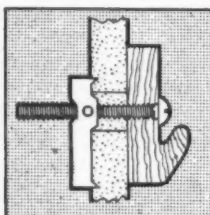


ACTUAL SIZE



**SPRING TYPE**

The wings of the toggle spring open at right angles to the screw when pushed through the hole.

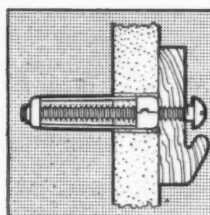


**GRAVITY TYPE**

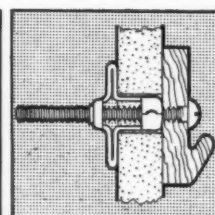
The toggle has a long end which falls into position when pushed through the hole.

### RAWL-ANCHORS

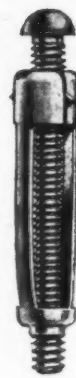
An extremely ingenious device. When the screw is tightened the Rawl-Anchor collapses as shown in the illustration. In certain materials this makes a permanent tapped fitting from which the screw can be removed and replaced at will.



**RAWL-ANCHORS** are manufactured from ductile steel and ensure very firm fixings. Fixing is simplicity itself—just a 1/8" diam. hole



into which the Rawl-Anchor is placed and then the screw is tightened. Millions have been used on housing contracts.



ACTUAL SIZE

*Samples of any or all of these fixing devices will be gladly supplied to the trade for testing purposes. Also the advice of our Technical Service Department is available for free unbiased assistance in overcoming any peculiar fixing problems.*

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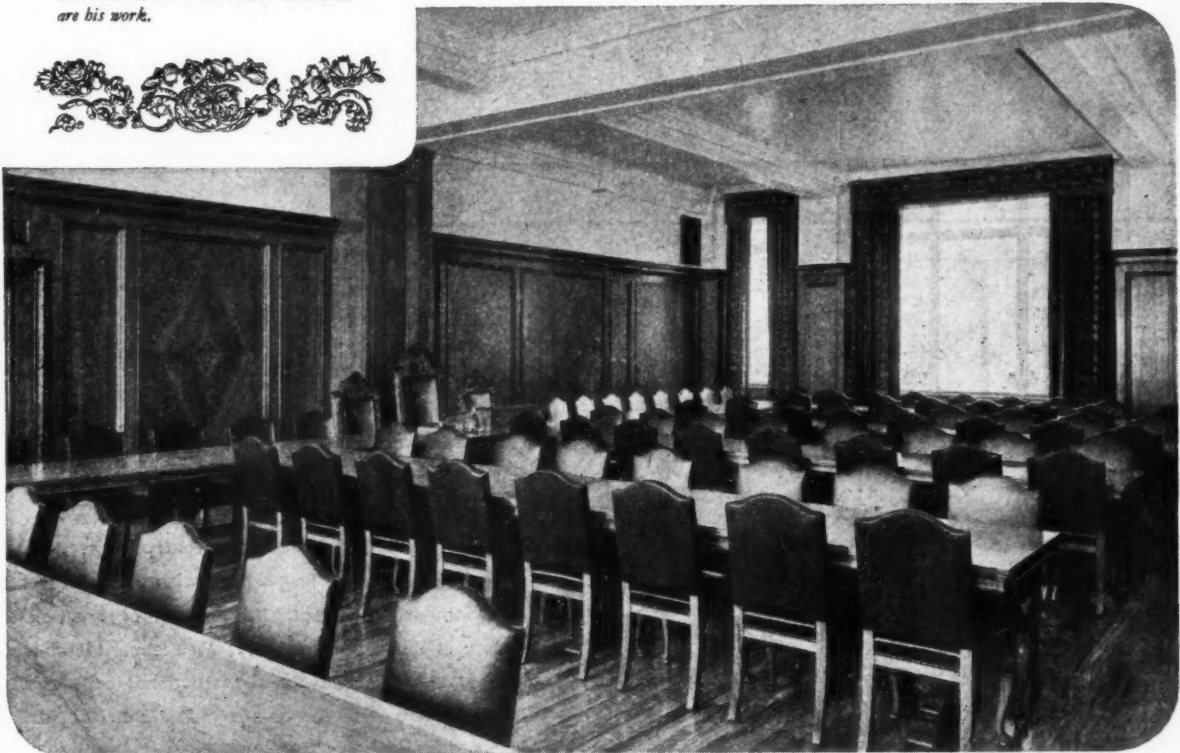
(1648 - 1721)

*Wood carver and statuary. He specialised in carving pendant groups and festoons of flowers, fruit, game and other ornaments, life-sized and carefully copied from nature. The choir stalls in St. Paul's Cathedral are his work.*



The owners of the great 17th and 18th century mansions recognised in fine timbers the most expressive medium to crystallise the work and genius of great craftsmen.

The craftsmen and designers of to-day have the advantage of being able to call on many other allied materials and services—veneers from all over the world, water resistant plywood (flat, shaped or metal faced), kiln drying, fireproofing, and various other modern achievements.



*The Council Room of the London Chamber of Commerce.*

*Architects: Gunton and Gunton, F.F.R.I.B.A. Contractors: F. G. Minter Ltd.*

*Furniture designed and made by:*

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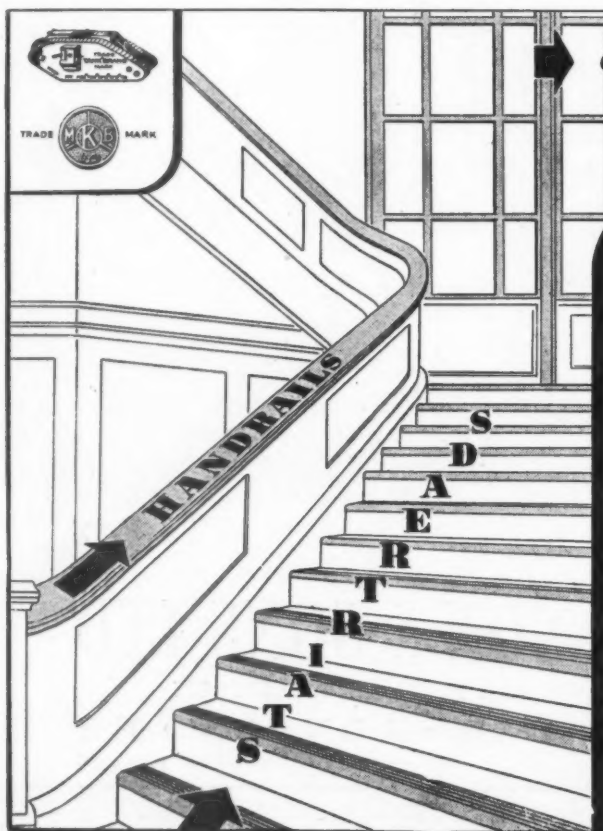


