

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



standard contents

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

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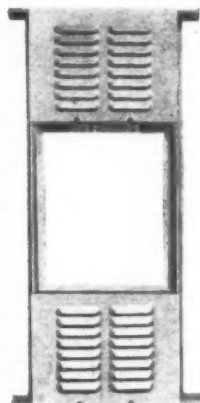
★ A glossary of abbreviations of Government Departments and Societies and Committees of all kinds, together with their full address and telephone numbers. The glossary is published in two parts—A to H one week, I to Z the next. In all cases where the town is not mentioned the word LONDON is implicit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

AA	Architectural Association, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 0974
AAI	Association of Art Institutions. Secy.: W. Marlborough Whitehead, "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, 4, St. James' Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 9737
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, 15.	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
AScW	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
BC	Building Centre, 9, Conduit Street, W.1.	Mayfair 8641/6
BCC	British Colour Council, 28, Sackville Street, W.1.	Regent 3613
BCCF	British Cast Concrete Federation, 17, Amherst Road, Ealing, W.13.	Perivale 6869
BCIRA	British Cast Iron Research Association, Alvechurch, Birmingham.	Redditch 716
BDA	British Door Association, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 5422-3
BEDA	British Electrical Development Association, 2, Savoy Hill, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 9434
BGC	British Gas Council, 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 4554
BGF	British Gas Federation, 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 8266
BIA	British Ironfounders' Association, 145, Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.	Glasgow Central 2891
BIAE	British Institute of Adult Education, 29, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.	Euston 5385
BID	Building Industries Distributors, 52, High Holborn, W.C.1.	Chancery 7772
BINC	Building Industries National Council, 11, Weymouth Street, W.1.	Langham 2785
BOT	Board of Trade, Millbank, S.W.1.	Whitehall 5140
BRS	Building Research Station, Bucknalls Lane, Watford	Garston 2246
BSA	British Steelwork Association, Eggington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.	Victoria 7301-2-3
BSA	Building Societies Association, 14, Park Street, W.1.	Mayfair 0515
BSI	British Standards Institution, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 3333
CAS	County Architects Society, C/o A. Guy Chant, F.R.I.B.A., Salop County Council, 5, Belmont, Shrewsbury.	Shrewsbury 3031
CCA	Cement and Concrete Association, 52, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.	Sloane 5255
CDA	Copper Development Association, Kendals Hall, Radlett Herts.	Radlett 5616
CIAD	Central Institute of Art and Design, 41, 42, Dover Street, W.1.	Regent 3074
CIAM	Congrès Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne, Dolderal, 7, Zurich, Switzerland	
CID	Council of Industrial Design, Tilbury House, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6322
CPC	Codes of Practice Committee, MOW, 42, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.	Kensington 8161
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, 26, Great Ormond Street, Holborn, W.C.1.	Chancery 7583
FRHB	Federation of Registered House Builders, 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.	Langham 4041
FS (Eng.)	Faculty of Surveyors of England, 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W.1.	Sloane 2837
GG	Georgian Group, 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 2844
HC	Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881

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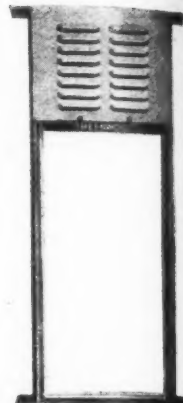
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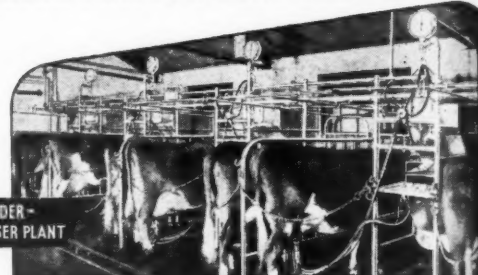
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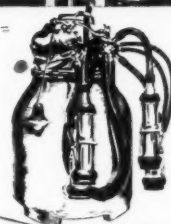
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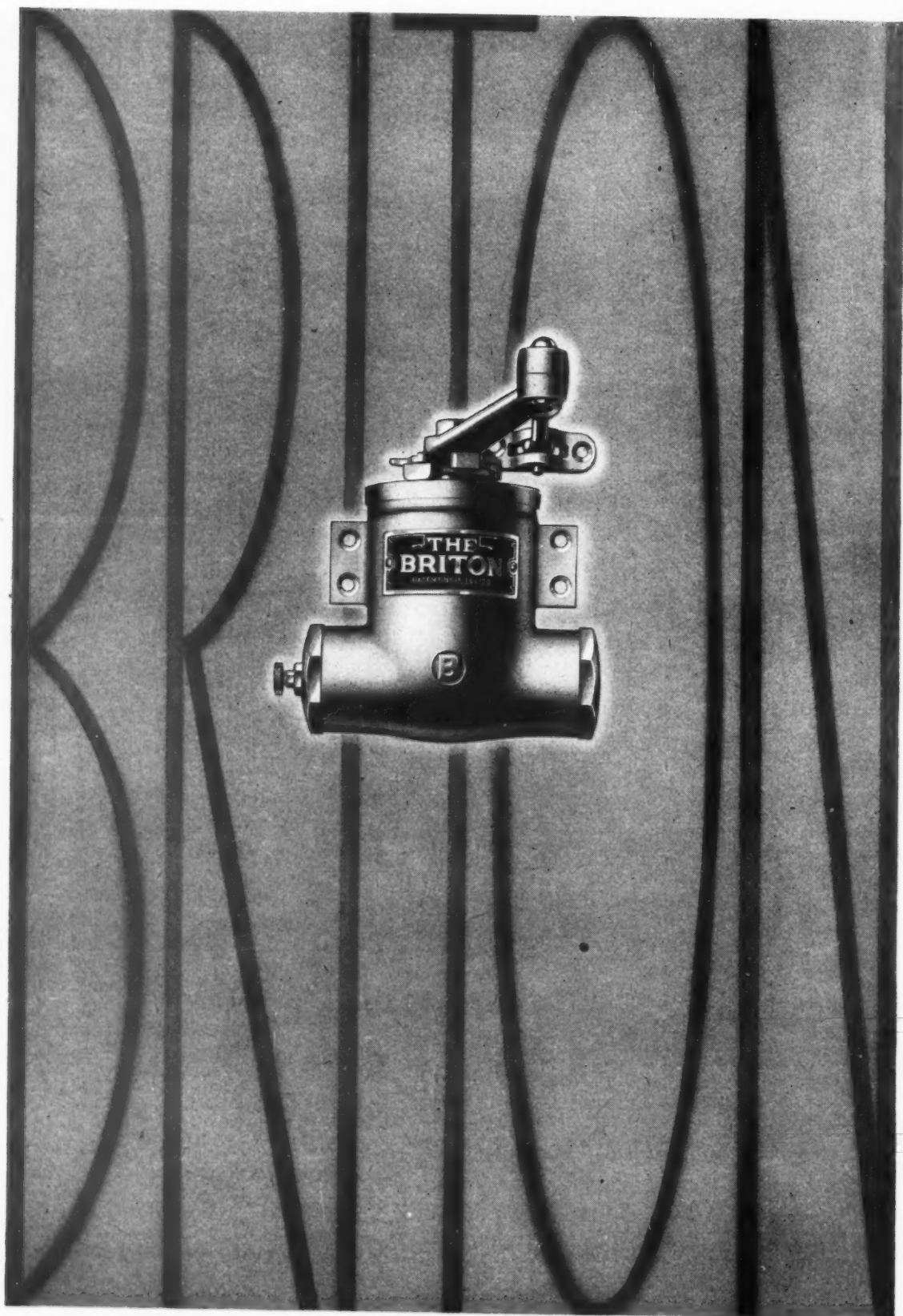
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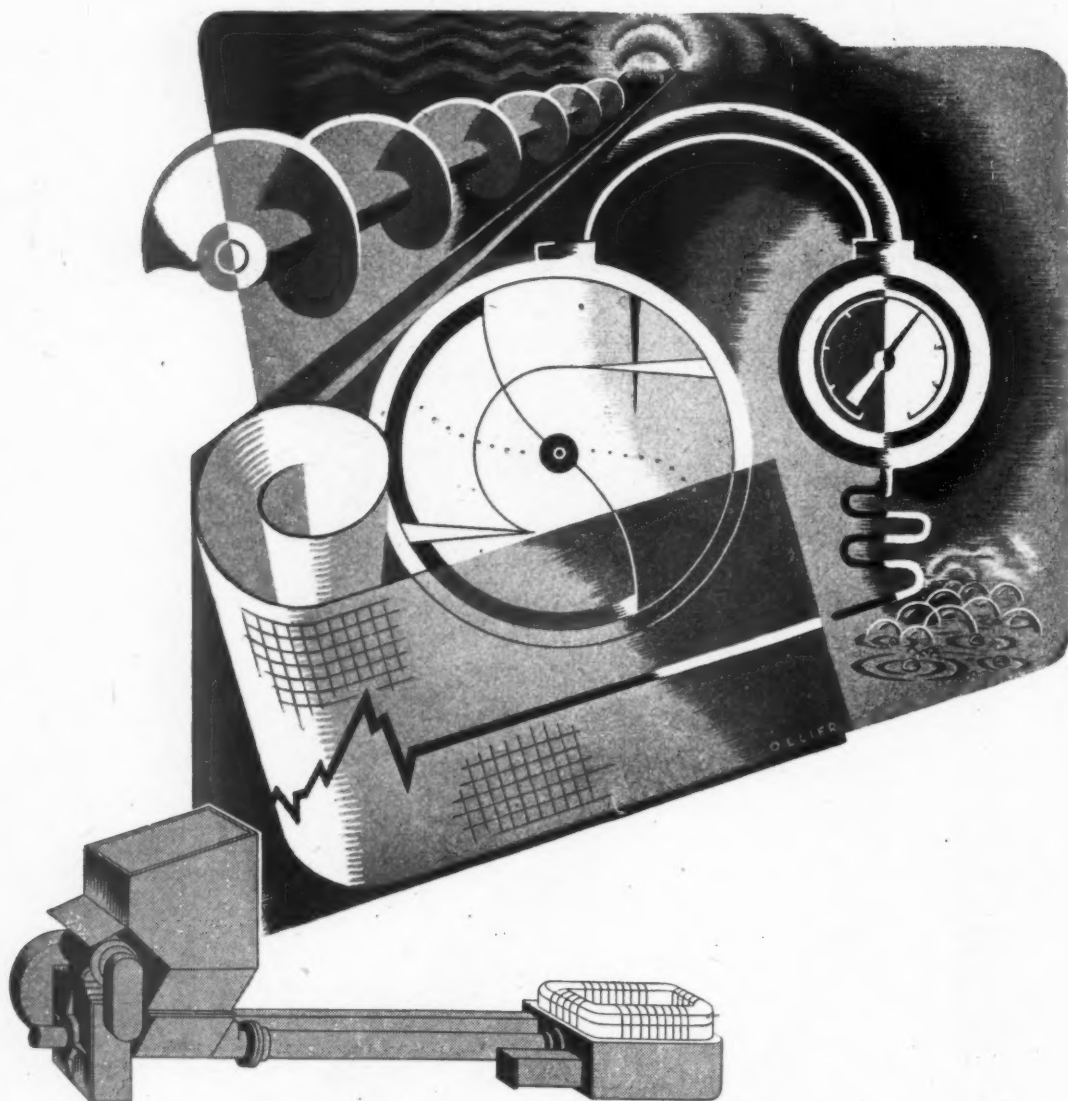
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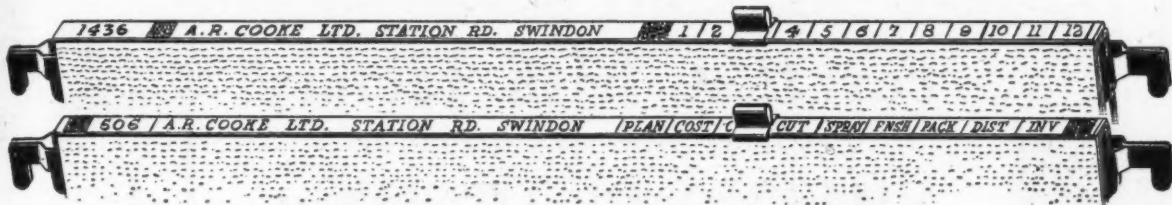
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nature of contract or order and sequence of production, progressed stage by stage. The slotted-in record card can embody production details, costs or cross-references. Within the folder go the related documents, i.e., correspondence, orders, delivery notes, departmental forms, blue-prints, etc. (Note the sliding signals which slide along the flat-top to flash the needed information to the eye).

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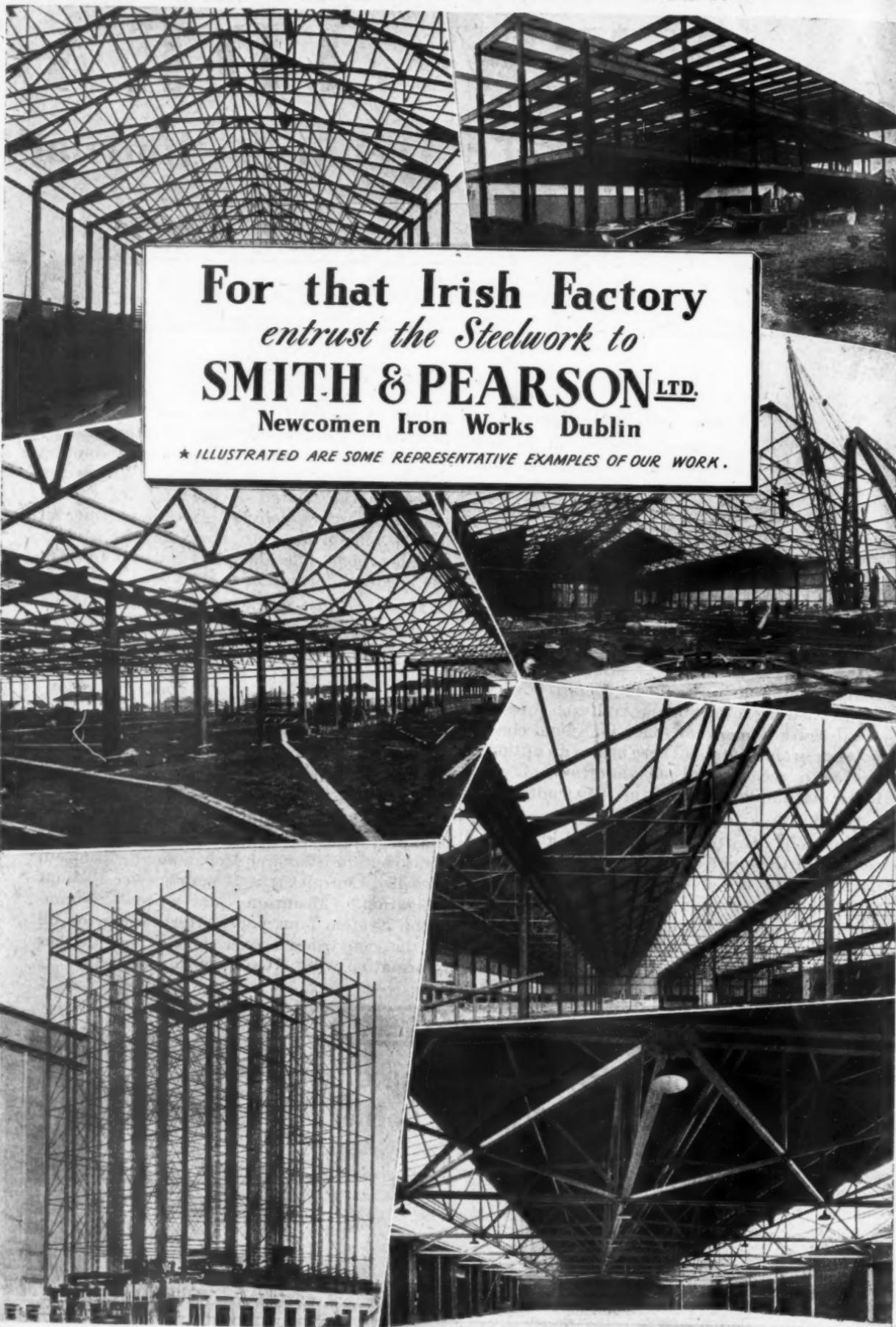
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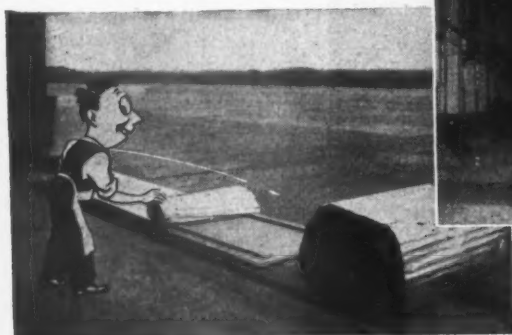
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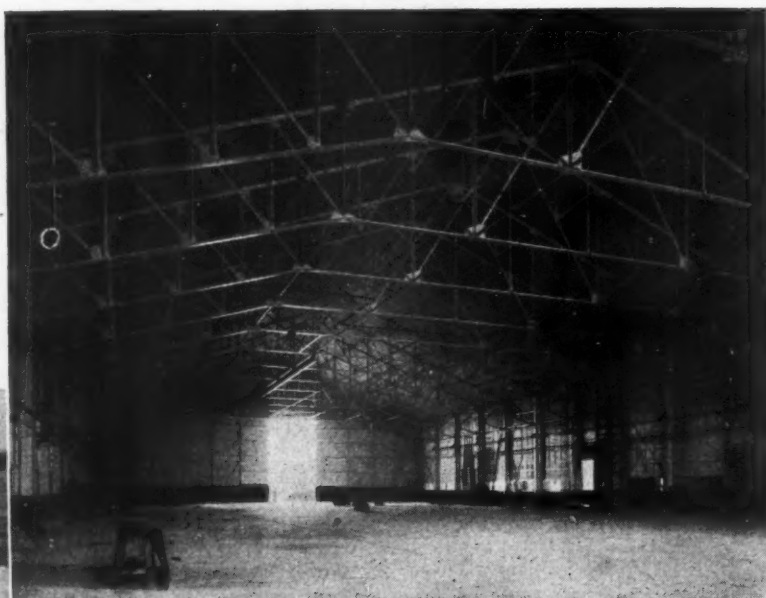
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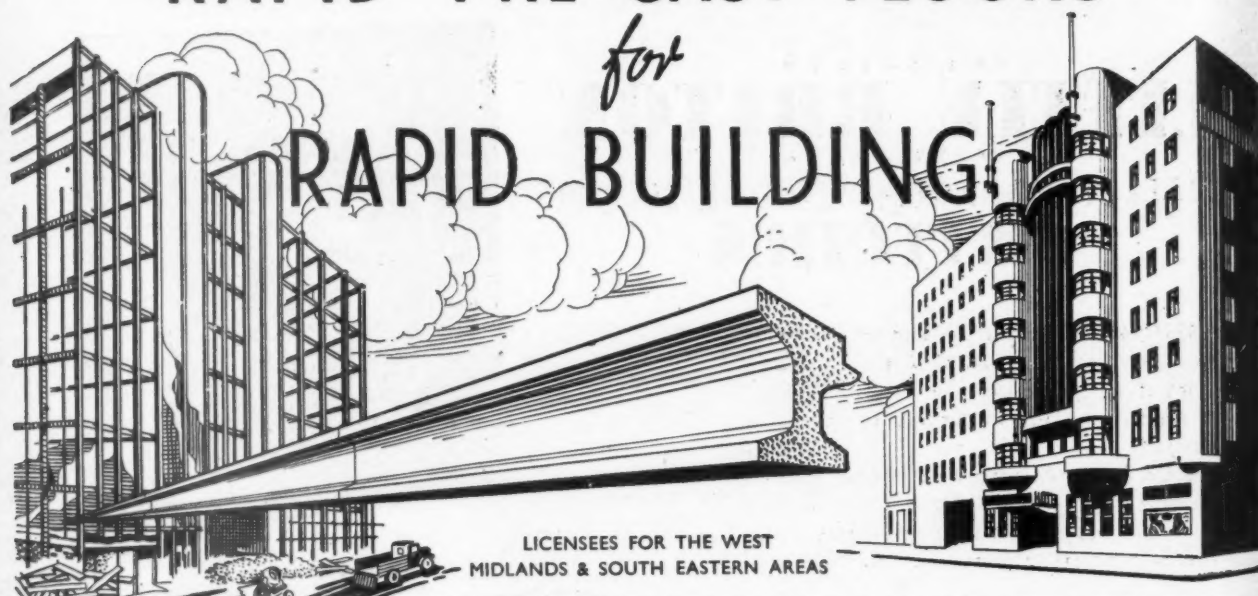
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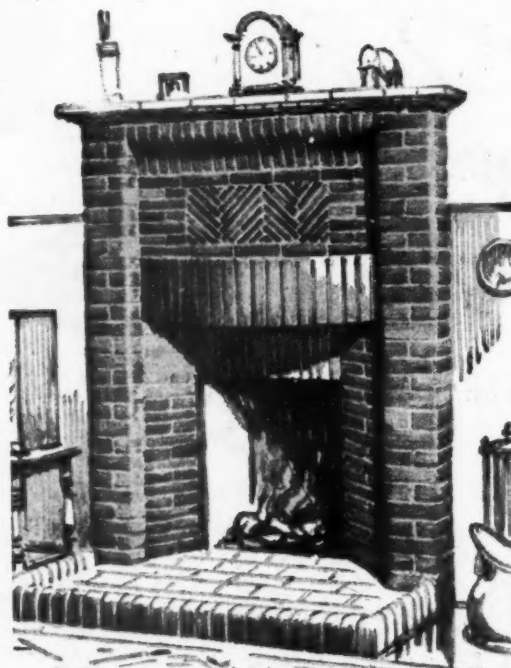
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POTTERY THROUGH THE AGES · NO. 12



