

# THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



## standard contents

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

## NEWS and COMMENT

Diary

News

Architects' Commonplace Book

Astragal's Notes and Topics

Letters

Societies and Institutions

## TECHNICAL SECTION

Information Sheets

Information Centre

Current Technique

Questions and Answers

Prices

The Industry

## PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT

## CURRENT BUILDINGS

## HOUSING STATISTICS

Architectural Appointments  
Wanted and Vacant

★ 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, "Dyneley," Castle Hill Avenue, Berkhamstead, Herts.	
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. 33, Grosvenor 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. School of Architecture, Manchester Municipal School of Art, All Saints, Manchester, 14	Ardwick 3480
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
ASW	Association of Scientific Workers. 15, Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, W.1.	Grosvenor 4761
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	Mayfair 2128
BC	Building Centre. 9, Conduit Street, W.1.	Regent 3613
BCC	British Colour Council. 28, Sackville Street, W.1.	Perivale 6869
BCCF	British Cast Concrete Federation. 17, Amherst Road, Ealing, W.13.	Redditch 716
BCIRA	British Cast Iron Research Association. Alvechurch, Birmingham.	Abbey 5422-3
BDA	British Door Association. 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Temple Bar 9434
BEDA	British Electrical Development Association. 2, Savoy Hill, W.C.2.	Sloane 4554
BGC	British Gas Council. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 8266
BGF	British Gas Federation. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	
BIA	British Ironfounders' Association. 145, Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2. Glasgow Central 2891	Euston 5385
BIAE	British Institute of Adult Education. 29, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.	Chancery 7772
BID	Building Industries Distributors. 52, High Holborn, W.C.1.	Langham 2785
BINC	Building Industries National Council. 11, Weymouth Street, W.1.	Whitehall 5140
BOT	Board of Trade. Millbank, S.W.1.	Garston 2246
BRS	Building Research Station. Bucknalls Lane, Watford.	
BSA	British Steelwork Association. Eggington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7301-2-3	Mayfair 0515
BSA	Building Societies Association. 14, Park Street, W.1.	Abbey 3333
BSI	British Standards Institution. 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	
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	Whitehall 6322
CID	Council of Industrial Design. Tilbury House, Petty France, S.W.1.	
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	Sloane 2844
GG	Georgian Group. 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881
HC	Housing Centre. 13, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.	

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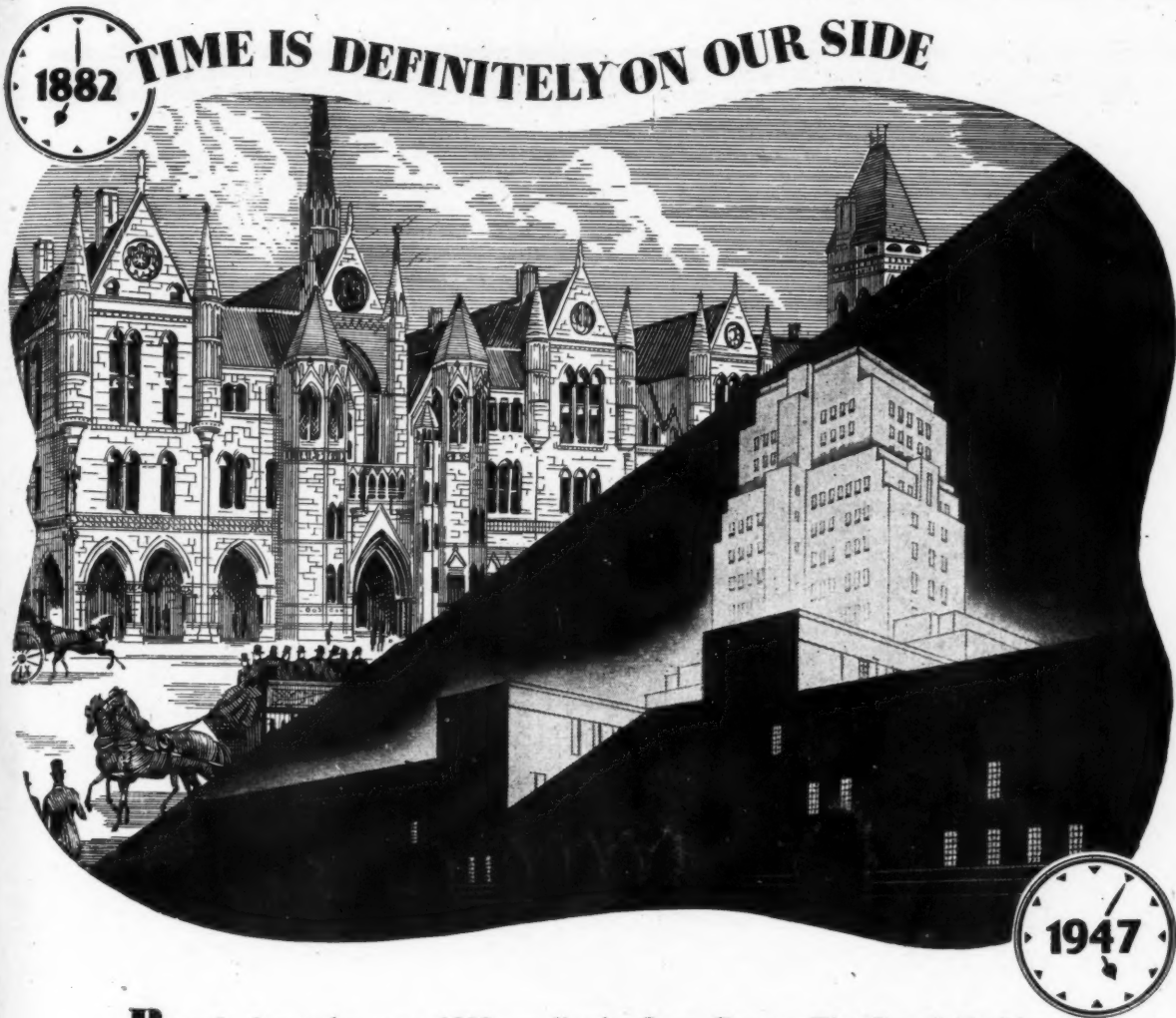
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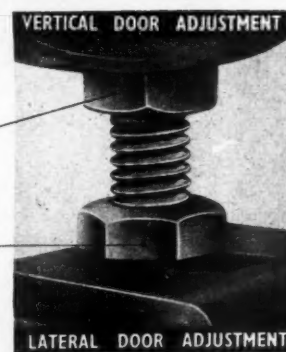
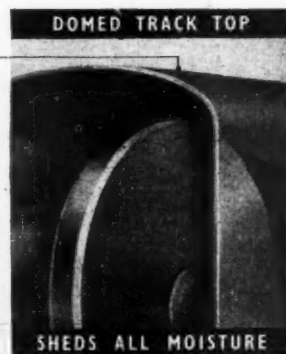
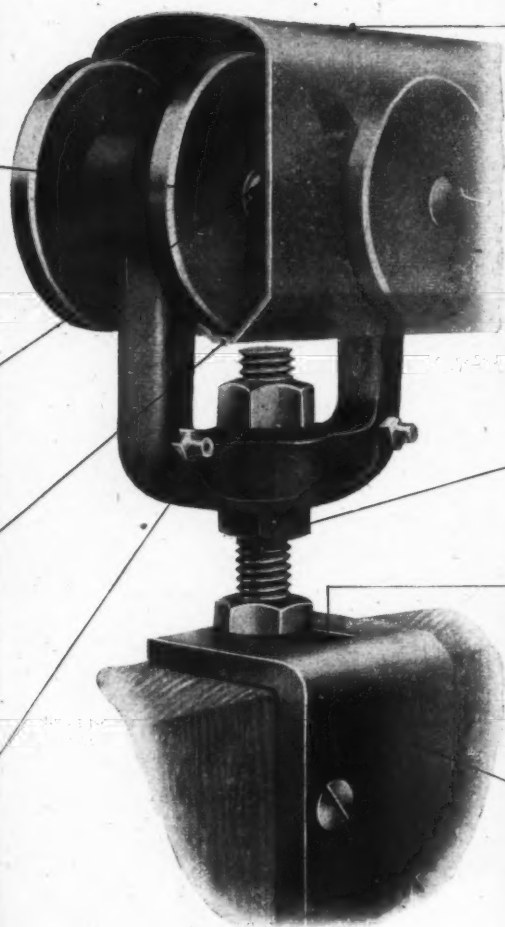
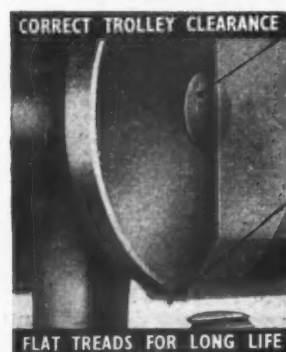


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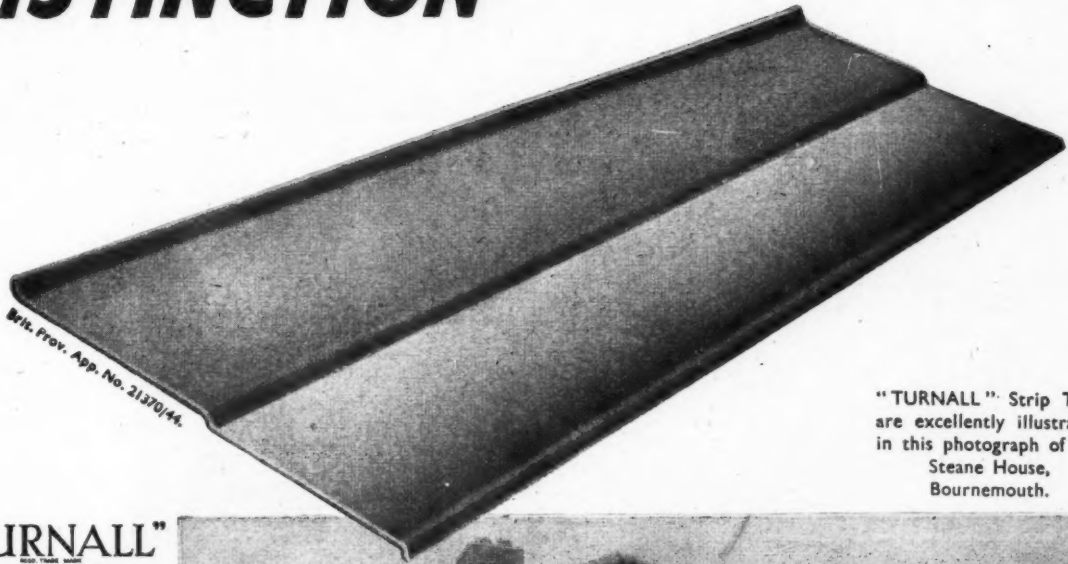
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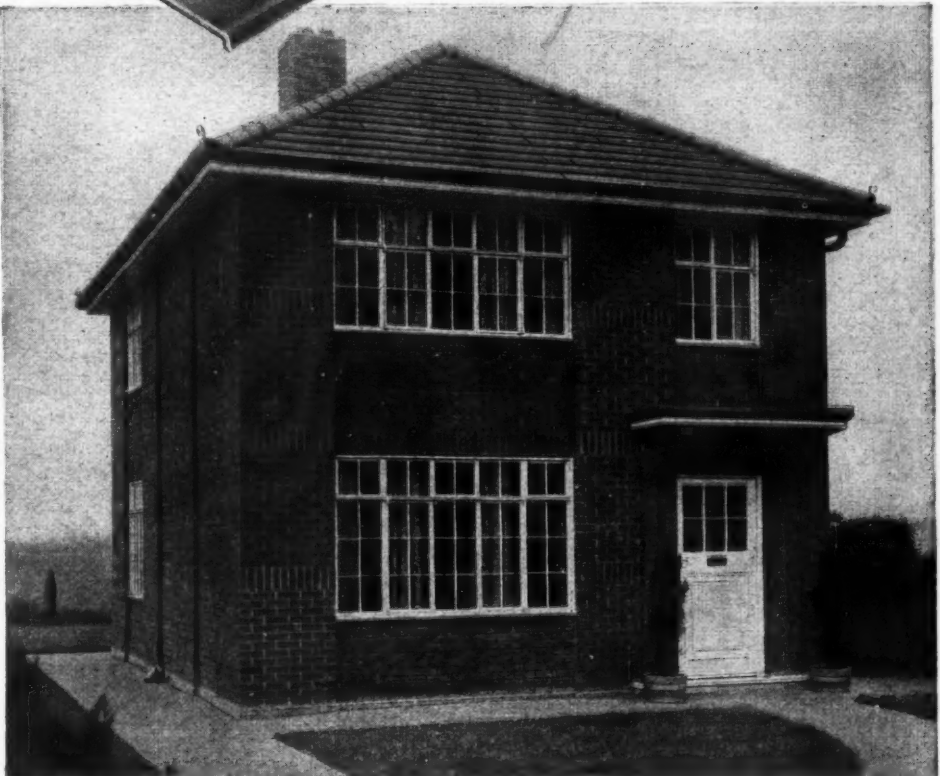
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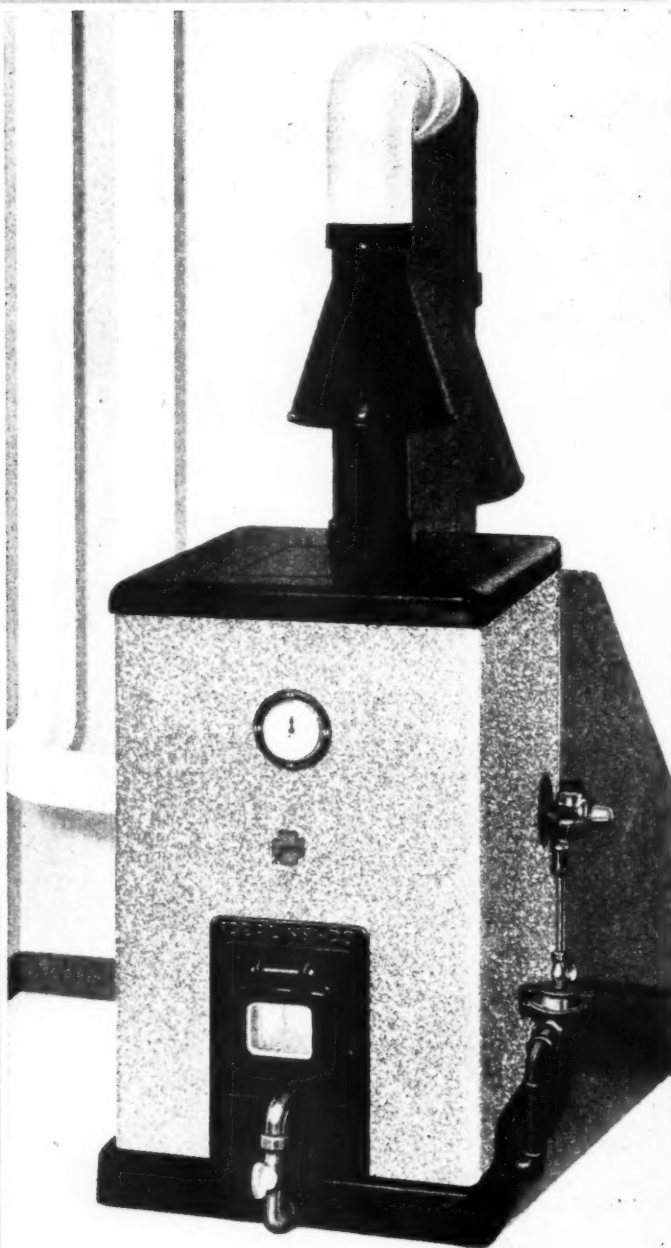
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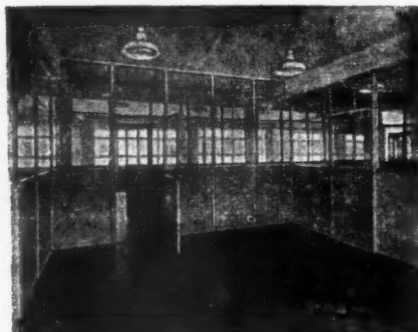
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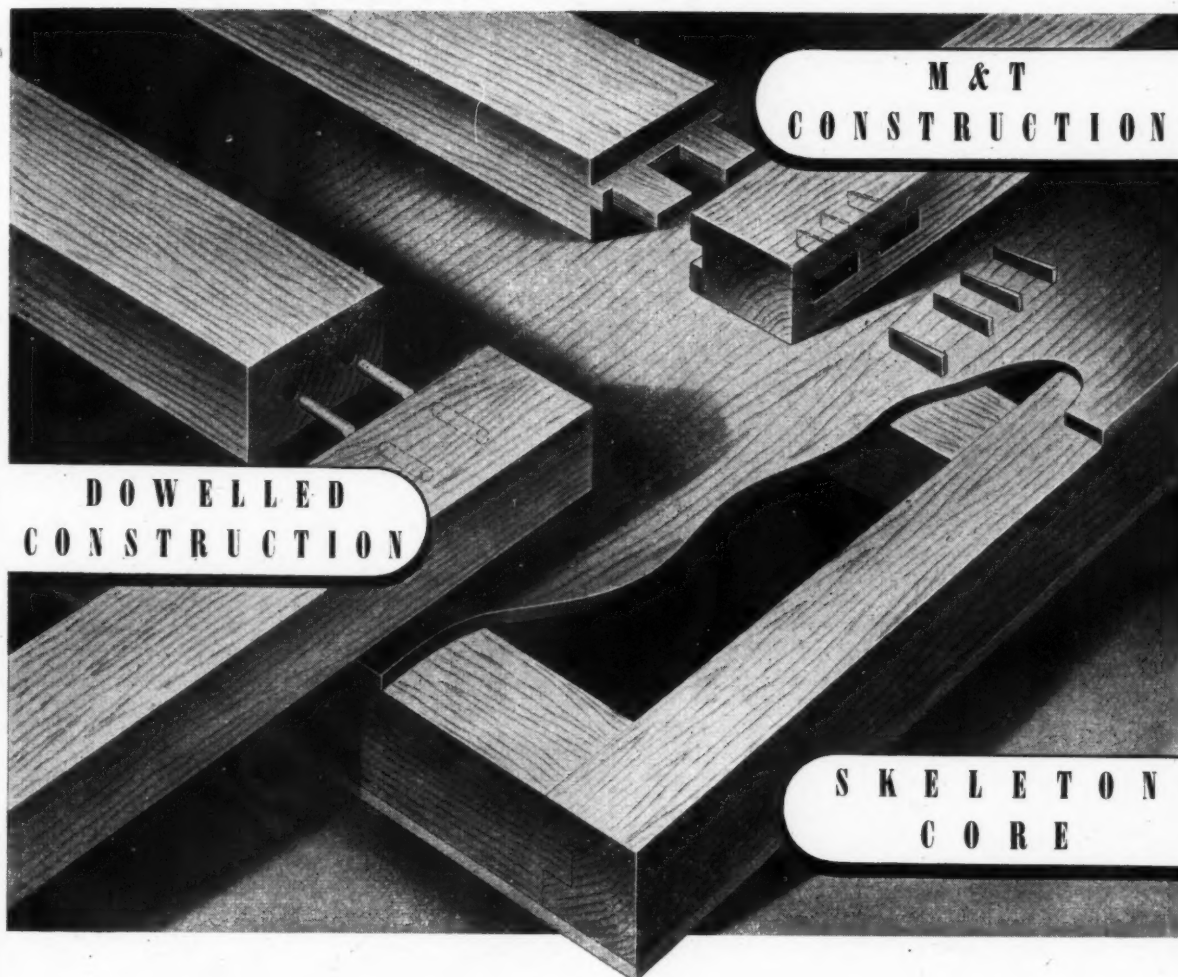
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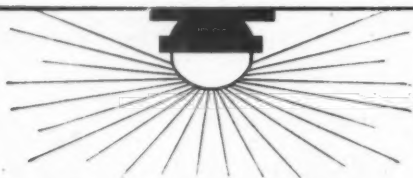
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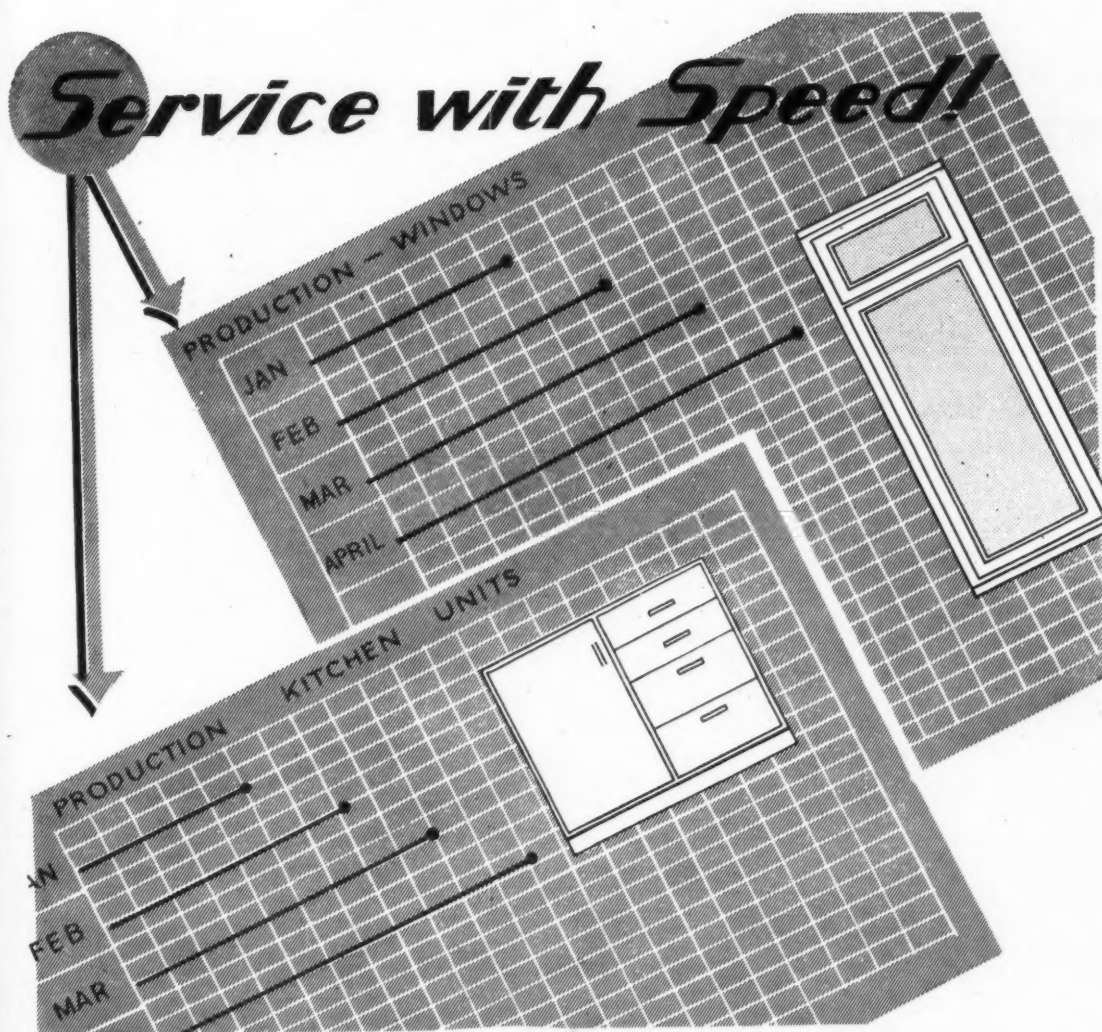
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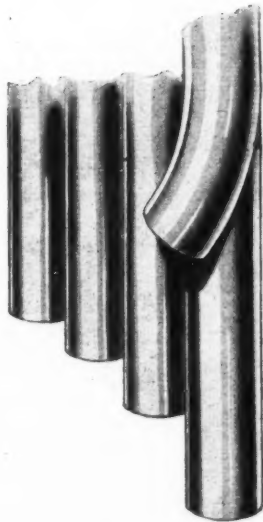
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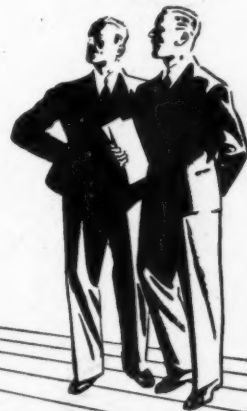


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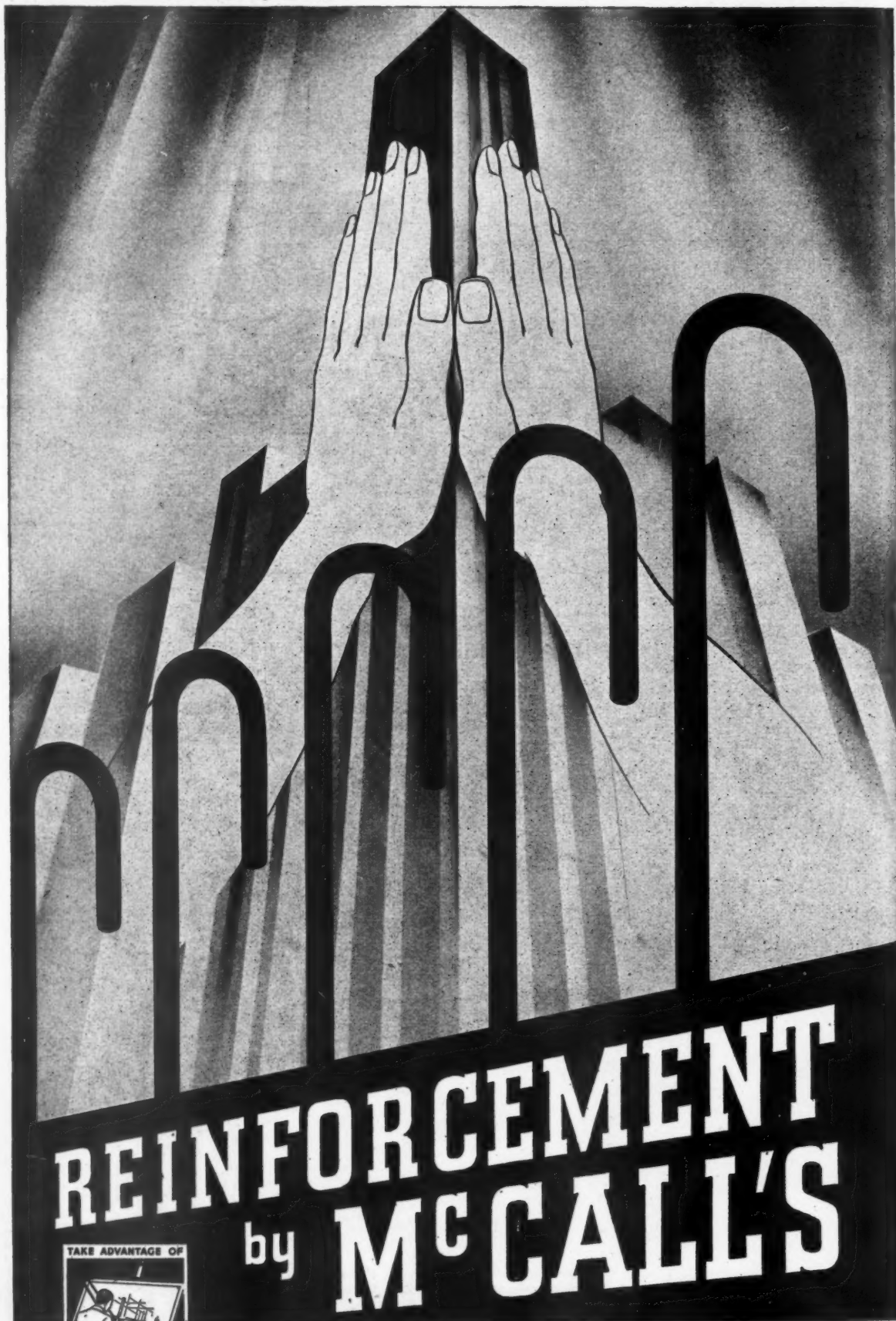
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**JOINERY SPECIALISTS**



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."