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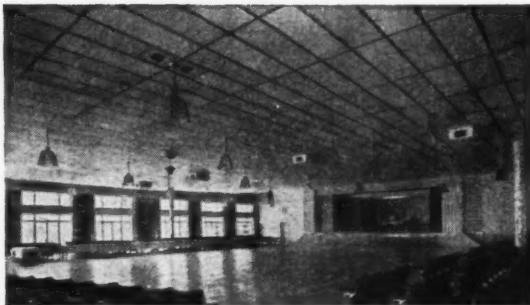
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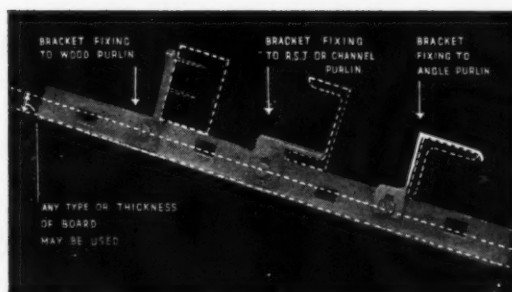
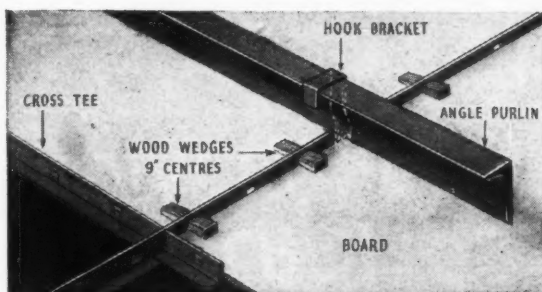
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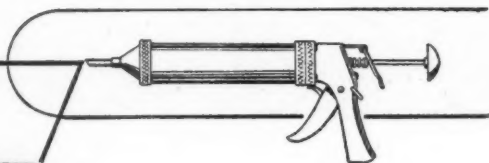
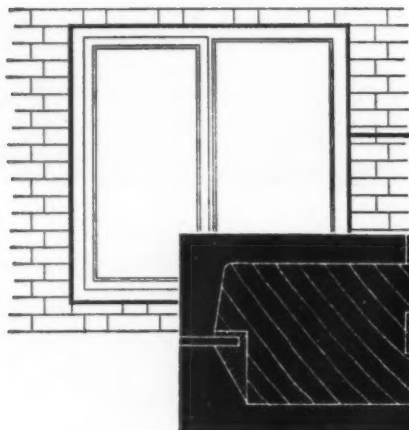


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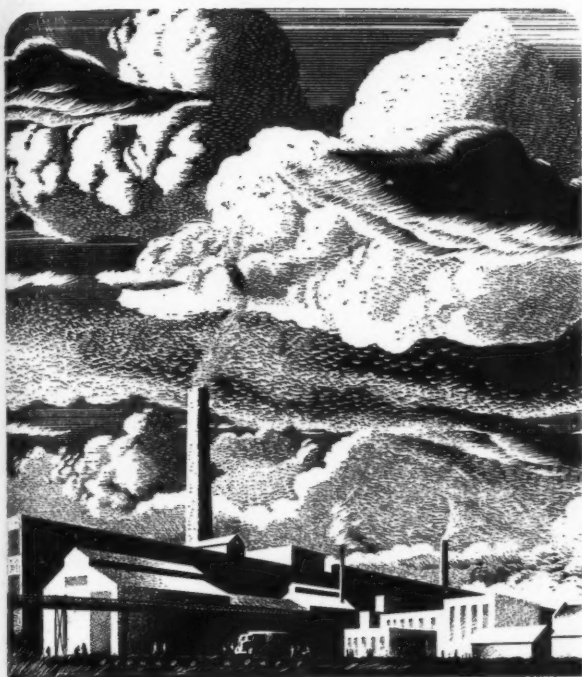
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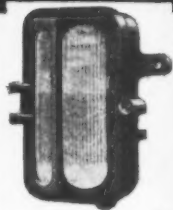


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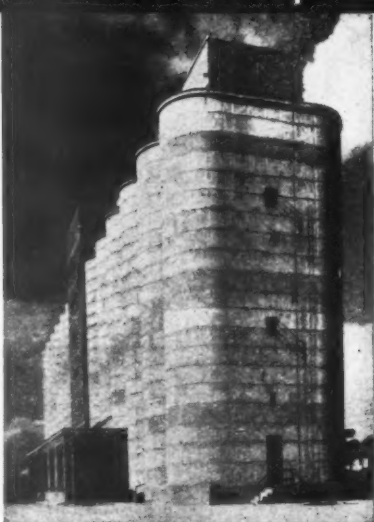
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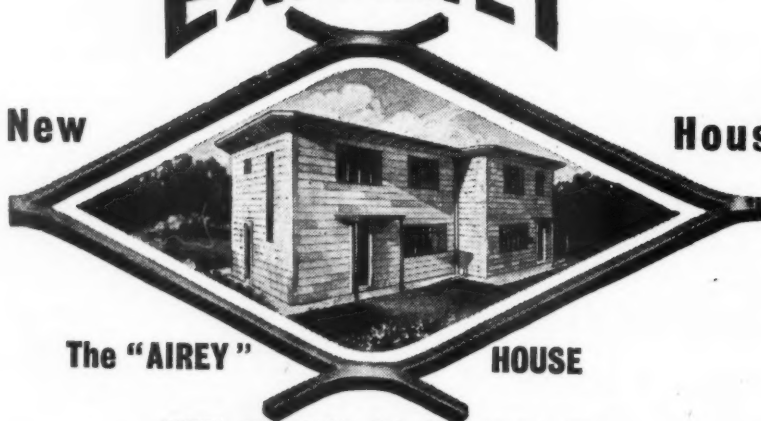
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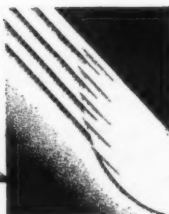
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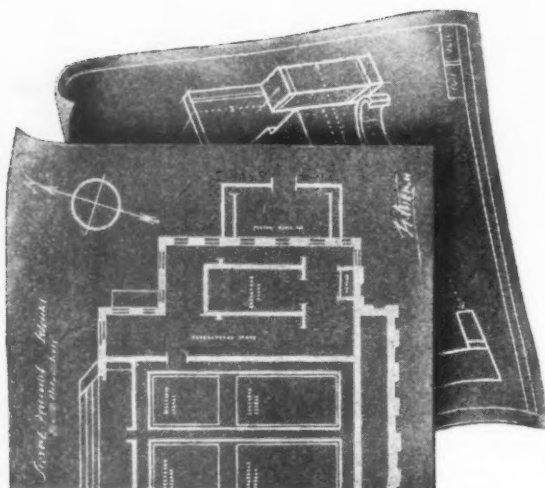
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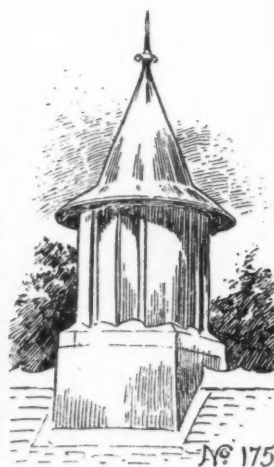
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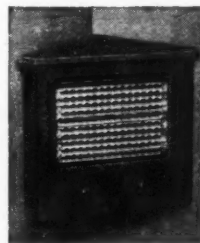
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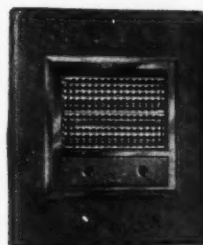
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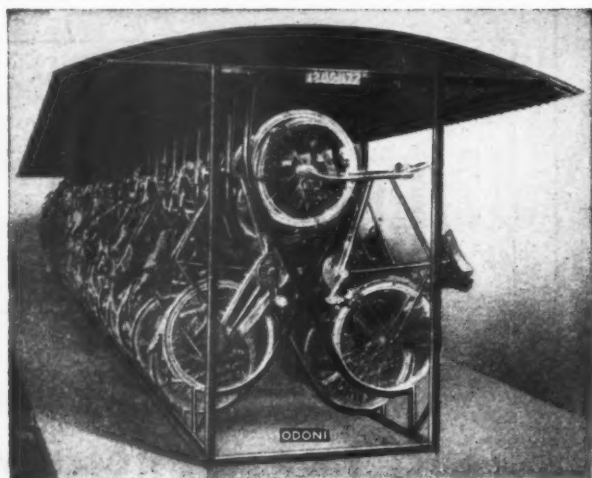
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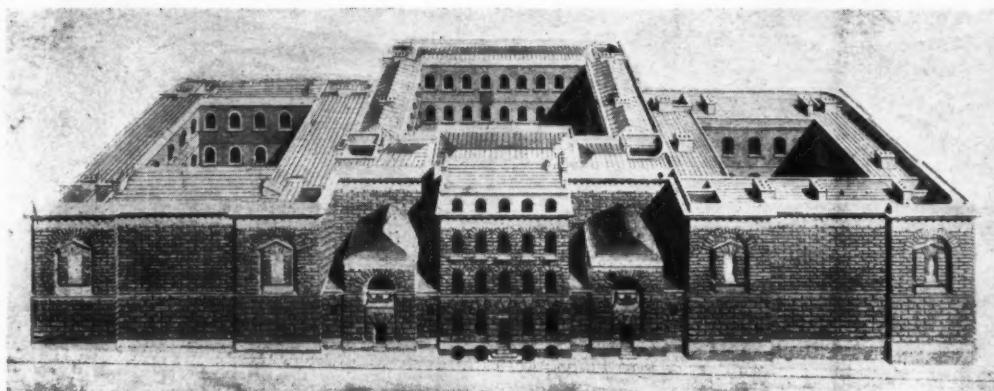
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J. E. RICHARDS, Town Clerk. 683