Specially drawn by Gordon Nicoll, R.I.

HISPANO-MORESQUE POTTERS

Islamic pottery and tiles brought to Europe by traders and Crusaders influenced early Italian tin-enamelled earthenware and mediaeval English tile-work. The conquest of Southern Spain by the Moors about 710 A.D., however, was destined to have a much more direct influence upon European ceramics. Their supremacy endured for nearly eight centuries, especially in Granada, where the hand-painted and lustrated tiles of the Alhambra Palace are a brilliant testimony to the craftsmanship and artistry of Moorish and Persian Potters.

Tile-work was used on a considerable scale for the embellishment of buildings such as mosques, palaces and, later, churches. Green, yellow, purple, white and blue were the colours most generally employed and the tiles were pieced

together in complicated geometrical patterns. Arabic script was often used with delightful effectiveness as a decorative feature.

The art of lustre-painting, especially in golden-brown, yellow and blue lustres derived from metallic oxides, was developed in Valencia, Malaga, Majorca and other centres. The lustre pigments were painted over-glaze on an opaque smooth tin-enamel which masked the earthenware body.

The Moors were expelled at the end of the 15th century, but many of their potters were allowed to remain to teach the Spaniards. Roman inscriptions, hand-painted themes inspired by the Christian religion, and heraldic designs began to supersede Islamic motifs. The range of shapes included deep serving dishes, flat "chargers," bowls, plates

and other domestic wares, apothecaries' drug jars, wine bottles and large storage vessels. The whole surface was often covered with decoration; yet, despite this, harmonious and balanced designs were achieved without any feeling of overcrowding.

Manises, Mislata and Paterna lustre wares, made near Valencia in the 15th century, became especially famous; by the 17th century, Talavera had become the chief centre. Orders came from all over Europe from kings, princes and cardinals, and the imported Hispano-Moresque wares unquestionably had a profound influence on the work of Italian, Dutch and English potters. From Spain, potters went to Mexico to teach Indian craftsmen and their influence has endured there to this day.

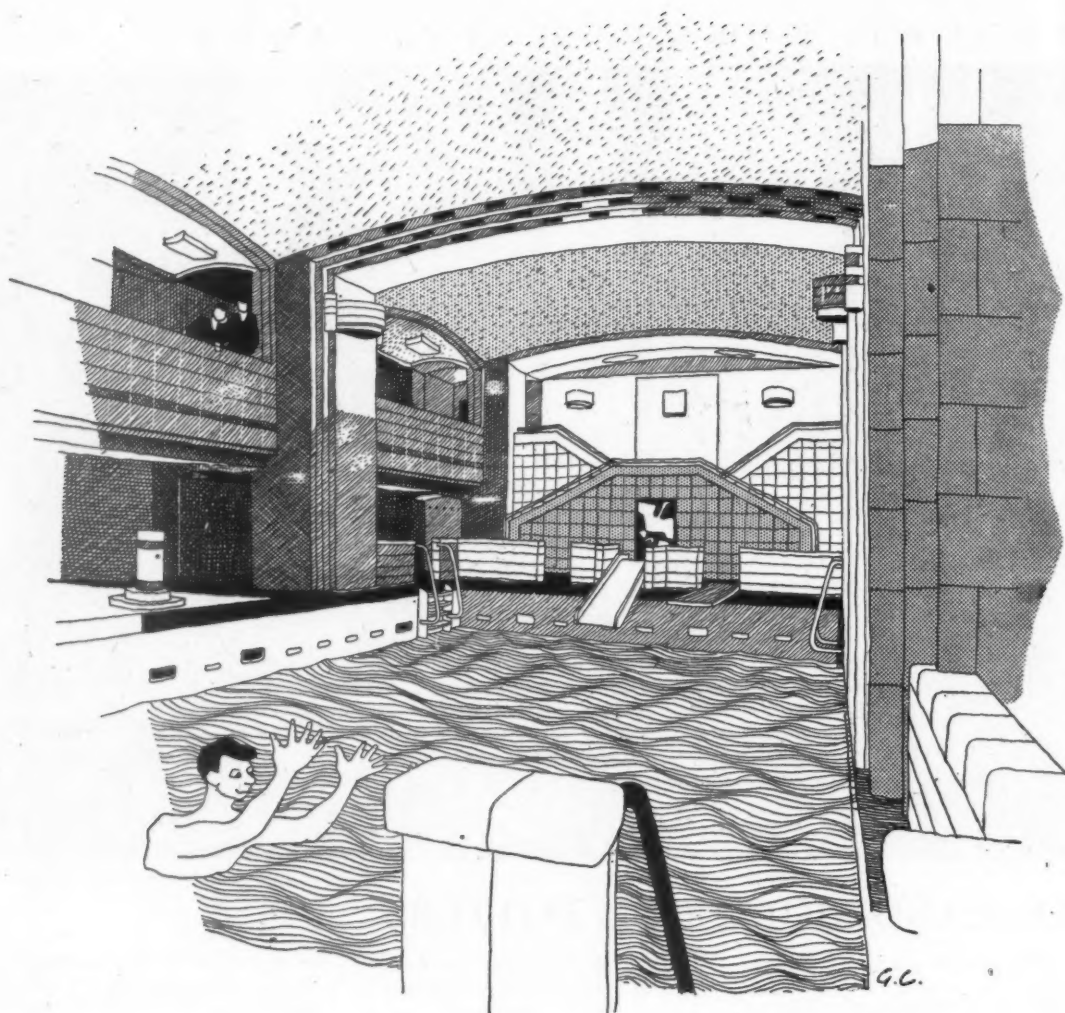


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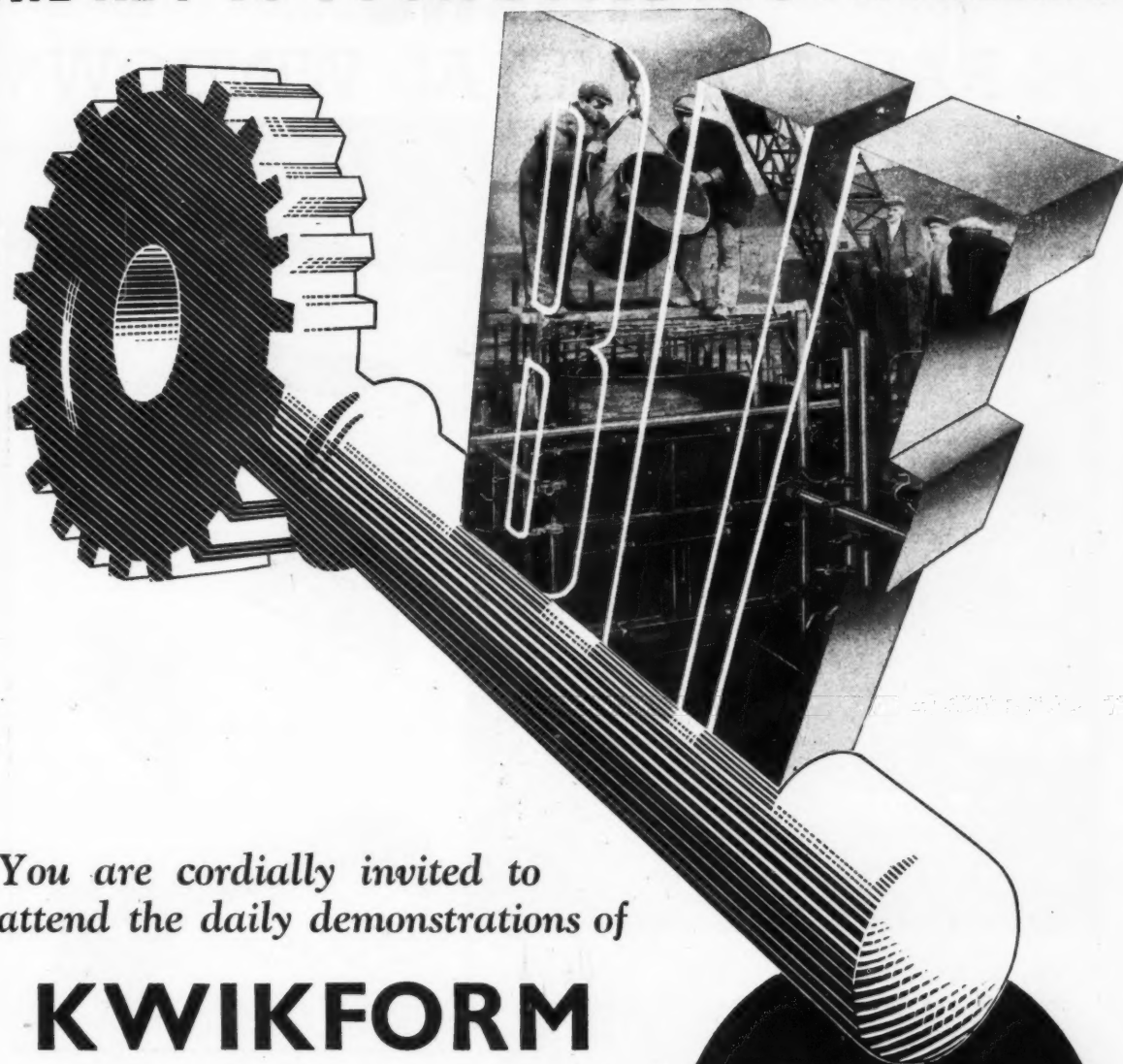
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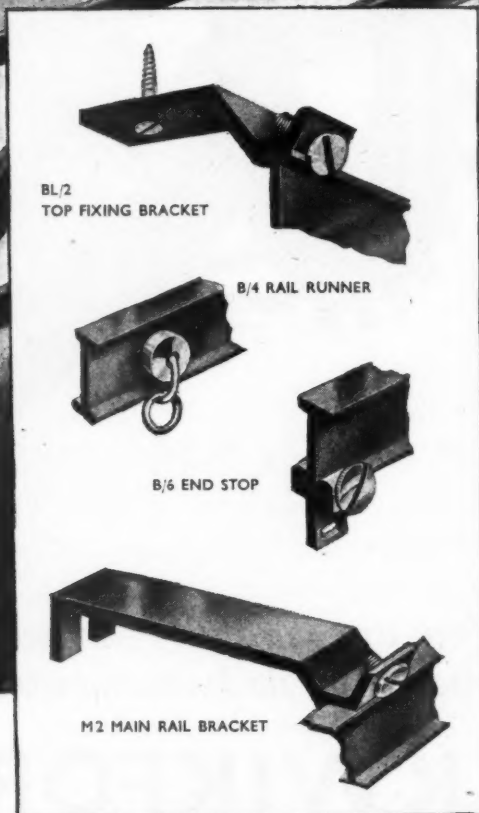
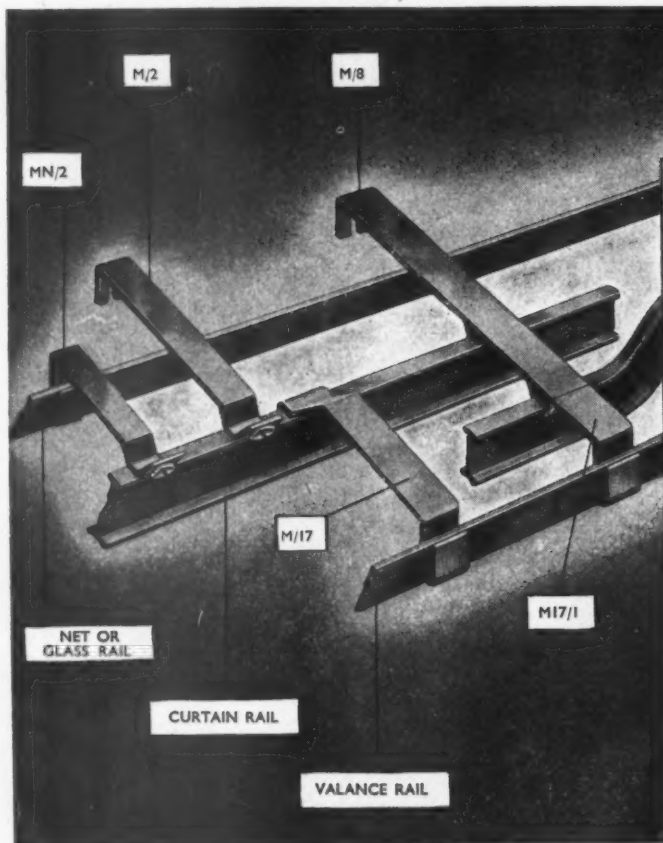
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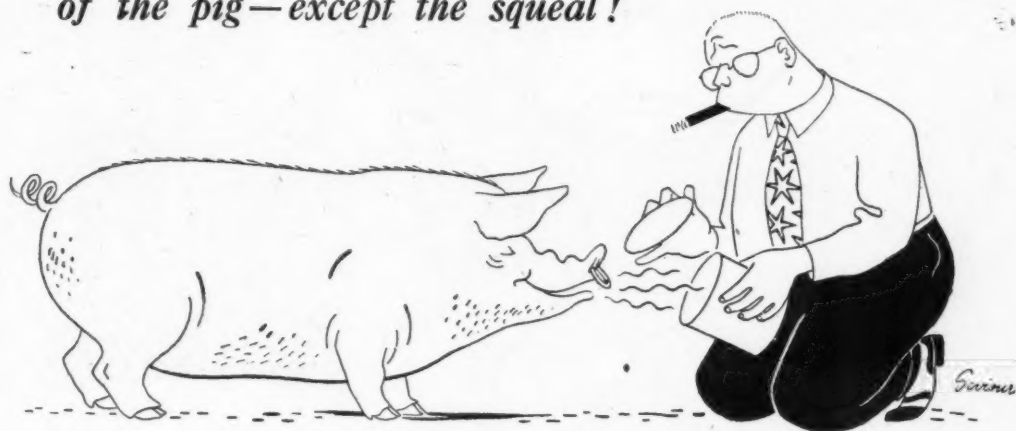
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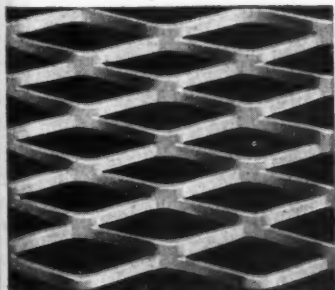
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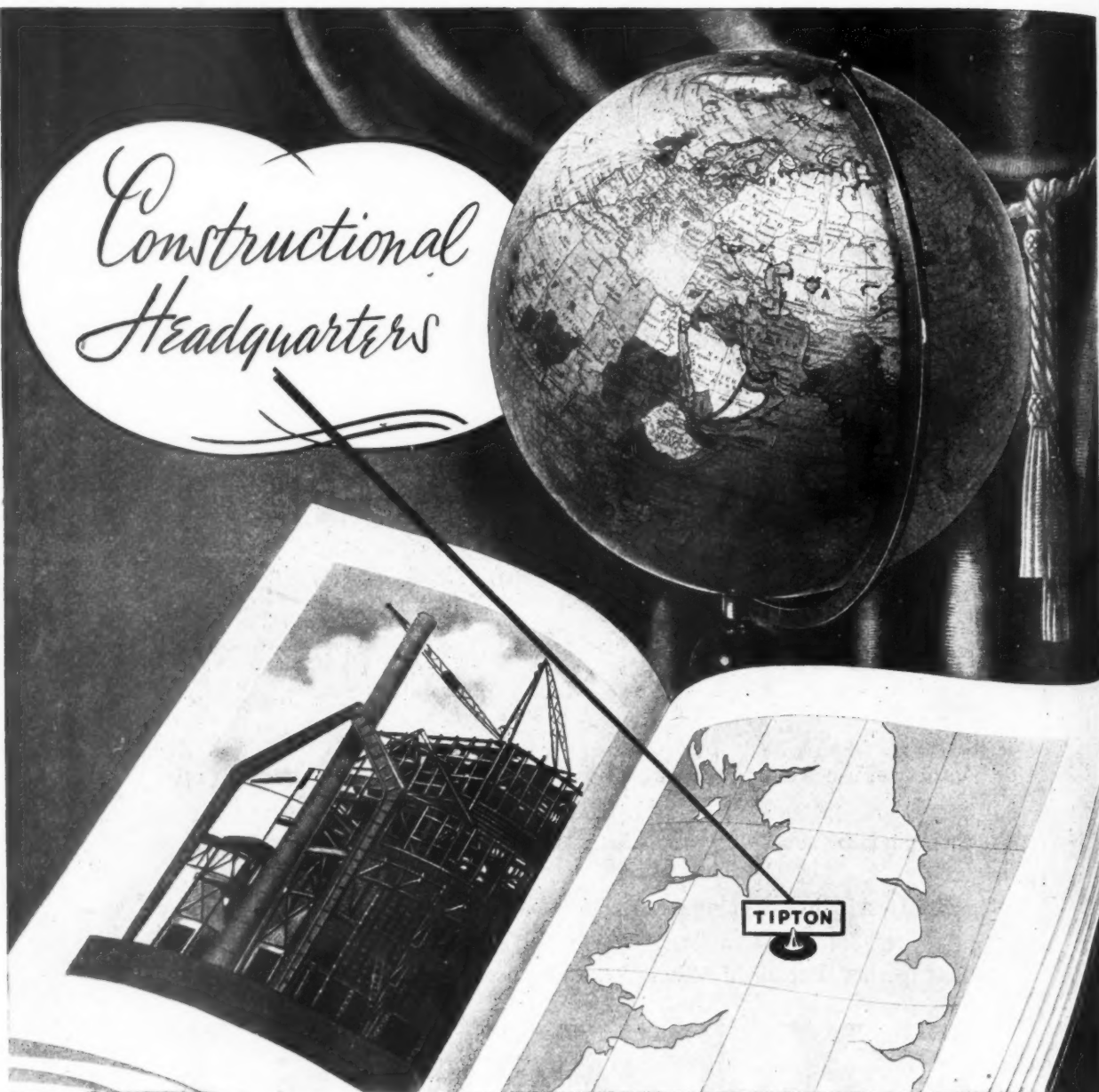
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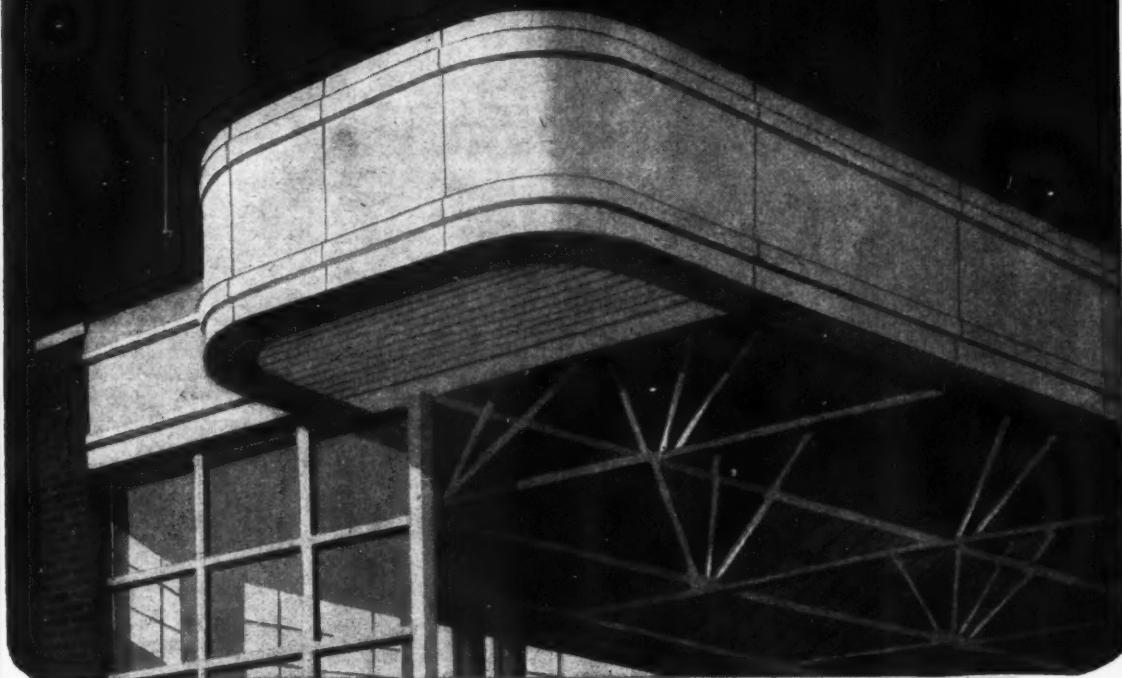