# NEWS

THURSDAY,  
No. 2725

May 1, 1947  
Vol. 105

News .. .. .	355
International Exhibition ..	356
This Week's Leading Article ..	357
Astragal's Notes and Topics ..	358
Letters from Readers .. ..	359
AA Exhibition Plans for South Bank .. .. .	360
Physical Planning Supplement : Todmorden. Proposals for the Planning and Redevelopment of a Cotton Town. By Thomas Sharp .. .. .	361
Societies and Institutions ..	364
Aircraft Hangar. Architect : Christopher Nicholson. Engineer : Felix J. Samuely ..	366
Technical Section	
Information Centre .. ..	370
The Industry. By Philip Scholberg .. .. .	373

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.

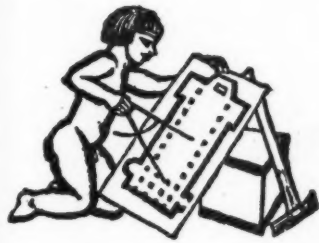
★ means spare a second for this, it will probably be worth it.

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

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

## ★ The Shrine of Remembrance Trustees of Victoria, Australia, are conducting a preliminary thesis COMPETITION for a war memorial.

The proposal provides for linking the memorial with the Shrine of Remembrance, which is the National War Memorial of Victoria. The competition has the endorsement of the State Government in addition to the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects, and is open to anyone who served in His Majesty's Forces during the 1914-1918 or the 1939-1945 wars. Premiums: First, £250; Second, £100; and Third, £50. Assessors: Col. A. N. Kemsley, Messrs. Marcus W. Martin, A.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.A., and W. Balcombe Griffiths, M.C., B.A.R.C.H., A.R.I.B.A., A.R.A.I.A. Competitors are asked to submit suggestions as to the nature of the memorial in the form of a thesis which will serve as a basis for a second completely separate architectural competition, for the selection of the architect and the design of the memorial. Particulars from the office of the Agent-General for Victoria (Australia), Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C.2.



## DIARY FOR MAY JUNE AND JULY

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 of abbreviations on the front cover.

**BIRMINGHAM.** *British Industries Fair, 1947. Engineering and Hardware Section.* At Castle Bromwich. (Sponsor, Exhibitions Branch, Export Promotion Department, Board of Trade, in collaboration with Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.) MAY 5-16

**DURHAM.** *Planning Problems of the North East.* Conference. (Sponsors, TCPA.) MAY 7 and 8

**LONDON.** *Steel Door Frames.* Exhibition, at Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., 17, Berners Street, W.1. The object of the exhibition is to overcome any practical difficulties that architects may foresee or experience in fitting steel door frames to the various types of walls and floors in use to-day. (Sponsor, Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd.) MAY

*Timber Technique Today.* Forest Products Research Laboratory Exhibition of Timber Research in Building. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. The exhibition is part of an effort by the Laboratory to tell the building industry what it knows about the right way to use timber. Several expert members of the staff will be present all the time to explain details and to answer questions. The actual exhibits are to no small extent a basis for discussion. The visitor can come and go when he likes and ask what questions he wants. (Sponsor, FPRL.) Weekdays, 10.0 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Until MAY 10

Professor A. E. Richardson. *Architectural Convention and Convenience.* Bossom Gift Lecture at University College, London (The Architectural Theatre), Gower Street, W.C.1. The chair will be taken by Frederick R. Hiorns. The lecture will be divided into three parts: (a) Development of sanitation from the earliest times. (b) The influence of sanitation on architecture. (c) The introduction of continuous water supply and subsequent improvements in hygiene. The lecture will deal with the various appliances designed from time to time in England to meet the changing conditions of domestic life. (Sponsor, the Chadwick Trust.) 2.30 p.m. MAY 1

*British Industries Fair, 1947 (Lighter Industries.)* At Earls Court and Birmingham. (Sponsor, Exhibitions Branch, Export Promotion Department, Board of Trade, in collaboration with the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.) MAY 5-16

*RIBA Annual General Meeting.* At 66, Portland Place, W.1. 6.0 p.m. Buffet from 5.30 p.m. (Sponsor, RIBA.) MAY 5

*Council for Visual Education. Fourth Annual Meeting.* At the Royal Society of

Arts, 6, John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. Sir Kenneth Clark will speak on the need for the appreciation of design. (Sponsor, CVE.) 1.15 p.m. MAY 6

J. I. Bernard. *Hot Water Supply by Electricity.* At the Junior Institution of Engineers, 39, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, IHVE.) 6.30 p.m. MAY 6

*Architects' Benevolent Society. Annual General Meeting.* At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. The President, Sir Lancelot Keay, in the chair. (Sponsor, ABS.) 12 noon. MAY 6

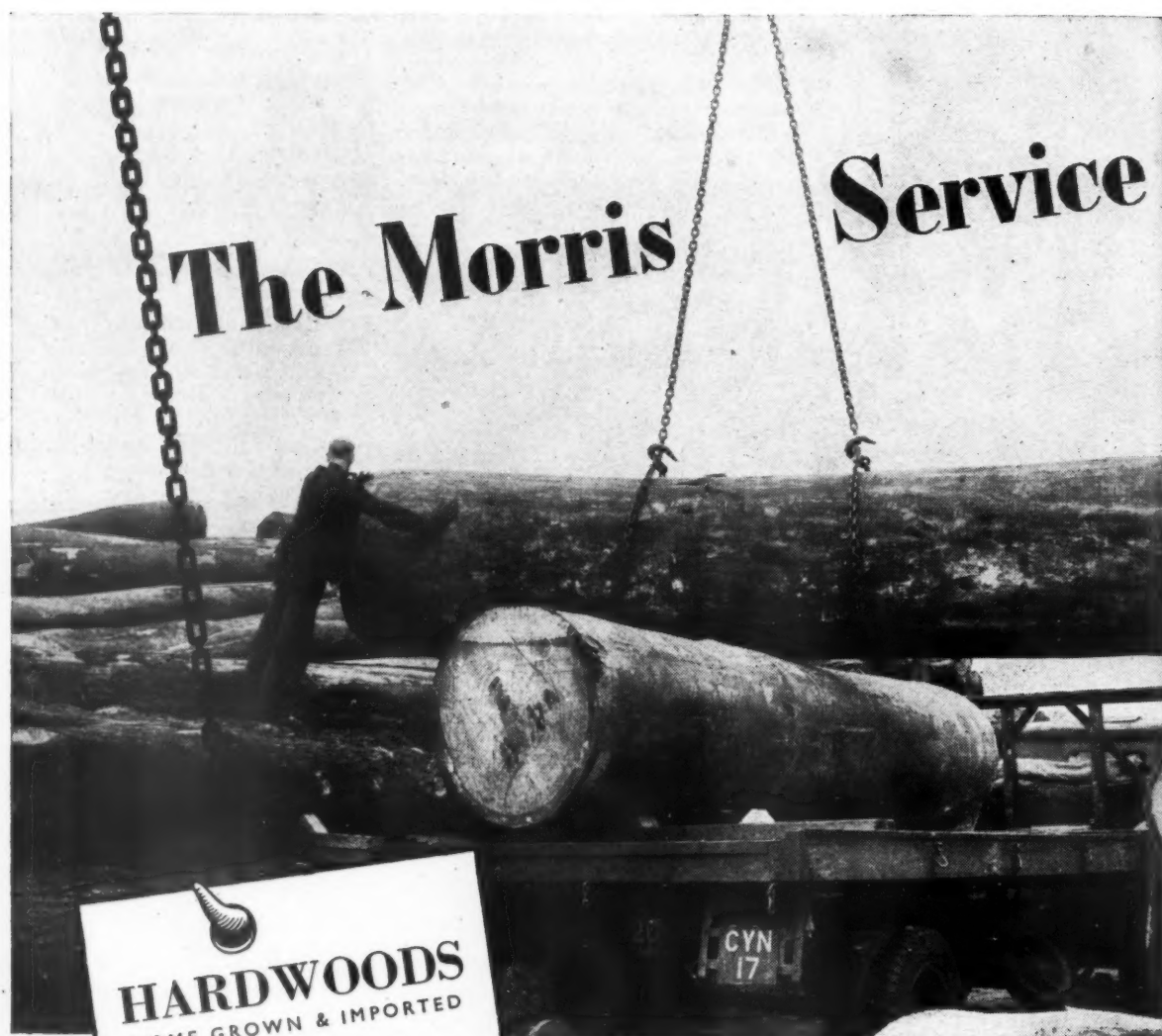
Dr. E. G. West, of the Aluminium Development Association. *Use of Aluminium Alloys.* Architectural Science Board Lecture. At 66, Portland Place, W.1. Synopsis: 1, Brief summary of the characteristics of aluminium and aluminium alloys of special interest to architects. 2, Existing applications of aluminium in building, with typical case histories. 3, Present position of new and experimental uses of aluminium in building. 4, Points requiring attention in designing in aluminium. (Sponsor, RIBA Architectural Science Board.) 6 p.m. Light refreshments will be provided from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. MAY 7

*Thirteen Nations Plan for Better Living.* At the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, S.W.1. The material on show was originally collected for an exhibition held in conjunction with the 1946 Congress of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning at Hastings, and, as now reconstituted, includes material from Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America. (Sponsors, Town and Country Planning Association, Institution of Civil Engineers, Town Planning Institute, and Institution of Municipal Engineers.) MAY 6-24

Mrs. G. E. Abbott, Organising Secretary, Women's Gas Council. *Gas in the Home.* At the Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. (Sponsor, RSA.) 5 p.m. MAY 7

**MANCHESTER.** *Newer Heat Exhibition.* At Milton Hall, 244, Deansgate, Manchester. An exhibition of new solid-fuel burning appliances for providing better standards of home heating and comfort. (Sponsor, Coal Utilisation Joint Council.) Until MAY 10

**THE HAGUE.** *Fuel Economy Conference.* Particulars from the British National Committee World Power Conference, 201-2, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. SEPT. 2-9



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## From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

**THE PLAN.** [From *Towards a New Architecture*, by *Le Corbusier* (The Architectural Press).] The plan is the generator. The eye of the spectator finds itself looking at a site composed of streets and houses. It receives the impact of the masses which rise up around it. If these masses are of a formal kind and have not been spoilt by unseemly variations, if the disposition of their grouping expresses a clean rhythm and not an incoherent agglomeration, if the relationship of mass to space is in just proportion, the eye transmits to the brain co-ordinated sensations and the mind derives from these satisfactions of a high order: this is architecture. The eye observes, in a large interior, the multiple surfaces of walls and vaults; the cupolas determine the large spaces; the vaults display their own surfaces; the pillars and the walls adjust themselves in accordance with comprehensible reasons. The whole structure rises from its base and is developed in accordance with a rule which is written on the ground in the plan: noble forms, variety of form, unity of the geometric principle. A profound projection of harmony: this is architecture.

★★

### *Professional Fees: Employment of Consulting Engineer. The War Damage Commission announces the following addition to the revised Code of PROFESSIONAL FEES published on February 8, 1946.*

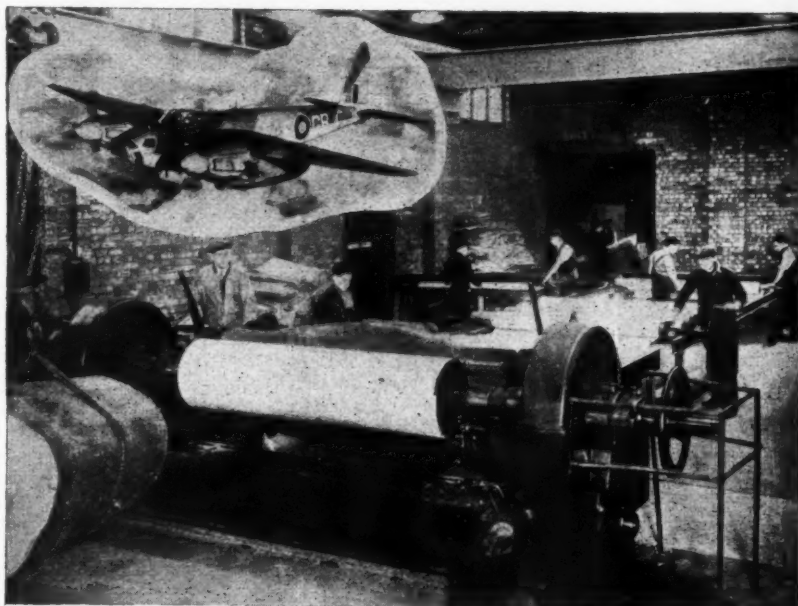
Where an architect is employed in an advisory or supervisory capacity in connection with the execution of the works and, in agreement with his client, retains the services of a consulting engineer, the Commission will allow in addition to the appropriate fees to the architect, fees in respect of the services of the consultant in the following cases: (a) where it is shown that a consultant was employed when the damaged building was first constructed; (b) where steel-work or reinforced concrete-frames or extensive heating, ventilating or mechanical installations have been damaged; (c) any other case where the Commission's prior agreement is obtained to the retention of the services of a consultant. *Scale of Fees.*—(1) For drawing up a report for the architect, for making, when necessary, detailed survey of the premises or of the engineering services if no drawings are available, or checking the drawings if available: Principal's time, £7 7s. 0d. a day; Senior Assistant's time, £3 13s. 6d. a day; Junior Assistant's time, £2 12s. 6d. a day. Note: Senior Assistants to mean assistants receiving £8 8s. 0d. a week and upwards; Junior Assistants, those receiving up to £8 8s. 0d. a week. (2) For (general) consultation with the Architect; for preparing the necessary plans, designs, specifications and drawings; for obtaining and advising the architect on tenders; and for supervision of the execution of the engineering works: 10 per cent. on works costing up to £500 with a minimum fee of £10 10s. 0d.; 9 per cent. on works costing between £500 and £1,000, with a minimum fee of £50; 8 per cent. on works costing between £1,000 and £1,500 with a minimum fee of £90; 7 per cent. on works costing between £1,500 and £2,000 with a minimum fee of £120; 6 per cent. on works costing over £2,000 with a minimum fee of £140. (3) The above fees are exclusive of travelling expenses and other reasonable disbursements, and the fees under (1) are in addition to those under (2). (4) The above fees are exclusive of the wages of a Clerk of Works which will be recoverable from the War Damage Commission provided that the employment of a Clerk of Works is reasonable. (5) The above fees are exclusive of those for the preparation of bills of quantities for which fees will be allowed in addition on the normal professional scale. (6) The fees to the architect if payable under 2(a) of the Revised Code, shall be reduced by an amount not exceeding 2 per cent. on the cost of the work upon which the services of the consultant are retained, or 1 per cent. on the cost of the whole scheme, whichever is the less. Note.—This scale is

not applicable to cases where, owing to the special nature of the work, the accepted practice would be for the work to be carried out under the direct supervision of an engineer, but extends only to cases where the architect remains generally responsible to his client for the whole of the work, instructs the consultant and provides him with the necessary drawings, incorporates the consultant's requirements within the plans and specification, orders the sub-contract work through the main contractors, and deals with interim certificates and final accounts of such sub-contracts, gives general supervision to the work covered by the consultant to ensure that it is co-ordinated with the other general building work.

### *The Ministry of Works has published a memorandum on economy in the use of TIMBER in all building work.*

The memorandum has been drafted in consultation with other interested Departments, and supersedes all previous publications on the subject in so far as the items mentioned

are concerned. Underlying the restrictions laid down is the principle that every possible economy must be adopted through the scientific use of timber or alternative materials. The reduced maximum quantities of timber now licenced for new houses are given, with suggestions for meeting difficulties in securing adequate supplies of joists and rafters. Maximum sizes in which timber is to be used for joists, rafters, purlins and floor boards are set out in an appendix. The amounts of timber authorized for other forms of buildings will be based on the assumption that all economies included in the memorandum will be enforced. It is explained that while every effort is still being made to import timber in the sizes and quantities required, the demand is so great that exporters must concentrate on securing a maximum output of sawn goods in relation to available log supplies, material equipment, and labour. It is therefore not possible to meet all demands for popular sizes, and users must be prepared to adapt their requirements. As a help in this direction, timbers commonly available in this country are given in a further appendix. The memorandum is being circulated to all local authorities by the Ministry of Health, and the Department of Health for Scotland is to issue a document on similar lines.



*Machine for peeling veneers for plywoods. Inset: A Mosquito aircraft in the construction of which this material plays an important part. A photograph from the exhibition of Timber Research and Building; at the RIBA until May 10. The exhibition, organised by the Forests Products Research Laboratory, deals exhaustively with timber research, processing and its application in building and industry.*





## International Exhibition

In our leading article this week, we discuss a policy for an international exhibition and refer to its appropriate siting. The students of the AA School of Architecture have been studying this problem for a site on the South Bank of the Thames. The programme was worked out on the basis of information given by the Board of Trade,

★★

*A public meeting at Coventry passed a resolution that GOVENTRY CATHEDRAL be rebuilt on its present site and in its old form.*

Sir Alfred Herbert, who presided, referring to Sir Giles Scott's original plans, said that such modernistic architecture was out of harmony with the spire and remaining portions of the building. He believed that many who will not subscribe to a modern building will do so for the rebuilding of the

old cathedral. A petition, already signed by 720, is to be sent to the Cathedral Commission, which is also to be asked to receive representatives of the committee organizing the meeting.

*Lord Sandhurst, Chairman of the British Road Federation: We welcome the announcement that Mr. Alfred Barnes, Minister of Trans-*

and Sir Stafford Cripps will be visiting the AA to examine the schemes prepared by the students. The design shown above is by Messrs. Graham, Dakin, Ellery Maitland, Tardrew and Miss de Haviland. A plan of this suggestion is shown on page 360, where we also illustrate the proposals of another group of students.

*port, has invited local authorities to submit schemes for the abolishment of the remaining TOLL BRIDGES and toll roads upon our highway system.*

This, continued Lord Sandhurst, is another example of how the Minister of Transport is adopting a far-sighted and forward policy, which will be welcomed by all those connected with the road transport industry and the general public who are so largely dependent upon the services it provides.



## 1951 AND AFTER

★ *The Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland have been instructed to take steps to provide several thousand houses in Great Britain by the middle of 1948 for the accommodation of MINERS.*

Of these Scotland aims at providing 5,000. The Department of Health for Scotland has been advised by the National Coal Board and the Ministry of Fuel and Power that for the most part the areas where these houses are required are in Fife, Midlothian, West Lothian, Clackmannan, Ayr, Lanark and Dumfries and East Lothian. Three thousand of the 5,000 houses required for miners are to be provided through the Scottish Special Housing Association on sites specially selected by the National Coal Board. The first 1,000 of these houses are already in hand. The remaining 2,000 of the Association's project—again to be built in areas specially selected by the Coal Board—will be of the Weir and Atholl steel types. The Association is already in touch with the County Councils concerned about the allocation of sites. With regard to the 2,000 houses remaining in order to complete the programme, several thousands of houses are at present under construction by various local authorities and the Association for the general population in mining areas. It is reasonable to assume that at least 2,000 of these houses will in fact be let to miners requiring accommodation in the districts. Semi-official figures obtained from various County Clerks show this to be the case.

*A nineteenth century, corbelled, top-heavy, CHIMNEY STACK COLLAPSED AND KILLED TWO PEOPLE at St. John's Wood.*

An inquest was held at Westminster on Frederick Sutton, 66, and his wife, Edith, 65, who were killed in the basement of their home at Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, by masonry from the stack which, by the force of the gale, crashed through the upper three floors of the house. Mr. John Dovaston, district surveyor for the Borough of St. Marylebone, said that the construction of the stack, involving corbelling, was one which "no sensible builder or architect would carry out." It made the chimney weak and top heavy. The building was constructed in 1864. Verdicts of death from misadventure were recorded.

*In the House of Commons Mr. D. J. Williams asked the President of the Board of Trade what progress has been made in the erection of FACTORIES FOR DISABLED EX-MINERS in South Wales; and what stage of construction has been reached on each of the nine sites.*

Mr. Belcher: Good progress was maintained on the nine factories until the bad weather set in, when building operations were suspended for six or seven weeks. Work has now been resumed on all sites. The two factories at Llwynypia are the most advanced, having reached the roofing stage. Brickwork is well advanced at Ammanford, where steel erection is complete, and at Aberbargoed, steelwork is well in hand. Foundations are now complete at Ponthenry and one of the Ferndale factories. The remaining factory at Ferndale and those at Tumble and Garnant are not yet ready to take steel, but the foundations are nearing completion.

IN the flush of victory the idea took root that Britain should repeat in its centenary year the great experiment of the 1851 Exhibition in Hyde Park. Hopes were raised high; and many a designer dreamed of a flying breakaway from wartime grimness and austerity into a realm where imagination, backed by generous resources, would create a temporary fabric within the web of London to express a spirit of achievement and adventure.

But second thoughts gathered like clouds in a clear sky, and soon enough the atmosphere grew colder and the outlook more grey. The Government's *Economic Survey for 1947*, the slow progress of housing, and the careful allocations of coal, steel, timber and every exportable commodity within the home market, began to make the magnificent gesture of a great international exhibition seem like an extravagance. What would the house-hunters of 1950 say to the expenditure of building labour on mere display? And what could Britain exhibit that could not be more usefully exhibited abroad, and at less cost?

And so the big ideas evaporated, and smaller ideas formed slowly to take their place. Regents Park, Osterley Park, Hyde Park and—most courageous of all—the South Bank of the Thames, all faded out of mind as possible settings for a first-class show. It is now suggested that *something* might be done in 1951—a bigger and better British Industries Fair, a Music Festival, an international gathering of a cultural type, sponsored by UNESCO. These retail transactions may well succeed where the wholesale bid has failed; and it is a fact that the British temperament is more successful in expressing itself in under-statement than in flamboyance. Nearly three hundred years ago London found itself unable to adopt Wren's plan for the rebuilding of the City, for that would have meant too great an interference with its customary way of living, and too uncomfortable an enlargement of scale for its ideas of urban building. Yet it provided the setting, and the considerable financial backing, for the erection of St. Paul's Cathedral and the City Churches.