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1st January, 1947.

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## SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(a) CHIEF PLANNING ASSISTANT, at a salary in Grade V of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scale of Salaries, viz., £460 per annum plus £15 to £510 per annum, plus bonus, with experience in the preparation and administration of planning schemes, interim development and ribbon developments control, and in planning generally.

(b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at a salary in Grade V of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scale of Salaries, viz., £460 per annum plus £15 to £510 per annum, plus bonus, with experience in the preparation of drawings, specifications, and estimates in connection with building and architectural work, usually undertaken by a Local Authority, and in the organisation of housing construction on a large scale.

(c) ENGINEERING ASSISTANT, at a salary in Grade I of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scale of Salaries, viz., £330 per annum plus £15 to £375 per annum, plus bonus, with experience in the preparation of plans, specifications and quantities for Civil Engineering Works.

The bonus for each appointment at present amounts to £59 16s. per annum.

The qualifications appropriate to the appointments are for:—

(a) Associate Membership examination of the Town Planning Institute.

(b) Associate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

(c) Testamur, or part thereof, of the Institution of Municipal Engineers.

The appointments are subject to the provision of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, with copies of not more than three testimonials, appropriately endorsed, should reach the undersigned not later than first post on Friday, 31st January, 1947.

Canvassing will disqualify. Applicants must disclose in writing any relationship to any member or senior officer of the Council.

A. E. POOLE, Clerk of the Council.

Council Offices, Whitehall Lane, Grays. 715

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHEAST-ON-SEA.

## EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

## MUNICIPAL COLLEGE.

Principal: P. F. R. VENABLE, Ph.D., B.Sc. F.R.I.C.

Department of Architecture and Building, which is recognized by the Royal Institute of British Architects, and which has over 70 full-time Architectural students, 110 part-time day and 250 evening Building students.

Applications are invited for the following, to commence duties as soon as possible:—

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT. Fellow or Associate Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Candidates should have teaching and administrative experience, and considerable professional experience in architecture.

Salary, Grade II (subject to approval of Ministry of Education), Head of Department, Burnham Technical Scale, £750 to £25.

LECTURER IN ARCHITECTURE. Fellow or Associate Member of R.I.B.A. Professional experience essential, and full-time or part-time teaching experience desirable.

Salary, Burnham Technical Scale. The post may lead, subject to satisfactory service, to a post of special responsibility or a senior assistantship.

Fuller details of these posts and forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, on receipt of a stamped and addressed foolscap envelope. Applications should be returned to the Principal as soon as possible.

H. BOYES WATSON,

Chief Education Officer.

Education Office, Warrior Square,

Southend-on-Sea.

13th January, 1947.

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## Amended Advertisement.

## CITY OF BATH.

## CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT—ARCHITECTURAL SECTION.

Applications are invited for the following appointments, at the salary grades stated. In each case the grade offered will be based upon the qualifications and experience of the candidates interviewed.

(a) SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary £460-£510 (Grade V), or £535-£600 (Grade VI).

(b) JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary £330-£375 (Grade I), or £360-£405 (Grade II).

Cost-of-living bonus is payable in respect of each appointment, and is at present £1 3s. per week. The Corporation have recently decided to take certain steps designed ultimately to assist successful applicants for technical appointments in securing housing accommodation.

The persons selected will be required to pass a medical examination before the appointments are confirmed, and to contribute to the Corporation's Superannuation Fund.

Applicants for appointment (a) should have had previous experience with a Local Authority and be Registered Architects and Associates of the R.I.B.A., possessing good general experience of architectural design and construction, particularly in the development and completion of Housing Estates.

Candidates for appointment (b) should have passed the Intermediate examination of the R.I.B.A., and possess some housing experience.

Applications, endorsed with the names of the appointment applied for, should be addressed to the City Engineer, Guildhall, Bath, and should arrive not later than 1st February, 1947.

They should state age, qualifications, experience, and when available if appointed. Copy of one testimonial and names of two referees should be included.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, is prohibited. Candidates should disclose whether or not, to their knowledge, they are related to a member of the City Council, or to a Chief Officer.

The National Scale of Salaries and Conditions of Service have been adopted by the Council.

J. BASIL OGDEN,

Town Clerk.

Guildhall, Bath.

8th January, 1947.

724

## LEEDS SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

## (LEEDS COLLEGE OF ART).

Applications are invited for the undermentioned posts, in the Leeds School of Architecture. Candidates should preferably have been trained in a recognized school of architecture, and be Associates of the R.I.B.A.

(1) FULL-TIME LECTURER AND STUDIO INSTRUCTOR in Architectural Design and Construction. Special qualifications in Advanced Building Construction, Steel and Reinforced Concrete, and/or Acoustics will be an additional recommendation.