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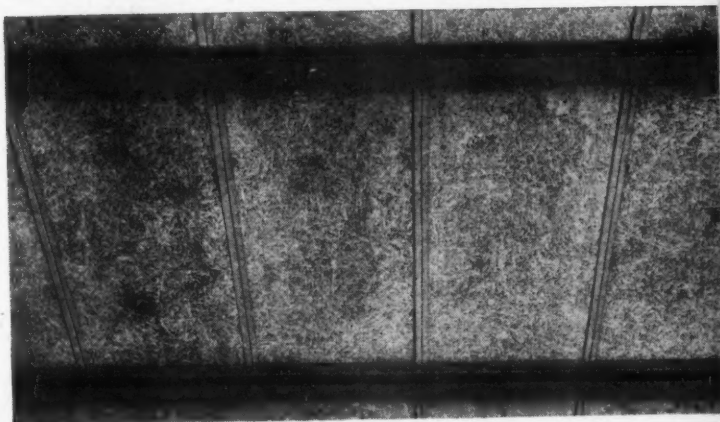
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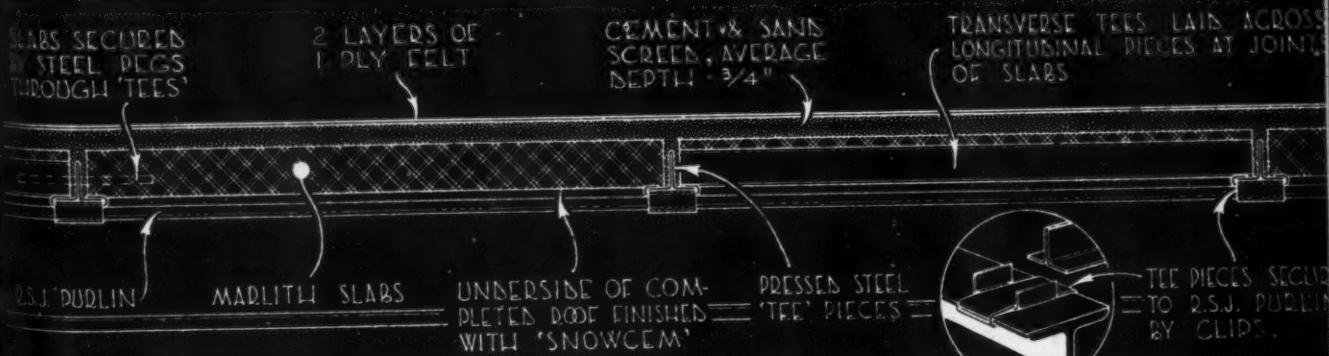
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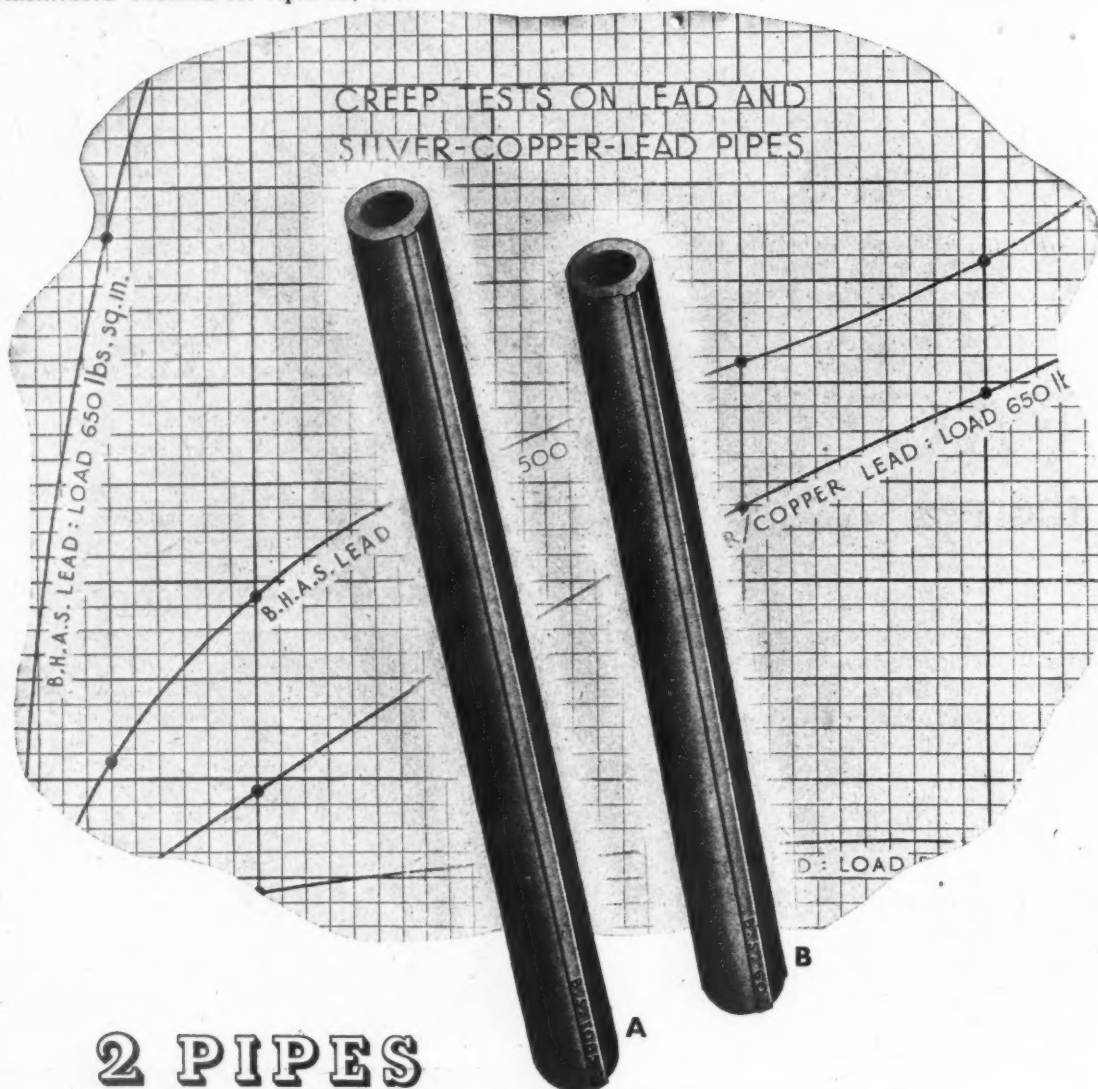
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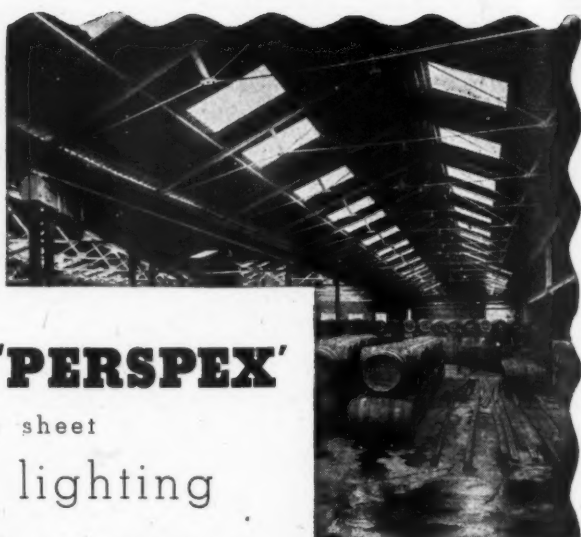
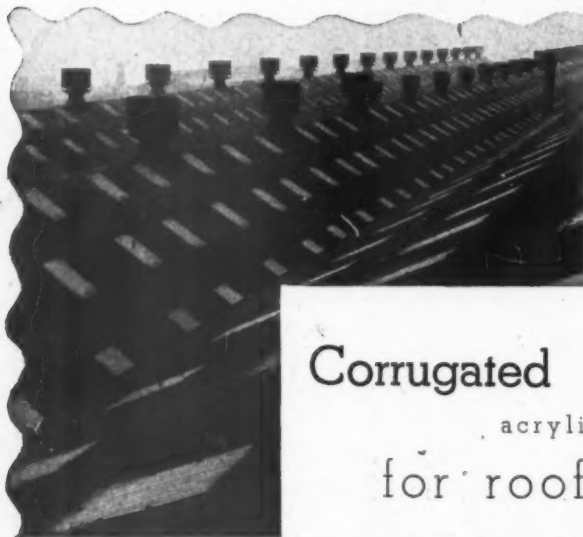
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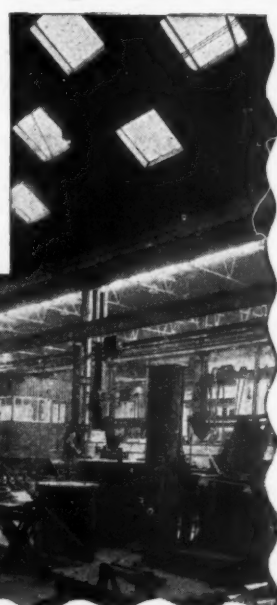
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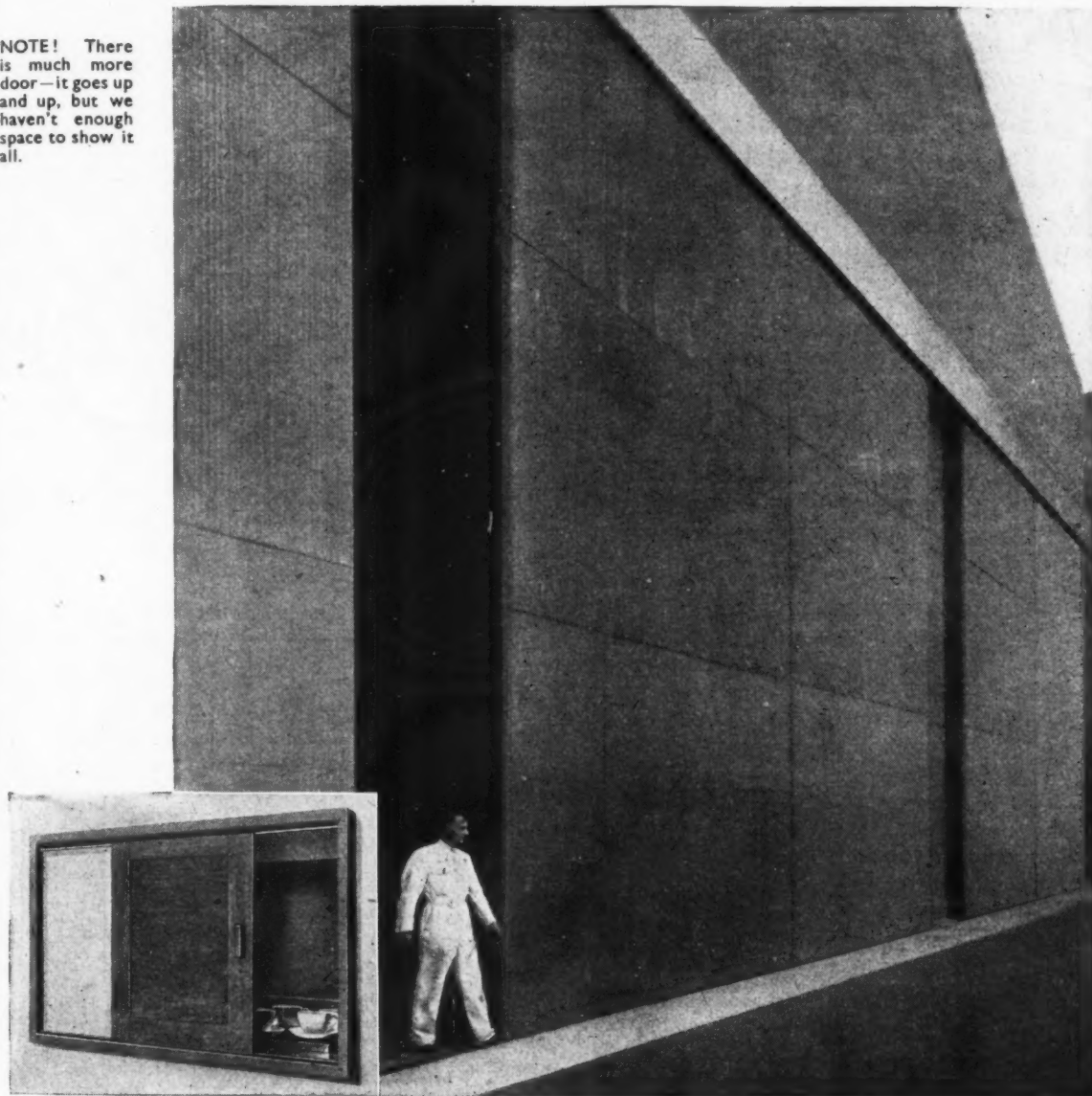
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1948