If the designers are given their chance now in a number of different directions, history may repeat itself. We may not have a crystal city within the Metropolis by 1951; but we may achieve a number of smaller creations conceived in the same spirit. We may see a Music Centre established in Regents Park, as recommended recently by the Gorell Committee; we may see a fine exhibition building on the superb site of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham; we may even design and build, before 1951, a national theatre and a concert hall on the South Bank, near Waterloo Bridge. All these are practical possibilities; but put together they are still insufficient stimulus to our imaginations. The generation that has looked down on all the cities of Europe, and now has its vision confined only too often within the neat but uninspiring walls of a prefabricated house, requires something more

spacious in its ideas and more generous in its layout than a series of single building improvements can provide.

The sites for the Exhibition of 1951 should be looked at again; and planners and designers should be commissioned to prepare schemes of development which will have some permanent value over and above their potentialities for temporary display, and which can be developed in stages. If the nucleus of the idea is made visible there will be infinitely greater public support for the completion of the whole.

In spite of the unfortunate decision to enlarge the power station at Bankside and thus create an industrial character in the famous stretch between Southwark and Blackfriars Bridges that was once the playground of London, the South Bank still offers the most interesting possibilities for the combination of short-term plans for recreational and exhibition buildings and long-term plans for a new South London.



*The Architects' Journal*

9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1

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# N O T E S & T O P I C S

## WOVEN ARCHITECTURE

Looking at the magnificent collection of French Tapestries on view at the V and A the functionalist may try to find severe practical justification for their manufacture to-day—one would like to imagine such enchantingly decorated walls elsewhere than in museums. Now that we have perfected (I believe) other means of keeping out draughts, of obscuring faulty surface renderings and flaws in construction, the products of Arras, Beauvais and Aubusson might still be useful as hide-outs for Polonius, for Mass Observers, Fuel Inspectors and rats.

The architect not being required to provide these conveniences may regard the revival of tapestry designing in France to-day as providing only articles of luxury for the walls of collectors. The contemporary things are just useless works of art, none the worse as art perhaps but so desirable that we should like to be more persuasive in urging their claims as a utility product. As decoration they urge their own claims and need no support from us.

If the architect will not specify tapestry except for enjoyment the tapisserie has found unending use for architecture. In the earliest of the exhibits, the 14th century series of the Apocalypse from the cathedral of Angers, there is a wonderful range of gazebos and sentry-boxes from which the Apostle surveys the scenes of his vision; the collection as a whole offers indeed a complete file of illustrations to an aedicular theory of architecture and must be a delight to Mr. Summer-son and his followers.

There are (in the Rheims Cathedral series) four-poster beds which are fantastic monuments of heraldic construction; there is the stable at Bethlehem—of the same family as the four-poster—appropriately adorned with the royal arms of France; there are endless pavilions, porches, canopies and castellated tents. This is the national art of France, so the ancient

prophets are as French as the kings and noble dames, the woven house of the Virgin Mary as French as the woven castles on the hills. There are landscapes packed with castles, so neat and well preserved that they rather foreshadow M. Viollet-le-Duc than remind one of the gothic survivals themselves.

\*

In the 17th century the Gobelins weavers compete with the painters as makers of pictures and the fanciful architecture of silhouette gives place to views of the Invalides and the Tuileries all in perspective and atmosphere. Not only the buildings either but the architect himself is there, his plans, dividers, T-square portrayed with respect and fidelity.

\*

The contemporary designs, splendid in colour and in glittering texture, don't offer such an architect's holiday. The tradition is truly understood, the vision unflinching twentieth century, but if the eyes are post-cubist the subjects they contemplate are the old favourites, plenty of flowers, trees and poultry, a good number of rabbits, a few mythological characters. Only Gromaire gives us a riot of fine building. It is not the building of his day. The Eiffel Tower, Sacré Cœur, Notre Dame, presented in a spiky, harsh and unfriendly manner. No one has ventured to introduce a trace of *le style Corbu*.

## THE WELSH SLATE INDUSTRY

The Welsh slate industry (not, as one might suppose, the industry which supplies coal to electricity undertakings) is an old, and a one time very important, supplier of a traditional building material. Facts about it have recently been reviewed by a Committee, which has reported to the Ministry of Works (HMSO, 9d.). Briefly, the salient points are as follows: Normally Welsh slates constitute nearly 4/5ths of total home output. The slate quarry industry is naturally highly localized, nearly 75 per cent. of Welsh slates coming from a few districts in Caernarvonshire and 24 per cent. from the adjacent county of Merionethshire. The present decline of the industry is, on long term, due to the advent of the coloured clay and concrete tile, but its short-term difficulties are due to the sudden shut-down of the building programme

in 1940 which drove away labour irrecoverably to other industries.

Welsh slate production is the life-blood of one of the cultural centres of Welsh-speaking Wales, and this has a special long-term economic importance for the Principality. The report rightly emphasises the need to work out some long-term policy before the short-term labour shortage can be overcome.

Slates still have certain advantages over tiles, in durability and for use with low-pitched roofing. But for their main disadvantage (which is their relatively higher price) the Committee does not seem able to suggest a remedy.

#### PUZZLED SASSENACH

With admirable Scottish thoroughness the report *Modernising Our Homes* by the Scottish Housing Advisory Committee starts lucidly by defining its terms. A "kitchen" means a room installed with a sink, wash-tub, stove, etc., and is not to be lived in. A "living-room" contains no such equipment. A "kitchen-living-room" is the hybrid its name suggests, and so on.

A very few pages later, however, the Sassenach unacquainted with Scotland gets confused. He encounters the term "feu," undefined, and his schoolboy French hastily translates "fireplace" but with meaningless result. The O.E.D. is more help. Apparently "feu" in Scotland is nothing more exciting than ground rent. Similarly the term "house" is not quite what the word conveys south of the border. A house to a Scot may mean any sort of dwelling from a one room tenement apartment to a turretted 50-roomed industrialist's villa standing in a Kelvinside acre.

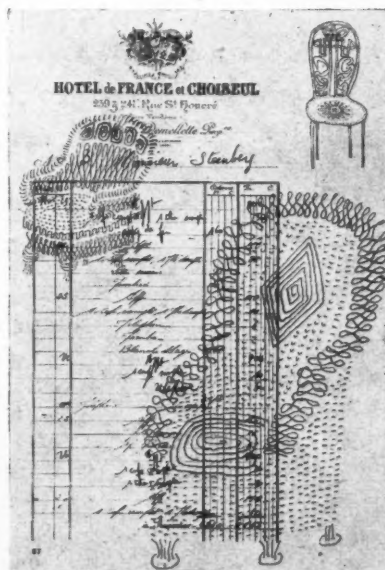
#### AU COTE DE CHAISE STEINBERG

Last year when in Paris I shared a taxi from the Air France terminal with a fellow passenger who asked to be dropped at the Hotel de France et Choiseul, off the Place Vendôme. She was a tall bony type *Anglaise*, sporting a diamanté fox terrier in her Henry Heath hat and a regimental brooch on her lapel. Her shoes were of the type charitably known as sensible. To my eyes the hotel where

I left her seemed in character with her style—solid, comfortable, well-tailored and well-bred—a sort of Parisian "Browns." But how misleading was that bland, placid façade, for behind it—perhaps at that very moment—sat Mr. Steinberg—egg-eyed and triangular nosed (if we are to believe his self-portraits)—scrawling his familiar chair doodles over his bill. The resulting document—look down below—is reproduced from the February issue of the American magazine *Interiors*, and from it you can hazard a guess at the way Mr. Steinberg spent his time.

The first three days begin normally enough with an early cup of tea followed by *café complet*. By the fourth day Mr. Steinberg has picked up a few friends. He makes a phone call and writes a letter. He spends 520 francs on having his shirt washed. The next morning begins simply, with a black coffee and nothing to eat, followed by two phone calls—one very long and expensive. The next morning there is not even a black coffee. But on the sixth day Mr. Steinberg, born in Rumania, trained in Italy, resident in America and voyager in France, calls a conference of his polyglot personalities, and one of them—surely not the French—exercises the veto. The week is over and Mr. Steinberg is on an even keel again, back to routine breakfast, and ready to leave a final furniture portrait on his bill.

#### ASTRAGAL



Steinberg's hotel bill. See Astragal's note above.



## LETTERS

E. V. Penn,

(General Secretary, ABT)

### Trade Unionism— ABT and the RIBA

SIR.—The ABT has no desire to enter into an acrimonious battle with the RIBA on the question of trade union protection for architects.

The two organisations have in the past and will in the future work harmoniously together on matters affecting architecture as a profession and therefore affecting all architects alike. But there can be between friends disagreement on a point of policy, even when the disagreement is on an important issue. Negotiations for salaried architects is the issue in question.

It is well known that on the whole salaried architects are not well paid. To be nationally effective negotiations should be conducted by one organisation for any given category—whether manual or non-manual—and it is on this basis that national agreements are achieved.

The figures quoted by the RIBA from the Architects Registration Council show that the RIBA in its membership includes only 56 per cent. of registered architects.

There are in addition to registered architects also the very large number of unregistered assistants whose low rates seriously affect the general level of all salaries.

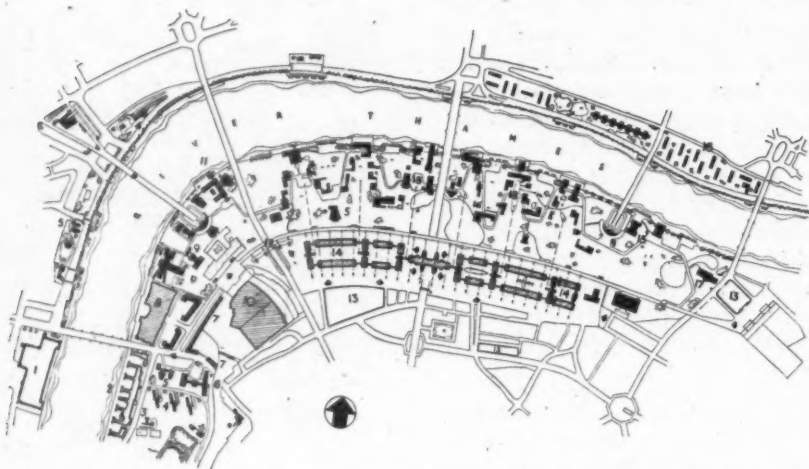
Effective negotiations for all grades, whether registered or not, are therefore in the interest of every salaried architect. The aim of improving the salary level and status of salaried architects can best be achieved by one "command" rather than by a dispersal of forces and variations of tactics. It is surely evident that the one organisation which can represent all salaried grades and whose main object is to improve salaries and conditions, should do the job. The RIBA would serve the interests of its salaried members and maintain its own status far better if it would accept this position and employee members will soon shatter any appearance of homogeneity if the policy is continued.

E. V. PENN,

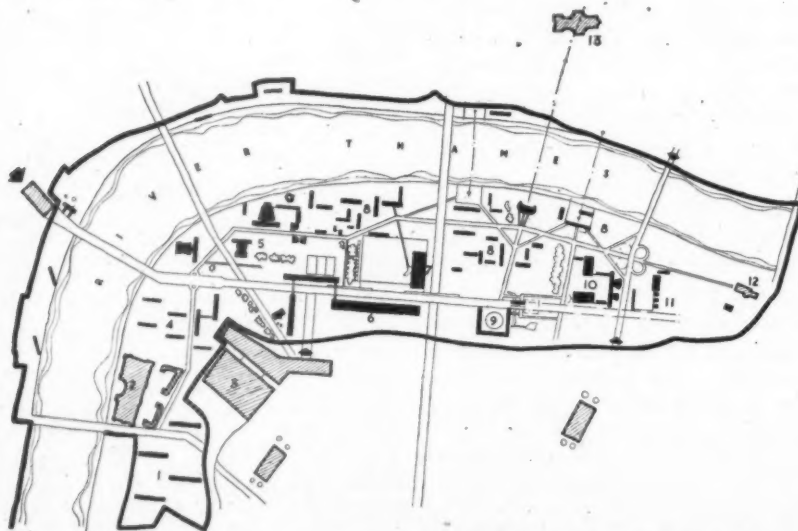
General Secretary,  
Association of Building Technicians  
London



# AA EXHIBITION PLANS FOR SOUTH BANK



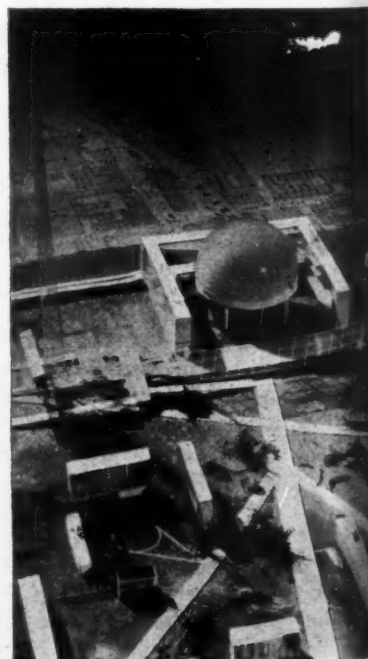
1, Houses of Parliament; 2, St. Thomas's Hospital; 3, Social Centre; 4, Hostels; 5, Conference Hall; 6, Hotel; 7, Administration; 8, County Hall; 9, Arts Centre; 10, Waterloo Station; 11, U.K. Pavilion; 12, Pylon; 13, Bus Station; 14, Industry; 15, Variety Theatre; 16, Offices; 17, Southwark Cathedral; 18, National Pavilions.



1, Administration; 2, County Hall; 3, Waterloo Station; 4, Hostels; 5, National Theatre; 6, Palace of Industry; 7, U.K. Pavilion; 8, National Pavilions; 9, Planetarium; 10, Recreation ground; 11, Museum of Modern Art; 12, Southwark Cathedral; 13, St. Paul's Cathedral.



Top, left, the plan of the design illustrated in our frontispiece on page 356 and above. Centre, left and bottom, plan and photographs of the model of the design prepared by Messrs. Cordwell, Geach, Harland, Maclaurin, Mullins and Misses Lee Jones and Reader. The students who are their final year, worked in groups of seven, and, in addition to preparing the general design and layout of the whole exhibition, individual students designed some of the major buildings, such as the planetarium, opera-house, standard exhibition pavilion, restaurant, etc., in detail.



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## PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT

## TODMORDEN

## PROPOSALS FOR THE PLANNING AND REDEVELOPMENT OF A COTTON TOWN BY THOMAS SHARP

Todmorden, a North Country town with a declining cotton industry, has recently published a Plan for its future development, prepared by its Planning Consultant, Thomas Sharp. The difficulties of the site in this hilly part of the country, have presented a problem of great interest to planners, necessitating bold decisions in many cases. Right, an air view of the town centre; this should be compared with the plan showing desirable improvements on page 362.



The task of producing a plan which will guide the future development of Todmorden was influenced by two important factors, one purely physical and the other the prospect of decay in the town's main industry. Todmorden lies in three narrow valleys between high moorlands, resulting in an elongated urban pattern. Nearly all the level building land has been covered, making extension or re-siting extremely difficult. The regional communications have also followed the valleys—the roads, railways and canal dividing up the town. Cotton is the main industry and, unfortunately for Todmorden, a declining one; many of the mills have closed down, and unemployment was serious for several years before the war. The new Plan is based on the hope that national policy will initiate measures to enable Todmorden to regain prosperity. A long-established community has a national as well as a local value, and its importance must be judged by those who have the prospect of the whole country before them.

## industry

Recommendations are made for the industrial development which must take place if Todmorden is to survive in anything like its present form. Industry of a medium or medium-heavy character will absorb male labour, and the advantages of this are stressed in view of the existing high percentage of work available for female labour. Immediate development of new industries should take place on the existing industrial area in the heart of the town; the canal adjoins this area, and there is access to the main Halifax Road. Land available for an extension to this area is not suitable for housing. Provision should be made for extending the existing mill buildings, and in many cases this can be achieved by the demolition of outworn housing. In the final stage of the redevelopment of the town, further industrial sites will be created by the removal of housing at Shade, already much industrialized.

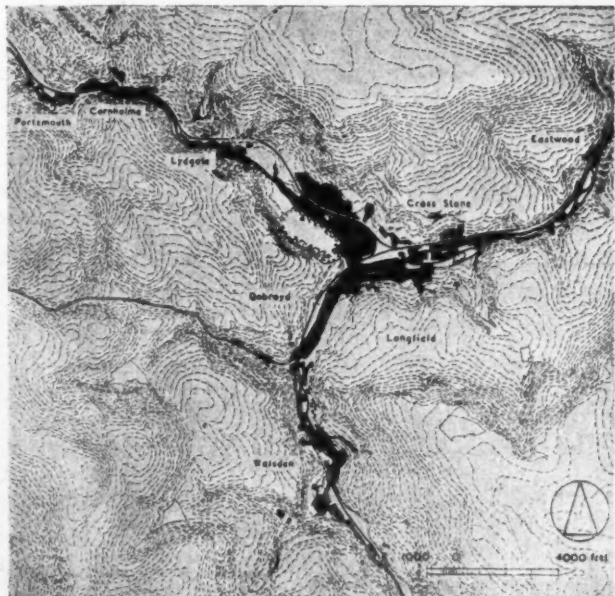
## housing

More than one-third of the houses in Todmorden are of the back-to-back type, and the fact that they are of reasonably sound construction and well-kept, makes the question of demolition difficult. A scheme for conversion would only give one quarter of the existing back-to-back accommodation, because alternate rows should be pulled down to give adequate light. Therefore, the provision of new houses is recommended to secure good living conditions. The outlying districts are far distant from the town centre, and there is no land available for extension in these areas. The concentration of the population in large areas near the town

centre is recommended, with the exception of Walsden, which is suitable for development. Sites in the valleys are scarce, and after these have been utilized, approximately 1,600 houses will still be required. Three areas high above the valley bottom have been examined, and the conclusion reached that Dobroyd is the only area where a new neighbourhood unit can be developed. The various stages of the redevelopment of the housing are illustrated in the Plan, and the limited amount of land available requires a density of 24 houses to the acre.

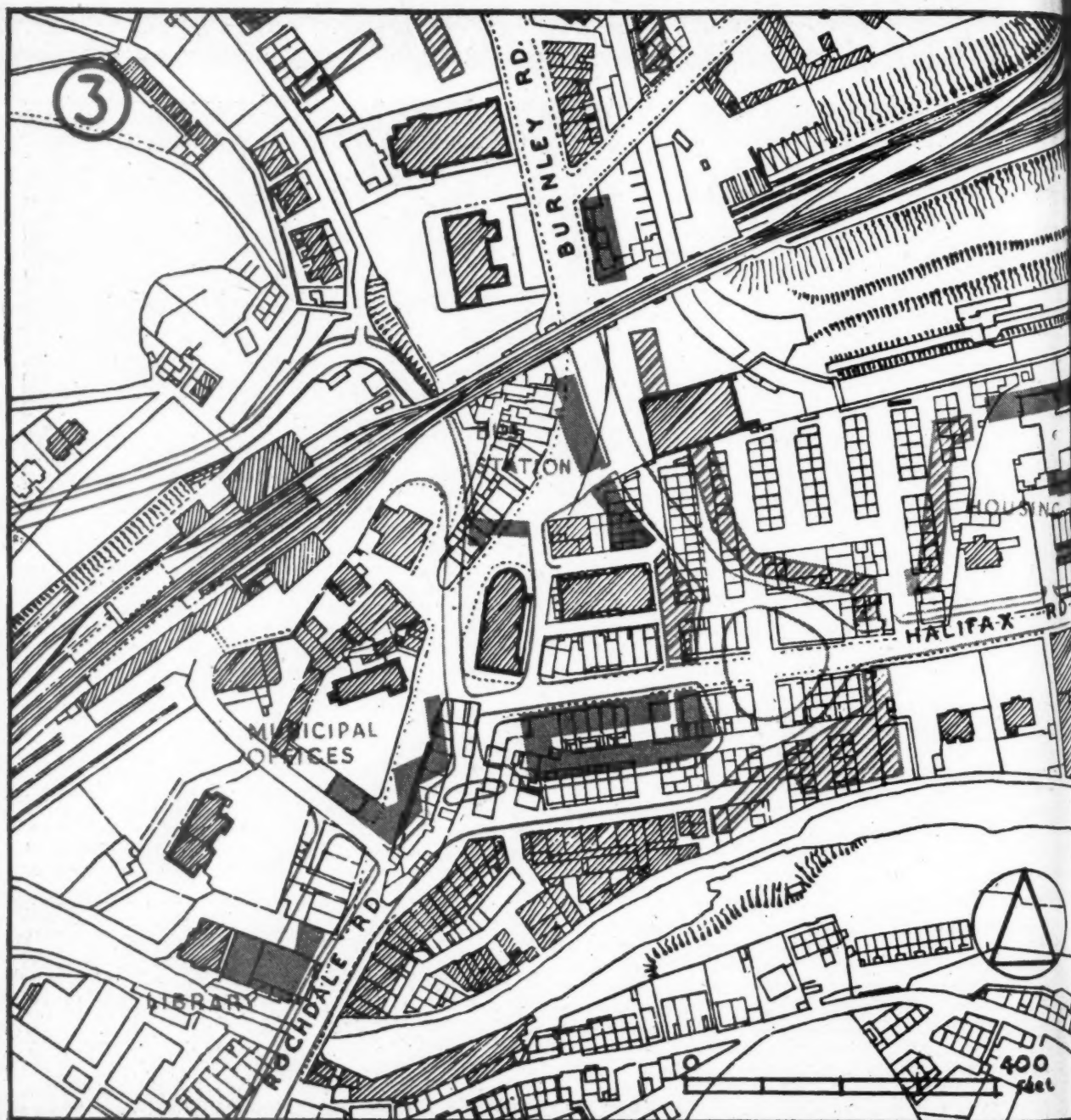
## communications

Three major traffic roads run through the town, and it is impossible to divert these by means of bypasses. Widening, and improvement of the layout, particularly at the central junction in the town, are the only recommendations that can be made. An approach road to the Dobroyd neighbourhood is the one new road suggested, necessarily of a steeper



## PHYSICAL SETTING

The plan of Todmorden as existing, with contours at 25 feet intervals. Industry is shown in black, and housing in grey.



## TOWN CENTRE

The proposals for the Town Centre (grey on the plan) adjust the layout of the three main roads to give an area within which the people can carry out their business unhindered by through traffic. At the same time a simple and dignified setting is provided.

gradient than is usual, but a gradient frequently met with in this part of the country.

### open spaces

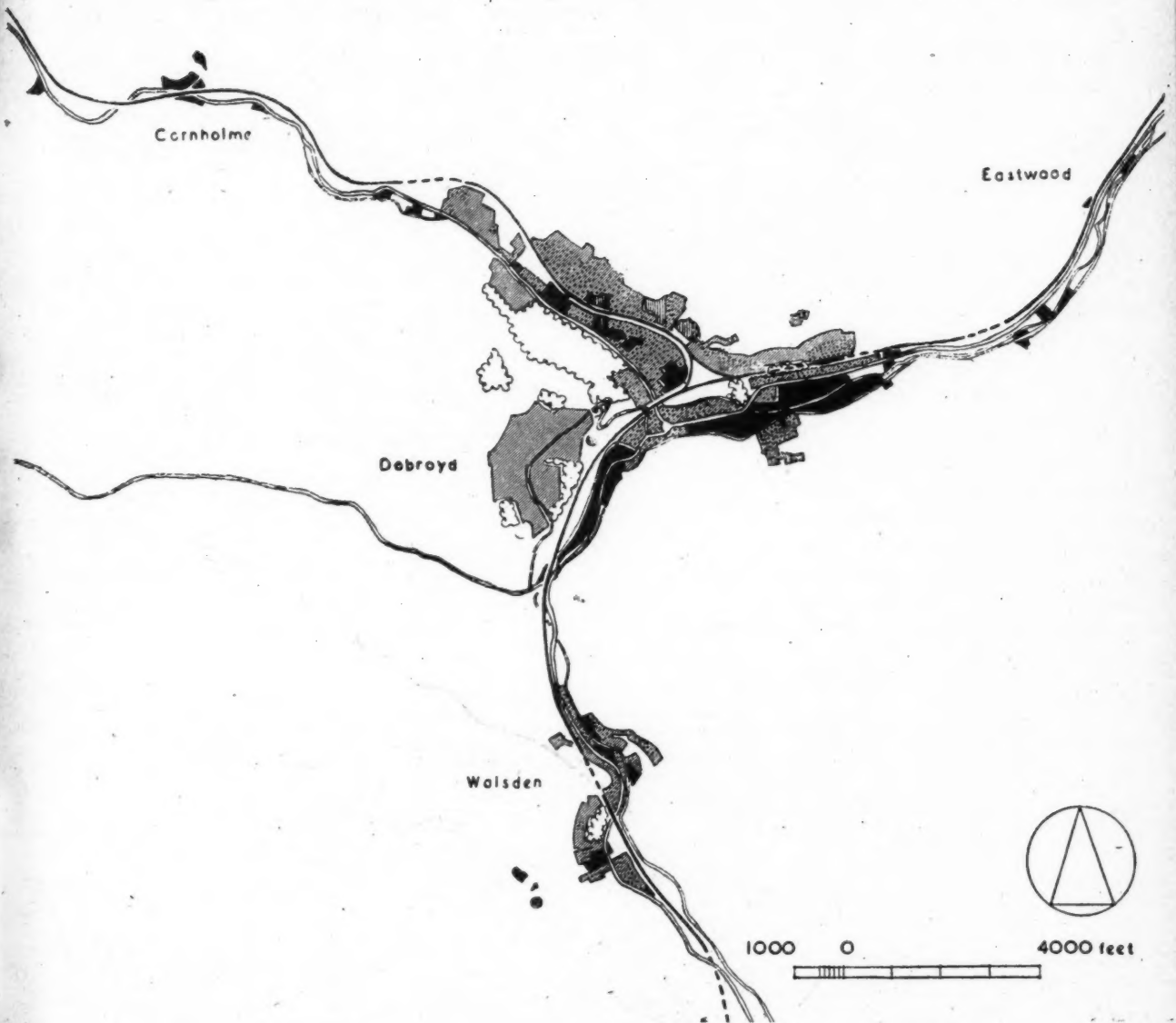
The large areas of moorland around Todmorden can take the place of a generous provision of public parks, but there is a great need for playing fields. Here again the hilly nature of the district must be taken into account, and the 4 acres per 1,000 population (recommended by the National Playing Fields Association), giving 80 acres for the town, cannot be

achieved. The Plan, however, allocates a total of some 52 acres in the various areas of the town. The reservation of existing woodlands, their accessibility to the public, and the making good of gaps in the footpath system, are suggested.