(2) LECTURERS AND STUDIO INSTRUCTORS in Architecture.

Candidates will be required to lecture in subjects to be arranged, and to instruct in the Studio.

Burnham Salary Scale: Men £315-£15-£555; women, £282-£12-£444, with additions for full-time architectural school training. War service and up to 10 years' professional experience may be counted as teaching service in fixing the commencing salary. Opportunities for promotion to Senior Lectureships and posts with responsibility allowances.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained by sending stamped addressed envelope to The Director of Education, Education Offices, Leeds, 1.

706

## THE BOROUGH AND COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF POOLE.

## APPOINTMENT OF THREE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments, in the Borough Engineer's Department:—

(a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, for Education buildings. Grade II (A.P.T. Division), £360 per annum, rising to £405, plus the current cost-of-living bonus.

(b) TWO JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. General Division of the National Scale, viz., £65 to £300 per annum, according to age, plus the current cost-of-living bonus.

The scheme of Condition of Service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services, is at present applicable to persons appointed on the established staff.

Preference will be given to applicants who have passed a recognized professional examination. The appointments will be subject to the provision of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the persons appointed will be required to pass a medical examination to the satisfaction of the Council. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, is forbidden.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, full details of experience, and giving the names of three professional referees, should be delivered to the undersigned not later than Saturday, 1st February, 1947.

WILSON KENYON,

Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings, Poole, Dorset.

729

**BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN.  
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.**

Applications are invited for the appointment of Architectural Assistant, in the Housing Architects' Department of the Council, at a salary in accordance with Grade I of the A.P. and T. Division of the National Joint Council Scale of Salaries (£230-£375, by annual increments of £15), plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 10s.). The commencing salary within the grade will be determined according to the candidate's qualifications and experience. Applicants should have passed the intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and must have had considerable experience in architectural work generally, and in the preparation of plans, estimates and specifications. The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side. Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," stating age, with full details of qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be delivered to the undersigned not later than Saturday, 22nd February, 1947.

FRANK G. REEVES, Town Clerk

Town Hall, King's Lynn.  
13th January, 1947. 742

**OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.  
COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.  
APPOINTMENT OF JUNIOR ASSISTANT.**

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Junior Assistant, in the County Planning Department of the County Council. The salary will be according to Grade I of the Administrative, Professional, and Technical Division of the National Joint Council's Scale of Salaries, £330 per annum, rising by three annual increments to £375 per annum, plus bonus. Applicants should be neat and expeditious draughtsmen. Preference will be given to those having previous experience in a planning office, and who have knowledge of surveying and levelling.

The post will be superannuable, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and details of experience, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be forwarded to the County Planning Officer, County Hall, Oxford, not later than the first post on the 27th January, 1947.

F. G. SCOTT, Clerk of the Council.

County Hall, Oxford.  
2nd January, 1947. 687

**CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL.  
Applications are invited for the following appointments, on the Established Staff of the County Architect's Department:—**

- (a) ONE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, A.P.T., Grade II (£360-£405).
- (b) ONE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, A.P.T., Grade I (£330-£375).

The commencing salaries will be determined according to qualifications and experience. A cost-of-living bonus will be paid, at present at the rate of £59 16s. a year.

The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Canvassing of any form will be a disqualification, and every candidate should disclose whether to his knowledge he is related to any Member of the Authority or to a holder of any senior office under the Authority.

Form of application may be obtained from the County Architect, County Hall, Truro, to whom applications must be sent not later than Monday, 27th January, 1947, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials.

E. T. VERGER, Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Truro.  
3rd January, 1947. 695

**BOROUGH OF COLCHESTER.  
BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.  
ARCHITECTURAL SECTION.**

Applications are invited for the following temporary appointments:—

- (a) QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary, Grade VI, commencing £535 per annum.
- (b) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary, Grade I, commencing £300 per annum.

Both appointments rank for bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum, in addition to salary. Applicants for (a) should hold appropriate professional qualifications, and be accustomed to the preparation of Bills of Quantities, Specifications, Estimates, and settlement of final measurements in connection with Housing and General Building Works.

Applications for (b) should have had experience in working up, and be prepared to assist generally with work of the Architectural Section.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and full details of experience, together with copies of two recent testimonials, must be sent to the undersigned not later than Monday, 27th January, 1947.

HAROLD COLLINS, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer.

Town Hall, Colchester.  
6th January, 1947. 699

**DUNDEE COLLEGE OF ART.  
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.**

The Governors of the Dundee Institute of Art and Technology invite applications for the position of LECTURER AND STUDIO INSTRUCTOR, mainly for Constructional Subjects.

Applicants should be members of the R.I.B.A., and should preferably hold a Degree or Diploma of a recognized School of Architecture, or an equivalent qualification in their special subjects. Salary scale: Men, £450 by £15 to £685; women, £400 by £15 to £575. Placing will be according to qualifications and experience.

Applications should be made not later than Wednesday, 12th February, 1947, on the prescribed form, copies of which with full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.

GEORGE H. THOMSON, Clerk and Treasurer.

Bell Street, Dundee.  
14th January, 1947. 755

**BOROUGH OF NELSON.  
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.**

Applications are invited for the appointment of Second Architectural Assistant, in the Borough Surveyor's Department, at a salary in accordance with Grade IV of the National Scale, £420-£465, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

Candidates should have had experience in housing and general work. Applications, giving detailed particulars of experience and qualifications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," with copies of three recent testimonials, to be delivered to the undersigned on or before Saturday, 8th February, 1947.

F. W. ROBERTS, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Nelson, Lancs.  
15th January, 1947. 768

**NANTWICH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.  
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.**

Appointment of:—  
(a) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.  
(b) ENGINEERING ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above appointments in the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, at a salary in accordance with A.P.T., Grade II, of the National Scale, viz., £360-£405, plus bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum). A Council house will be made available for the successful applicant, if required.

Candidates for appointment (a) must have had architectural training, and be capable of preparing working drawings, details, specifications, etc.

For appointment (b) candidates should have had a good general engineering training, with some experience in housing.

It is anticipated that the appointments will be for a period of at least three years. Applications, on forms to be obtained from Mr. E. H. Bailey, F.S.I., M.Inst.M., & Cy.E., Dip.T.P., A.M.T.P.I., Engineer and Surveyor, Brookfield, Nantwich, to be returned not later than 3rd February, 1947.

D. TUDOR EVANS, Clerk of the Council.

14th January, 1947. 767

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HARTLEPOOL.  
BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.  
APPOINTMENT OF JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.**

Applications are invited for the position of Junior Architectural Assistant, in the Borough Architect's Department, at a salary in accordance with Grade A.P.T. I on the National Scale, namely, £330 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £375 per annum, plus the appropriate cost-of-living bonus, which at the present time amounts to £59 16s.

Candidates should have passed the intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and preference will be given to applicants having previous experience in Local Government.