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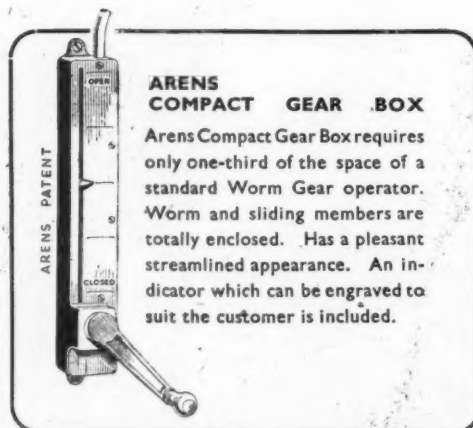
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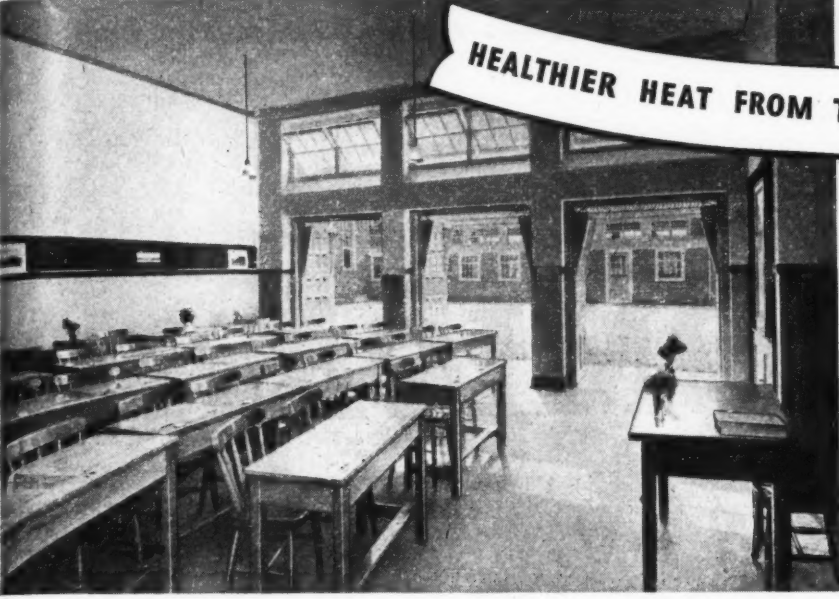


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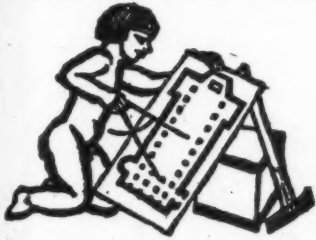
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DIARY FOR APRIL MAY AND JUNE

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.

ASCOT. *Building and Allied Trades Golfing Association Spring Meeting.* On the course of the Berkshire Golf Club, Ascot. Special transport facilities have been organized. Intending players should communicate immediately with the Hon. Secretary, Hubert Hill, Monument Station Buildings, King William Street, E.C.4. (Mansion House 3714.) [Sponsor, BATGA.] **APRIL 27**

BIRMINGHAM. *British Industries Fair.* At Castle Bromwich. (Sponsor, BOT.) **MAY 3-14**

CARDIFF. *Design Week.* (Sponsor, CID.) **UNTIL APRIL 17**

EDINBURGH. E. H. B. Bolton. *Timber.* (Sponsors, TDA and Clerk of Works and Foremen's Association of Scotland.) **7 p.m. APRIL 15**

GLASGOW. *Scientific Engineering and Fuel Efficiency Exhibition.* At Kelvin Hall, Glasgow. **UNTIL APRIL 17**

P. O. Reece. *Timber as a Material of Construction, with Some Aspects of Stress Grading and Jointing of Timbers.* At the Scottish Building Centre, 426, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2. (Sponsors, TDA and RIAS.) **5.30 p.m. APRIL 15**

P. O. Reece. *Timber.* At the Building Centre, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. (Sponsor, Glasgow Institute of Architects.) **5.30 p.m. APRIL 18**

LEICESTER. R. T. Walters. *Designing in Timber.* At the Leicester School of Architecture. (Sponsor, TDA.) **3.45 p.m. APRIL 26**

LONDON. R. P. Woods. *New Decorative Woods.* At MOW, Union House, E.C.1. (Sponsor, TDA.) **3 p.m. APRIL 15**

Thomas Ritchie. *The Sanitation of Buildings.* Bossum Gift Lecture. At the Architectural Theatre, University College, Gower Street, W.C.1. (Sponsor, the Chadwick Trust.) **2.30 p.m. APRIL 15**

Village Planning Exhibition. Exhibition of designs submitted to the Central Land Owners' Association Village Planning Competition. At the RICS, 12, Great George Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, Central Landowners' Association.) **UNTIL APRIL 16**

S. M. Reisser. *The Influence of Arc Welding in Single Storey Factory and Work Type Buildings.* At the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Kepple Street (Gower Street), W.C.1. (Sponsor, IAAS.) **6.15 p.m. APRIL 20**

T. Alwyn Lloyd. *The South Wales Outline Plan.* At the Livingstone Hall, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1. (Sponsor, TPI.) **5.30 p.m. APRIL 22**

One-Day Conference on Current Problems of Local Authority Housing. At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) **APRIL 23**

Exhibition of Housing Work of Wandsworth Borough Council. At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. **APRIL 23-MAY 14**

W. J. Woolgar. *Plumbing and Hygiene.* At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) Buffet lunch, 12.45 p.m.-1.15 p.m., 2s. 6d. Talk, 1.15 p.m.-2.15 p.m., 6d. **APRIL 27**

Dr. N. Pevsner. *German Art of the Goethe Period.* At the Courtauld Institute of Art, 20, Portman Square, W.1. (Sponsor, The Courtauld Institute.) **5.30 p.m. APRIL 27 and MAY 4**

Inn Crafts Exhibition. Interior decoration and furniture design for licensed premises. At the RBA Galleries, 61, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsors, CIAD for Brewers' Society.) **APRIL 27-MAY 13**

R. W. Symonds. *Craftsmanship in Furniture—Traditional and Modern.* At the RSA, John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. (Sponsor, RSA.) **2.30 p.m. APRIL 28**

RIBA Annual Reception. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA.) **8.30 p.m. APRIL 30**

RIBA Annual General Meeting. At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA.) **6 p.m. MAY 3**

British Industries Fair. At Earl's Court, Olympia, and Birmingham. (Sponsor, BOT.) **MAY 3-14**

Thomas Sharp. *Oxford Replanned.* At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) Buffet lunch 12.45 p.m.-1.15 p.m., 2s. 6d. Talk 1.15 p.m.-2.15 p.m., 6d. **MAY 11**

MANCHESTER. *Building Trades Exhibition.* In the City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester. (Sponsor, Provincial Exhibitions, Ltd.) **11 a.m. to 9 p.m. UNTIL APRIL 17**

STOKE-ON-TRENT. *Demonstration of Builders' Plant and Power Hand Tools.* On the housing scheme at Riverside Road, Trentvale, Stoke-on-Trent. (Sponsors, Midland Regional Joint Production Committee for the Building Industry, in conjunction with MOW.) **11 a.m. to 5 p.m. UNTIL APRIL 15**

WOLVERHAMPTON. *Centenary Industrial Exhibition.* (Sponsor, Borough of Wolverhampton.) **APRIL 17-24**

NEWS

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Housing, Materials and Labour. By Ian Bowen **359**

Though no feature in the JOURNAL is without value for someone, there are often good reasons why certain news calls for special emphasis.

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

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

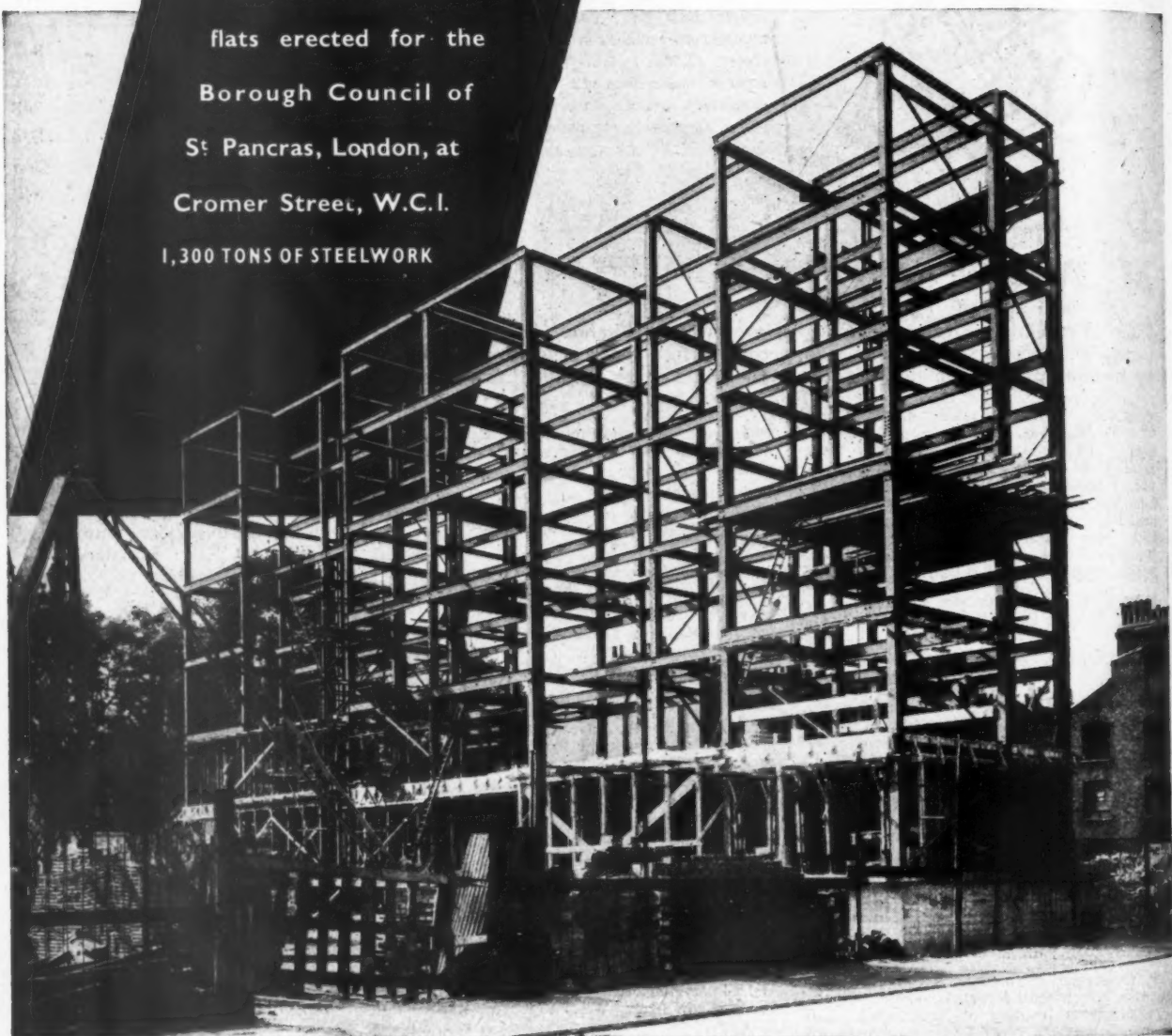
Any feature marked with more than two stars is very big building news indeed.

The Minister of Town and Country Planning and the Secretary of State for Scotland have appointed the following to be members of the CENTRAL LAND BOARD for the period

April 1, 1948, to March 31, 1950:

Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, Bt., M.C., T.D., K.C. (Chairman); Sir Ernest Basil Gibson, J.P.; Miss Myra Curtis, C.B.E.; Mr. Henry Wallace Guthrie, K.C.; Mr. Alexander MacDonald; Mr. James Rankin Rutherford, C.B.E., F.C.I.S., J.P.; Mr. Luke Fawcett, O.B.E. The membership of the Board, which also constitutes the War Damage Commission, is therefore the same as announced in November, 1947, with the exception of Sir George Etherton, who has left, and Mr. Fawcett, who is a new member.

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From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

TASTE AND TECHNIQUE. [From *The Regency Style*, by Donald Pilcher (B. T. Batsford Ltd.).] There was one practical consideration above all which affected the trend of contemporary taste. It was one which was implicit in the early nineteenth-century background of England's rapid commercial expansion, and, as an influence on architectural appearances, it took the form of a changeover from craftsmanship to factory production. For industry was not only producing new building materials. It was also producing them in a new way, which, whether they liked it or not, architects had to take some account of. Architects whose traditions of practice had been built up on the limited range of materials available were now faced with the use of new materials, with no traditional precedent for applying them. For these were materials whose final appearance was no longer decided by the individual touch of a craftsman, but by the standardizing stamp of the machine. How was this new factor of "mass-production" to be reconciled with the canons of contemporary "Taste"? This was one of the most important of the questions which contemporary conditions forced the Regency architect to answer.

★ The JOURNAL has received a survey from the Institute of Architects of Malaya of the present position of ARCHITECTS AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES IN MALAYA.

That the country is still under the influence of the repercussions of Japanese occupation is well testified by extremely high prices in all commodities and a feverish anxiety to make up for profits which may have been lost during the period of occupation. Skilled tradesmen may claim from \$10 to \$15 per day in contrast to \$3 per day before the war, the dollar being valued at 2s. 4d. Despite this enormous increase of rates there is more work available than can be handled by private architects and very few practitioners will accept commissions of less than \$50,000.

With so much work on hand the actual buildings now in course of erection show a deterioration in quality and there are many private architects who would normally be employed in a minor salaried capacity enjoying substantial incomes.

Housing progress in Malaya, especially that of Europeans, is in a parlous state and there are very few houses, official or otherwise, which are not shared by one or more families. Regarding the housing of Asiatics, the Municipality of Singapore and various local authorities are pressing forward with a programme of building based upon the United Kingdom prefabrication system, but here the problem is not nearly so acute, for the locally-born population accept overcrowding with equanimity and there are cases where extra rooms will not be used even when available. In any case, the Malays or Chinese belonging to low social groups organize themselves into Kampongs or small villages and when any housing problem presents itself they are able to build small attap huts within a short period of time.

Commercial architecture and architecture of a public nature is given more publicity in the press than its importance usually warrants, but this is largely due to an ambitious Council wishing to emulate Shanghai in creating an impressive water front to Singapore. Town planning has hardly begun to walk in Malaya, and some considerable time may elapse before adolescence becomes evident. Nevertheless, the Singapore Improvement Trust have produced new proposals for town improvement, and, wherever possible, new street lines are adhered to. There is a great shortage of schools, hospitals and clinics of various kinds and the restriction of building has been principally due to lack of funds to meet the exorbitant cost, and shortage of trained personnel to man each respective institution.

The task that is at present confronting the authorities is to compromise effectively

between the project and the recruitment of new staff. An interesting side issue is the Community Centre principle with special reference to Malays. The Malays demonstrate a decided preference to live in communities and in order to develop the community spirit, the Social Welfare Department must first overcome the natural Malay indolence. It is proposed that each individual Kampong should build its own centre and organize its own group whilst financial resources for the purchase of materials are provided externally.

Malaya has little to contribute in the amusement field of architecture. There are many cinemas in the course of construction, but hardly any worthy of illustration. They are all connected in some degree with the Arthur J. Rank organization, but cinema design, despite this influence, is sadly behind Europe. There is a type of amusement park not encountered in Europe. It caters principally for the Chinese and contains cinemas, halls of boxing and wrestling, various stalls and cabaret. The buildings are of exhibition character and the only interesting features are the Chinese symbols generously adorning the structure. Malaya has become very sport conscious and an

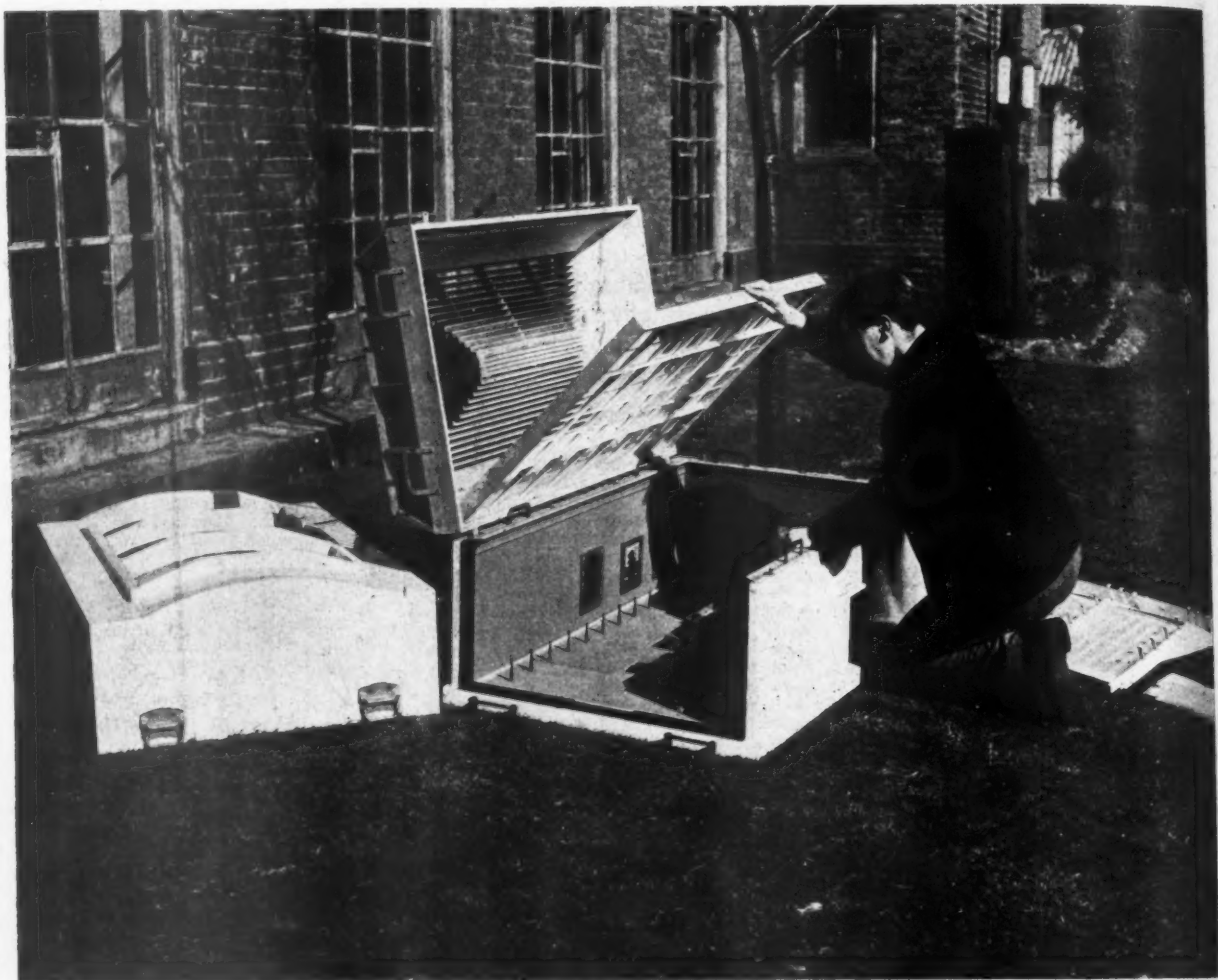
important soccer game may draw a mixed crowd of Chinese, Indians and Malays comparable in size to an average English First Division match. It is not unlikely that a sports stadium may be erected in the near future to accommodate such members.