### town centre

The proposals for the town centre are simple and yet effective. An improved junction of the three main traffic roads is arranged to leave the central area clear of through traffic. This will also enable a square to be formed by the Town Hall. A bus station is included in the scheme. It is considered that these proposals will give Todmorden a town centre which would not in the least be pretentious or grand, but which would be orderly, efficient in character with the town, and worthy of it. Redevelopment will certainly be necessary in Todmorden, and the practical nature of the proposals suggests that there is a very good chance of realization.

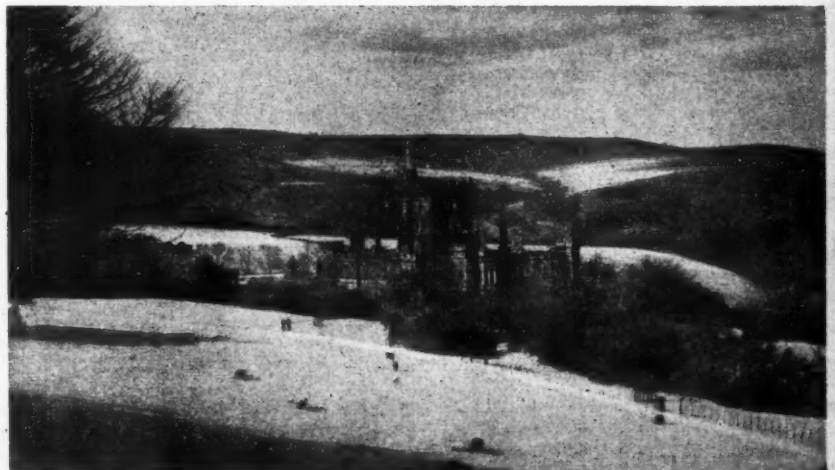
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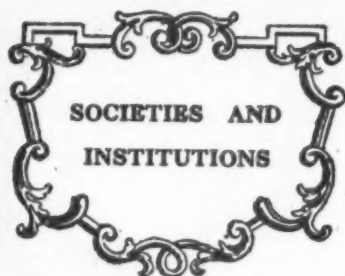
## OUTLINE PROPOSALS

The suggestions put forward for the replanning of Todmorden are not detail ones, with the exception of the Town Centre. The Outline Plan, above, shows the industrial areas in black, existing housing in grey with black dots and new housing in grey. Right, the site for the proposed Dobroyd neighbourhood unit. The existing Dobroyd Castle is suggested as a focus for the social centre.

## SITE FOR HOUSING







*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.*

## SHAC

### Scottish Housing Report

April 15. A report by the Scottish Housing Advisory Committee: **MODERNISING OUR HOMES.** Terms of reference: To consider what standards of habitability and convenience can be laid down for the modernisation of existing houses, and what measures might be adopted to facilitate such modernisation.

Two starting points were taken by the Committee as the basis of the Report—first, the large number of houses of sound stone construction in Scotland, built before 1914, which are conveniently sited and which are likely to be occupied for another generation; and, second, the fact that about 400,000 houses built before 1914 have sanitary defects or are too small for family life, or suffer from both of these defects together.

A survey of the pre-1914 houses reveals that the 400,000 deficient in sanitary facilities and modern conveniences comprise approximately thirty per cent. of all houses in Scotland at the present time. Nearly 300,000 of them are in the cities and burghs, and the most frequent defect is the sharing of w.c.s between two, three, four or five families. The Report says "It is a distressing fact that 'good quality' flats of two, or three apartments with inadequate without a bathroom or w.c. of their own, were being built in Scottish towns up to 1914."

Scotland's estimated need of 500,000 new houses does not cover the replacement of houses which are merely in need of modernisation. Unless modernisation is carried out, large numbers of families will have to go on living for many years in houses which are already unsatisfactory and are almost certain to deteriorate.

The 1935 overcrowding survey showed that, whereas only 10.4 per cent. of houses

of three apartments or more were overcrowded, the figure for houses of one or two apartments was 38.8 per cent. It follows, says the Report, that any modernisation programme must not only remedy defects but must reduce overcrowding. Some modernised small houses, however, will continue to be in demand for ageing couples, single people and families without children.

Modernising existing houses in the centre of Scottish towns and cities will contribute to the maintenance of the supply of houses near important centres with employment within built-up areas. In rural areas a much improved standard of housing might help to prevent, or at least reduce, the drift of workers to the towns. Many houses in rural areas are solidly built and would justify the expenditure required for modernisation.

Turning to practical problems of modernisation, the Report proceeds to an exhaustive study of the main types of pre-1914 houses in Scotland and how each type might be dealt with. Each floor of a single typical Glasgow tenement, for instance, contains a pair of two-apartment houses with a one-apartment house sandwiched between. A single w.c. on the stairway usually serves all three dwellings. In Edinburgh it is common to find four two-apartment houses arranged in pairs "back to back," without through ventilation.

Modernisation of such houses can be carried out only by combining two or more houses in order to provide necessary kitchens and bathrooms and can be undertaken only when the advancing housing programme enables local authorities to find place for displaced families.

A special plea is made for the modernisation of houses of architectural and historic interest. On these the Report says: "It has been represented to us by the National Trust for Scotland and by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments in Scotland that good examples of the lesser domestic architecture in Scotland, no less than castles and mansions, can be preserved in a programme for the modernisation of existing homes."

The Report throughout stresses the link between town and country planning and modernisation. "The technique of town and country planning," it states, "should be used to select areas where modernisation should be carried out; this will obviate the danger that modernisation may prejudice planning."

While the Committee began their investigations with the intention of adopting a single standard of modernisation, their survey forced them to the conclusion that a single standard was impracticable if living conditions in large numbers of existing

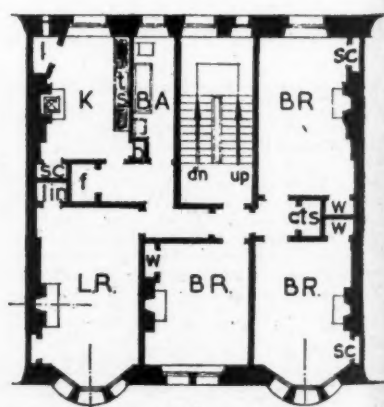
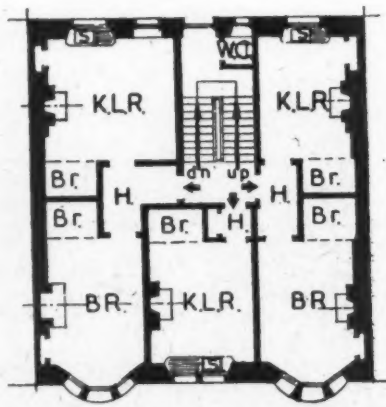
Scottish homes were to be improved within a reasonable space of time. There were many houses where, owing to structural conditions or planning factors, standards of full modernisation would be unattainable or undesirable. Some houses also would be too damp to be capable of repair at reasonable expense.

The Report accordingly recommends two standards: *Full Modernisation*, where the life of the property is likely to extend to not less than 20 years and where the accommodation and standards of habitability and convenience to be aimed at will be similar to those laid down by the Department of Health for Scotland for a new house; and *Improvement*, where the life of the property for planning or other reasons is estimated at not less than five years, and where as far as practicable the standard of habitability and convenience will be improved by the eradication of defects.

The Report does not minimise the difficulties of a modernisation programme. It requires more skilled labour than new housing, and often presents technical difficulties. Nor is a date set when a modernisation programme should begin, since this is obviously dependent on the labour position. What the Report does state, however, is that the Committee are of opinion that "there is or will be jobbing building labour available for the work without encroaching upon building labour for new housing." It is stressed that modernisation must supplement and not replace new building, and must therefore be fitted into the main housing programme.

The Report says that evidence submitted indicated that, from the landlord's point of view, modernisation was not as a rule an economic proposition. From the point of view of the local authority and of the State, however, modernisation might well be an economic proposition if it postponed the need for replacement of older houses and maintained for a substantial period the value of the capital investment in an older neighbourhood in the form of public buildings, streets and services. The Report therefore reaches the conclusion that "the modernisation programme will be a large one and, if it is to be carried out within a reasonable time, financial assistance is essential."

The Committee were divided on the form of financial assistance. The Majority Report recommends three schemes: *Scheme A*.—Grants and/or loans for the modernisation or improvement of housing accommodation by private persons (including both owners and owner-occupiers). *Scheme B*.—Grants and loans for the modernisation or improvement of houses by local authorities. *Scheme C*.—Grants and/or loans for the modernisation or improvement of houses by Housing Associations.



Proposed conversion of typical upper floor tenement. Three apartments into one. Left, before and right, after conversion.



It proposes that local authorities should prepare general schemes of modernisation for their districts, using whatever agency seems most appropriate. Such schemes would cover both urban and rural housing and would replace schemes formerly operated by many local authorities under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts before they expired in 1945. Safeguards are proposed with regard to the standard of modernisation and to the amount of rent to be charged.

AA

## J. Summerson

April 16, at 34, Bedford Square. Ordinary General Meeting of the Architectural Association. An address on HOW WE BEGAN—THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE AA, by John Summerson, B.A., A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.

**J. Summerson:** It was in 1842 that the chief draughtsman in one of London's busiest offices began the idea of a society for the pleasure and benefit of his own kind. He was James Wylson. Wylson had been with Sydney Smirke for some years and was 31 when, on September 1, 1842, his Society was formally instituted, under the title of the Association of Architectural Draughtsmen. The friends who joined this venture were all in their twenties. They included W. B. Colling and his brother James, J. Drayton Wyatt, William Young, Charles Jayne, E. C. Sayer (who acted as Secretary), and three or four more.

The new society had three main objects. The first was mutual improvement, and "to endeavour to revive the ancient spirit of Architecture." The second was to maintain a collection of specimens of current draughtsmanship, by eliciting from each member the long loan of a drawing, once a quarter. The third was to keep an employment register, related to the collection of drawings and open, without fee, to architects as well as to members.

The Association of Architectural Draughtsmen flourished in its quiet way for four or five years. Meanwhile, certain young architects had been writing letters to the editor of *The Builder*, complaining about the instruction, or lack of it, imparted by the average architect to the pupils in his office. The letters were never published, but at length Godwin, the editor, launched a slightly irritable leader, pointing out that hard work was a better cure for dissatisfaction than writing to the press. This evoked from a new correspondent, writing over the pseudonym R, a stream of provocative copy to which Godwin, shrewd editor that he was, allowed free rein for some months. An atrocious punster signing himself Budownik acted as respondent to R, whose later contributions revealed the identity of Mr. Robert Kerr. By the end of the year, the editor of *The Builder* had had enough of Mr. Kerr, whereupon the latter published everything he had written and a good deal more in the form of a duodecimo volume entitled *The Newleaf Discourses*.

### SCHOOL PROPOSED

Meanwhile, the editor had softened towards another of the younger generation, for in the issue for September 26, 1846, there appeared, over the signature of An Architectural Student a letter complaining of the complete lack of any provision to supplement the thin educational diet of an architect's pupil. The letter went on to suggest that if the Government could not break down this barrier against learning, it

was possible that the students themselves might. They might even start a school of their own. "What is to prevent such," said the writer, "if a number of us put our shoulders to the wheel and form it?"

The writer of this letter was Charles Gray. His letter found an echo in the starved spirits of countless architectural pupils, all over the country. It was the signal for something to begin.

If James Wylson may be regarded as the proto-founder of the Architectural Association, Robert Kerr and Charles Gray are its unquestionable founders. Gray, when he penned that momentous letter to *The Builder*, was 18. Kerr had reached the imposing age of 23. Both were ambitious to be architects. And when Kerr got in touch with Gray towards the end of the year, they felt themselves jointly prepared to set about what Kerr, in later years, referred to as "a stirring of dry bones."

Kerr's spirit, his oratory and fighting capacity soon made him the centre of a little group, all fired by Gray's published protest and all prepared to do some vigorous stirring of dry bones. Clearly the first step was to associate, but before that step was taken one of their number stumbled across the mouse-like activities of the Association of Architectural Draughtsmen in Jayne's cosy suite at 33, Southampton Street. Here, it seemed, was a Society, already four years old, whose aims mildly foreshadowed those of the organisation envisaged by Kerr and Gray.

Kerr was invited to speak at one of their meetings on the subject of Architectural Education. This event took place on February 3, 1847, and the purport of his address was, in the first place, to drive home the high theme of the *Newleaf Discourses* and in the second to propose the immediate establishment of an architectural society "for the benefit of those connected with the profession in the capacities of student and draughtsman," or, in other words, to found a school of architecture.

### SCHOOL ESTABLISHED

Within a few weeks of Kerr's lecture *The Builder* was able to announce that "the Architectural School of Design is now in a fair way of being established in connection with the Society of Architectural Draughtsmen." Jayne, of the AAD, became Secretary, a preliminary meeting was held on March 3, and five members of the old Society were appointed to meet a deputation of the newcomers and discuss details.

Then, in May, 1847, there appeared for the first time a report in *The Builder*, under the heading Architectural Association, of a lecture by J. K. Colling. Finally, it was announced that on October 8 the Architectural Association would open its first session with a *Conversazione* at Lyon's Inn Hall, Strand.

This first meeting of our Association was interesting if unspectacular.

On this great occasion "more than 100 gentlemen were present," and as the membership of the old AAD was not more than a couple of dozen this was an encouraging muster.

Safely delivered on that October evening in 1847, the Architectural Association began to grow. By 1849 the membership was 140; by 1851 it had increased to 166. Names now famous appear rarely in the early minutes. The first is that of William Eden Nesfield who joined in 1851. He brought in his friend Norman Shaw in 1853 and Philip Webb arrived two years later, but none of these three celebrities-to-be took much part in the affairs of the Association.

The life of the Association consisted chiefly in the holding of a design class, alternately with the reading of papers, the Annual *Conversazione*, to which guests were invited, an annual dinner, at Covent Garden or Green-

wich, and, of course, routine committee-meetings.

In 1850 a printed Competition Code was issued. The RIBA had reported on this subject 15 years earlier, but the AA Code was the first practical step towards a solution made by any professional body.

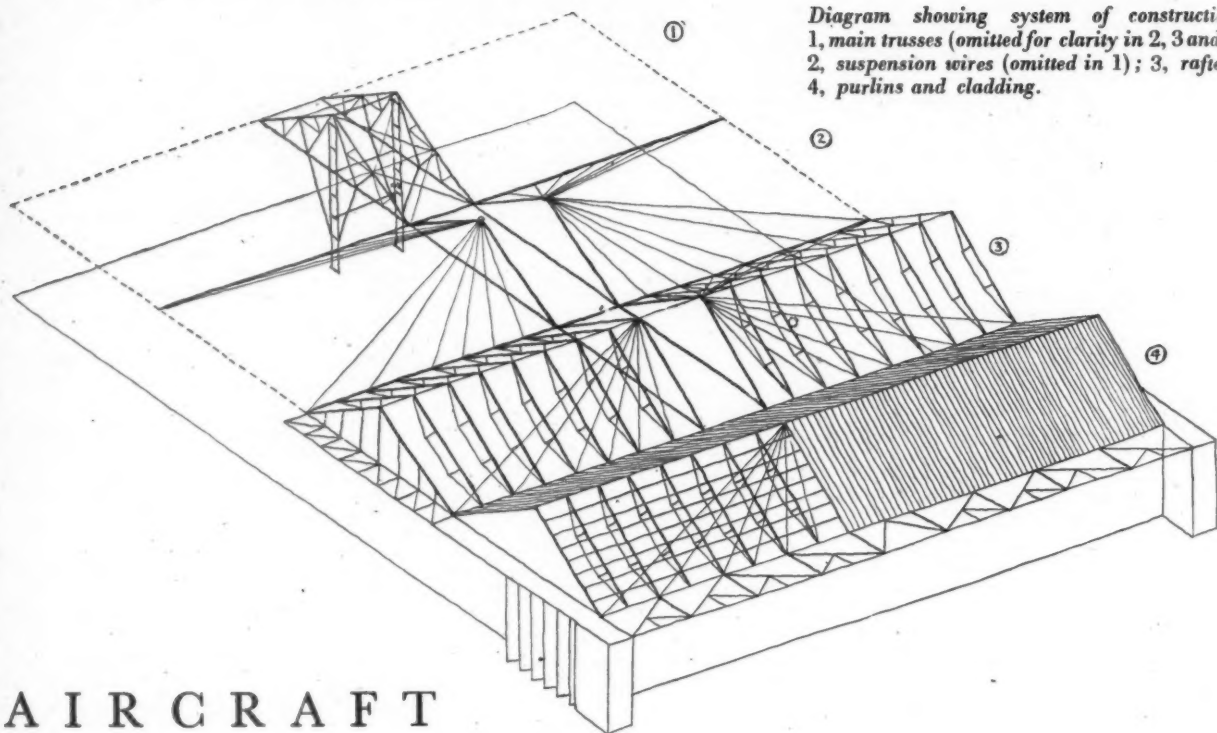
In 1852 the finances were found to be in a bad way and although Charles Gray, as treasurer, was optimistic, he was possibly not the very best choice for that office. In 1853 things were much worse and the attendance at meetings began to fall off. 1854 was a year of declining activity and in the following February the Association's assets were £3 0s. 11d. as against £50 10s. 6d. liabilities. Curiously enough, at this gloomy juncture, the Association set going a project which was to have the most important consequences not only on the future of the Association but on professional life as a whole. At a meeting on October 6, 1855, Alfred Bailey, the President, read a paper in which he put forward the idea of a qualifying diploma for architects. Mr. (later Sir) William Tite, M.P. and vice-president of the RIBA, a man who should be numbered with Godwin and Donaldson among our early uncles, was present as a guest. He was impressed with Bailey's exposition and the obvious earnestness of his approving audience, so that a few weeks later, when presiding over a meeting at the RIBA, he passed on the examination idea to the senior body. The Institute on this occasion acted with singular promptitude for, exactly a fortnight later, John W. Papworth proposed that the Institute should set up a Board to hold examinations and grant diplomas. Before the end of the year the Council of the Institute had received a memorial from the AA laying before them their desire to see an examination and diploma established.

The examination project was to bear fruit rapidly and in full measure, but it did nothing to save the awful situation in which the Association found itself in 1855. A crisis committee of three, appointed in that year, considered the position and reported complete apathy. Too much had been spent on the exhibitions, the treasurer's report was "misleading," the rule about the quarterly loan of drawings (another legacy of the AAD) had "become a nullity." In the following year, 1856, the Association's condition was described as "untoward, careless and almost hopeless" and ex-President Rickman actually proposed that it should be wound up. Then came a challenge. The Institute, who had never felt entirely easy about this adolescent rival, pounced politely on its supposedly moribund remains and proposed amalgamation. This, perhaps more than anything, restored our Association to life. Indignant, Charles Gray penned a vigorous letter, denouncing the Institute as a citadel of privilege, since its fellowship was accessible only to those who had maintained themselves in private practice for seven years. The crisis was then squarely faced and the Committee began to set its house in order.

### NEW PREMISES

Just as its shattered prestige was recovering an interesting proposal came from a new quarter. A body calling itself the Architectural Union Company and composed of members of the RIBA and the Architectural Exhibition (which had split off from the AA some years previously) had been formed with a view to purchasing No. 9, Conduit Street as a centre for these two organisations and any others in the architectural world who might care to join. The Company offered the use of the west gallery and committee rooms on the ground floor on every Friday evening and the use of the large galleries three times a year for a rental of £30, together with the exclusive use of two smaller rooms for a lesser sum. The AA closed with the offer and the first meeting at 9, Conduit Street was held on April 1, 1859.

Diagram showing system of construction:  
 1, main trusses (omitted for clarity in 2, 3 and 4);  
 2, suspension wires (omitted in 1); 3, rafters;  
 4, purlins and cladding.



AIRCRAFT

## HANGAR

ARCHITECT: CHRISTOPHER NICHOLSON

ENGINEER: FELIX J. SAMUELY

GENERAL.—This hangar was designed and detailed for British European Airways for maintenance work. Owing to changes in official policy it is not to be erected at present.

The main problem with all buildings which have to house aircraft is that of providing as much unobstructed space as possible. Intermediate columns have three disadvantages:—

- (a) They make manoeuvring very much more difficult.
- (b) As the same clear space has to be left for moving either between any two aircraft or between an aircraft and any obstacle, each column must have a clear space on either side, thus adding, apart from its own size, at least 6 ft. 0 in. to the length of the building.
- (c) If the usual rows of columns are arranged, they leave rectangles for the aircraft, but it is a well-known fact that planes are roughly Tee-shaped. Fitting a plane into a rectangle obviously wastes a

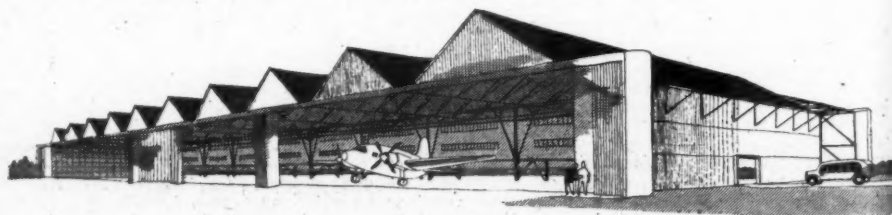
considerable amount of space, amounting to at least 50 per cent. of the area of the aircraft. If, on the other hand, a large area could be left completely free of columns, etc., the aircraft could be arranged to face in alternate directions. This method of staggering is impossible unless the whole area, including the entrance, is absolutely free of obstructions.

In terms of typical BEA aircraft it was found that, in order to store nine planes, each with a wing span of 90 ft. 0 in., an area of 972 ft. 0 in. by 100 ft. 0 in. was required if intermediate columns were provided. This also allowed for doors to be folded back in front of each

column. If, however, a completely clear space could be provided, these dimensions could be reduced to 630 ft. 0 in. by 100 ft. 0 in. for the same number of aircraft.