The appointment will be subject to one month's notice in writing on either side, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. The appointment is subject also to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

Applications, endorsed "Junior Architectural Assistant," stating age, qualifications, and experience, together with copies of not more than three testimonials, should be delivered to the undersigned not later than 6th February, 1947.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

ERIC J. WAGGOTT, Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings, West Hartlepool.  
10th January, 1947. 728

**LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.  
QUANTITY SURVEYORS.**

Applications are invited from qualified persons for positions of Quantity Surveyors, Grade III, and Technical Assistants, at salaries of up to £500 a year and £420 a year respectively, according to experience. A cost-of-living addition of up to £50 a year is also payable. Successful candidates will be required to contribute to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund, and will be eligible for consideration for appointment to the Council's permanent staff and advancement on the occurrence of vacancies.

Duties will include:—  
(a) "Taking off" quantities and preparation of estimates for housing estates, schools, and other buildings.

(b) Preparing estimates and measuring, repairs, and minor works under schedule of price (experience of War Department or Office of Works schedules).

(c) Management of housing contracts of considerable value, interim valuations for payments, measurements of variations, and settlement of final accounts.

(d) Measurement of roads and sewers and housing work on sites for new cottage estates, preparation of interim and final bills on schedules (experience of E.W.O. and bonusing, measuring, and adjusting sub-contracts and progressing).

Forms of application may be obtained from the Acting Clerk of the Council at County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. (stamped, addressed, foolscap envelope required). Preference will be given, other things being equal, to registered disabled persons. (86) 734

**KINGSTON-UPON-HULL EDUCATION AUTHORITY.  
COLLEGE OF ART AND CRAFTS.**

Principal: S. I. HEMMING, A.R.C.A. (Lond.). Required, to commence duty as soon as possible, a Full-time LECTURER AND STUDIO INSTRUCTOR. Applicants should be members of the R.I.B.A., preferably with the degree or diploma of a recognized School of Architecture. Previous experience in lecturing on architectural subjects, or professional practical experience, is desirable.

Salary in accordance with the Burnham Scale. In fixing the initial salary account would be taken of time previously spent in teaching and in professional practice.

Particulars of appointment, and application forms (which must be returned within fourteen days of the date of this issue) can be obtained on receipt of a stamped, addressed, foolscap envelope, from the Director of Education, Education Offices, Guildhall, Kingston-upon-Hull. 736

**CUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL.  
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.**

Applications are invited for the appointment of an ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, in the County Architect's Department. The salary will be in accordance with Grade II of the National Salary Scales, namely £360 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to a maximum of £405, together with a cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

The appointment will be, subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the National Service Conditions, and the person appointed will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications must be made on a form obtainable from the County Architect, 4, Alfred Street North, Carlisle, and should be returned to him duly completed, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, not later than the 5th February, 1947.

G. N. C. SWIFT, Clerk of the County Council.

The Courts, Carlisle.  
7th January, 1947. 712



## CITY OF NOTTINGHAM.

**ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR.**  
HOUSING ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.  
Applications are invited for the appointment of "Assistant Quantity Surveyor" in the Housing Architect's Department, at a salary of £240, rising to £265 per annum, in accordance with Grade IV (A.P.T. Division) of the National Scale, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.  
Candidates must have had regular training as Quantity Surveyors, and preference will be given to Professional Associates (Quantities sub-division) of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, and must have had extensive experience in the preparation of Bills of Quantities, measurement for and adjustment of accounts.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, to one month's notice on either side, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination, and to undertake to reside within the City boundaries.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, present position and previous experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be delivered to H. Kellett Ablett, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Housing Architect, The Guildhall, Nottingham, and endorsed "Assistant Quantity Surveyor," not later than the 31st day of January, 1947.

J. E. RICHARDS,  
Town Clerk.  
The Guildhall, Nottingham. 741

**ROYAL BURGH OF INVERNESS.**  
BURGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.  
APPOINTMENT OF QUANTITY SURVEYOR.  
Applications are invited for the permanent appointment of a QUANTITY SURVEYOR, in the Burgh Architect's Department.

Salary on Grade III, A.P.T., of the National Scale, £390 per annum, rising, subject to satisfactory service, to £435 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £50.

Applicants should hold an appropriate professional qualification, and be accustomed to the preparation of Bills of Quantities, Specifications, Estimates, and settlement of final measurements, in accordance with the Scottish Mode of Measurement in connection with Housing Estates, Public Building, and general building work under the Local Authority.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, present and past appointments, and full details of experience, together with copies of two testimonials, must be sent to J. Blackburn, F.R.I.B.A., Burgh Architect, 11, High Street, Inverness, not later than 10th February, 1947, and endorsed "Quantity Surveyor."

J. CAMERON,  
Town Clerk.  
Town House, Inverness.  
9th January, 1947. 733

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.**  
BOROUGH SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.  
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant, on Grade V of the National Scale of Salaries, £460-£510, plus cost-of-living bonus of £59 19s. 3d. per annum.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Preference will be given to candidates who have passed the Associateship Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," giving names and addresses of three referees, should be delivered to the Town Clerk, 11, Houndgate, Darlington, on or before the 10th February, 1947.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify. 743

The Scottish Special Housing Association invite applications for the whole-time appointment of CHIEF ARCHITECT. Salary scale, £1,200-£250-£1,450. Applicants must be Registered Architects and Fellows or Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or should possess equivalent qualifications. Membership of the Town Planning Institute will be considered an advantage. Applicants should possess experience in municipal housing work, and should be familiar with the design of layouts and of all types of dwellings, including multi-storey flats. Knowledge of alternative methods of construction is desirable.

No bonus is payable in addition to the salary scale mentioned, and placing within that scale will depend upon qualifications and experience. The successful applicant will be required to co-ordinate and generally supervise the architectural work of the Association's direct labour organisation, and also the work of Architects in private practice engaged by the Association for specific housing schemes.

The Association have adopted the provisions of Part I of the Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Act, 1937, and the successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination. Forms of application, with full particulars, can be obtained from the Secretary, Scottish Special Housing Association, Ltd., 11, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3, and all applications must be in the hands of the Secretary not later than 28th February, 1947. Canvassing will be a disqualification. 735

BOROUGH OF CHELMSFORD.  
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments within the scale stated, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s.

(a) QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Grade IV, salary £420-£465 per annum.  
(b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade III, £390-£435 per annum.

Applicants must have the recognized qualifications and experience for the appointments, which are subject to the provisions and conditions of service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services, and will be terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, present and previous appointments, and general experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be forwarded to reach the undersigned by not later than Monday, 3rd February, 1947. Canvassing in any form will disqualify.

VINCENT J. WILLIS, M.Inst.M. & Cy.E.,  
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.  
Municipal Offices, Rainsford House,  
Duke Street, Chelmsford.  
14th January, 1947. 751

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DEWSBURY.  
BOROUGH ARCHITECT AND BUILDINGS SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.  
Applications are invited for the appointment of a Permanent Assistant Architect, in the Education Section of the Borough Architect's Department, at a commencing salary in accordance with A.P.T., Grade V (£460-£510 per annum) of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 19s. 3d. per annum). Previous experience in the design and erection of Schools will be considered an advantage.

The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side, and to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, full particulars of training and experience, together with copies of two recent testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned not later than Saturday, 8th February, 1947, endorsed "Assistant Architect (Education)."