The new Marine Airport of British Overseas Airway Corporation at Berth 50, Southampton, was opened by Lord Nathan, the Minister of Civil Aviation, on April 14.

It will take the place of Poole as the Corporation's flying-boat terminal. The new building is L-shaped and will permit of incoming and outgoing passengers being handled simultaneously without the two sets of passengers converging. Incoming passengers will go from the arrival space to a railway platform behind the buildings, from which a spur joins the main railway line to London. Outgoing passengers will be under cover while on their way to the flying-boat at the docks.



On April 6, at the RIBA, M. Auguste Perret was formally presented with the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture by the President, Sir Lancelot Keay. The ceremony was attended by the French Ambassador. M. Perret is the ninety-ninth recipient of the Royal Gold Medal.



New Light on Old Masters

The lighting of picture galleries always presents very special and peculiar problems, which are not rendered less complex when an existing lighting system has proved unsatisfactory and requires modification. This is the case at the National Gallery, where, at the request of the Ministry of Works, the Building Research Station has made a study of the problem in preparation for the reconstruction of some of the Gallery's war-damaged rooms. A model showing the results of the BRS investigation was

on display last week in the annual exhibition of the Physical Society at the Imperial College of Science and Technology. The proposed lighting arrangements have been designed with the Gallery's need for air-conditioning also in mind. The photograph shows the model being examined by Mr. J. B. Bickerdike, A.R.I.B.A., who, as a member of the BRS combined team of architects and physicists, was mainly responsible for the actual design. More photographs and an account of the experiments are on page 346.

★ *The Minister of Education, the Right Hon. George Tomlinson, will open the NEW SCHOOLS EXHIBITION at the RIBA on the afternoon of May 25.* The exhibition will be open to the general public from May 26 to June 19, weekdays 10-6, Saturdays 10-5. The preparations for this exhibition are now well advanced. The Institute has been collaborating with the Council of Industrial Design, and in addition to models, photographs and plans of schools designed since the 1944 Act, examples of furniture and school equipment will be shown. The equipment and furniture has been selected by the Council of Industrial Design, and will include some examples from abroad. Although this exhibition will be small, only the Florence Hall being available, the central feature of the exhibition will

be a standard size classroom fitted with furniture and equipment. In the classroom itself, projector equipment, lent by the Educational Supply Association, will show, by means of a film strip specially prepared for the exhibition, a large number of examples of school buildings and equipment, mainly from abroad, which it has been found impossible to include in the actual exhibition itself. Although the exhibition is intended for the general public, it has, together with the handbook, been so designed as to give much interesting information to those with more technical knowledge. There are four main sections: Historical, Legislation, Schools which have been completed in accordance with the Act or approved for immediate construction, and finally a Technical Section. In particular, the main section of the exhibition shows the varied solutions which architects have been able to make while working to the standard requirements of the Act.

On April 28 the Bishop of Winchester will dedicate in Selborne church FOUR PAINTED GLASS ROUNDELS which have been given to the church by Lord Stamford.

The roundels have been erected in the central light of the north transept window by Mr. Hugh Easton. Attributed to the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries, the roundels are fine specimens of the painted glass of the period. The top one shows the arms of the White family. The second roundel, placed on the left below the arms of White, shows Joseph recounting his dream; and the third roundel, placed below on the right, is thought to depict Solomon receiving the Queen of Sheba. The fourth roundel, placed below the others, shows St. John Baptist.

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★ **LORD CITRINE**, chairman of the **BRITISH ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY**, speaking at the annual luncheon of the **BRITISH ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION**, said that there would be a scarcity of electricity for years to come. The authority's programmes for 1948-49 were not going to be disturbed, but beyond that there would be a period of diminishing resources in generating plant. He could not see anything at the moment which would enable them to find that abundant supply of electricity that was so much talked about when the Act was going through. There would be a policy for some time to come of either spreading the load or shedding the load. We had to look ahead to a period that was on the whole depressing. The speech of Lord Brabazon, president of the association, who is in a nursing home having treatment for an injured knee, was recorded. In wishing the new authority all good wishes and good luck, Lord Brabazon said the "nation looks forward with anxiety and anticipation to Watts to come."

The design of the SECOND WORLD WAR MEMORIAL AT SANDHURST has been approved.

It is to commemorate all the officers of the Commonwealth, whether trained at Woolwich, Sandhurst, or one of the war-time OCTUs. The memorial, in the Sandhurst Memorial Chapel, will consist of a book of remembrance, oak pews, with crests of corps and regiments carried on panels and ends, and a new organ and screen, which is to be a memorial to officers of the Indian Army. Those memorials which can be moved from Woolwich Chapel will be transferred to Sandhurst Chapel, where they will be placed in a new wing.

NEWS IN BRIEF

St. John's Church, Wotton near Dorking, in the chapel of which John Evelyn is buried, is to have its interior restored and damp-proofed. The parish is appealing for help in raising the £2,500 needed.

The purchasers of Littlehampton from the Duke of Norfolk in 1940 now intend to have the estate offered by auction in London. The actual and estimated gross income is £14,200 a year. The agents are Hillier, Parker, May & Rowden.

Bath House, Bolton Street, Piccadilly, has been sold by Lady Ludlow's executors. The purchasers were a London syndicate, represented by Messrs. Goodman and Mann, who, acting for them, have let the premises to the Distillers' Company for use as offices.

Negotiations are proceeding for the erection of a large power station at Doncaster. The site proposed is a large area, near the present Corporation power station, bounded by the River Don, the South Yorkshire Canal, and a road running near the British Railways plant works.

Castle Douglas, Kircudbrightshire has been given to the National Trust for Scotland by Major Alan Gordon.

THE STATE OF THE PROFESSION

DURING the past few months it has been proposed more than once that some enquiry should be made into the prospects for architects—and particularly for private architects—during the coming two or three years.

The *Economic Survey for 1948*, which forecasts a decline of nearly a fifth in building and civil engineering work during the next 18 months, suggests that if an enquiry was thought desirable a few months ago it is far more desirable now. What is required is a general enquiry into the present structure of the profession, the changes that have taken place since 1938, the rate of recruitment and future prospects, both short term and long term. Only a comprehensive review of this kind, for which plenty of time and resources are available, offers a fair prospect of solving the dozen or so tough and interconnected problems which now face the profession.

These problems result from several different kinds of change and may be summarized in the following way. Up to 1938 conditions both of private practice and public employment had changed little in 10 or 15 years and nine-tenths, if not nineteen-twentieths, of all architects were engaged in what may be called normal architectural work. The past ten years have seen the retirement of many senior men belonging to the pre-war systems; new men and new ideas have had the way cleared for them. In the older public offices pre-war arrangements may linger, but the many new openings for architects in public employment have given plenty of opportunity to try new methods of organization and new ideas in design and construction. Similar changes have taken place in private practice, in which there is a marked trend towards "group practice" — three or four principals and three or four assistants working together much more closely than was often the case before the war.

A number of problems arise out of all these changes. There is the short term question of actual unemployment with which sections of the profession are now threatened, and there are several longer term questions. One is the attraction of architects into town and country planning. The number must run well into the hundreds and will probably increase. This is a development of great significance. Again, there has been practically no building work needing first-class craftsmanship done in this country for a decade and even ordinarily good craftsmanship (in 1938 terms) has become extremely rare. When practically no opportunities exist for students and young architects to see good work under preparation in workshops or being set up on the job their ability to design, specify and supervise such work in the future is seriously threatened. Every architect visitor to Switzerland and the USA and Sweden emphasizes the seriousness of the threat by his repeated praises of foreign standards of craftsmanship.

Finally, and bound up with the changes that have been listed above, is the undoubted tendency—temporary or permanent—for more architects to find employment as “controllers” and fewer as creators; for more to enter public employment of one kind or another and fewer to enter private practice. In our view these various changes more than justify a comprehensive enquiry. So far the profession’s attitude on the matter, as indicated by the RIBA, has seemed to amount to a desire not to appear to be adding to the Government’s difficulties, while making an occasional semi-private representation about prospects for architects. This approach is neither broad enough nor even a right one in a narrow sense. The RIBA’s duty is to architecture and the future of architecture as well as to architects. It should therefore examine national policies in a most searching manner and make public the results. It should ask a number of persons, both architects and others, who will have the full confidence of the public and the profession, to enquire generally into the changes that have taken place since 1938 in the work being done by those who are qualified as architects, including conditions and organization of work, and to make recommendations with a view to ensuring that the capacities of the profession are used to the fullest public advantage.



The Architects' Journal

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Phone: Whitehall 0611

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T O P I C S

PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITH GLASS TABLES

Main feature of the provincial city “Design Weeks,” sponsored by the CID, will be a travelling “Design Fair” (see illustration) consisting of a collection of collapsible booths designed by a team of artists under the direction of James Gardner. At the Press conference held last week to launch this admirable project, guest-speaker Mrs. Hugh Dalton took the

opportunity of putting over in a brisk, smooth speech the fashionable fallacy that you can always trust the natural good taste of the common man. “We have at home,” she said, “a glass-topped dining table. My friends thought it *outré*, but the local villagers at once appreciated how handsome and sensible it was.”

With all deference to Mrs. Dalton, this proves nothing except that she possesses a dining-room table which, though glass-topped, may or may not be well designed, and that the villagers may have genuinely liked it more than her friends, or may have been less inclined to admit disliking it. It is surely the sharpest self-deception to believe that the taste of the uneducated man can be anything else than uneducated. The innate good taste of the working classes is a myth as unreal as the allegedly faultless taste of the primitive savage. Any savage would prefer, if he could get them, a turkey-carpet and a pink-anodised statuette of an Aberdeen terrier to the woven mat and rudely carved household goods with which he perforce furnishes his unmodish hut. Similarly, the uneducated man for the most part buys products which, though they lie within the limits of his purse, resemble as closely as possible the products bought by what used to be called

“his betters.” When “his betters” were cultivated men, obeying certain rules of taste (as in the eighteenth century), then good taste penetrated downwards. When “his betters” are less easy to discover, or are merely richer and not more cultivated than he is, naturally his choice becomes confused and tasteless.

How are you to raise the level of taste? Not, surely, by trying to put over the theory that there is nothing to good design that an ordinary chap can’t take in. “Good design,” says the “Design Fair’s” leaflet in half a dozen type faces and as many colours, “can be good fun.” This is the repellent *argot* of the women’s weekly “glossies” and means nothing. “Design,” says another CID leaflet, “is what makes a thing easy to make, easy to use, easy to look at.” This is frankly untrue. A Chippendale chair, a Murphy radio, a Mosquito aircraft are not easy to make. Nor necessarily is a good kettle, nor a shapely toothbrush. And most people would, I think, agree that it is not “easy” to appreciate, without knowledge or training, the good visual qualities of any product.

While on this subject, let me take the opportunity to have a swipe at two more minor misconceptions which, like battered old tennis balls, still seem to bounce balefully about the corridors of Tilbury House. The first is the division of people and tastes into manufacturers and consumers, whereas, in fact, surely the manufacturer is also a consumer and usually has similar tastes. The second—a particularly hardy specimen this one—is the belief that if something is difficult to dust it’s badly designed. Practically everything in my sitting-room—books, pictures, china, furniture, the piano—is difficult to dust, but if, as I do, you like your possessions and think them pretty and useful, you don’t grudge dusting them (or, if you do, your solution is to press for the reduction of the dust in the air, not to get rid of everything upon which it may rest).

GORDON BROWN-DARWIN THEORY

Next term approximately forty students—painters, sculptors, designers—from the RCA will be co-operating with students from the fourth year at

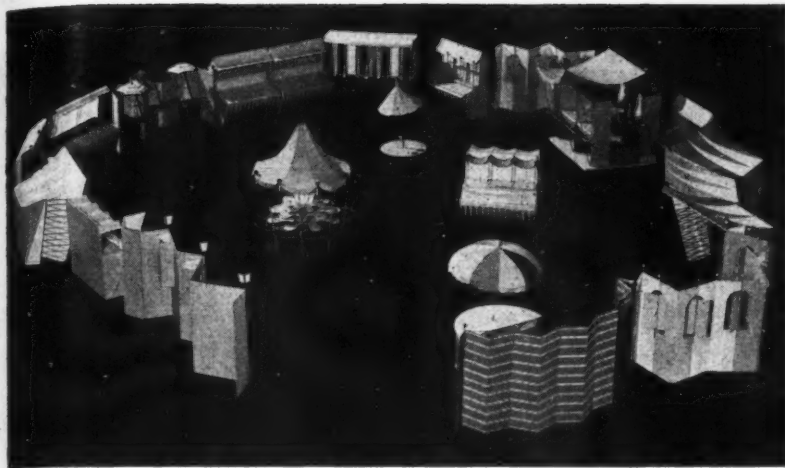
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The model of "Design Fair" the small travelling exhibition, one of the main features of "Design Week—Wales" which has been organised by the Council of Industrial Design. "Design Fair" is on view to the public for the first time at the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, until April 17. The exhibition was designed by James Gardner, the associate architects were Messrs. Dagleish and Pullen, F.R.I.B.A. See Astragal's note.

the AA on the detailed designing of a theatre, for which the main planning work was undertaken last term. Working groups from both schools will change places for short periods and carry out their studies in each other's studios. Teaching staff will co-operate and exchange duties during the term.

The idea—which seems an excellent one—is an experiment organized to examine the possibilities of this form of collaboration and to see what difficulties will arise, as they no doubt must. The tradition is that collaboration between departments, which is advertised as the main advantage of having your school of architecture part of a university, merely consists (with art departments) of amorous entanglements and (with engineers) of mutual studio-wreckings. It is encouraging to hear of a scheme which promises as well in practice as it does in theory.

FRENCH SPOKEN

In yet another way, too, the AA has lately broken new ground: by conducting one of its evening meetings almost wholly in French. This was the compliment paid to Auguste Perret last week at the dinner given in his honour. He clearly appreciated it and was enjoying every moment as he sat beside Howard Robertson fingering the gold medal that the PRIBA had hung round his neck the night before.

Perret's own speech was full of his usual charm and of profound but quite untranslatable architectural aphorisms. The others said their pieces manfully and by no means haltingly until Col. Cart de la Fontaine brought a brave effort to an end by breaking into English. Sir Owen Williams persuaded the company to accept another English speech by threatening to speak in Welsh. His speech was one of the two best, the other being that of Arthur Davis, as fluent a French speaker as an old pupil of the *Beaux Arts* ought to be.

UNIT DESIGN AND QUALITY

The material presented by J. L. Martin (see last week's AJ) as an example of the ways in which the innumerable problems of the railway architect might be tackled must have impressed all readers of the JOURNAL. Most architects know only too well how easily a large programme can result in stock and shop solutions of mean character.

The ex-LMS, like London Transport before it, seems to have found a satisfactory answer to at least one problem; while using unit design and unit components, Mr. Hamlyn and his team have produced results which are both technically efficient and architecturally on the right lines. Their achievements can help to lay a solid foundation for future developments.

BRITAIN AIDS U.S. ARCHITECTS

While the first fruits of ERP sail for Europe, I see from the US *Architectural Forum* that *The Architectural Review* is helping to return the compliment by stimulating a new deal for American architecture. The Museum of Modern Art, it seems, invited several hundred architects to discuss "What's Happening to Modern Architecture?" a burning question to which fuel had apparently been added by the *Review*, described by *The Forum* as "the scholarly and sophisticated mentor of the British architectural profession, whose owner plots new directions from a Sussex farm."

"While the Museum meeting did not provoke any ringing new credo of American architectural theory," reports *The Forum*, "it was useful as a platform for reflecting the trend of European architectural thinking." Congratulations to Sussex farm-owner and editors ("serious social realist J. M. Richards, famed historian Nicholas Pevsner and cartoonist Osbert Lancaster") upon their enthronement as high-priests of European architectural thought and to the *Review* for launching its own little AR Programme.