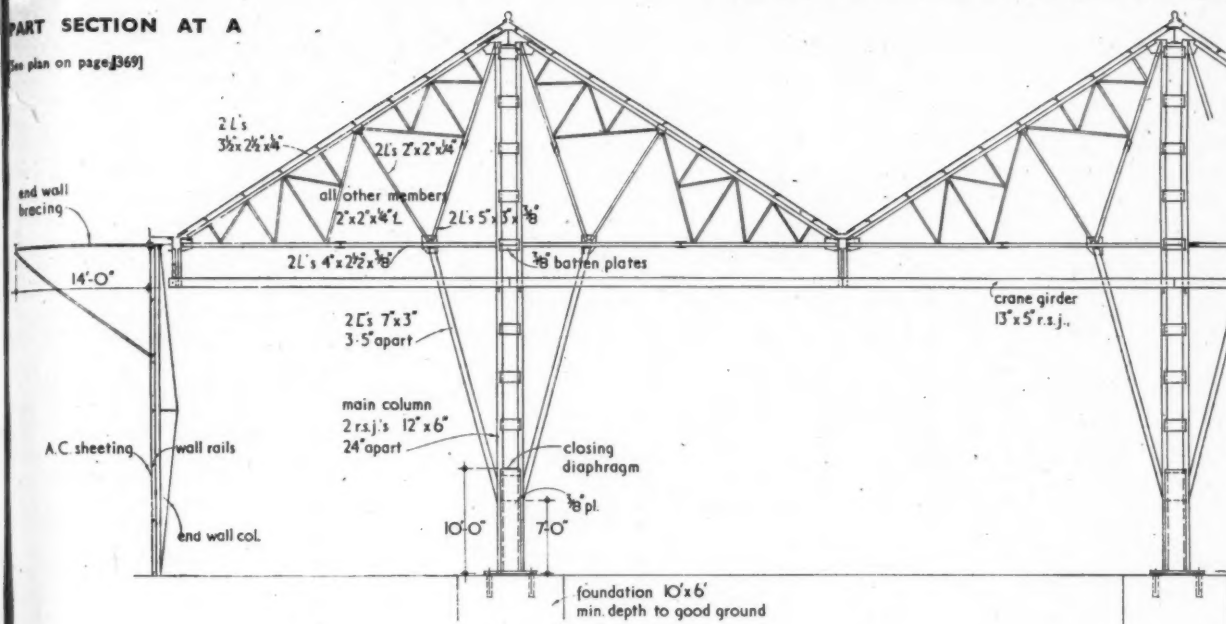
STRUCTURE.—It was obvious from the beginning that a truss spanning 630 ft. 0 in. was out of the question and that a cantilever construction was more to the point, especially as in this particular case accommodation was required for two rows of aircraft and a double cantilever would balance itself as far as dead load was concerned.

Cantilever hangars have been designed before, although on a smaller scale, but it was thought that an



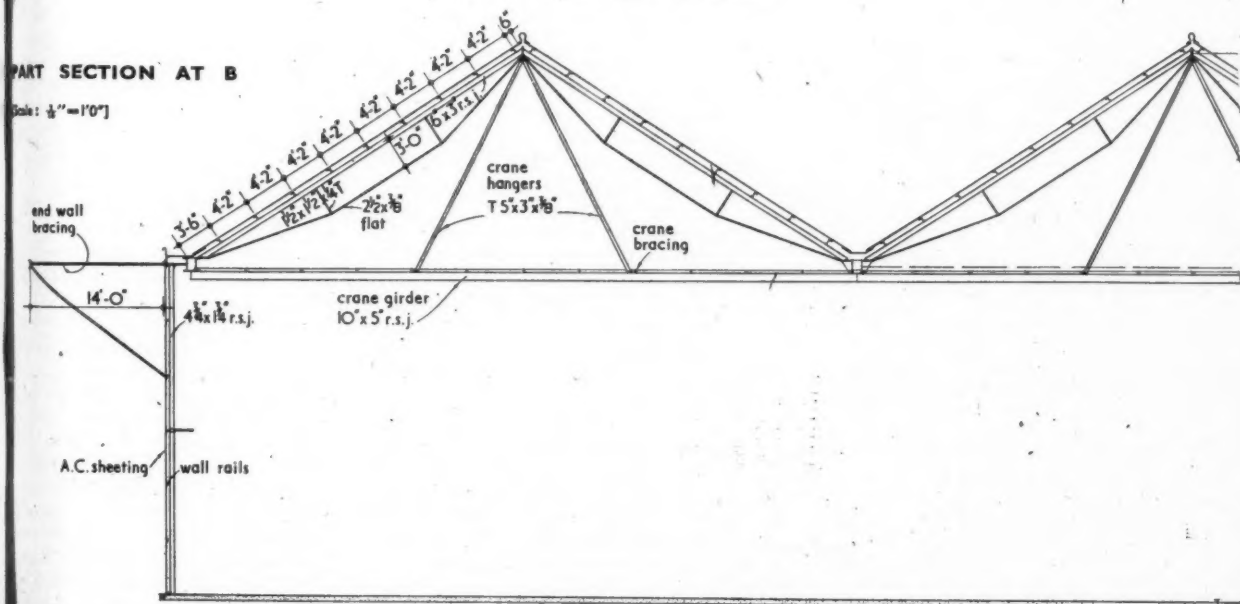
## PART SECTION AT A

See plan on page J369

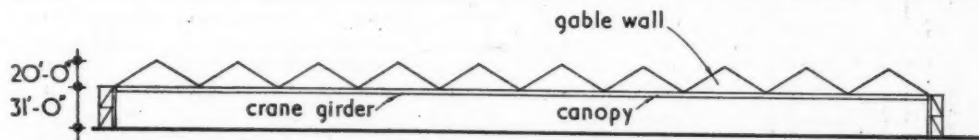


## PART SECTION AT B

Scale:  $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'0''$

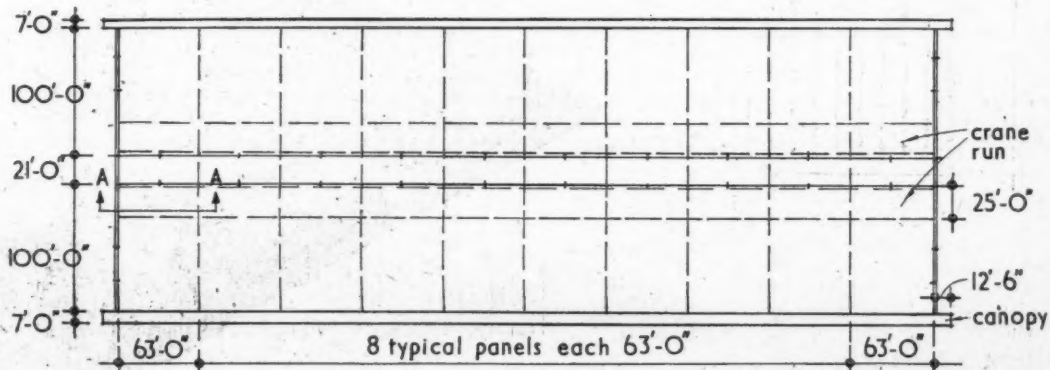


## ELEVATION

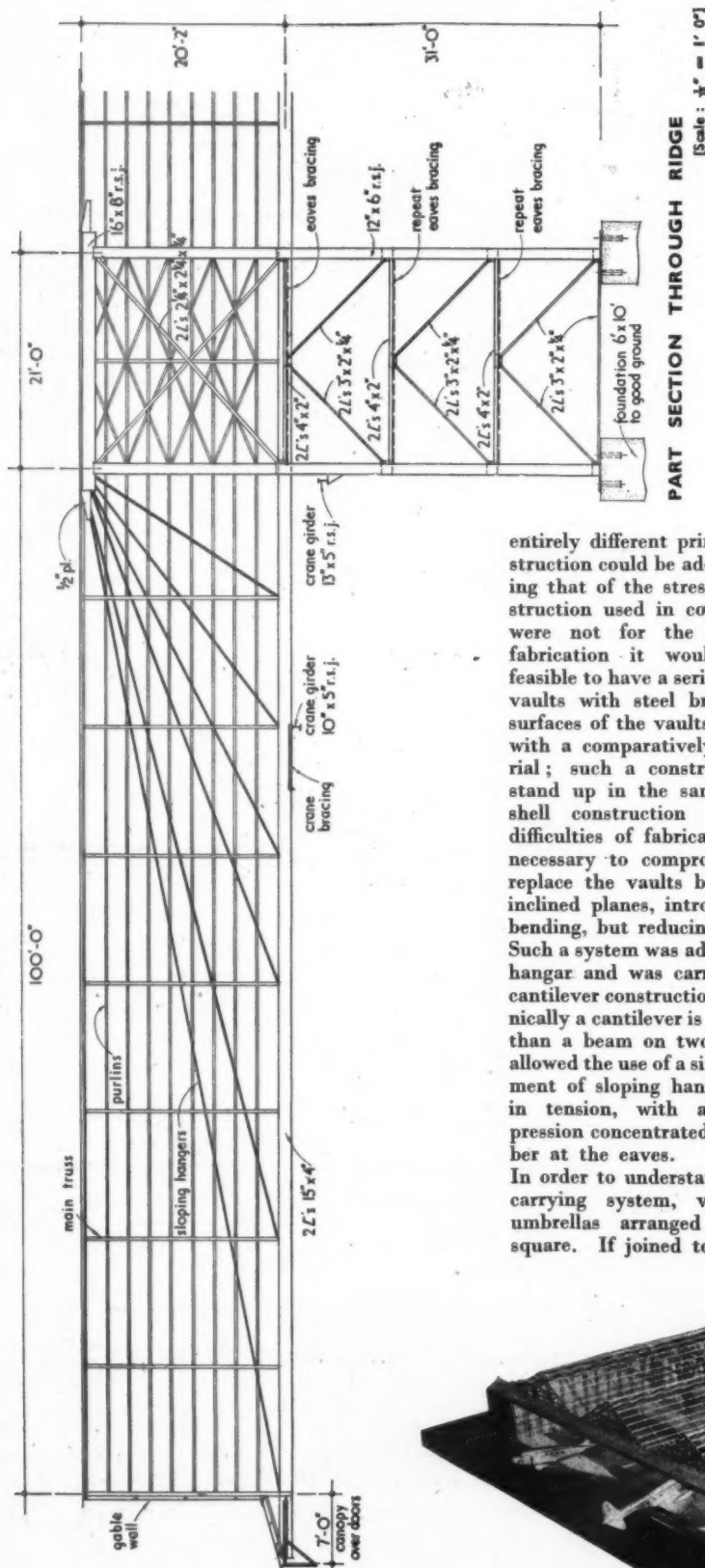


## LAN

Scale: 1/8" = 1'0"







entirely different principle of construction could be adopted, imitating that of the stressed skin construction used in concrete. If it were not for the difficulty of fabrication it would be quite feasible to have a series of elliptical vaults with steel bracing in the surfaces of the vaults and covered with a comparatively light material; such a construction would stand up in the same way as a shell construction does. The difficulties of fabrication made it necessary to compromise and to replace the vaults by a series of inclined planes, introducing extra bending, but reducing the labour. Such a system was adopted for this hangar and was carried out as a cantilever construction. As mechanically a cantilever is much simpler than a beam on two supports, it allowed the use of a simple arrangement of sloping hangars, stressed in tension, with all the compression concentrated in one member at the eaves.

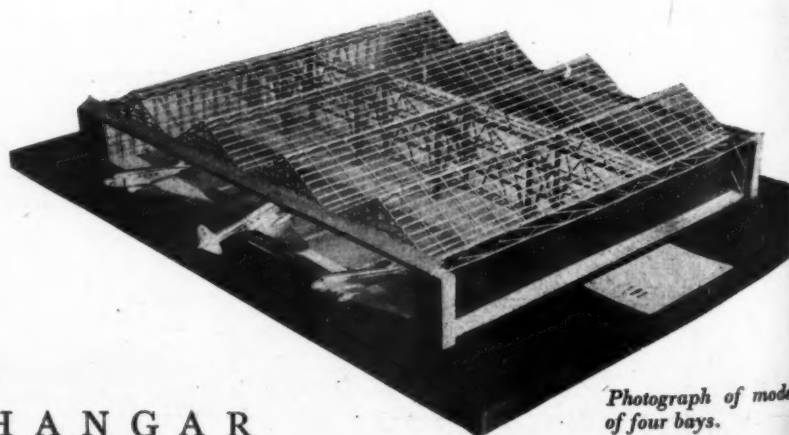
In order to understand the actual carrying system, visualise four umbrellas arranged to form a square. If joined together, these

four umbrellas would stand without assistance and would be able to take a certain amount of load. The four umbrellas can now be replaced by four steel stanchions with sloping hangars in place of the spokes. To fit in with the required plan, these stanchions were not arranged in a square but in a rectangle 21 ft. 0 in. by 63 ft. 0 in., thus leaving a strip 21 ft. 0 in. wide down the centre of the building for workshops, offices, etc. The stem of each umbrella was translated into a column consisting of two RSJs and two such stems were in turn braced together across the 21 ft. 0 in. strip. This bracing was arranged so that the workshops, offices, etc., could be divided into three storeys with sufficient headroom for a corridor connection.

Following up the example of the umbrellas, imagine that the spokes parallel to the 63 ft. 0 in. direction are replaced by a particularly rigid frame construction and that bracing is introduced. The four umbrellas then become a completely rigid steel construction which is capable not only of carrying loads but of withstanding considerable horizontal force as well.

Once this basic construction has been established, further pairs of "umbrellas" can be added to make a building of any required length.

Assume now a series of pitched roofs extending from the front to the back of the hangar. Any point on any of the valleys can be hung from the top of the stems, and at the same time can be strutted back against a valley member. If this principle is now applied to a number of points along each valley, a construction is obtained having a heavy strut along the valley or eaves, which is suspended by a number of light sloping members from the top of central columns. This valley strut is now completely supported and





can, in turn, support the actual roof construction. This roof construction consists of a series of

other, in the shape of a pitched roof, so as to form three-hinged frames. They support angle purlins in the ordinary way. Crane

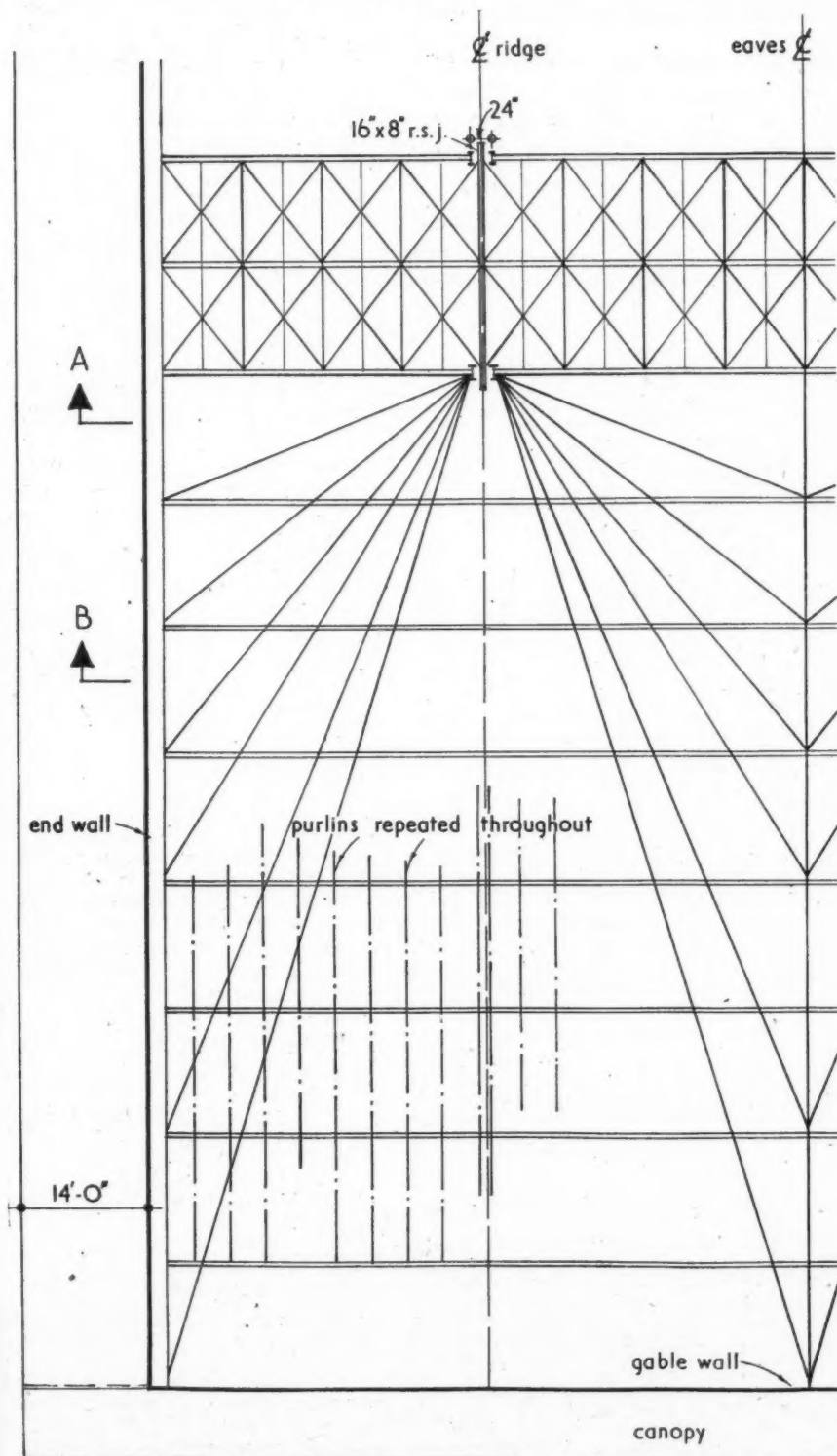
girders are hung from the roof in suitable positions to carry travelling cranes for servicing the engines.

The whole building is stiffened by a series of wind braces under the canopy, along the front and back, and the sides of the building, and along the crane girders.

There is one pre-requisite for adopting this type of construction, namely, that under no circumstances should there be any resulting upward forces due to wind. The sloping hangars tying the valley struts back to the central columns should never be stressed in compression. To ensure this, the roof itself is made sufficiently heavy to balance any possible uplift due to wind. It is definitely more economical to carry the additional load of this heavier roofing than to make the steel construction capable of taking both upward and downward forces. One type of roof covering which is available at present and which, together with the steelwork, has the weight required even for the most stringent conditions that might be imposed, and which also provides an adequate degree of insulation, is 2 in. wood wool slabs with cement screed.

The end walls of the building are removable and consist of cement asbestos and insulation board hung on a light steel construction. If the hangar is to be extended at a later date, an end wall can be dismantled, a further series of panels added, and the same end wall replaced.

A wide latticed flanking column is arranged in each of the four corners of the building to take the wind forces transmitted by the latticed girder along the end walls at eaves level. At the same time, these columns serve as cover for the doors when they are folded back. Folding doors, of the Esavian type, are arranged all along the front and the back of the building. These doors are made in separate sections of 157 ft. each consisting of 40 leaves. The opening of two adjoining sections gives a clear opening of 280 ft. Moreover, by using an additional motor, all the doors can be folded back to either side, thus leaving the whole of the front or the back of the hangar open, a distance of 630 ft. The central corridor, 21 ft. wide, is to be partitioned off by means of light walls, from a height of 7 ft. upwards, but these walls are not shown as they are in no way structural. Up to a height of 7 ft. the maximum access is required between the workshop and the hangars, and the partitioning here would consist of rolled tarpaulins.



PART OF ROOF PLAN OF END BAY

[Scale:  $\frac{1}{4}" = 1'0"$ ]

BY C. NICHOLSON AND F. J. SAMUELY

## TECHNICAL SECTION

*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. Items are printed on one side of the paper only to permit of cutting out and pasting up in classified order in readers' files. The Editors welcome information on all developments from any source.*

## INFORMATION CENTRE

To enable items to be filed all information is classified under the following headings:

1 SOCIOLOGY. 2 PLANNING: General. 3 PLANNING: Regional and National. 4 PLANNING: Urban and Rural. 5 PLANNING: Public Utilities. 6 PLANNING: Social and Recreational. 7 PRACTICE. 8 SURVEYING, SPECIFICATION. 9 DESIGN: General. 10 DESIGN: Building Types. 11 MATERIALS: General. 12 MATERIALS: Metal. 13 MATERIALS: Timber. 14 MATERIALS: Concrete. 15 MATERIALS: Applied Finishes, Treatments. 16 MATERIALS: Miscellaneous. 17 CONSTRUCTION: General. 18 CONSTRUCTION: Theory. 19 CONSTRUCTION: Details. 20 CONSTRUCTION: Complete Structures. 21 CONSTRUCTION: Miscellaneous. 22 SOUND INSULATION, ACOUSTICS. 23 HEATING, VENTILATION. 24 LIGHTING. 25 WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION. 26 SERVICES, EQUIPMENT: Miscellaneous. 27 FURNITURE, FITTINGS. 28 MISCELLANEOUS.

### 6.4 planning: social and recreational

#### COMMUNITY CENTRES: NEW TOWNS

*Community Centres and Community Associations in New Town Developments.* F. S. Milligan. (National Federation of Community Associations, 18.12.46, no price.)

Discussion of two-fold approach to community provision in new towns based (1) on formation of community associations, and (2) on provision of community centres. Functions performed by community associations. Establishment by stages of community centres for each neighbourhood. Short general guide to social aspect of new towns planning giving clear picture of difficulties to be overcome in defining programme for implementation.

### 8.3 surveying and specification

#### SITE VALUES: SHOPS

*Site Value of Shops.* G. S. Brownlow, M.Sc.(LOND.), F.A.S.I. (The Estates Gazette, Ltd. 11s. 6d.)

Essay upon some of the more advanced aspects of the subject; should repay the study of the surveyor or valuer even of long experience. 100 pp.

The various customary methods of valuation and the interrelation of the several factors of value are commented upon and the most profitable methods of development discussed in the light of development costs and planning control. Although the work is largely theoretical the author's conclusions are soundly based upon practical experience of the market.

An interesting attempt is made to form a statistical analysis of values and the relevant chapter contains a number of graphs and tables compiled by the author, together

with some cogent remarks upon the probable trend of post-war values.

To the specialist valuer of shop properties and sites, this part of the book should be of interest particularly in connection with the many perplexing questions which he is today called upon to answer in relation to New Towns, and the re-development of much of the most valuable shopping frontage rendered necessary by war damage.

Architects who may take up the work with a view to acquiring or improving upon their knowledge of valuations, would be well advised to make a study of some standard work such as Lawrence and Mays *Modern Methods of Valuation* before attempting to master the somewhat recondite branches of the subject dealt with in the volume under review.

### 8.4 surveying and specification

#### DILAPIDATIONS

*Dilapidation Practice.* C. A. Martin French, F.S.I., F.A.I. (The Estates Gazette, Ltd. £2 12s. 6d., postage 8d.)

A comprehensive book on law and practice of dilapidations which should become a standard reference work. Part I covers legal principles including recent statutes; Part II deals with practice, including the preparation and settlement of claims, and Part III with the particular problems of de-requisitioning. Should prove an extremely valuable book both to practising surveyors and lawyers.

The reviewer of this book has a difficult task, as he would have to neglect his normal occupations and use a considerable amount of precious paper in order to do justice to the 700 or more pages with which he is confronted. It is a solid book of reference and the student who is looking for a short cut to an examination pass must look elsewhere.

For our old friend *Tenantable Repair*, the author is not content with the usual "Such repair as having regard to the age, character and locality of the house..." but treats us to eight-and-a-half closely printed pages, including detailed reports of the judgments given in *Crawford v. Newton* and *Proudfoot v. Hart*.

This, perhaps, illustrates the whole purpose of the book, which is not to teach us dilapidations but to make available for our use a wealth of information from which we can draw our conclusions relative to a particular problem—a procedure which is simplified by the methods of setting out and referencing.

Over one hundred pages are devoted to statutes apart from the exceptionally important chapters on emergency legislation, ecclesiastical dilapidations and dilapidations on agricultural holdings.

Part II, dealing with practice, covers not only the preparation of schedules and the settlement of claims, but also the preparation of a case for trial, apart from an appendix of some forty pages on schedules, technical words and surveyors' charges.

The fact that yet another section of nearly two hundred pages—Part III—deals with de-requisitioning and devotes considerable space to the Compensation (Defence) Act, 1939, and the Requisitioned Land War Works Act, 1945, will recommend the book to a large number of practitioners.

This emphasis upon quantity is not because of any lack of quality, but merely an endeavour to convey in a few words the immense scope of the book. Mr. Martin French is to be congratulated on producing an important work which should find its place on the bookshelves of all lawyers and surveyors.

### 15.2 materials: applied finishes and treatments

#### BITUMINOUS COATINGS

*Bituminous Coatings for the Protection of Iron and Steel Against Corrosion.* R. St. J. Preston. (DSIR, Chemistry Research Special Report No. 5. HMSO, 1946, 1s. 0d.)

Highly technical review of existing information on use of bituminous coatings for corrosion prevention. Particular emphasis on immersed conditions, as in buried pipes. Outside normal architectural scope, but important as containing authoritative classification of the many types of bituminous coatings, also fillers and solvents used therewith; a subject on which there is much confusion. Allied materials and paints also considered. Comprehensive bibliography of 256 references.

### 17.9 construction: general

#### TUBULAR STEEL

*The Structural Use of Tubular Steel in Buildings.* (Tentative.) B.S. Code of Practice CPB611:1946 (British Standard Institution, 2s.)

Recommendations for the design, fabrication and erection of tubular steel used in the framework or in any part of a building. Quality of materials, permissible stresses and methods of calculation.