HOLLAND BOOTH,  
Town Clerk.  
Town Hall, Dewsbury.  
13th January, 1947. 756

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE.  
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the undermentioned appointments:—

ONE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary, A.P.T., Grade II, £360-£415-£405.

ONE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary, A.P.T., Grade I, £330-£375-£375.

TWO ENGINEERING ASSISTANTS. Salary, A.P.T., Grade I, £330-£375-£375.

ONE JUNIOR GENERAL ASSISTANT. Salary, Misc., Grade I, £225-£215-£230.

Plus a cost-of-living bonus.

Plus travelling allowance, at £70 per annum.

The Architectural Assistants will be employed wholly on housing work, and the Engineering Assistants are required on schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal. Preference will be given to those applicants who have obtained qualifications of a recognized professional institution.

The Council have adopted the National Scale of Salaries and Conditions of Service, and the appointments are subject to this.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies of not more than two testimonials, should be delivered to the undersigned not later than Saturday, 8th February, 1947.

F. W. WALPOLE,  
Clerk of the Council.  
Council Offices, Oxted, Surrey.  
14th January, 1947. 745

BUCKS COUNTY COUNCIL.  
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Female SHORTHAND-TYPIST, at a salary in accordance with the Clerical Division of the National Scale of Salaries, £252-£12-£288 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £48 6s. per annum.

Applicants must be fully qualified, and preferably experienced in an Architects' or Quantity Surveyors' office.

The appointment is permanent, and subject to:—

(a) The National Scheme of Conditions of Service.

(b) The Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

(c) The successful candidate passing a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, with copies of two recent testimonials, should reach the County Architect, County Offices, Aylesbury, not later than 11th February, 1947.

GUY R. CROUCH,  
Clerk of the Bucks County Council.  
County Hall, Aylesbury.  
14th January, 1947. 753

## EAST GLAMORGAN JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(a) SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT (Engineering).  
(b) SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT (Architectural).

The conditions of employment for both appointments are in accordance with the National Scheme of Conditions of Service for Local Authorities Services, and the salaries are: Grade V, A.P. & T. Division, i.e., £460, rising by £513 per annum, plus war bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applicants for both appointments must be Corporate Members, by examination, of the Town Planning Institute, and should have had considerable experience in the preparation of planning schemes for both new development and redevelopment areas.

Applicants with engineering and/or surveying qualifications will receive preference for appointment (a), and applicants with architectural qualifications for appointment (b).

Applications, endorsed "Senior Planning Assistant (Engineering)," or "Senior Planning Assistant (Architectural)," as the case may be, stating age, qualifications, present and previous appointments, particulars of experience, and the names of two persons to whom reference can be made, must be delivered to the undersigned not later than the first post on Monday, the 10th day of February, 1947.

BERNARD M. MURPHY,  
Clerk of the Committee.  
Town Hall, Mountain Ash.  
14th January, 1947. 759

## CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT.

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments in the Reconstruction Department. The appointments will be subject to satisfactory medical examination, to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and will be terminable by one month's notice on either side. The salary for each position is as set out below, and in each case is exclusive of a cost-of-living bonus, which is at present £59 16s.

(a) PLANNING ASSISTANT. £535, rising by annual increments of £20 to £600.

Applicants should have had experience in planning, including Control of Interim Development, Basic Surveys, the Preparation of Schemes and Housing Layouts, and should have passed the final examination of the Town Planning Institute, Civil Engineering or Architectural qualifications will be an additional recommendation.

(b) PLANNING ASSISTANT. £390, rising by annual increments of £15 to £435.

Applicants should have had experience in the preparation of Schemes and Basic Surveys, and should have passed the final examination of the Town Planning Institute.

Applications, indicating the post applied for, and stating age, qualifications, experience, and present position, and enclosing copies of three recent testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than Monday, 24th February, 1947. Canvassing in any form, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

HARRY TAYLOR,  
Town Clerk.  
765

## CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Civil Service Commissioners invite applications from qualified ARCHITECTS and QUANTITY SURVEYORS, aged between 30 and 50, for vacancies in the Admiralty, Ministry of Health, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Department of Health for Scotland, and Department of Agriculture for Scotland. For both Architects and Quantity Surveyors there are vacancies in the Main Grade (salary scale in London £650-£225-£900 for men or £550-£225-£750 for women), and in the Senior Grade (salary scale in London £950-£30-£1,150 for men or £800-£30-£975 for women); in the provinces salaries are somewhat lower. The above scales are increased by consolidation additions, varying from £90 (men) and £72 (women) to £120 (men) and £96 (women). The vacancies in Scotland are in the Main Grade, with the exception of two for Senior Architects. For posts as Architects, candidates must, as a minimum qualification, be Registered Architects by examination; for Quantity Surveyors the minimum qualification is Professional Associateship of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Section).

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained by writing to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, 6, Burlington Gardens, London, W.1, quoting No. 1771, or from the Chief Officer, Civil Service Commission, at the following addresses:—(India), 10, Underhill Lane, Delhi; (Egypt), 8, Sharia Tolumbat, Garden City, Cairo; (Italy), c/o G.H.Q., C.M.F.; (Germany), c/o 2nd Echelon, G.H.Q., B.A.O.R. Completed application forms must reach the Civil Service Commission by 28th February, 1947 (for candidates in the United Kingdom), or 31st March, 1947 (for candidates overseas). 766

**BOROUGH OF YEOVIL.  
APPOINTMENT OF PERMANENT ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.**

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant, at the salary based on Grade IV of the National Joint Council Scale (£420-£465 per annum, plus bonus, at present £59 16s.). Housing accommodation will be made available. Applicants must be Associates of the R.I.B.A., good draughtsmen and surveyors, and have had considerable experience in design and preparation of working drawings, and have a good knowledge of building construction, supervision of building works, preparation of bills of quantities, measuring up for interim and final certificates for Housing Schemes and other architectural work.

The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and be terminable by one month's notice on either side. The successful candidate must pass a medical examination. Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned and sent with copies only of three recent testimonials not later than Monday, 17th February, 1947.

A. J. PRICE, A.M.I.C.E.,  
Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer,  
Municipal Offices, Yeovil. 760

**THE POLYTECHNIC, 309, REGENT STREET, W.1.  
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, SURVEYING, AND BUILDING.**

Required, as soon as possible, a full-time TEACHER OF SURVEYING AND BUILDING SUBJECTS. Candidates should possess a professional qualification in Surveying.

Salary in accordance with the Burnham (Technical) Scale for London, subject to the usual deduction of 5 per cent. for Superannuation.

Forms of application, which should be returned not later than 17th February, 1947, may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the undersigned.

J. C. JONES,  
Director of Education. 764

**METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.  
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (GRADE A.P.T., V).**

Applications are invited from duly qualified Architects for the above permanent staff appointment, in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department of the Council.

The salary attaching to the post will be in accordance with Grade V of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scale of Salaries, viz., £450 per annum, rising by two annual increments of £15, followed by one of £20 to a maximum of £510 per annum, plus London "weighting" of £20 per annum and cost-of-living bonus, which is at present £59 16s. per annum.