ASTRAGAL

LETTERS

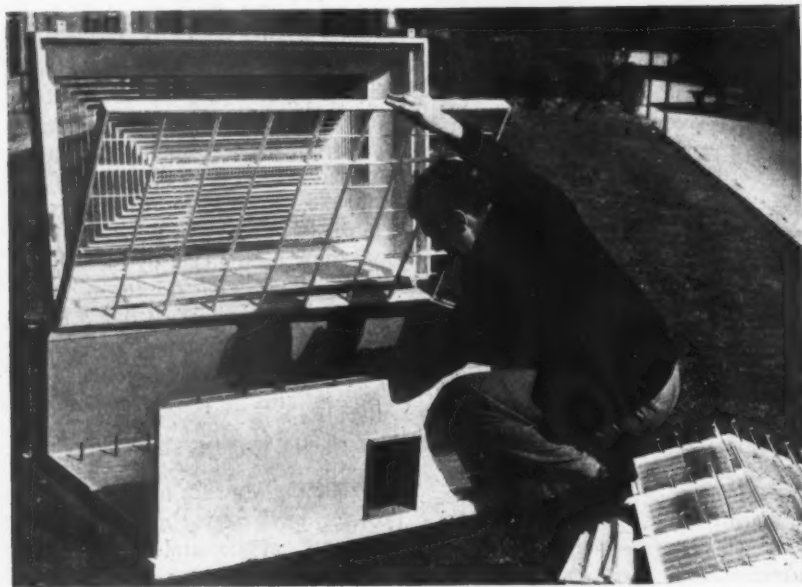
John Swarbrick, F.R.I.B.A.,
M.Inst.Struct.E.

National Amenities Council

SIR.—I regret to call your attention to a factual inaccuracy in the letter of Sir Lancelot Keay, regarding the National Amenities Council, in your issue for April 1. Sir Lancelot stated that, when the Royal Institute of British Architects was approached regarding the formation of the new Council, there was no evidence that any support was likely to be forthcoming from other bodies. The President must have forgotten that his friend, the late Sir Charles Reilly, commenced by informing him circumstantially that the British Medical Association had expressed willingness to appoint representatives to serve on the National Amenities Council, provided that the RIBA would also appoint representatives.

With all the extraordinary powers of persuasion he possessed, Sir Charles then most earnestly advocated the formation of the new body to a cautious, but not unsympathetic, Council, that hesitated to make an immediate decision and referred the matter

LIGHTING THE NATIONAL GALLERY



At the request of the Ministry of Works, the Building Research Station has made a study of the problems of lighting the war-damaged rooms of the National Gallery when they are reconstructed. There are two main difficulties. A roof-light usually has to be used; it is always so bright that the eyes adjust themselves to it rather than to the light lower down in the room. The other problem is that the light on the higher parts of the walls is stronger than the lower parts where the pictures hang and the eyes tend to be attracted to the brightest things in view. These problems have been overcome by introducing a louvre system arranged so that the strongest light faces on the paintings, and the view of the sky from the floor is eliminated. A shallow cornice also avoids aggravating shadows. A daylight below the louvres reduces the amount of air that has to be conditioned, and hoods over the door prevent a sudden view of the sky direct in the eyes. Another feature is a glass louvre system outside which minimises the heat of the sun without reducing the light too much. The photographs show the BRS model of the proposed alterations. Mr. J. B. Bickerdike, A.R.I.B.A., was mainly responsible for the actual design.

to the Council Executive for consideration. The Executive eventually advised the Council to take no action in the matter. It then transpired that the Executive had confidentially consulted the CPRE and the London Society, before making any recommendation. For some of the delay in formation, to which the President refers, the Council of the Royal Institute was itself directly responsible, but the main causes were the limitations imposed on Sir Charles by growing physical indisposition beyond his control. Fortunately many other well-known bodies have been interested from the first, and there will certainly be no lack of support from other quarters.

Sir Charles accepted the decision of the RIBA Council as regrettable, but with unshaken confidence in the objects of the new body. Knowing that he had Ministerial support, in addition to that of many of the most widely recognized and most outstanding authorities in the country, he was amply satisfied. He never forgot that among the main objects of the National Amenities Council were the provision of essential physical amenities and the creation of an enlightened public opinion. Why the Council did not support him, in view of the circumstances, neither he nor many RIBA members could understand. At one time, the Royal Institute tried with all the means at its disposal to bring about the advancement of knowledge, and did not seek to deter eminent authorities from doing what they could to improve the lot of their Fellows. Let us hope that some day they will do so again.

I am inclined to think that the letters of Sir Patrick Abercrombie and Miss E. Bright Ashford may give to the casual reader an entirely erroneous impression of what actually happened. The readers may imagine that, when the CPRE and the London Society gave consideration to the proposed formation of the National Amenities Council, they did so in response to an invitation from the Amenities Council. That was not by any means the case. As I have stated, the CPRE and the London Society were only consulted confidentially by the RIBA Council Executive and not by the Council. What representations were made to the Executive, the RIBA Council was not, I think, informed. The letter of Sir Patrick and that of Miss E. Bright Ashford, on behalf of the London Society and the Central Council of Civic Societies, are, as far as I can recollect, the first definite intimations of the views of the respective bodies to which I have had access. The writers have already been informed by me that, if any detailed particulars regarding the extent and nature of the activities of the bodies in which they are interested are forwarded to me, they will be most carefully considered by my Committee. I recollect that, in the earliest stages of our work, Sir Charles Reilly told me that he had received a letter, written on behalf of the CPRE by Major Clough Williams-Ellis, who knew him intimately. Afterwards Sir Charles added that he did not regard the work of the National Amenities Council as redundant, as our approach in the matter of physical amenities would be quite distinct. Moreover, he did not think that there need be overlapping in any respect. If at any stage the two bodies should come into contact, he did not understand why we could not work together as friends, supporting one another without any rivalry.

I should point out that it seems most unlikely that progress towards a good common understanding can be reached without direct personal contact. Correspondence in the technical press and the intervention of third parties does not create a favourable impression.

JOHN SWARBRIDGE

Hon. Sec. (pro tem.).

National Amenities Council

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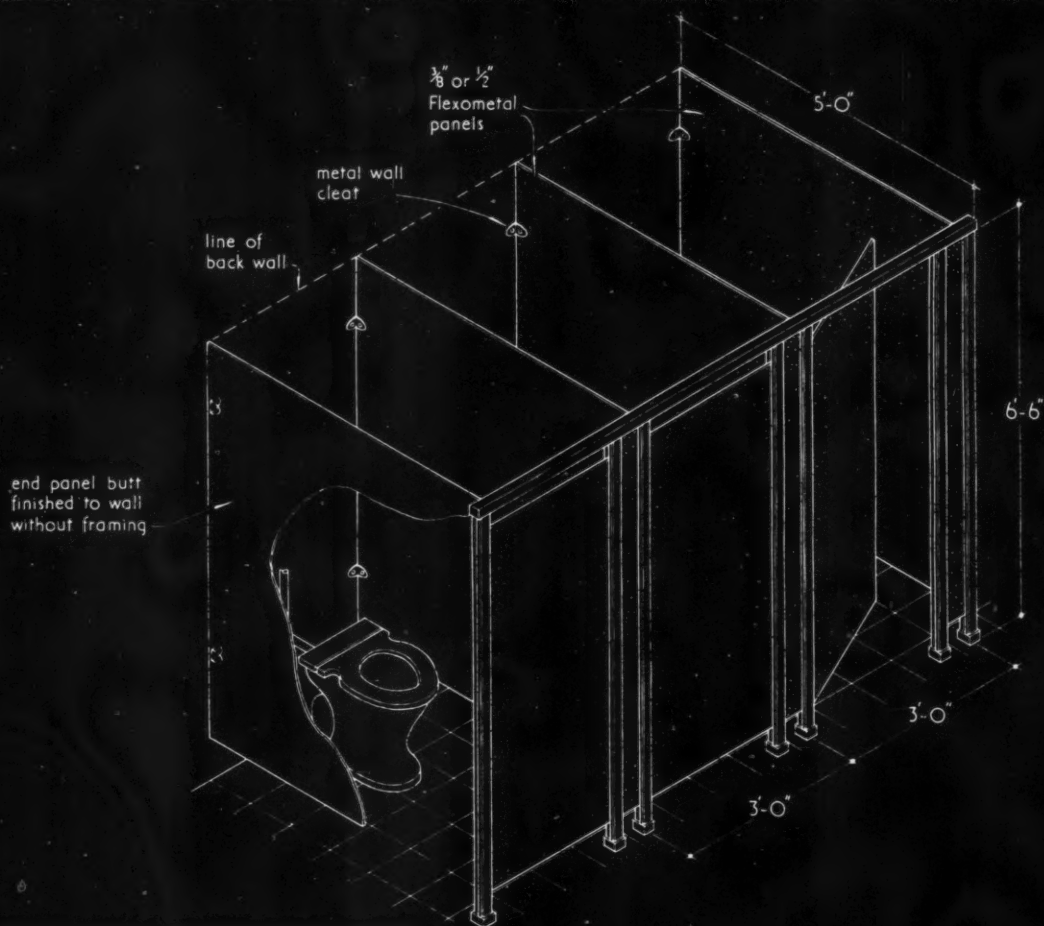
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SPECIALISED FITTINGS LAVATORY CUBICLES

43.ZI

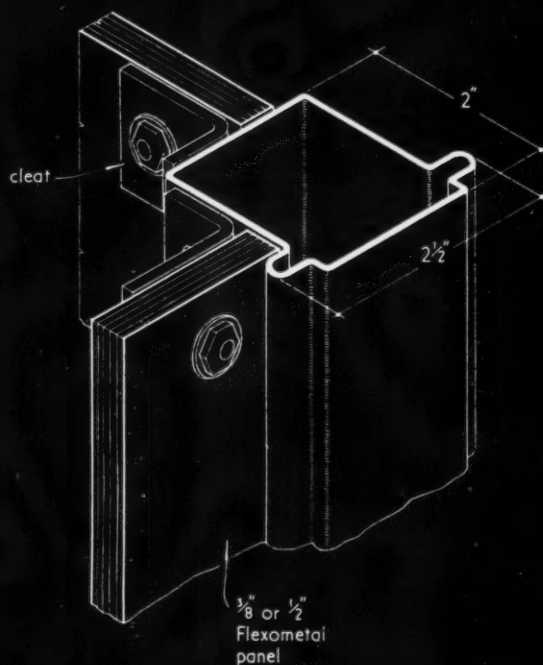
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ISOMETRIC VIEW OF GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.



INTERNAL VIEW OF DOOR POST.



EXTERNAL VIEW OF CORNER POST.

43.Z1 FLEXOMETAL CUBICLE : LAVATORY CUBICLE

This Sheet describes the Flexometal Cubicle. The cubicle is constructed of Flexometal (metal-faced plywood) panels with extruded aluminium hollow section door posts and headrails.

The panels forming the sides of the cubicle and the panels forming the doors are $\frac{3}{8}$ in. or $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. All edges are sealed with metal to render the panels waterproof. Any number of units can be fixed to form a range of cubicles and sizes can be varied to suit requirements.

Construction

Door posts : These may be fitted with aluminium foot supports with lugs for grouting into floor or alternatively with adaptor plates for screwing to floor. Hinge brackets are of gunmetal and are riveted to the posts by the Rivnut system of blind riveting. Cleats to carry the side panels are fixed in the same manner.

Head rail : This is a continuous horizontal member and is bolted to the door posts ; it may also be grouted into an end wall to provide additional support.

Panels : Flexometal used in the construction of the panels consists of two thin sheets of metal cemented

under high pressure to a plywood core. They are $\frac{3}{8}$ in. or $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and are fixed to posts and back wall with metal cleats.

Door : The door is made from a single sheet of Flexometal $\frac{3}{8}$ in. or $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Hinge pins are of gun metal and are fixed with small bolts with cap nuts. A chromium plated barrel or indicator bolt is fitted at the latch side. Automatic coin-locks can be provided if required.

Finish

The metal facings to doors and panels can be either of aluminium or galvanised steel. The whole may be painted to suit surrounding decoration.

Compiled from information supplied by :

Flexo Plywood Industries Ltd.

Address : South Chingford, London, E.4.
Telephone : Silverthorn 2666 (7 lines).

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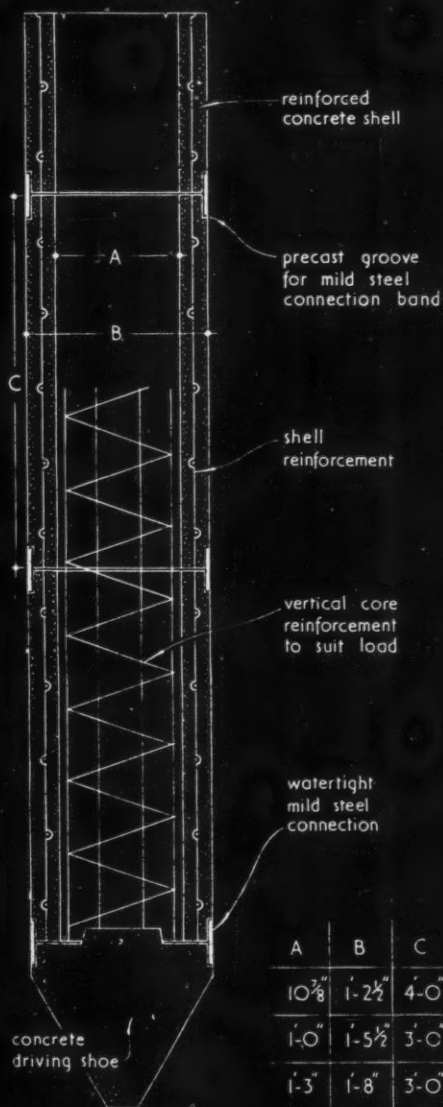
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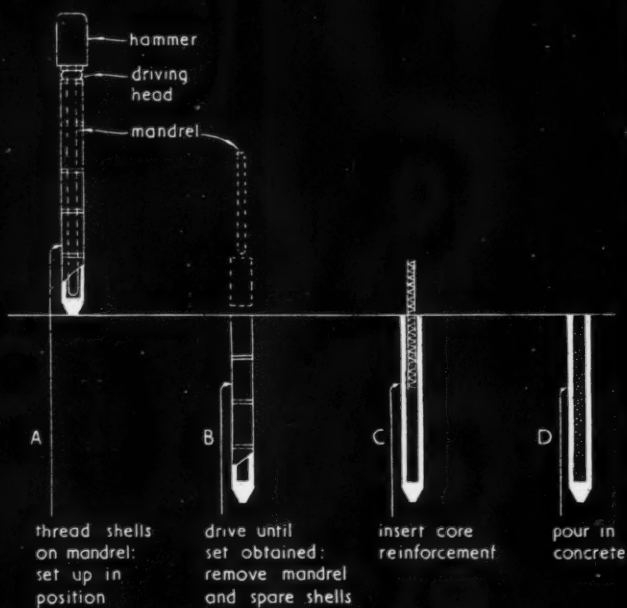
PRODUCTS | FOUNDATIONS AND PILING

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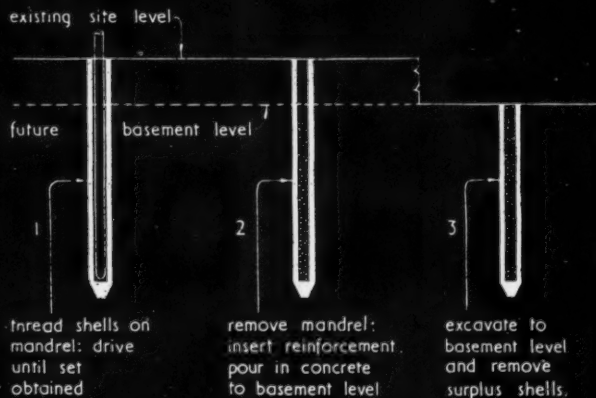
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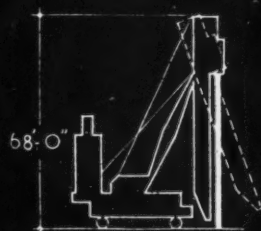
SECTION THROUGH TYPICAL SHELL PILE AND SCHEDULE OF SIZES.



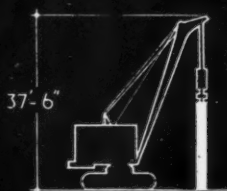
DIAGRAMS SHOWING SEQUENCE OF DRIVING OPERATIONS.



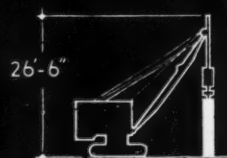
DIAGRAMS SHOWING PILING TO UNEXCAVATED SITE.



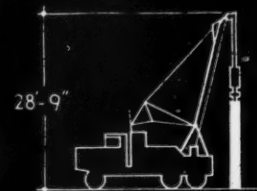
steam hammer 3 to 5 tons



excavator-3 to 4 ton hammer



excavator-2 to 3 ton hammer



lorry-2 to 3 ton hammer

DRIVING OUTFITS SHOWING HEADROOM REQUIREMENTS.

26.E1 WEST'S CONCRETE TUBULAR SHELL PILING Patent Nos. 335620 and 576236

This Sheet describes West's precast reinforced concrete shell piles. The pile is formed by driving into the ground precast reinforced concrete tubular sections 3 ft. or 4 ft. long preceded by a concrete shoe. Each pile is driven until a desired resistance is obtained. The joints between the shells are kept watertight by means of steel bands treated with a bituminous mastic material.

Advantages of the system are that the bearing capacity of each pile may be calculated owing to the fact that the pile is driven to a predetermined dynamic set by means of a hammer. A minimum of waste is involved as only the last shell to be driven may have to be cut to take the bearing cap. The skin friction arising as a result of the driving of the pile is retained since the technique avoids the initial set being disturbed. The precast reinforced concrete shells ensure constant cross section and protect the core concrete from impurities in the ground.

Sizes

The following table gives the sizes of standard piles available. Piles may vary in length from 15 ft. to 100 ft.

External diameter	Shell reinforcement	Core dia.	Main bars	Spiral binding	Shell lengths	Max. load subject to length
1 ft. 2½ in.	¾ in. dia. 6 verticals 12 rings	10½ in.	4 or 6 ¾ in. dia.	½ in. dia. 6 in. pitch	4 ft.	40 tons
1 ft. 5½ in.	¾ in. dia. 6 verticals 7 rings	1 ft.	6 ¾ in. dia.	½ in. dia. 6 in. pitch	3 ft.	60 tons
1 ft. 8 in.	¾ in. dia. 8 verticals 7 rings	1 ft. 3 in.	6 ¾ in. dia.	½ in. dia. 6 in. pitch	3 ft.	90 tons

Construction

Shells : The shells are of precast reinforced concrete recessed at each end to take the mild steel jointing bands.

Reinforcement : Core reinforcement to suit the load which the pile will have to carry is passed through the shells to rest on the concrete shoe.

Filling : The pile is completed by filling the shells and surrounding the reinforcement with concrete. The concrete core and reinforcement is not fatigued as it is placed after the "set" is obtained.