Rapid advances in welding technique in recent years have increased the possibilities of using tubes in structural work. Welded tubular construction appears to be particularly suitable for light lattice girders (see No. 20.4) roof trusses and frameworks of single storey buildings. In drafting this code it has been considered that the provisions given may be used for a wider range of structural types. The code is tentative and will be subject to revision in the light of further experience.

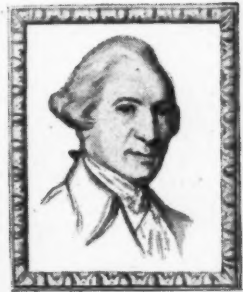
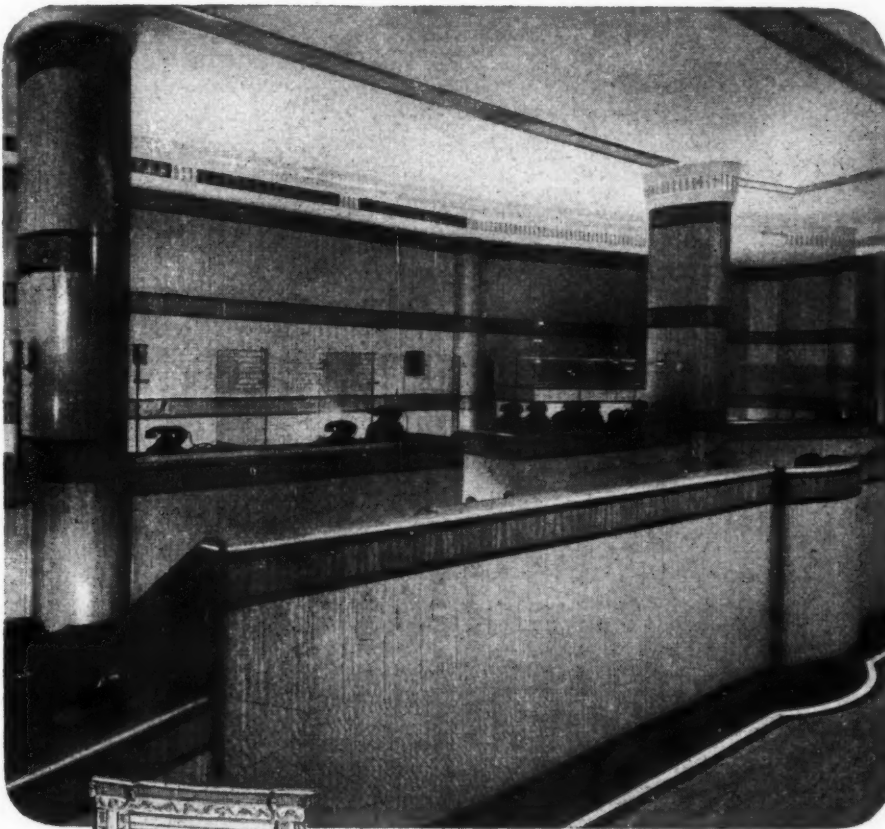
### 19.11 construction: details

#### BUILDING STANDARDS

*Science and the Model Specification.* Felix Goldsmith. (The House Builder, February, 1947. Vol. 6, p. 6.)

Critical review of recommendations of Model Specification of National House-Builders Registration Council in light of standards displayed at recent Building Science Exhibition. Concludes that Model Specification should incorporate demand for Burt Committee standards, e.g., for thermal transmittance of structure and widening its range to include use of new materials and methods, as well as results of DSIR work. Not illustrated.

# *Craftsmanship Lives Anew* *in* FINE TIMBER

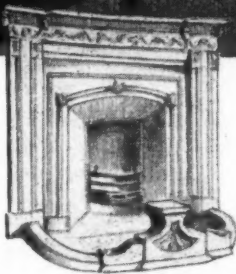


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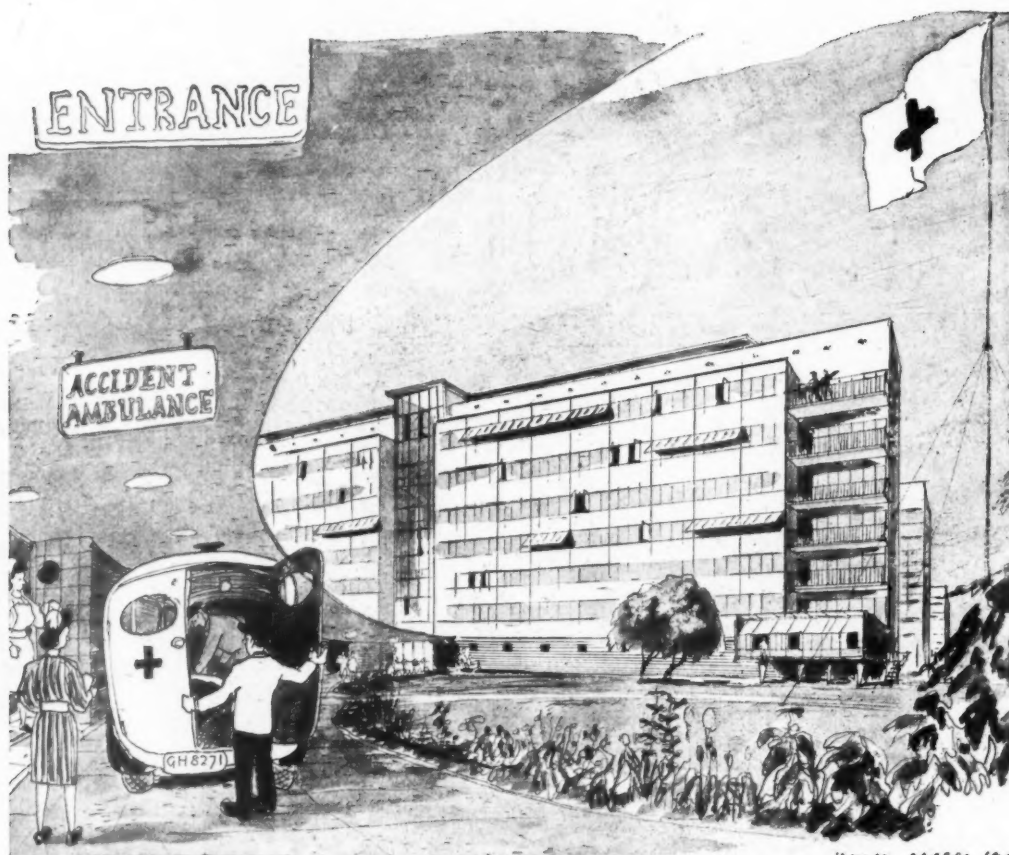
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## ZINC for St. Pancreas

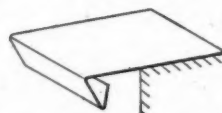
St. Pancreas Hospital doesn't exist yet, because houses come first. But it's high on the list of 'work to be done'. It will be cheerful, airy, light and labour-saving. It will resemble the worst type of Victorian hospital as little as its Matron will resemble Mrs. Gamp.

We fancy, too, that it will take a hint from modern Continental practice—and have metal weatherings. Weatherings will protect cills, cornices and copings from damp-penetration; discharge rain and snow clear of vertical surfaces; and prevent stains and streaks. And the great majority of British and Continental architects agree that the

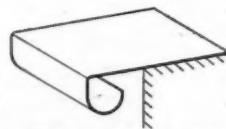
best material for these weatherings—on the score of permanence, ease of working and lasting economy—is undeniably zinc.

On the right of this advertisement are diagrams illustrating the techniques we recommend.

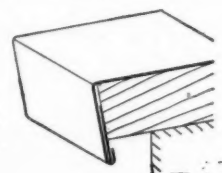
Weatherings, of course, are only one of many uses of zinc on which the Zinc Development Association will gladly advise and help you. We are a non-trading organisation and all our services are free. Please send us your questions and problems. And may we add you to our mailing list for books, booklets and our Zinc Bulletin, and send you details of our other services?



Dripping edge of typical weathering for cornices.



Beaded dripping edge suitable for all types of weathering.



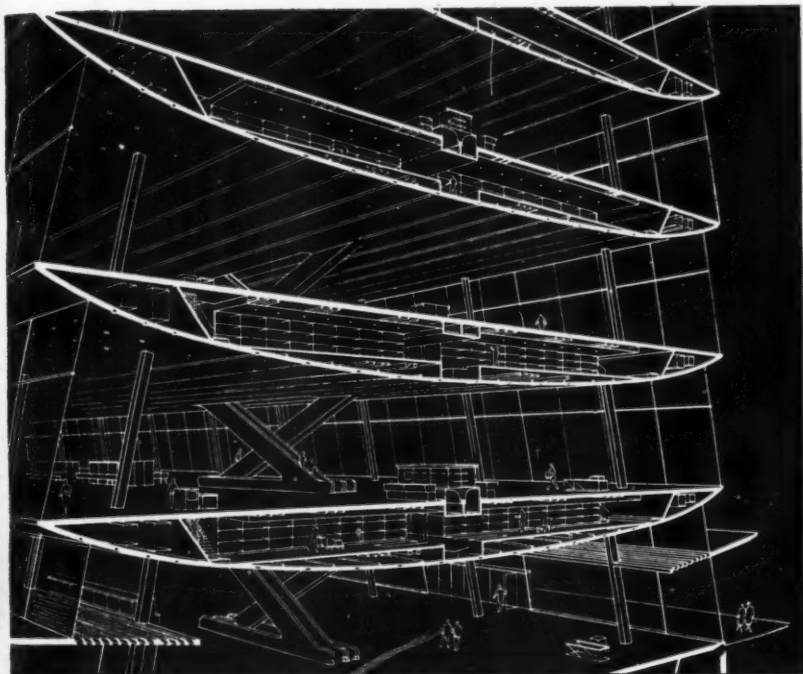
Weathering for use on timber construction. Note fixing plate.

**ZINC DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION**

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Intermediate stock floors for departmental stores. See No. 19.12.

### 19.12 construction: details

#### FLOORS: DEPARTMENTAL STORES

*Intermediate Floors for Greater Efficiency in Storage and Service.* Dr. Louis Parnes. (Architectural Record [USA], February, 1947, pp. 95-97.)

Intermediate stock floors proposed for departmental stores.

The author suggests that intermediate stock floors (sandwich system) would offer the following advantages as against the usual arrangement of floors:

- (1) Reserve stock situated immediately below or above the corresponding sales departments on each floor. (2) Convenient receiving stations from stock sections, placed at logical points on the sales floor. (3) Increased sales space through elimination of reserve-stock fixtures. (4) Increased potential display space. (5) Better opportunity for sales personnel to survey available stock. (6) Elimination of hand-truck delivery during selling hours. (7) Reduction of service personnel and operating costs. (8) Greater flexibility in adapting stock sections to space fluctuations of selling departments.

All services conduits could be accommodated within the stock floors. Both the unsightly and space-wasting overhead network of such installations and the uneconomic false ceiling could thus be eliminated. Inspection, repair and modifications of such equipment should be considerably easier. Steel trusses 9 to 10 ft. high, at 20 to 25 ft. centres, should be sufficiently high to carry all the weights involved over spans of 200 ft. and more, in keeping with average selling floor widths of the largest present department stores.

The system will be more expensive in first cost than traditional methods, but the author maintains that overall and long-range advantages will compensate for this.

### 23.19 heating and ventilation

#### AIR CONDITIONING: UNDERGROUND

*Air Conditioning D. Day Underground*

*Headquarters.* (Heating and Ventilating Engineer, January, 1947.)

Design method and description of plant used for conditioning cliff tunnel headquarters for Admiralty at Plymouth.

### 24.19 lighting

#### DECORATIVE LIGHTING: PLASTICS

*Edge Lighting of Acrylic Plastics.* H. Pearson. (Arch. Forum (USA), January, 1947, p. 106.)

Light "piped" into sheets, emerges through decoration. Illustrated.

Most people are familiar with piped light, i.e., light which is made to enter solid bars of clear plastic, and remains invisible inside by internal reflection until some change in the angle of the surface, or in the surface itself, lets it escape; doctors and dentists use piped light.

The article describes the use of sheets of acrylic plastics for decorative purposes. A light source is arranged to feed light into the sheet at the edge, and by proper treatment of the surface a designer can arrange for it to leave the sheet at desired points. Thus a luminous pattern is formed. There are many ways of treating the surface; by painting with various media; by etching, cutting, bending, and scribing, and the article goes into detail about the effect of all these. Light sources are also discussed, and the fundamental principles of internal reflection are described.

This sort of thing has been done with glass, of course, but glass seems generally more expensive and less satisfactory for the purpose. The article is well worth reading and keeping for reference.

### 24.20 lighting

#### OFFICE AND DOMESTIC LIGHTING

*Illumination in Offices and Homes.* A. A. Kruithof and H. Zijl. (Phillips Technical Review, Vol. 8, No. 8, and summarised in Light and Lighting, January, 1947, p. 13.)

Factors of economics and hygiene, related to levels of illumination.

This is a short note. In respect of office lighting it is pointed out that up to a level of about 10 lumens per sq. ft., lighting gives rise to complaints of fatigue, headache, etc.; therefore on grounds of health and well-being it is desirable to reach at least this level. Above this point there is an economic advantage (i.e., an increased output) to be obtained from higher levels of illumination, but there comes a point at which the increased cost of light balances the gain in output. Owing to the increasing efficiency of sources this point, which is the most economical illumination level, is still rising.

The discussion of home lighting is less clear in its argument, owing to confusion with aesthetic objectives. One point is of interest, that as the level of illumination rises, preference for the colour of light tends to change from the reddish tinge of incandescent to whiter lights.

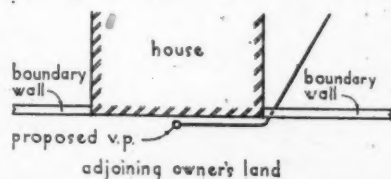
*This feature answers any question connected with building confidentially and free of charge. Questions to the Technical Editor, The Architects' Journal, 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.*

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### 2892 BOUNDARY OF HOUSE.

**Q** Am I right in believing that the legal boundary of a house which abuts on to the ground of an adjoining owner is the vertical projection of the foundations?

In connection with a new drainage system which I am installing in an old house, I wish to erect a vent pipe on the gable wall of the house and connect it to the main drain. I believe that by keeping the 3 in. branch to the vent pipe hard up against the wall of the house, I could claim to be on the owner's ground.



**A** It would appear from your sketch that the edge of your building is right on the limit of your site, in which case it is probable that your footings would not project into the adjoining owner's land. In a case like this there are frequently no footings on the outside of the wall. You would, therefore, not be in order in erecting a vent pipe as you suggest.

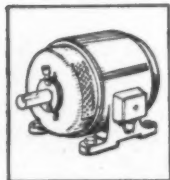
In some districts where a case like this occurs the Local Authorities allow a pipe to be chased into the wall and at the bottom carried underneath the building if necessary. We would suggest that you make enquiries to see if this is allowed in your area.

## 1: FOR THOSE WHO MAY NOT KNOW

E.D.A. Explains

## THE INDUCTION MOTOR

The Induction Motor depends for its operation on transformer action; it is therefore only suitable for use on A.C. supplies.



## COMPONENTS

The motor consists of a stationary part (the stator) having a primary winding of insulated copper conductors embedded in a laminated core, and a revolving part (the rotor), which contains the secondary winding.

Standard practice is to fit roller bearings at the drive end and ball-bearings at the opposite end.

## ACTION

When the stator winding is connected to the supply, the currents produce a revolving magnetic field which induces currents in the rotor conductors.

The rotor currents react on the stator field in such a manner that the rotor turns in the direction of the revolving field. The rotor speed is always slightly lower than the speed of the revolving field. At full load the difference in speed — known as the "slip" — may be from 3 to 5 per cent.

## CONSTRUCTION

By far the greatest numbers of Induction Motors in use are the 'cage' — or 'squirrel cage' type. They are so named

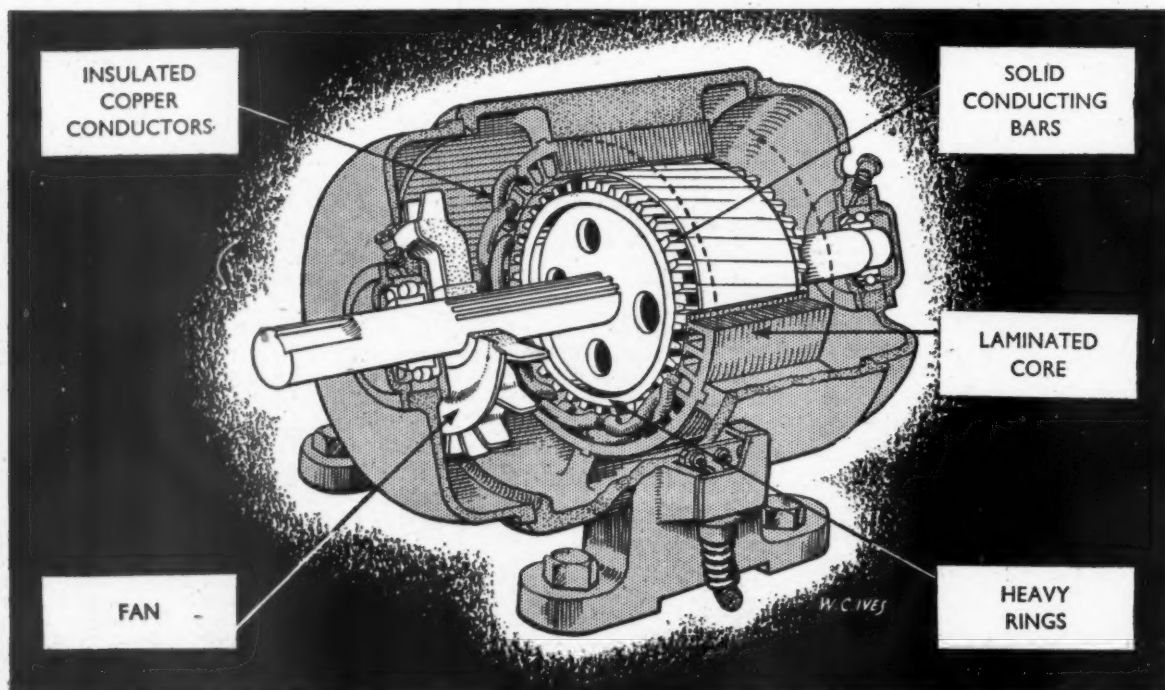


because the rotor is composed of solid conducting bars short-circuited at their ends by heavy rings: the general appearance is reminiscent of the old-fashioned squirrel-exercising cage. The rotor assembly is completed

by the provision of a fan fitted to the shaft, to promote air circulation. Alternatively a centrifugally cast aluminium cage may be used, having fins on the end-rings to assist ventilation. The cage rotor is virtually indestructible in service.

## MAINTENANCE

As there are no brushes or current collecting parts, very little maintenance is needed; in fact, apart from the application of grease to the bearings once or twice a year, the only attention that may be required is the blowing out of dust, which if allowed to collect would restrict the passage of cooling air through the motor.



Expert advice on specialised electrical subjects is always available from your local Electricity Authority.  
Issued by the British Electrical Development Association, 2 Savoy Hill, London, W.C.2.

*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]

### TESTING ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

The Electrical Development Association, in consultation with various other interested bodies, have decided to set up a testing house for electrical fittings of all kinds: this will be run by a committee appointed by EDA and BSI and has the official blessing of the Ministry of Fuel and Power and the Ministry of Supply. It is intended that the test house shall deal with appliances about which complaints are received, and endeavour to persuade manufacturers to revise unsatisfactory designs, while a further part of the work will be to prepare additional and more satisfactory specifications for appliances for domestic purposes. At the moment there is to be no official seal or mark of approval for good quality appliances, though it seems probable that they will ultimately carry some BSI specification mark.

There has never, of course, been anything to stop a manufacturer from turning out apparatus which is both inefficient and unsafe, but things are particularly bad at the moment, since well made goods are very short and there is a corresponding increase in the number of people who have to be content with the shoddy stuff, even though they may sometimes know better. Even in the years before the war there were on the market a number of appliances which were none too safe in use, some of them even downright dangerous. Any cheap water or milk heater probably works with bare electrodes in the water stream which means either danger of serious shock or an earth leakage current far beyond the amount which would entitle the electricity company to cut off the supply. Again, although these devices may be sold with a label saying that they should be used only with a three-pin socket, I would hazard a guess that any number of them are now in use with two pins. Now we only need a kitchen sink and a damp concrete floor and every man can be his own electrocutioner.

It seems unlikely that the EDA test house will ever succeed in driving fittings of this kind off the market altogether, but if the public can be trained to demand approved appliances, matters should be a great deal improved. Materials and labour are both so short now that it seems folly to waste them in producing rubbish, and the electrical interests have chosen a good time to start their quality drive.

While congratulating EDA, it seems only fair to point out that the Gas Light and Coke Co. have been running a testing station at Watson House for twenty-five years or more, and have had considerable success in persuading manufacturers to bring their apparatus up to a minimum performance standard.

In the interests of safety it seems probable that both the electricity and gas companies might well have greater statutory powers to prevent the use of unsafe appliances. A standard clause in most electricity company agreements forbids the consumer to extend the system without the approval of the company, though any teen age oaf can, and does, tack flex along the skirting board to feed a new socket. Yet at least the company can compel its removal if it is dis-

covered. But in spite of the powers which exist to control standards of wiring and switchgear, any householder can buy the most dangerous of fittings and the company has no powers whatever to prevent its use. The gas companies are in a slightly better position, since there are few amateur gas fitters, and therefore a maximum of installation by trained men, consequently company disapproval of a particular appliance is of far more importance in the gas industry. But if appliances should be badly installed the companies can do little about it. Persuasive letters are the standard method, but if a householder should prove obdurate there is no more that can be done.

Whatever powers the supply companies have, it is obviously much better to improve the quality of appliances in general and cure the trouble at the source.

### FURNITURE YOU CAN BUY

The new range of light alloy furniture designed and produced by Ernest Race, Ltd., was referred to in these notes last autumn. Since then the range of designs has been increased, and serious production has started, so that it is now possible to buy a large part of the range over the counter, and the remainder within four or five weeks. And no dockets are necessary.

Structurally all the Race furniture is made with cast aluminium tee section legs, with table tops and cabinet carcasses in Holoplast faced with a West African mahogany veneer. Upholstery is in rubberized hair covered with three optional colours.

Some readers may remember that Dunn's of Bromley made a particular feature of this furniture at the Ideal Home, and this firm still has a number of tables and chairs which you can buy and take away with you NOW. An astonishing state of affairs when most manufacturers laugh coarsely at any suggestion of deliveries in less than six months. (Ernest Race, Ltd., Union Road, Clapham, S.W.4, and Dunn's, Market Square, Bromley, Kent.)

### LAUNDRY AND WASHING UP

A brief reference to the Thor laundry and washing up machine at the Ideal Home has brought a number of inquiries from readers whom I suspect to be more interested in the washing up side of it. This machine was announced about eighteen months ago, and although you will have to wait some months for delivery it is actually in production.

The clothes washing is done by the now generally accepted agitator method, and thereafter the clothes are dried centrifugally by spinning them in the tub, which makes them drier than putting them through a wringer. The clothes tub can be removed and the dishwashing unit fitted in a minute or so, and the illustration on this page shows how the crockery is packed in a wire cage. The tub contains a modified agitator mechanism which squirts the hot water upwards through the cage. While there are



Sideboard cabinet by Race.

a few kitchen utensils which will be too big to fit in—large frying pans for example—cutlery, plates, cups and quite large saucepans can all be accommodated. Drying takes care of itself with the residual heat left in the machine by the hot water. Don't imagine you will never have to scrape a burnt saucepan again, for these must still be dealt with as before, the machine doing only the final cleaning and drying.

The price of the complete unit is £55, and Mr. Dalton has just doubled the purchase tax, which means a further £31. Or you can buy the machine as a dishwasher or clothes washer only, adding the missing tub later on. (The Hurley Machine Co. (England), 55, Oxford Street, London W.1.)



The Thor laundry and washing-up machine.



The form printed below is to assist readers requiring up-to-date information on building products and services. Complete and post it to *The Architects' Journal*, 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1, and the advertisers listed will be asked to supply information direct.

## ENQUIRY FORM

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## Announcements

By mutual agreement of the partners, the firm of James and Bywaters and Rowland Pierce, of 5, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.1, was dissolved on March 31, 1947. Mr. C. H. James R.A., F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. S. F. Bywaters, F.S.I., will continue to practise from 5, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.1, under the title, James and Bywaters (Tel. Museum 9952/9953). Mr. S. Rowland Pierce, F.R.I.B.A., will practise in his own name from the following temporary address: 14, Chepstow Place, W.2 (Tel. Bayswater 3733), to which communications should be addressed until further notice. Mr. W. W. Atkinson, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., will practise in his own name from an address to be announced; his private address is: 72, Addison Way, Hampstead, N.W.11 (Tel. Speedwell 0612), to which communications should be addressed until further notice.