Candidates must have had extensive experience in the planning and design of housing schemes, preferably under a local authority.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Poplar Borough Council Superannuation Acts, 1911 to 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. Termination of the appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side.

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant, Grade V," stating age, qualifications and experience, present and past employment, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be delivered to the undersigned not later than 9 a.m. on Saturday, 8th February, 1947.

Canvassing members or officers of the Council in any form will disqualify.

S. A. HAMILTON,  
Town Clerk.  
Poplar Town Hall, Bow Road, E.3. 769  
14th January, 1947.

**Architectural Appointments Vacant**

Four lines or under, 5s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

**HENRY C. SMART & PARTNERS, Architects.** 120, Moorgate, E.C.2, require Assistant; working drawings, details, surveys, etc. Write, stating age, experience, and salary required. 913

**APPLICATIONS** are invited by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., for appointment of **STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING ASSISTANTS**, in their Manchester Architect's Department; applicants should have experience in the design and detailing of structural steel, reinforced concrete and foundation works; salary up to £500 per annum, according to qualifications, exclusive of cost-of-living bonus; successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination for entry into compulsory superannuation scheme. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, to C.W.S., Ltd., Architect's Department, 1, Balloon Street, Manchester, 4. 630

**ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS** required; must be able to prepare working drawings; houses from sketch plans; salary according to experience. Saunders & Reiss-Smith, Architects, 70, Hill Park Crescent, Plymouth. 631

**APPLICATIONS** are invited for the appointment of Assistant to the Technical Editor, "Architects' Journal"; applicants must be first-class draughtsmen, possess a sound knowledge of building practice, and be interested in the preparation of technical data; salary according to qualifications and experience. Application should be made to the Technical Editor, The Architectural Press, Ltd., 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. 215

**EXPERIENCED ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN** required; must have thorough knowledge of building construction, and be capable of preparing detailed working drawings and specifications from sketch designs for large commercial and industrial buildings; knowledge of estimating and preparing of bills of quantities an advantage; salary according to experience. Write, stating age, qualifications, full details of experience, and when available, to Box 571.

**SURVEYORS**—London Architects have vacancies for Surveyors, with experience of war damage work; salary, £500-£625 per annum. Write, stating age, experience, and when free. Box 645.

**WANTED**, immediately, **ASSISTANT EDITOR** for Architectural Journal, with literary and organizing ability; knowledge of architecture and the architectural profession essential, but need not be qualified architect; some journalistic or literary experience and knowledge magazine production useful. Box 210.

**ARCHITECTURAL or CIVIL ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMEN** required; knowledge of reinforced concrete, steel work. Apply: Midland Tar Distillers, Ltd., Birmingham Road, Oldbury, near Birmingham. 653

**ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANTS, R.I.B.A.**, Final or Intermediate standard, required in expanding country practice (present staff of six); for working up and taking charge of good class domestic, including alterations and restorations, farm buildings and layouts, and R.D.C. (village) housing; state age, experience, and when free; salary £4/10 per week, according to ability. G. Forsyth Lawson, L.R.I.B.A., 25a High Street, Banbury, Oxfordshire. 680

**ASSISTANT**, qualified or near-qualified, wanted in busy Tonbridge practice; agricultural, conversions, domestic, housing. W. A. Bassett and Peter Berner, L./A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., 47, High Street, Tonbridge.

**LONDON (W.1)** Architects require **SENIOR ASSISTANT**, with up-to-date knowledge of the Housing requirements of Ministries and Local Authorities, to work up and supervise a number of small contracts; scope for advancement. Details of salary required and experience to Box 725.

**FIRST-CLASS DRAUGHTSMAN** required for work on "Architects' Journal" Library of Information Sheets; applicants must possess a sound knowledge of building practice, and be interested in the preparation of technical data; salary according to qualifications and experience. Application should be made to The Technical Editor, The Architectural Press, Ltd., 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1. 216

**JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT** required at once; Peterborough. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box 692.

**SURVEYOR'S ASSISTANT** required; age 25-30; capable of cubing buildings for fire insurance purposes and general routine duties; salary, £6 6s. weekly. Box 726.

**REQUIRED** immediately a young qualified Architect, as Assistant in the Architectural department of a leading British firm in Calcutta; applicants should have graduated from a recognized School of Architecture; commencing salary, Rs.950 per month, plus extra cost-of-living allowance (at present 15 per cent.); 5 years' agreement, with generous home leave on renewal; provident fund, etc. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, to T. A. Martin & Co., 71, Queen Street, London, E.C.4. 727

**ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT** required in West Country office for busy and expanding general practice; Inter. R.I.B.A. Standard; good draughtsmen; able to make surveys and prepare working drawings; five-day week. Full particulars of experience, salary required, etc., to Box 731.

**ARCHITECT**, Central London, requires a qualified Assistant, to take charge of a general practice; measuring up and simple surveying essential; state age and experience and salary required. Box 732.

**ARCHITECT'S SENIOR ASSISTANT** required in London; Staff Architect's office of large London organisation; work in all parts of London and Provinces; permanent position and pension scheme subject to 12 months' satisfactory service; salary £475-£550 per annum, according to experience; applicants should state previous experience and positions held in chronological order. Box 738.

**ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS** and **DRAUGHTSMEN** required for busy Firm, with varied practice; salary £6 to £9 per week, according to experience and ability. Apply by letter in first instance to A. E. Cogswell & Sons, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Prudential Buildings, Portsmouth. 748

**ARCHITECT FOR FAR EAST**—Messrs. Butterfield & Swire require fully qualified Architect for service in Hong Kong or China; age not exceeding 34; single man preferred; salary dependent upon age, experience, on basis sterling pay, plus liberal dollar allowance, adjusted quarterly, accordance cost of living; good prospects. Apply in writing, stating age, education, qualifications, John Swire & Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter Square, London. 750

**ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS** required immediately; qualifications at least Intermediate Standard R.I.B.A.; salary according to experience and qualifications. Scherrer & Hicks, F.R.I.B.A., 310, Upper Regent Street, W.1. 754

**MALAYA**—Required, for commercial post, qualified **ARCHITECT**, with A.R.I.B.A.; single man preferred; good prospects. Write Box ZH.946, DEACONS ADVERTISING, 36, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. 758

**ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT** wanted in busy Country Practice, to assist in preparation of housing schemes; must be a good draughtsman, and have knowledge of surveying and levelling and able to drive a car; applications from seniors or juniors entertained; salary according to ability and experience. Parkinson & Doe, L./A.R.I.B.A., Huntingdon. 761

**COMPETENT ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT** required immediately, Architect's Office, South-West London; salary according to experience. Write G. Watt, A.R.I.B.A., 7, Windermere Avenue, S.W.19. (Tel.: L.I.B. 1438). 762

**LONDON ARCHITECTS**, with varied general practice, require Male **ASSISTANT** immediately; R.I.B.A. Intermediate standard, with pre-war general office experience; good draughtsman; able to prepare working drawings quickly and accurately; experience on large housing and flat schemes an asset; salary £3 8s. per week, with efficiency bonus yearly. Apply by letter before 15th February, giving full particulars of age, training, qualifications, experience and war service, to Stewart & Hendry, F./A.A.R.I.B.A., 90, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3. 763

**Architectural Appointments Wanted**

**WOMAN ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT** (20, Inter. R.I.B.A.), good draughtswoman, requires spare-time work of any architectural or artistic nature; London area; excellent references. Box 219.