Driving

The hammer blow is delivered direct on to the shoe by means of a mandrel which passes through the shells, the shoe taking the driving stresses and penetrating the load-bearing stratum. At the same time a cushioned blow is applied to the shells, through a special patented arrangement on the mandrel driving head, to overcome skin friction and keep the rate of travel of shells and shoe constant.

The ratio between the cushioned blow on the shells and the direct blow on the shoe can be varied. After the "set" has been obtained the mandrel is withdrawn and any spare shells above ground removed.

Methods of Driving

The method of driving selected depends on the site conditions and the nature of the work. The lower diagrams show various methods and machines which may be used.

Large Contracts : Pile frame—Steam hammer. A 3- to 5-ton type for vertical or raking drive (up to 1 in 3 rake) drives 8 to 12 piles per day.

Medium Contracts : Excavator outfit—3- to 4-ton drop hammer. Immediate start on any site. Drives 6 to 10 piles per day.

Excavator outfit—2- to 3-ton drop hammer. Immediate start on any site. Drives 4 to 8 piles per day.

Small Contracts : Lorry outfit with collapsible leaders and 2- to 3-ton drop hammer for level sites. Immediate start on suitable site. Drives 4 to 8 piles per day.

Compiled from information supplied by :

West's Piling and Construction Co. Ltd.

Head Office : Bath Road, Harmondsworth, Middlesex.
Telephone : West Drayton 2288-9.

London Office : Columbia House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
Telephone : Holborn 4108.

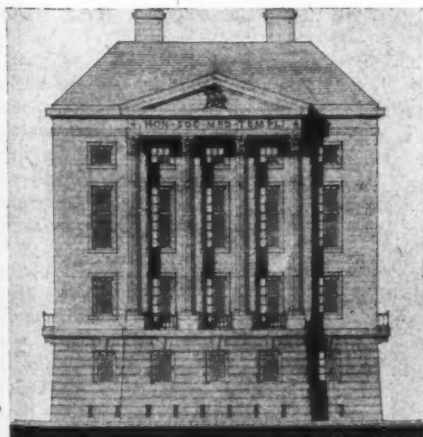
Glasgow Office : 2, Weirwood Park, Baillieston, Nr. Glasgow.
Telephone : Baillieston 52.



Above, the ruins of Crown Office Row, photographed immediately after the air-raid in which it was hit. It is to be rebuilt, but to a different lay-out. See the plans for rebuilding the Temple on the next page.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE TEMPLE

*J. HUBERT WORTHINGTON : ARCHITECT TO THE
INNER TEMPLE. CLYDE YOUNG : ARCHITECT TO
THE MIDDLE TEMPLE (EDWARD MAUFE, CONSULTANT)*



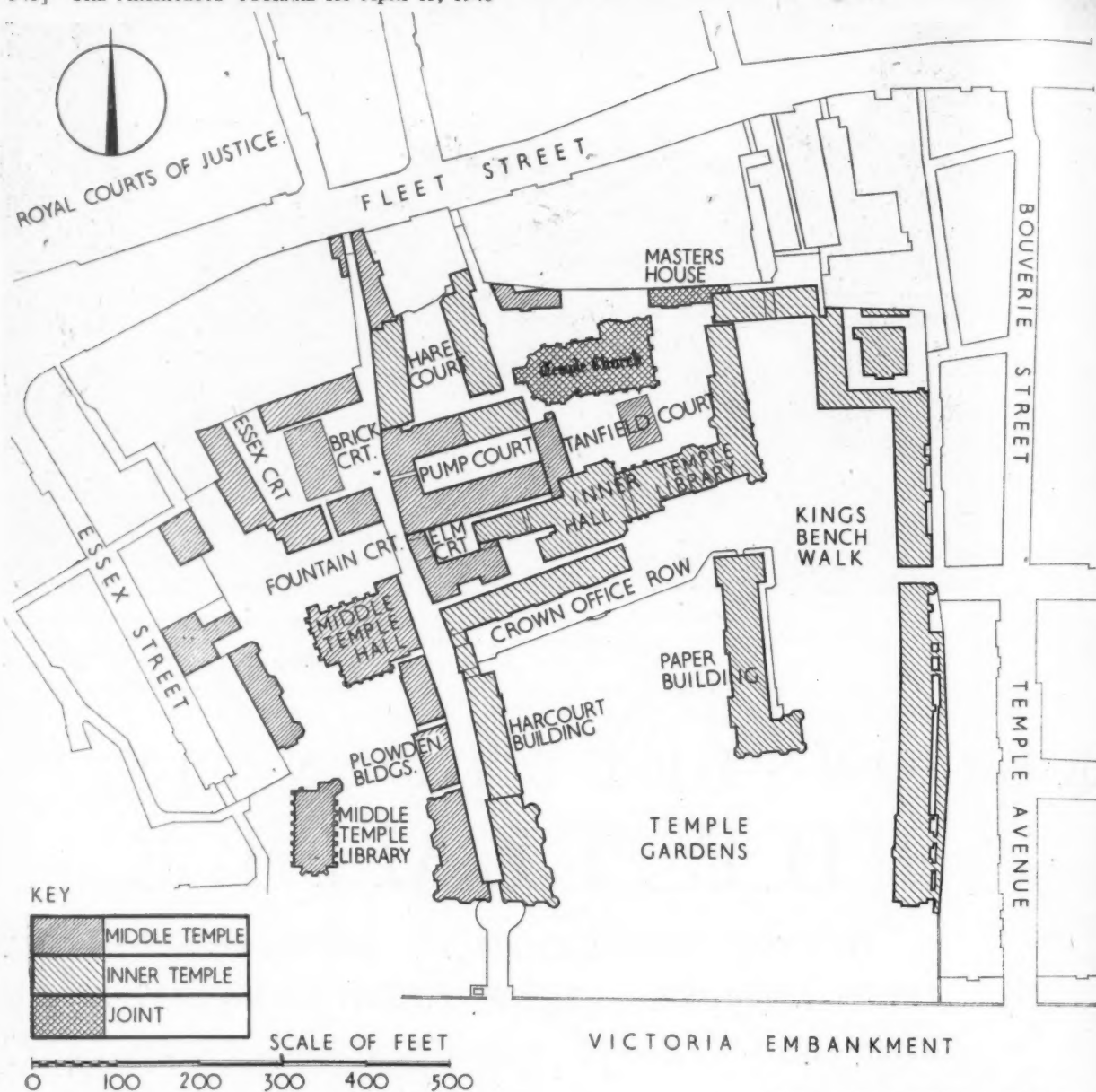
Mr. Edward Maufe's design for a new Middle Temple Library, to be built on the site of the one destroyed. It is of Portland stone. The main library is on the second floor.

The policy for rebuilding the devastated Temple is to restore it as nearly as possible to its original condition. The scale of the old sequence of courts and terraces is being maintained, together with the traditional height-limit of four storeys. The rebuilt chambers will follow the eighteenth-century vernacular character exemplified in Pump Court and elsewhere, though considerable internal replanning is being done and improved sanitation introduced.

The old lay-out is being varied in certain places (see comparative plans overleaf) to improve lighting and access. Lamb Buildings, which belonged to the Middle Temple and occupied the centre of Tanfield Court between the Inner Temple Hall and the Temple Church, are not to be rebuilt. In their place the Inner Temple are

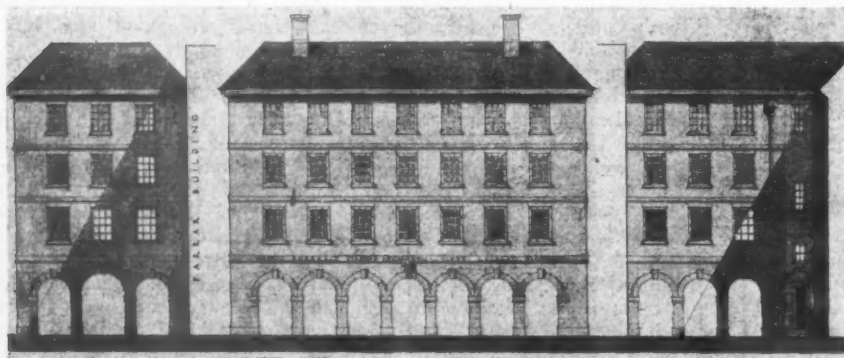
ceding to the Middle Temple a portion of the north end of Harcourt Building which will be renamed New Lamb Court. Alongside this, the old Crown Office Row is re-planned so as to leave the front of Inner Temple Hall open to Temple Gardens. An archway underneath the building gives access from Middle Temple Lane to the Terrace and the Inner Temple generally.

Further north Pump Court, with its Cloister leading to Tanfield Court is to be rebuilt on the old pattern (see Mr. Maufe's drawing overleaf) and Elm Court is to be rebuilt and enlarged; this will involve the disappearance of the old Fig Tree Court. The destroyed half of Mitre Court Buildings is also to be restored. The remainder of the reconstruction work in the various blocks of chambers con-



THE TEMPLE BEFORE THE WAR

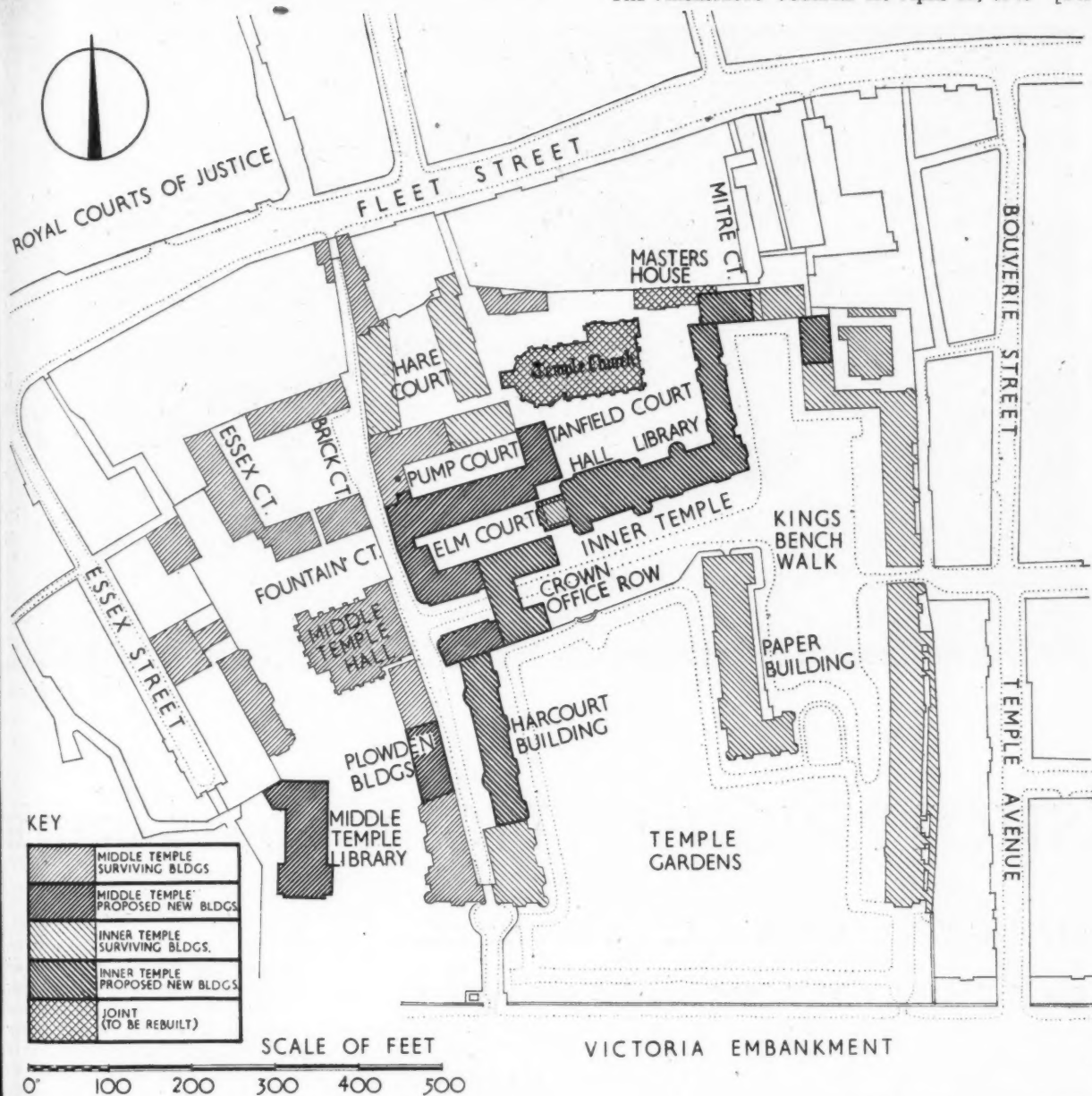
Below, Mr. Maufe's drawing for the new Cloister to replace the one destroyed at the eastern end of Pump Court. The original eight arches have been replaced by seven, in order to achieve a central void. The discovery has since been made that seven arches were intended by Sir Christopher Wren, whose sketch for the Cloister survives in the possession of the Middle Temple. Mr. Maufe's use of a cornice to replace the old parapet also has the sanction of Wren's own drawing.



sists of rebuilding the damaged houses in surviving courts and terraces. A considerable quantity of this work has already been completed in Brick Court and Essex Court in the Middle Temple and in King's Bench Walk in the Inner Temple.

Of the Halls and Libraries of the two Inns, Middle Temple Hall is the only one not too heavily damaged to be repaired. It was completed in 1572 and is famous for its hammer-beam roof. A building licence has recently been granted, enabling restoration work to begin. The Middle Temple Library (for which Mr. Maufe is

RECONSTRUCT-



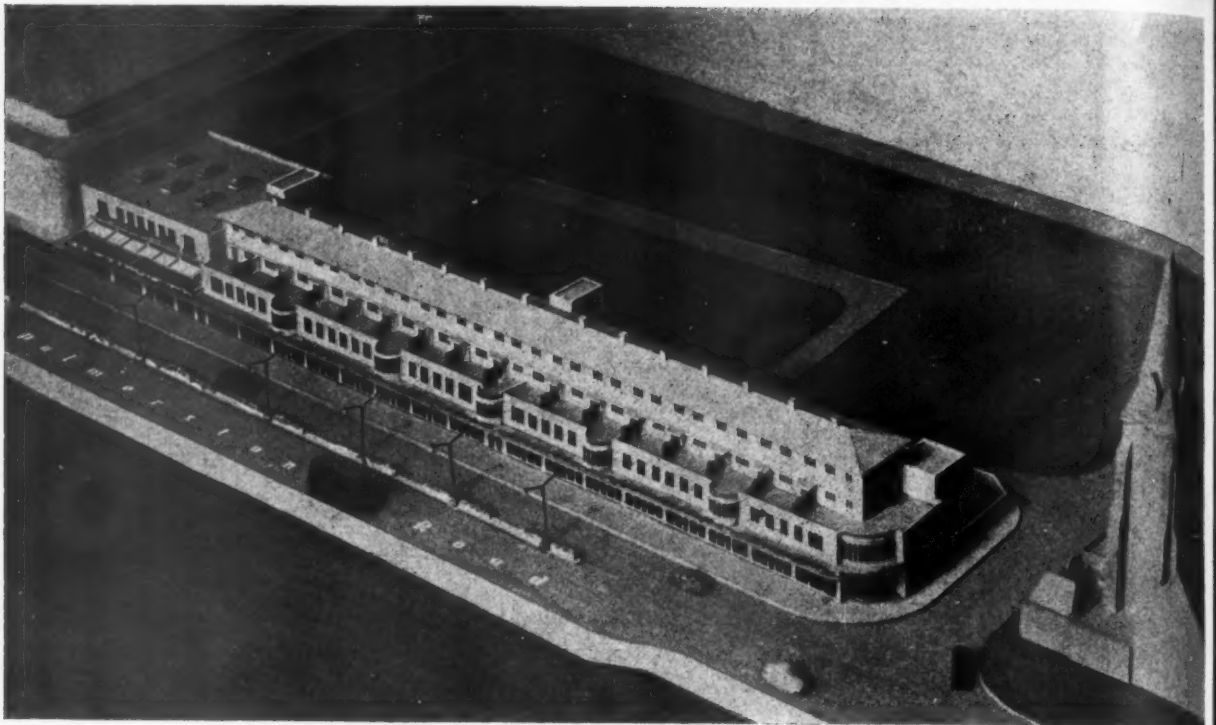
architect) is to be rebuilt to a new design on the old site (see page 347) and the Inner Temple Hall and Library, the latter with its return wing facing King's Bench Walk, to a new design by Mr. Worthington. The Hall will use the same foundations as the one destroyed, and the new library building will maintain the old arrangement of its parts with Treasurers' offices on the ground floor, the Parliament Chamber on the first floor, the Library on the second floor and the stack room in the roof, the latter extending over the roof of the Hall as well. The Hall itself is to be in stone

and the remaining buildings in brick. A triple archway under the north wing of the Library will link Tanfield Court with King's Bench Walk, replacing the old glazed-brick tunnel.

In the Temple Church (which belongs to the two Inns jointly) considerable repair work has been done to preserve the structure. It is intended eventually to restore it completely. This work has been put in the hands of Mr. Walter Godfrey.

Right, Pump Court after bombing, looking from the Cloister. It has now been completely demolished, but is to be rebuilt approximately as before.

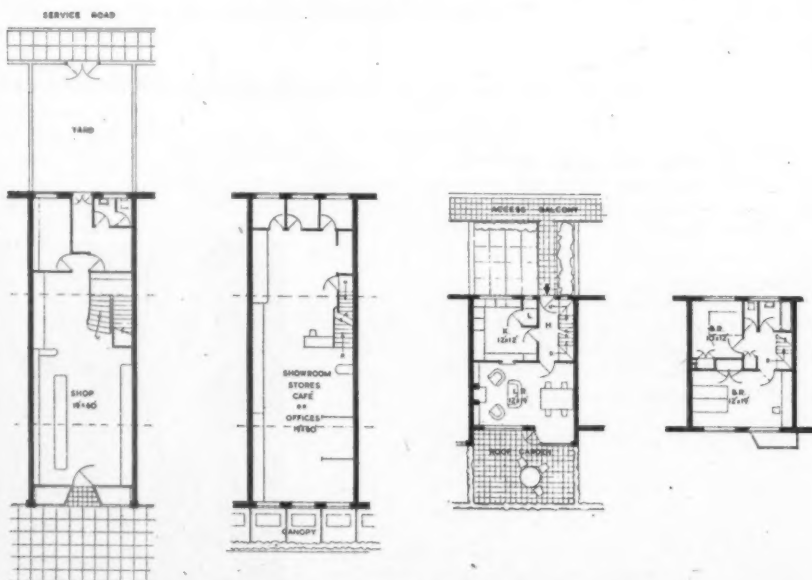




From north-east.