Mr. L. D. Penman, A.R.I.B.A., of Bute, has been appointed to the Colonial Service as an architect in the Public Works Department of Uganda. Born in West Kilbride, Ayrshire, he studied at the Glasgow School of Architecture, Royal Technical College, and the Glasgow School of Art. He has held appointments with the Scottish Stamping and Engineering Company, Ltd., and with Mr. Purdon Smith, F.R.I.A.S., Chartered Architect, Dumfries.

The practice of the late C. W. Porter L.R.I.B.A., is being carried on by Mr. H. Doffman, A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Peter T. Leach, A.R.I.B.A., under the style of Doffman and Leach, at 6, Market Square, Stafford, where they will be pleased to receive trade catalogues.

Mr. P. W. Edwards, of Bickley, Bromley, Kent, has been appointed to the Colonial Service as an Architectural Draughtsman in the Gambia. Born in Nuneaton, he studied

at Leicester School of Architecture and Regent Street Polytechnic School of Architecture, London. He has held architectural appointments with Mr. Gordon Jeeves, F.R.I.B.A., Holland, Hannen and Cubitts, Limited, contractors, and Kent and Sussex Contractors, Limited.

Mr. C. Macfarlane Cullen has been elected Chairman and Managing Director of Messrs. D. Anderson and Son, Ltd. He was previously Managing Director. Mr. Cullen is Chairman of the Association of British Roofing Felt Manufacturers, Ltd., and a member of the Roofing Felt Industry Executive Committee.

From April 1 the whole of the activities of the Lighting Division, including Ensign Lamps, Ltd., of Messrs. E. K. Cole, Ltd., were merged into one company known as Ekco-Ensign Electric, Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of E. K. Cole, Ltd. The company, maintaining the two trade names of Ekco and Ensign, will manufacture tungsten filament lamps, fluorescent lamps, fittings, control gear and other lighting equipment. Distribution will continue through the existing depots and sales organisation. The Directors of Ekco-Ensign Electric, Ltd., are E. K. Cole, Chairman; D. W. Pritchard, Vice-Chairman; J. E. Clark, A.M.I.E.E., and J. F. Young, D.S.O., Joint Managing Directors; W. V. Green; J. Corbishley, A.C.A. (Secretary).

Mr. J. Stanley Beard, J.P., F.R.I.B.A., founder and senior partner for thirty-seven years of Messrs. J. Stanley Beard and Bennett, of 101-103, Baker Street, London, W.1, has retired. In future he will act as consulting architect to the firm. Mr. Walter R. Bennett, L.R.I.B.A., now senior partner, and Mr. A. J. Hale, L.R.I.B.A., have taken into partnership Mr. Ralph R. Wilkins, A.R.I.B.A., A.A.HONS.DIP. In future the practice will be carried on under the title of Messrs. J. Stanley Beard, Bennett and Partners, at the same address (telephone, Welbeck 2858—five lines).

## Putting Back the Past

... Restoration under difficult conditions at Mereworth

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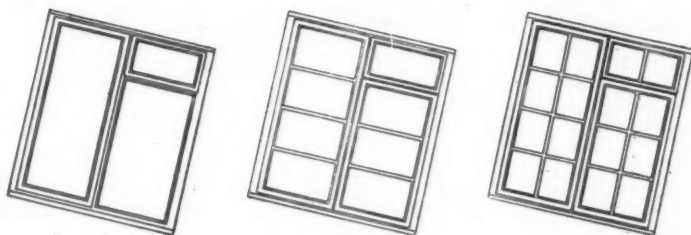
The hand of time had indeed touched the unique Mereworth Church in Kent, as the typical examples of erosion in the photographs show. But not beyond repair. Such difficult restoration work is not new to this Company, "Reparations"

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EJMA is the Certification Trade Mark of the English Joinery Manufacturers Association Incorporated and may only be applied to joinery by virtue of a certificate issued by the Council of the Association. The Secretary will be glad to supply the names of member firms, many of whom can give prompt delivery of EJMA windows.

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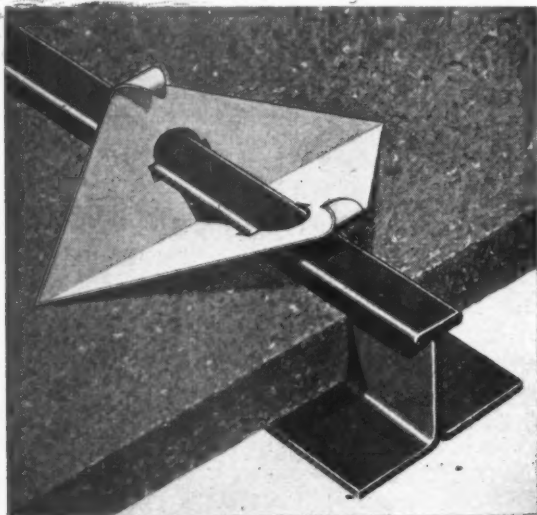


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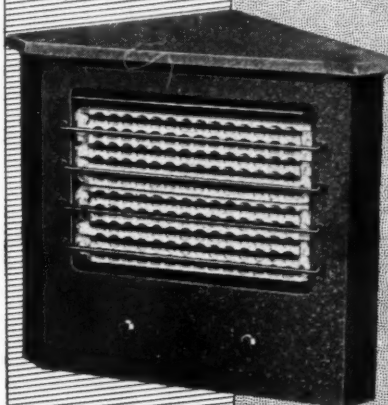
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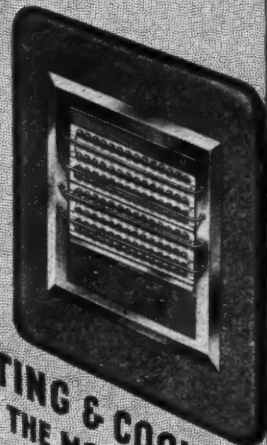


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▲ Countless householders are facing similar adversities at home. Pipes have frozen. They have also, of course, burst, and this further affliction will manifest itself with the thaw. In the great majority of houses the cold holds undisputed sway in every room except one, in which the family huddle like Eskimos in their igloo.

▲ The astounding fact about all these discomforts is that, while they are accepted as part of the natural order by many people, they are totally unnecessary. In many parts of the world, notably in the United States, the temperature ranges between far greater extremes of cold and heat. Methods have consequently been evolved not only to safeguard water supplies in summer and to keep vital roads and railways clear in winter, but to maintain warm and even house temperatures throughout the year.

▲ Why modern space-heating, in particular, has been denied to the British public for so long remains a mystery. Certainly fuel economy is not the reason, for a departmental report on "Domestic Heating" in America states that houses in Portland are heated by about 41 tons of coal a year. "This is not very different from the quantity used in Britain, but instead of heating a small part of the house for part of the day only to a temperature of about 65 degrees F. the houses will almost all have been heated to over 70 degrees F. throughout the entire house for 24 hours of the day."

▲ Mr. Bevan for the first time set a target of 300,000 houses in 1947. This building should not proceed on the unwarranted but hitherto ineradicable assumption that Britain enjoys an equable climate. Modern devices should be installed to make the home a place of comfort in the extremes of winter and summer alike. The ages of ice, drought and flood should assume their proper place in far-off history.

"EVENING STANDARD"  
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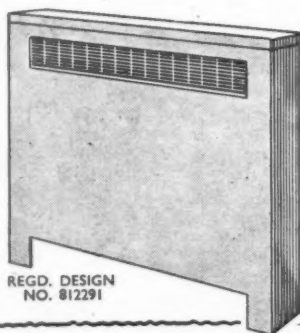
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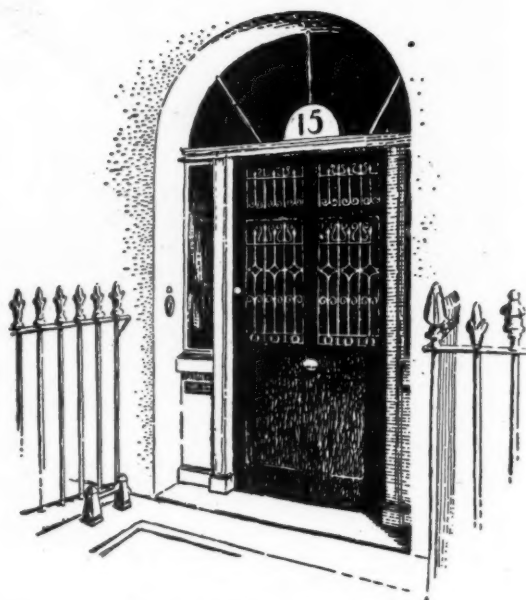
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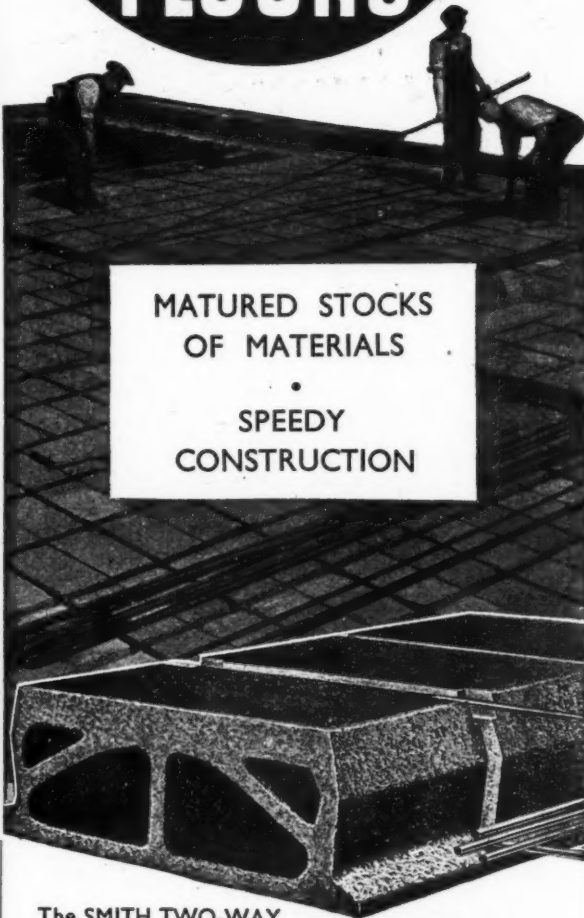
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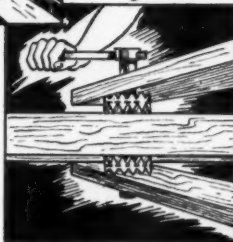
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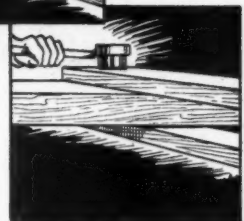


1 While the members are held temporarily in place by nails, a bolt hole is bored through the assembly.



2 The members are lifted apart and the toothed connectors are placed between the adjacent faces of the members to be connected.

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**TIMBER  
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3 The members are then drawn together by means of the bolt until the projecting teeth of the metal plates are completely embedded in each contacting timber surface.

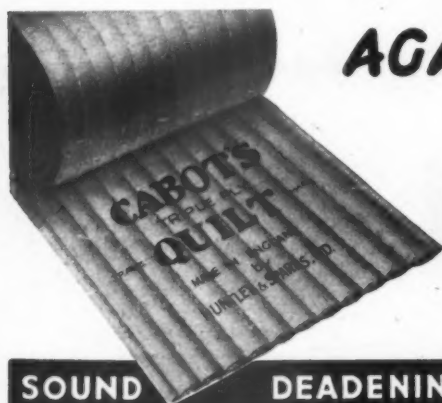
The 'Bulldog' Timber Connector consists of a steel plate with the edges turned off at right angles to form sharp triangular teeth projecting evenly from both sides of the plate.

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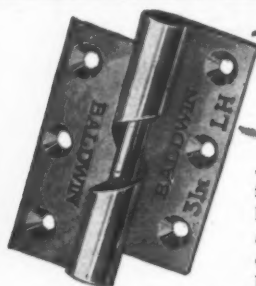
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... working with a minimum of friction on the famous BALDWIN hardened and polished knuckles, always keeping a high standard of efficiency throughout their very long life. Be sure to ask for them by name.

**BALDWIN PRECISION MADE  
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## Stainless Steel METAL WORK

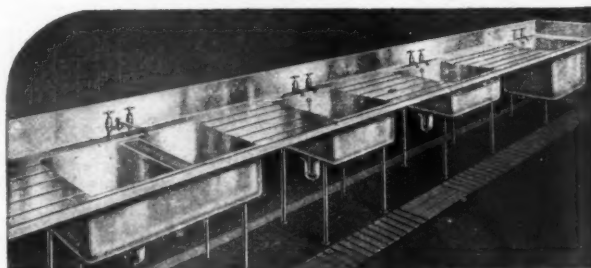


Illustration shows a range of Stainless Steel Sinks installed in a famous club

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**STAINLESS STEEL SINKS, SINK UNITS,  
SINK RANGES, TABLE TOPS, SHELVINGS,  
TANKS, PIPING, ETC.**

Can be made to suit special requirements

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## "REYNARDO"

*The Roof Tile that will not blow off*

Its distinctive shape, plus the rapidity with which it can be fixed securely accounts for the popularity of the Reynardo Handmade Roof Tile. Millions have been sold solely on 'merit'. One advantage is that because of the efficacy of the interlock and the fact that each tile is held on three sides, it cannot be dislodged by wind. A 'quality' tile, but not expensive.



REYNARDO  
ROOF TILE

Ask for illustrated catalogue showing the many patterns we make and giving useful data for fixing.

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Patent Tile Works · Bridgwater · Somerset



the new  
*leather plastic* flooring

Ritzi is a jointless flooring with a high bituminous content and as a result is unusually resilient. Luxurious in appearance, Ritzi Flooring is particularly indicated where exceptionally severe conditions of wear are to be expected — in factories, public buildings, licensed premises, cinemas, private dwellings. Ritzi is fire-proof and damp-proof; self-polishing; non-cracking and non-slip.

Available in a wide range of attractive designs and colours. Ritzi offers the architect the most modern and effective expression of flooring to conform with the new plastic age.

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Leatherfloor Ltd., Finsbury Pavement House, 120 Moorgate, London, E.C.2. Phone: MONARCH 1155  
Works: Inch Mill, Arbroath, Angus, Scotland.



## STRUCTURAL STEELWORK

No skeleton in our cupboard and no doubt about the framework of your building when the steel is erected by Thomas Blackburn's. Our long experience in all branches of structural steelwork is your safeguard—and is at your service always.

RAILINGS, GATES, METAL WINDOWS  
WELDED VESSELS, RAINWATER GOODS

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LIMITED  
INCORPORATING RUSSELL EDWARDS & CO & STEVENSONS  
**PRESTON-LANCS**



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Provides an absolutely watertight and practically imperishable roof, forming a first class fire-resisting surface, withstanding normal expansion and contraction and unaffected by vibration of heavy machinery or passing traffic.



*Original patentees of Bituminous built up roofs*

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## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements should be addressed to the Advt. Manager, "The Architects' Journal," 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1, and should reach there by first post on Friday morning for inclusion in the following Thursday's paper.

Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "The Architects' Journal," at the address given above.

## Public and Official Announcements

Six lines or under, 10s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS maintains a register of qualified architects and surveyors (including assistants) requiring posts, and invites applications from public authorities and private practitioners having staff vacancies. Address: 75, Eaton Place, London, S.W.1. Tel. Sloane 5615. 901

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL  
VACANCIES FOR PLANNING STAFF IN THE ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT FOR WORK ON THE COUNTY OF LONDON PLAN.

Applications are invited for a number of positions in the following grades:—  
PLANNING OFFICER (Grade III), up to £700 a year.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT, up to £580 a year. Commencing rate of pay will be according to qualifications and experience.

There will be opportunities for competing, on merit, in due course for permanent appointment and for positions in the higher grades on the occurrence of vacancies. Successful candidates will be subject to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund.

The planning work involved includes assistance in the detailed development of Reconstruction Area schemes, and the preparation of revised zoning plans.

A knowledge of current town planning legislation is desirable in all cases, and candidates for Grade III positions should possess architectural or surveying or town planning qualifications.

Other things being equal, preference will be given to candidates registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, and ex-Service men and women will also receive special consideration.

Application should be made to the Architect to the Council, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.W.1, for forms of application (enclosing stamped addressed envelope), returnable not later than ten days from this date.

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments, in the School Architect's Section, at salaries in accordance with the National Scales, plus cost-of-living bonus in each case, at present £59 16s. per annum. The appointments are subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and a medical examination.

ONE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (Grade A.P.T. IV—£440-£485).

Candidates should be suitably qualified, with experience in preparing sketch plans, working drawings and specifications, preferably in connection with educational buildings.

ONE JUNIOR SURVEYING ASSISTANT (Grade A.P.T. II—£380-£425).

Candidates should be of Inter. P.A.S.I. standard, and suitably experienced.

Forms of application, giving terms and conditions of appointment, may be obtained (on sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope) from the Education Officer, Katharine Street, Croydon, and must be returned to him with copies of three recent testimonials, not later than the 19th May, 1947.

Canvassing will disqualify.

E. TABERNER,

Town Clerk.

771

BOROUGH OF REIGATE  
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the appointment of Architectural Assistant on the staff of the Borough Engineer & Surveyor, at a salary in accordance with Grade IV of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scale of Salaries (£420-£465 per annum) plus the current cost-of-living bonus.

Applicants should have previous experience in connection with the design of buildings and estate development.

The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the passing of a medical examination.

Forms of application may be obtained from Mr. George G. Sanderson, A.M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer & Surveyor, Town Hall, Reigate, on receipt of a stamped and addressed foolscap envelope.

Applications endorsed "Architectural Assistant," and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than 12th May, 1947.

HEBER DAVIES,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Reigate.

18th April, 1947.

814

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.  
SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Senior Assistant Architect, on the permanent staff of the Borough Architect and Town Planning Officer, in Grade VI of the A.P.T. Division (£535-£600 p.a., plus bonus).

Applicants should be Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and have experience of housing and educational work.

The position will afford a wide scope to an Assistant possessing initiative, sound constructional knowledge and design ability. Previous experience with a Local Authority is not essential.

Further particulars of the appointment and form of application may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom completed forms should be returned by Wednesday, 14th May, 1947.

C. E. VIVIAN ROWE,

Town Clerk.

Guildhall, Northampton.

11th April, 1947.

779

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DEWSBURY  
BOROUGH ARCHITECT AND BUILDINGS SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT  
APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT

(Previously advertised February, 1947, but no appointment made.)

Applications are invited for the permanent appointment of Chief Assistant Architect in the Borough Architect's Department at a commencing salary in accordance with A.P.T. Grade VI (£535-£600 per annum) of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service plus cost of living bonus (at present £59 19s. 3d. per annum).

The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side and the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful applicants 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, 10th May, 1947, endorsed "Chief Assistant Architect."

HOLLAND BOOTH,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Dewsbury.

19th April, 1947.

822

SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH.  
BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(1) TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT (Temporary), Grade III, £390-£435.

(2) TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT (Temporary), Grade II, £360-£405.

The above posts are subject to a cost-of-living bonus, amounting to £59 16s. per annum.

Candidates should have a professional qualification in architecture, engineering or surveying, and should be desirous of qualifying for Membership of the Town Planning Institute.

Applications, giving full particulars of age, qualifications and experience, and enclosing copies of two recent testimonials, should be sent to Denis Winston, M.A., B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., Civic Centre, Southampton, to reach the above on or before 19th May, 1947.

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.  
APPOINTMENT OF (a) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, and (b) ENGINEERING ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the following established appointments, at salaries, in accordance with the National Joint Council Scales.

(a) Architectural Assistant, Grade III, A.P.T. Division, commencing at £390 per annum, rising by £15 yearly increments to £435 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

(b) Engineering Assistant, Grade II, A.P.T. Division, commencing at £360 per annum, rising by £15 yearly increments to £405 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

(1) Applicants for appointment (a) should be members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and have a thorough knowledge of architectural work, practical experience in the development of Housing Schemes, design of houses and public buildings, quick and accurate Draughtsman, and be capable of taking off quantities.

(2) Applicants for appointment (b) should hold the Testamur of the Institute of Municipal Engineers or other similar qualification, and have a general knowledge and experience in the design and construction of Municipal Engineering Works, and should be accustomed to the preparation of plans, estimates, quantities and specifications, and also setting out and supervision of works carried out by contract and direct labour.

Both of the appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and will be terminable by one month's notice on either side. Successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant" or "Engineering Assistant," stating age, training, qualifications and experience, and accompanied by three recent testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than the 15th May, 1947.

HAROLD S. HASLAM,

Clerk of the Council.

Town Hall, Shipley.

15th April, 1947.

796

COUNTY OF WARWICK.  
ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following posts on the established staff.

(a) Three Assistant Architects, salary £480 by one annual increment of £25 and one of £20 to £525 per annum.

(b) Assistant Architect, salary £420 by two annual increments of £20 to £460 per annum.

(c) Assistant Architect, salary £365 by three annual increments of £15 to £410 per annum.

(d) Engineering Assistant, salary £365 by three annual increments of £15 to £410 per annum.

The above scales are exclusive of cost of living bonus which in each case is £59 16s. per annum. Applicants for (a), (b) and (c) should be Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and (d) of Institutions of Mechanical Engineers or Heating and Ventilating Engineers, capable of calculating for and designing schemes of heating, water supplies, ventilation, etc., for public buildings with special reference to schools.

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

Application forms can be obtained from C. H. Elkins, County Architect, Shire Hall, Warwick, on or before 11th May, 1947.

L. EDGAR STEPHENS,

Clerk of the Council.

Shire Hall, Warwick.

834

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM.  
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the Architectural Staff of the Borough Engineer's Department:—

1. ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT—Grade V. Candidates must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects or hold an equivalent qualification, and have a general knowledge and experience of architectural work, preferably in the service of a local authority.

Salary £480 to £530 per annum.

2. ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT—Grade IV. The qualifications required are as above. Salary £440 to £485 per annum.

The above appointments are on the permanent staff of the Council.

3. TEMPORARY JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT—Grade I. Preference will be given to candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects or hold an equivalent qualification, and have general knowledge and experience of architectural work. Salary £350 to £395 per annum.

The salaries quoted above include the London Allowance. War bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum in the case of men over 21) will be paid in addition.

The appointments will be subject to the Council's conditions of service in force from time to time for permanent or temporary staff, as the case may be, to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications on forms obtainable from the undersigned must be delivered to me, together with copies of three recent testimonials, by not later than Monday, the 19th May, 1947. Applicants should state the position for which they desire to apply.

Canvassing will disqualify.

(Signed) H. A. EDWARDS,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, East Ham, E.6.

April, 1947.

835

## CITY OF COVENTRY.

Applications are invited for the following whole-time appointments on the permanent staff of the City Architectural Department:—

## TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS.

Salary Grade A.P.T.V., commencing at £460 per annum and rising by two annual increments of £15 and one of £20 to £510 per annum.

Candidates should be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or hold equivalent qualifications. It is likely that one of these assistants would be involved in the redevelopment scheme, and planning experience would be an advantage.

Salary increments are subject to satisfactory service. The above salaries are exclusive of the Council's cost-of-living bonus, which may vary, but which at present amounts to 23s. per week.

The posts are subject to one month's notice on either side, and to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, as amended in regard to annuities to widows by the Coventry Corporation Act, 1936, and a satisfactory certificate will be requisite from the Council's medical referee.

The successful applicants will be required to contribute to the Coventry Municipal Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund.

Applications must be made on the forms obtainable from the undersigned, and should be returned completed, together with copies of not more than two recent testimonials, or names of two persons to whom reference may be made, not later than Monday, the 19th May, 1947.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

D. E. E. GIBSON, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.,

City Architect

1a, Warwick Row, Coventry.

Date as issue.

836



**CITY OF CANTERBURY.  
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.**

Applications are invited for the following appointments in the City Architect's Department:—

- (1) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary, A.P.T. Division Grade III, £230-£435.
- (2) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary, A.P.T. Division, Grade I, £230-£375.

Cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 15s. per annum, is payable.

The duties of appointment (1) will be mainly in connection with the provision of new buildings for Education purposes, and preference will be given to members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Applicants for appointment (2) should have reached the intermediate standard of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Experience in housing work for a local authority is desirable, but not essential.

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

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," giving age, full particulars of experience and qualifications, and the name of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be received by Mr. L. Hugh Wilson, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., City Architect, not later than Tuesday, 13th May, 1947.

**J. BOYLE,**  
Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings, Canterbury.  
15th April, 1947. 733

**BOROUGH OF WORTHING.  
CHIEF TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT.**

Applications are invited for the above position in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department at a salary in accordance with Grade VIII of the Administrative, Professional and Technical Division of the National Joint Council Scale of Salaries, i.e., £625, rising to £700 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 15s. per annum.

Applicants must be corporate members of the Town Planning Institute and preference will be given to applicants who also hold the Testamur of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers. Previous experience in a similar capacity is essential.

The appointment will be subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service of Local Government Officers, to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the successful candidate passing satisfactorily a medical examination to be conducted by the Council's Medical Officer of Health. The appointment will be determinable by one month's notice on either side.