**EXPERIENCED ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT** (28) seeks appointment; Inter. R.I.B.A. (Construction, Science and General History); to commence part-time, if possible. Box 220.

**SUSSEX**, Hants or Dorset.—**EXPERIENCED ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT** (10 years), aged 27, requires responsible position in the foregoing counties. Box 226.

**ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT** (22) requires change, preferably Somerset area; good experience of factory and domestic (Council housing) design and construction, details, etc.; site work, levels, surveys, etc.; quick, neat draughtsman. Please state salary offered to Box 227.

**STUDENT, R.I.B.A.** (22), 6 years' general experience, seeks position with Central London architects; available immediately. Box 228.

**ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT**, 6 years' experience in Factory, Domestic and Commercial design, Surveys, Details, Specifications and Quantities; appointment required in Midlands area. Box 223.

**KEEN Young Man** (24), wishes to learn Surveying; slight experience; low salary accepted. Box 224.

**CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT**, University Diploma, seeks change; 15 years' experience high-class work, large housing schemes, flats, conversions, schools, hospitals, factories, etc.; accustomed complete charge; excellent references; London area or South of England preferred. Box 228.

**Other Appointments Vacant**

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**SHORTHAND-TYPIST** wanted in Staff Architect's and Surveyor's Dept. in London; permanent position after period of satisfactory service; salary according to age and experience. Reply in writing to Box 739.

**JUNIOR SHORTHAND-TYPIST** wanted for Architect's office; high speeds not essential, but applicant must be accurate and willing to assist in general office duties. Telephone or write: E. W. Armstrong, F.R.I.B.A., 19, Manchester Square, London, W.1. (Welbeck 3820). 740



## Other Appointments Wanted

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**JOHN CARTER**, Specialist in Architectural Perspectives. Paddington 2702. 702

**EXPERIENCED TYPIST**, own typewriter, would like work from Architects and Surveyors; specifications, schedules, bills, and general typing. Mrs. Branson, 12, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. 737

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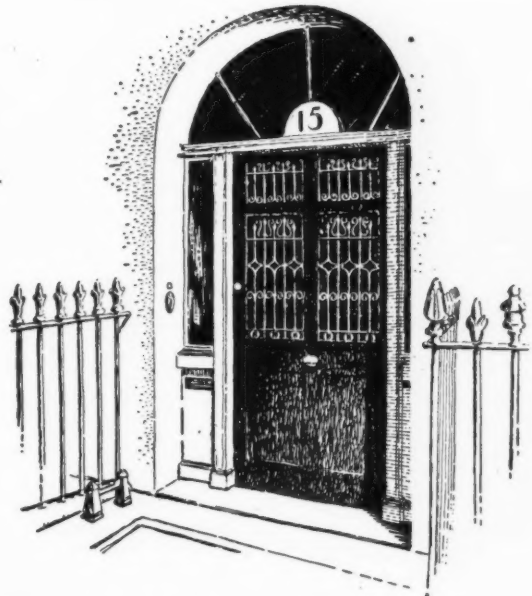


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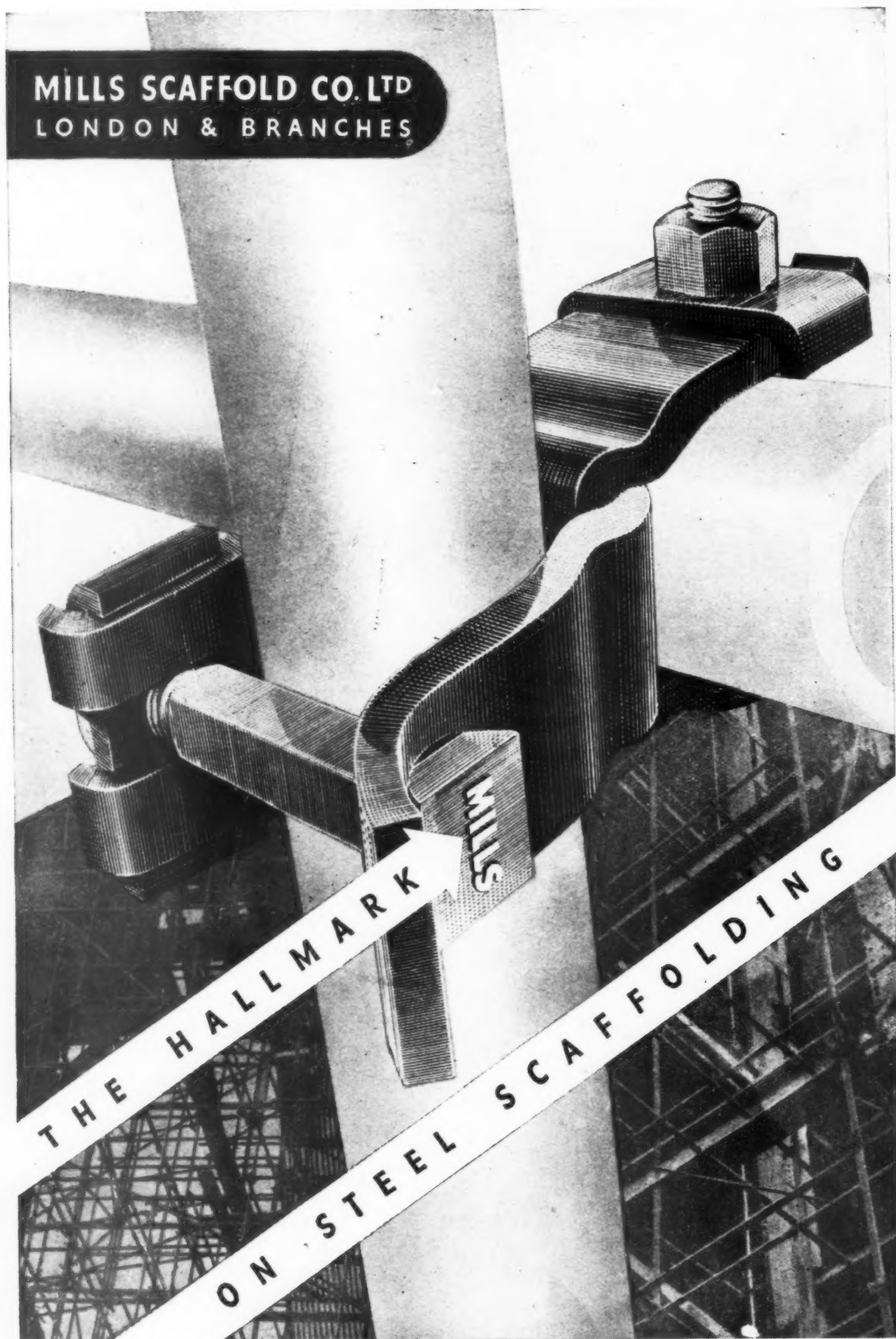
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