Applications, endorsed "Chief Town Planning Assistant," stating age, qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be delivered to the office of the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Worthing, not later than first post on Monday, the 12th May, 1947.

**ERNEST G. TOWNSEND,**  
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Worthing.  
15th April, 1947. 842

**CITY OF CHICHESTER.  
CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.**

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

A. SENIOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANT. Commencing salary within Grade III of A.P.T. Division (according to experience, etc.) plus bonus. Qualification: Testamur of Institution of Municipal Engineers or Associate Membership of Institution of Civil Engineers.

B. GENERAL ENGINEERING ASSISTANT. Salary in accordance with Grade II of A.P.T. Division plus bonus. Qualification: Testamur of Institution of Municipal Engineers, or Sections A & B of Associate Membership Examination of Institution of Civil Engineers or Degree in Civil Engineering.

C. JUNIOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANT. Salary in accordance with Grade I of A.P.T. Division plus bonus. Qualification: Intermediate of Testamur Examination of Institution of Municipal Engineers.

D. ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Commencing salary within Grade III of A.P.T. Division (according to experience, etc.) plus bonus. Qualification: Inter R.I.B.A. or Diploma in Architecture.

Applicants should have had experience in the design of working class dwellings and the administration of building contracts.

The appointments are subject to the provision of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, present appointment, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be forwarded to the City Engineer, Council Offices, North Street, Chichester, so as to reach him by Monday, 12th May, 1947, or 14 days after the date of this Journal, whichever is the later.

It is not possible to provide housing accommodation, but the Council will be recommended to pay a subsistence allowance for a limited period to married men who are obliged to live apart from their families by reason of their appointment to any of these posts.

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

**ERIC BANKS,**  
Town Clerk.

17th April, 1947. 829

**BOROUGH OF WEDNESBURY.  
BOROUGH ARCHITECT/ENGINEER'S  
DEPARTMENT.**

Applications are invited for the following appointments at the scales stated plus cost of living bonus at present £59 15s. per annum.

1. ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. A.P.T. Grade V, £245 to £510 per annum. Preference given to candidates with Housing experience and who are A.R.I.B.A.
2. QUANTITY SURVEYOR. A.P.T. Grade V, £245 to £510 per annum.

Candidates should be experienced in preparation of Bills of Quantities, Specifications, Estimates, Measurement and Settlement of Final Accounts.

3. ENGINEERING ASSISTANT. A.P.T. Grade I, £330 to £375 per annum. Preference given to candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination of Inst.C.E. or Inst.Man.E.

Applications, appropriately endorsed, stating age, qualifications, experience, past and present appointments, and accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned as soon as possible.

**ARTHUR BOOTH, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.Mun.E.,**  
Borough Architect/Engineer.  
Town Hall, Wednesbury. 846

**CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES**

Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post:—

QUANTITY SURVEYOR required by the Government of Nigeria Public Works Department for a tour of 19 to 24 months in the first instance. Salary between £600 and £1,000 a year according to qualifications and experience. On a salary of £600 there is a local allowance of £24 a year and, for married men a Separation Allowance between £72 and £192 a year, according to number of dependants. Outfit allowance £60. Free passages and quarters. Candidates must be Chartered Quantity Surveyors and have had good experience of practical quantity surveying. Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, and mentioning this paper, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting M/N/17564 on both letter and envelope. 850

**BANSTEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

Applications are invited for the appointment of Assistant Architect, on permanent staff, Grade IV (A.P. & T. Division) National Scale of Salaries including London weighting £440 p.a. rising to £485 p.a. Candidates should be Regd. Architects preferably holding A.R.I.B.A. or equivalent qualification. Experience of Local Authority housing schemes and good general experience desirable.

In addition to salary stated war bonus, at present £59 15s. p.a. for a man, £48 12s. p.a. for a woman, will be paid.

Forms of application to be obtained from the undersigned.

Last day for receipt of applications 19th May, 1947.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify.

**F. H. WILTSHIRE,**  
Clerk of the Council.

The Council House, Brighton Road,  
Banstead, Surrey. 815

**CITY OF BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION  
COMMITTEE**

**APPOINTMENT OF CLERK OF WORKS**

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Clerk of Works who will be on the staff of the Chief Education Officer and will work under the direction of the Architect to the Education Committee.

The salary will be in accordance with Grade III of the A.P.T. Division of the N.J.C. Scales, viz., £390-£435 per annum together with a bonus at present amounting to £59 15s.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act and to the passing of a medical examination.

Forms of application, obtainable from the undersigned, upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, must be returned not later than a fortnight after the appearance of this advertisement.

Canvassing in any form will be a disqualification.

**E. L. RUSSELL,**  
Chief Education Officer.

Education Office, Margaret Street,  
Birmingham, 3. 813

**BATH & DISTRICT JOINT PLANNING  
COMMITTEE**

**APPOINTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING  
ASSISTANT**

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Town Planning Office at a salary in accordance with A.P.T. Grade I (£230-£375) of the National Scale of Salaries, plus cost of living bonus at present £59 15s. 0d. The salary will be subject to superannuation deductions and the successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applicants should have had experience in Town and Country Planning, and preference will be given to those who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Town Planning Institute.

Applications, stating age, experience and qualifications, together with copies of two recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned, and should arrive not later than 15th May, 1947.

**J. BASIL OGDEN,**  
Clerk to the Joint Planning Committee.

Guildhall, Bath.  
19th April, 1947. 816

**LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.**

**QUANTITY SURVEYORS.**

Vacancies exist for Quantity Surveyors, in the Housing and Valuation Department, for work in connection with the development of cottage estates and the construction of multi-storey dwellings, at consolidated salaries of up to £700 a year, the commencing salary in each case being determined according to qualifications and experience. Successful candidates will be required to contribute to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund, and will be eligible for appointment to the Council's permanent staff and for advancement on the occurrence of vacancies.

Duties will include:—  
(a) Measurement of work in construction of houses, roads and sewers, preparation of interim and final bills; measurement and adjustment of sub-contracts; preparation of cost statistics, estimates, etc.

(b) Management of housing contracts of considerable value; interim valuations for payments; measurement of variations and settlement of final accounts.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Housing and Valuer, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (a stamped addressed foolscap envelope required). Completed forms must be returned not later than seven days after the appearance of this notice. Canvassing disqualifies. (632) 997

**EAST MIDLANDS HOUSING ASSOCIATION  
LIMITED.**

**APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECT.**

Applications are invited for the full-time appointments of Architect at an initial salary of £800 to £1,000 per annum, according to qualifications and experience. The successful applicant will be required to prepare lay-outs, house plans, negotiate with Ministries, Government Departments, and Regional and Local Authorities; and also be capable of designing and supervising the erection of flats in reinforced concrete. Preference will be given to applicant who has initiative and drive, and is interested in non-traditional methods of construction.

Applications, endorsed "Architect," stating age, qualifications, and experience, to the Secretary, East Midlands Housing Association, Ltd., Thringstone, Coalville, Leics., not later than Wednesday, 14th May, 1947. 855

**THE IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION**

require Area Superintendents, to take Administrative and Technical charge in Burma and Malaya. Must be ex-servicemen and Architects or Engineers with practical Administrative experience of permanent building construction in Far East. Age limit 45. Single men, or married men prepared to proceed without families, preferred. Initial contract 3 years. Salary £600 per annum plus Foreign Service Allowance and marriage allowance. At present Military rations available on repayment and accommodation at official rates or allowance in lieu.

Write, quoting J. 471 A to Ministry of Labour and National Service, Technical and Scientific Register, Room 171, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, for application form which must be returned completed by 14th June, 1947. 843

**Henderson Quality**

**"TANGENT"**

**GARAGE DOOR TRACK**

Famous for 20 Years  
— seen everywhere —

**H. C. HENDERSON, LTD.**  
TANGENT WORKS, BATHING

COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF  
LINDSEY.

## COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent staff at salaries in accordance with the National Scales:—  
(a) Chief Assistant Architect (General), Grade VII, £575 per annum rising to £650, plus bonus.  
(b) Senior Quantity Surveyor, Grade VI, £535 per annum rising to £600, plus bonus.  
(c) Structural Engineering Assistant, Grade VI, £535 per annum rising to £600, plus bonus.  
(d) Sectional Chief Assistant Architect, Grade V and VI, £460 per annum rising to £600, plus bonus.  
(e) Three Senior Assistant Architects, Grade V, £460 per annum rising to £510, plus bonus.  
The cost of living bonus is at present £59 16s. per annum.

Candidates should hold the following qualifications:—

(a) Associates of the R.I.B.A. and have had experience in General County Work. An allowance on the County Council's Scale for a car not exceeding 10 h.p. will be made.

(b) Members of the Chartered Surveyors Institution.

(c) Passed a qualifying examination for full membership of an Institute of Engineering and had experience in the design and erection of light steel framed and reinforced concrete structures.

(d) Associates of the R.I.B.A. and have had experience in the design and construction of modern Educational Buildings. A car allowance on the County Council's Scale for an 8 h.p. car will be made.

(e) Members of the R.I.B.A. or Registered Architects and a sound experience in construction and the preparation of working drawings. The appointments will be terminable by one month's notice on either side, and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, accompanied by not more than three testimonials, stating age, qualifications, experience, and past and present appointments, should be sent as soon as possible to the County Architect, County Offices, Lincoln. Applicants must clearly indicate the post for which their application is made.

ERIC W. SCORER,

Clerk of the County Council. 845  
County Offices, Lincoln.

## CITY OF CHICHESTER.

## CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of an Architectural Assistant. Commencing salary within Grade III of A.P.T. Division (according to experience, etc.) plus bonus. Qualifications: Inter R.I.B.A. or Diploma in Architecture. Applicants should have had experience in the design of working-class dwellings and the administration of building contracts. The appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, present appointment, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be forwarded to the City Engineer, Council Offices, North Street, Chichester, so as to reach him by Monday, 12th May, or 14 days after the date on this Journal, whichever is the later.

It is not possible to provide housing accommodation, but the Council will be recommended to pay a subsistence allowance for a limited period to a married man who is obliged to live apart from his family by reason of his appointment to this post.

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

ERIC BANKS,

Town Clerk. 827

17th April, 1947.

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.  
COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.  
APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS  
AND QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

Applications are invited for the following appointments to the permanent staff:  
A cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum, is to be added to the salary in each case.

(a) 3 SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Salary £575-£650 p.a.

(b) 15 ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Salary £460-£510 p.a.

(c) 4 ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Salary £360-£405 p.a.

One of the appointments under (b) is for an Architect or Surveyor experienced in land and building surveying.

(d) 6 ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS. Salary £460-£510 p.a.

(e) 4 ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS. Salary £420-£465 p.a.

Candidates should state their age, training, qualifications and experience and this information, together with three references, should reach the undersigned not later than 15th May 1947.

ELTON LONGMORE,

Clerk of the County Council. 851

County Hall,  
Hertford, Herts.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF  
HAMMERSMITH.  
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL  
ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Architectural Assistants (Grade "G"—£550/£20/£650 per annum, plus bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum) in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

Applicants must be experienced in the preparation of designs and working and detailed drawings for public buildings and Municipal Housing Schemes and Flats.

Forms of application may be obtained (on receipt of stamped addressed envelope) from the undersigned, and must be returned not later than 14 days after appearance of this advertisement. Canvassing will disqualify.

W. H. WARHURST,  
Town Clerk.

Town Hall,  
Hammersmith, W.6.

22nd April, 1947. 853

## CITY OF CHICHESTER.

## CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Clerk of Works to supervise a contract for the erection of 154 Orilt houses in the city.

Applicants should have previous experience as a Clerk of Works or Contractor's Agent on large building schemes, and should have a wide knowledge of the building trades.

Applications, stating age, experience, present appointment, period of notice and salary required should be forwarded to the City Engineer, Council Offices, North Street, Chichester, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, so as to reach him not later than 14 days after the date shown on this Journal. The appointment is subject to the provision of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

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

ERIC BANKS,

Town Clerk. 828

17th April, 1947.

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

Applications are invited for the position of Architectural Assistant in the Borough Surveyor's Department, Salary Grade I, £330-£375, plus bonus. Bonus as present is £59 16s. per annum.

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

Applications, stating age, experience and qualifications, together with copies of two recent testimonials, must be delivered to the undersigned not later than Saturday, 17th May, 1947. Candidates must disclose in writing, whether to their knowledge they are related to any member of the Council or any senior official of the Corporation.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

WM. F. GARDNER, M.I.C.E.,

Borough Surveyor.

Town Hall, Stockport. 856

## RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

## CHELMSFORD.

## ESTATES DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Temporary Architectural Assistant in the Estates Department of the Council.

Candidates should have had previous architectural experience and be fully conversant with present housing requirements and should be able to produce working drawings and details and take charge of surveys and levelling.

Salary will be in accordance with Grade 2 of the A.P.T. Division of the National Salary Scale, viz., £360 per annum, rising (subject to satisfactory service) by annual increments of £15 per annum to a maximum of £405 per annum plus cost of living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum. The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and accompanied by two testimonials of recent date, should be forwarded to the undersigned not later than Friday, the 23rd May, 1947.

H. H. GOWERS,

Clerk to the Council.

Rural District Council Offices,

New London Road, Chelmsford.

25th April, 1947. 858

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HOLBORN.  
APPOINTMENT OF BOROUGH ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment on a salary scale of £900 per annum, rising to £1,200 per annum by annual increments of £250, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s. per annum). The initial salary will be based on qualifications and experience.

Applicants must have wide administrative experience and possess a good architectural qualification. The person appointed would be in charge of the architectural, building and technical section of the Council's Housing and Planning Department, but would not be responsible for lettings or management.

Applications on forms to be obtained from the undersigned must be received not later than 15th May, 1947.

C. F. S. CHAPPEL,

Town Clerk. 841

Town Hall,  
High Holborn, W.C.1.

## Partnership

Six lines or under, 10s.; each additional line, 1s. 6d.

**PARTNER WANTED** in old-established firm of Architects, Surveyors and Valuers in north-west town. Alternatively, assistant with a view to early partnership.—Apply Box 819.

## Architectural Appointments Vacant

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

**SURVEYORS.**—London Architects have vacancies for Surveyors, with experience of war damage work; salary, £500-£825 per annum. Write, stating age, experience, and when free. Box 645.

**JUNIOR** (14-16) required in Chartered Architect's office; general office work, with prospects in profession. Clark, 44, Gt. Russell Street, W.C.1. Museum 4400. 888

**ASSISTANTS** required (20-23 years) capable draughtsmen; surveys, working drawings, specifications, etc.; busy private practice. Clark, 44, Gt. Russell Street, W.C.1. Museum 4400. 660

**ARCHITECT**, Central London, requires good **JUNIOR DRAUGHTSMAN**; excellent prospects for suitable man; state age, experience, salary. Box 733.

**ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT** required immediately in S.E. Kent practice. R.I.B.A. Inter. standard; permanent position for the right man, with good salary by arrangement, according to experience. Box 748.

**MAXWELL AYRTON**, 9, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.3, requires experienced **ASSISTANT**; working drawings, details. Write, stating age, experience, and salary. 768

**DRAUGHTSMAN** as Assistant to Architectural Department; experienced in building construction, surveying and levelling. Apply Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham. 772

**ARCHITECT** required for busy Office within 30 miles of London, with growing practice in Home Counties; must be capable of supervising staff; good opportunity for man with initiative; state qualifications, experience, and salary required; employer can assist to provide housing accommodation. Box 770.

**INTERNATIONAL Correspondence Schools** require for immediate full-time employment **JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS** (either sex), qualified by R.I.B.A. examinations. Write or 'phone (Hol. 3971), stating age, experience and salary required, to Director of Instruction, International Correspondence Schools, 71, Kingsway, W.C.2. 785

**JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT** wanted for office, W.R. Yorkshire; state experience and wages required. Box 765.

**ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT** required for Branch Office in East Dereham, Norfolk; intermediate standard; good draughtsman; two similar **ASSISTANTS** required for main office at King's Lynn; in each case send full details of age, experience, and salary required, to Harold Marsh, L.R.I.B.A., 14, King Street, King's Lynn. 811

**QUANTITY SURVEYORS** are required by various Government Departments for temporary posts, at salaries ranging from £300-£800 per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

Vacancies exist in most parts of the United Kingdom and overseas. Application for these vacancies must be made to Ministry of Labour and National Service, Technical and Scientific Register, Room 368, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, quoting reference J/QS. 844

**REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY**, in country office, Cotswold area, Chief Assistant; qualified or equal to in ability, and experienced in all duties; able to take charge of jobs. Living accommodation available. State qualifications, etc., and salary required, with testimonials. Box 840.

**SENIOR & JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS** required in expanding practice. R.I.B.A. Final and intermediate or equivalent standard required. Good salaries and prospects. Apply, giving details of training, experience and salary required to Anthony Steel & Owen, A/R.I.B.A., Cogan Chambers, Bowley Lane, Kingston-upon-Hull. 817

**DRAUGHTSMAN** (general) familiar with planning, layout, working and detail drawings, and interested in display. Sketches in perspective important. Varied and interesting work. Empire Tea Bureau, 22, Regent Street, S.W.1. 818

**COMPETENT JUNIOR** wanted about Intermediate standard and some experience of outside measuring. F. J. Lenton & Partners, Chartered Architects, Stamford, Linca. 820

**SENIOR ASSISTANT** required for recently established West End practice, good salary and prospects, industrial and commercial experience essential. Box 832.

**ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT** required immediately in busy London office. Working drawings, details, surveys, specifications and supervision of work. State age, qualifications, experience and salary required to Box 854.



**ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT** with experience in industrial and commercial building required in London Staff Architect's office. Age 27-35. Salary £425-£500, according to experience. Reply with list of appointments and experience in chronological order to Stan Architect, 150, Goswell Road, London, E.C.1.

**APPLICATIONS** are invited for the following appointments on the staff of the architect of a group of West End Department Stores.

1. **ASSISTANT ARCHITECT** of approximately 35 years. A.R.I.B.A. or similar qualification, experience in alterations to existing buildings, war damage repairs and claims, and licensing regulations essential.

Some experience of shop fittings desirable. Salary £800 per annum or according to qualifications.

2. **DRAUGHTSMAN** up to standard of Student R.I.B.A. with experience in similar works to the above, capable of carrying out small alterations under supervision. Salary £364 or according to qualifications.

3. **JUNIOR** to train as Draughtsman. Previous office experience not essential, but some knowledge of draughtsmanship required. Age 16-17. Salary £2 10s. Reply to Box 813.

**ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT** required immediately, capable of preparing specifications, detail drawings, conducting surveys. Not necessary qualified. Ex-service given preference. Write, stating age and experience, to J. Walker, A.N.Inst. E., 102, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.4.

**ARCHITECT** required, British West Indies, by British Company engaging in extensive high class house and apartment construction. Initial work comparative study current sub-tropical building and architecture. After contact period there exists exceptional opening in local private practice with company retaining services as consultant. Box 826.

**LONDON PASSENGER TRANSPORT BOARD.** Applications are invited for appointments on the temporary staff of the Architect's Office as follows:—**ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING ASSISTANTS.** Salaries range from £250 to £465 per annum, according to ability, qualifications and experience, plus war advance, at present £72 10s. per annum. Applications, which should give a brief outline of training and experience, to be sent to the Staff Officer (ER/E.408), 55, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1. Applicants may also telephone ABBey 1234, Extension 194.

**YORKE, ROSENBERG & MARDELL** require senior assistant. Please write 35, Welbeck Street, W.1.

**REQUIRED, Senior Architectural Assistant** to take charge of site office at Bradford. Must be experienced in preparation of working drawings of industrial and general classes of building. School trained graduate preferred but not essential. First class prospects for suitable applicant. The Grenfell Baines Group, 12-24, Guildhall Street, Preston

**ARCHITECTURAL (SENIOR) ASSISTANT** required; professional firm, Westminster area; sound, constructional experience essential, preferably industrial; salary will be commensurate with experience. Full details to Box 837.

**ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN** required in architectural office in planning and design; constructional experience not necessary. Write, giving particulars, salary required, etc., to Box 838.

### Architectural Appointments Wanted

**SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT** (Dipl.Arch., Liverpool) requires position; Liverpool or near proximity; sound knowledge of design and construction; good practical experience; if necessary would undertake part-time work at own home; early release from present position possible. Box 303.

**ASSISTANT** (23), studying R.I.B.A. final, 6 years' varied experience, mainly housing and industrial, seeks position: West Country, preferably Bristol or Exeter. Box 304.

### Other Appointments Vacant

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

**A FIRM** of Lighting Specialists, producing exclusive electrical fittings, require a **DESIGNER**; ability to produce creative designs is more important than knowledge of electrical fittings; applicant must have a good general knowledge of architecture and interior decoration; a high salary will be paid to an applicant with the necessary qualifications. Apply Box 788.

### Other Appointments Wanted

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**TYPEWRITING** undertaken at home; Bills of Quantities, Specifications, Stencils, etc.; neat accurate work. Write Advertiser, 61, Curzon Road, Ealing, W.5.

**EXPERIENCED SURVEYOR** offers part-time assistance in own office; war damage surveys, specifications and schedules, working drawings, site supervision, etc. Box 804.

**PART-TIME** secretarial work to Architect or Architectural Firm in London where general office duties and initiative are required. Paddington 2702. Box 831.

**ARCHITECT** offers part-time assistance in own office; surveys, sketches, designs, working drawings, supervisions, etc.; 18 years' experience, own car. Box 593.

**TYPEWRITING** undertaken, bills of quantities, specifications, etc.; neat, accurate work. Write, Advertiser, 264, Hampton Road, Ilford, Essex.

**DIP. ARCH.**, willing to undertake any architectural work in own home. Telephone AMB 2923, or Box 857.

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The Syllabus and Form of Application can be obtained from the Secretary, 8, Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S.W.1. Closing date for receipt of completed form is 17th May, 1947. 630

**R.I.B.A. QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS.** Mr. C. W. Box, F.R.I.B.A., M.R.San.I. Courses of Correspondence and Personal to Studio, 116, Gower St., London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Euston 3906).

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# Alphabetical Index to Advertisers

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Adams, Robert (Victor), Ltd.	xxi	Ellis (Kensington), Ltd.	xxxv	Nobles & Hoare, Ltd.	
Aidas Electric, Ltd.	xviii	English Joinery Manufacturers' Assoc.	x	Northern Aluminium Co., Ltd.	xlix
Air Conditioning & Engineering, Ltd.	xviii	Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd.	xi	Oliver, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.	
Aldam, E. Hill, & Co., Ltd.	xxxix	Fordham Pressings, Ltd.	iv	Pikington Bros., Ltd.	v
Allied Paints & Chemicals, Ltd.	xlii	Franki Compressed Pile Co., Ltd.	ii	Pritchett & Gold and E.P.S. Co., Ltd.	xxxviii
Andrew Bros. (Bristol), Ltd.	xvii	Frazzi, Ltd.	xlix	Prodorite, Ltd.	xix
Associated Metal Works (Glasgow), Ltd.		Gillett & Johnston, Ltd.	ii	Proved & Producing Properties, Ltd.	xxxviii
Austin-Hall Group of Companies		Gray, J. W., & Son, Ltd.	xlii	Radiation, Ltd.	
Automatic Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd.		Greenwood's & Airvac Ventilating Co., Ltd.	ii	Rawlplug Co., Ltd.	xxxv
Bailey, Sir W. H., & Co., Ltd.	xlii	Griffith Bros. & Co., Ltd.	xxxvii	Renfrew Foundries, Ltd.	xxxiv
Baldwin, Son & Co., Ltd.		Hall, Matthew, & Co., Ltd.		Reparations & Steam Brush Co., Ltd.	
Banister, Walton, & Co., Ltd.	xxxvii	Harvey, G. A., & Co. (London), Ltd.	xviii	Sadd, John, & Sons, Ltd.	xlii, l
B.B. Chemical Co., Ltd.	xlii	Haskins Rolling Shutters	xlii	Sankey, J. H., & Son, Ltd.	xxiii
Belling & Co., Ltd.	xlii	Henderson, P. D., Ltd.	xlii	Seck Tubes, Ltd.	xlix
Bigwood, Joshua, & Son, Ltd.	xx	Hills Patent Glazing Co., Ltd.	xxii	Service Electric Co., Ltd.	xlix
Blackburn, Thomas, & Sons, Ltd.	xlii	Hollway, W. F., & Brother, Ltd.	xxii	Sharman, R. W., Ltd.	xlix
Booth, John, & Sons (Bolton), Ltd.	xlii	Hopton Wood Stone Firms, Ltd.	xlii	Sherwood Paints, Ltd.	ii
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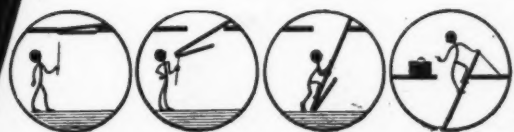
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