SHOPPING CENTRE IN PORTSMOUTH

DESIGNED BY T. L. MARSHALL,
CITY PLANNING ARCHITECT

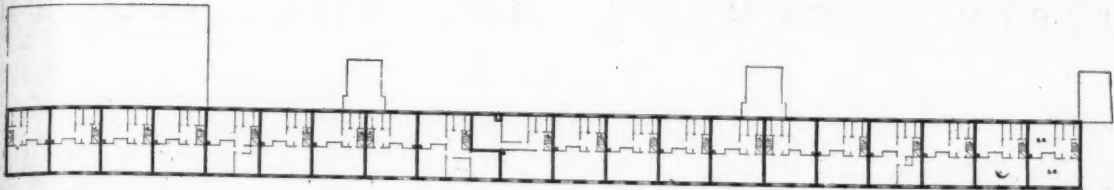


TYPICAL GROUND, FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR PLANS

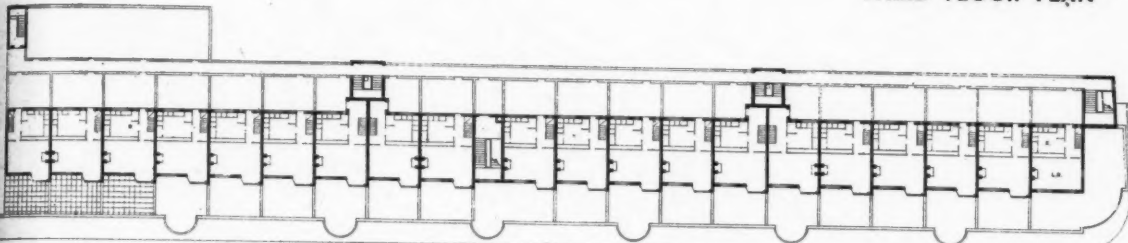
[Scale: $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1' 0"]

GENERAL. During the war two of the City of Portsmouth's principal shopping centres were largely destroyed by bombing. Application has been made to the Minister of Town and Country Planning for permission to compulsorily acquire the sites under Section 2/2 of the 1944 Town and Country Planning Act. The Inquiry was held in September, 1947, and the Minister's decision is awaited. In order to minimise delay, this scheme has been prepared for the rebuilding of a section of the Southsea shopping centre in anticipation of the authorities' verdict.

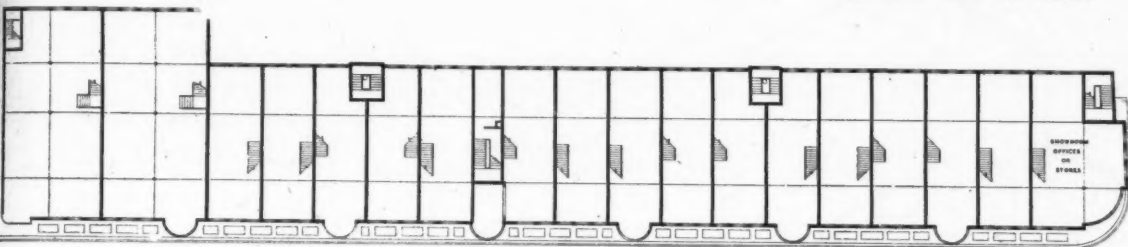
The Palmerston Road area served the seaside resort of Southsea. It was a good class shopping centre, included two departmental stores, and did a large business with holidaymakers. The site is cleared and available for immediate development. Meetings were held with the traders who had previously had buildings on the site and it was agreed that the most satisfactory solution of the problem would be for the City Council to erect a range of shops on the west side of the street to be let on lease. The



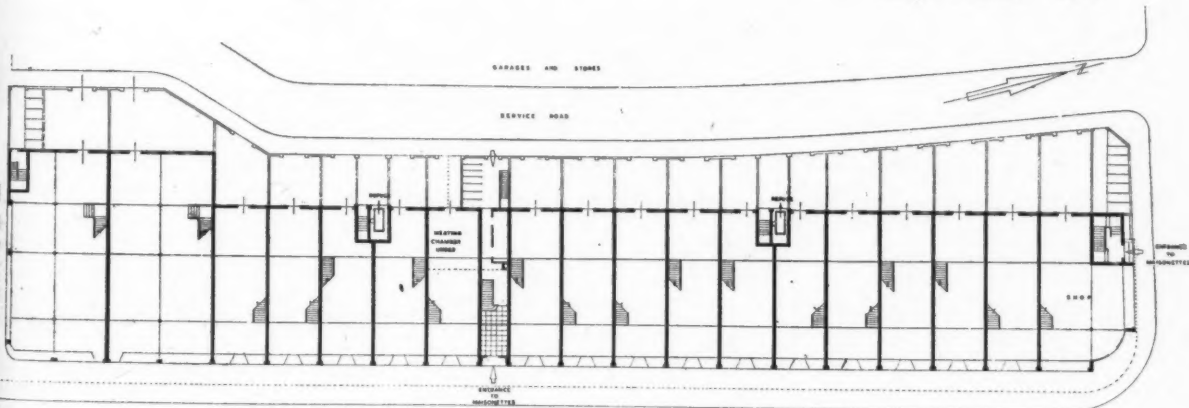
THIRD FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

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

remainder of the shopping centre is to be erected by private enterprise but the design is to be to the approval of the City Council.

The principal points that have governed the preparation of the design are:—

- (1) The scheme to be economical to construct, and capable of being carried out by stages if necessary.
- (2) The plan to be sufficiently flexible to meet the varying requirements of the traders without undue cost.
- (3) The shopping frontage to have

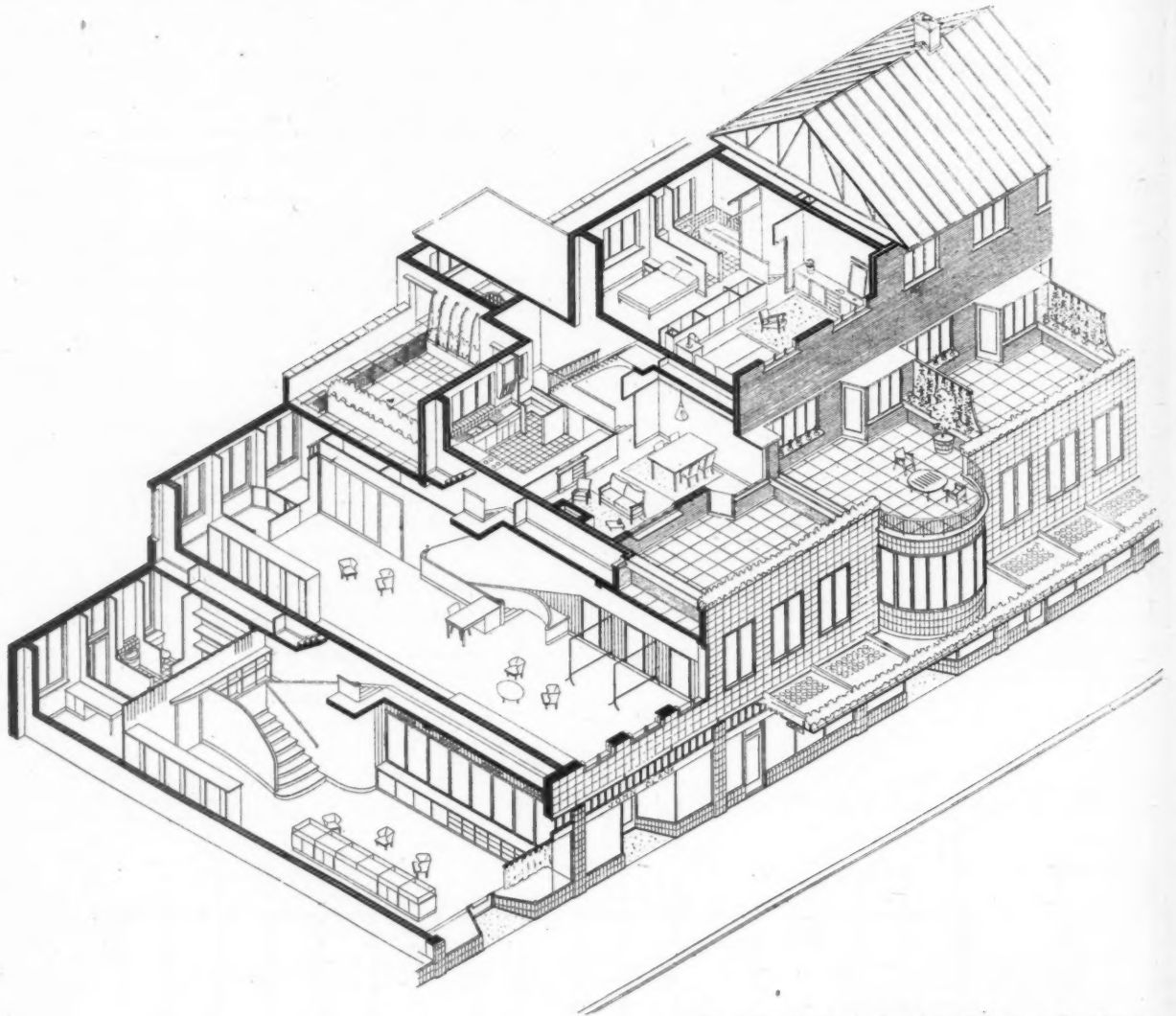
a minimum amount of interruption because of the high rental value.

- (4) Living accommodation is required by a number of businesses for resident managers, etc., and this must be so arranged that it could either be connected direct to the shop or be quite separate. Each dwelling must have a separate entrance and in view of the class of district and the rental value, it was necessary that they should have a Palmerston Road address.
- (5) The general character should

be one appropriate for a seaside resort and have a measure of gaiety and colour.

PLAN. Analysis of the traders' requirements resulted in the design of a standard unit consisting of a shop 60 ft. by 20 ft. with a yard at the rear 20 ft. by 20 ft. and a service road for goods delivery. At a later date there will be lock-up garages and a car park approached from the service road. Above the shop fronts is a continuous reinforced concrete glazed canopy to

SHOPPING CENTRE IN PORTSMOUTH



Cut-away isometric drawing of shops and maisonnettes.

give shoppers protection from the weather.

Above each shop is a room 60 ft. by 20 ft. with a large projecting semi-circular bay window to every third shop. These will be allocated to cafes, showrooms or a trade where the first floor is used by the general public. In other cases the first floor will be used for stores and offices. Lavatory accommodation, etc., will be to tenants' requirements.

On the second and third floors are 2- or 3-bedroom maisonnettes, one over each shop, which can be connected by staircases to the shops if required. The principal entrance to the maisonnettes is from Palmerston Road and this is the only

break in the shopping frontage. There is a subsidiary entrance in Kent Road and service and escape stairs off the service road at the rear.

The maisonnettes are placed almost centrally over the shops as seen in the drawing above. This gives a roof garden to Palmerston Road 15 ft. by 10 ft., and this set back, together with the projecting shop canopy, will give quiet living conditions. At the rear is an access balcony separated from the maisonnette entrances by a paved space. Living conditions are as nearly as possible equivalent to that of a house.

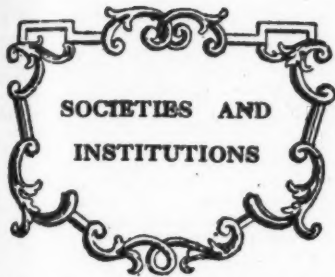
CONSTRUCTION. Reinforced concrete frame, floors and canopy.

Roofs, light steel trusses with copper sheeting.

ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT. Below second floor level, walls to have faience tiles, and above, brick. First floor windows to have artificial stone surrounds. Continuous flower box on edge of canopy and first floor parapet, to be maintained by Parks Dept.

SERVICES. Chutes at second floor level discharge refuse into containers at ground floor level. Provision has been made for a passenger and a goods lift to be erected in the future if this is found to be an economic proposition. Apart from one open fire to each maisonnette, both shops and maisonnettes will be heated from a central plant.

BY T. L. MARSHALL, CITY PLANNING ARCHITECT



Speeches and lectures delivered before societies as well as reports of their activities, are dealt with under this title, which includes professional societies, trade associations and government departments. To save space they are represented by their initials—see front cover. Lectures cannot usually be reported in full, but the extracts given are in the speaker's own words.

AA

Anthony Cox

March 24. At the AA, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ARCHITECTURE. The Vice-President, Mr. R. E. Enthoven, was in the chair.

Anthony Cox: To begin with a definition of what I mean by public architecture. I mean architecture that is commissioned and owned by the public through the democratic channels of central and local government. It is often called "official" architecture, and sometimes, if you're out to infer that it is particularly undesirable, you can call it "State" architecture, but I dislike both these labels; they strike a note that is too impersonal and too distant. Even the word "public" smells of municipal tarmac. I could have called it, with some precision, the people's architecture, but one has to be very careful these days; even that is beginning to smell slightly.

However, whatever we call it, my criterion is ownership, or, to use an old-fashioned word, patronage. Now, patronage in the past has depended largely on the Crown, the Church, the wealthy individual or the ambitious speculator—often, fortunately, an enlightened one. Even at the beginning of the 'thirties, when I began my architectural training, these—with the possible exception of the Crown and the Church—were regarded by us, in an imprecise way, as the principal sources from which we might expect work, and upon which we built somewhat vague pictures of drawing nourishment for our future private practices. We were not, I think, aware, although we were to become so very soon, of the way the wind had been blowing since the nineteenth century. For a change in the sources of patronage was to present us with a very different picture after the war. Our present situation has brought this picture into particularly clear, if somewhat false, relief. For although to-day's picture may be over-sharp, I think it is important that we do not underestimate its significance; for the change that it emphasises is one that is intimately linked with a process of social development which has taken—and continues to take—out of private hands services which are essential to the well-being of the community as a whole, and, as the process

continues, the well-being of the community as a whole comes to be more and more liberally interpreted. In the past such services, if they were provided at all, were principally the products of private enterprise or an enlightened philanthropy; to-day their control is vested in some form of public organization.

THE NEW PATRONAGE

This is one side of the picture. The other side is, of course, that wealthy individual patrons are a diminishing race—not yet perhaps quite extinct, but rare enough to be something of an oddity. Industry and commerce are perhaps the only remaining really powerful private patrons.

The social change and redistribution of wealth that this implies pervades the whole of our machinery of living together, our whole social fabric. And I suggest that it isn't at all a temporary phenomenon, but a stage in a process that will continue and will cover an increasingly wide field of our necessary building work.

Now, public patronage offers us tasks just as exciting, just as apt to catch the imagination, as those offered by our wealthy patrons in the past. What, after all, could be more stimulating than a new town? And it offers tasks, too, with a social background and purpose that most of us, I think, find specially sympathetic, tasks which hold promise of architecture becoming once again a popular art, used and understood and appreciated by a wide, and not an exclusive, public.

Our difficulties begin, however, when we come to consider who shall be given this work. We may all agree that public patronage offers wide opportunities for good building, but opinions differ—and differ forcibly—on who should get the opportunities. The natural result of the growing public responsibility for architecture has been that central and local government have appointed their own architects—permanent architectural advisers; and we would all agree, I think that this in itself is very desirable. What many of us find undesirable is that these public architects should themselves carry out the whole of their authority's building work. In fact, a large number of people would agree with W. H. Auden that

"Private faces in public places

Are wiser and nicer

Than public faces in private places."

THE BUREAUCRATIC TRADITION

I don't think I am overstating the case if I say that there is a pretty general feeling that there is something about a public department that denies freedom of thought and imagination; something that saps the will to experiment and to find new solutions; and, above all, some sort of atmospheric pollution in which the creative talent cannot function. And, on the other hand, there is the feeling that in private practice we can find the opposite of these undesirable things: the keen edge of competition, maybe, that is conducive to progress; the spur perhaps to personal expression, or personal fame; and above all an air of freedom in which the spirit can expand, and in which works of quality can be produced.

Now while I would not deny that, to an extent, these feelings are based on observation I think there is also a large element of habit in them. We have become so accustomed to the idea of the successful architect as a private practitioner. And it is natural enough, after all, that in the past—at least, since the Renaissance—he should have been a private practitioner, for that was the niche he could best fill in society, that gave him the best opportunities—in fact, with a few exceptions, almost the only opportunities. And in the very recent past, too, it is the private men who have been the pioneers, and who have made the major contributions to the architecture of our time. It is natural, therefore, that many of us should instinctively regard private practice as the ideal, and feel that it alone can enable us to develop a lively and a significant architecture.

It is also unfortunately true that we can find many examples of dull and uninspired work from public departments; and that if we compare these with the work of our more experimental private architects we may be tempted to think that there is something inevitably inhibiting about the public office. But this is not a fair comparison. If we take a rather wider selection of private architects, I think that we may find evidence of an equally distressing volume of architectural inhibitions.

THE NEW ARCHITECTURAL SPIRIT

In assessing the balance we must take into account, on the side of the public departments, that it is only fairly recently that some public departments have attracted the more likely types of younger men; and also that it is only recently that the public architect's department, as such, has emerged as a separate technical entity; and it takes a little time for it to shake off the inappropriate precedents and personnel that belong to the reign of the public engineer—for whose undisputed sovereignty in the 19th century the architectural profession itself was as much to blame as anybody, and whose steady practical domination of the field of public building has only recently been seriously challenged. While only a few public departments had, before the war, shown much evidence of vigour and progressive thought, we are now, I think, in these lean post-war years, beginning to see indications on a wider scale of a new architectural spirit, and I suspect that in the next few years, as work now in hand is completed, a much greater volume of evidence will have accumulated, and that if we have prejudices towards inevitable mediocrity of departments, we shall find ourselves rapidly readjusting them. I suggest that as these prejudices—and they undoubtedly exist—become readjusted, so it will be that much easier for this progressive tendency to develop and for our public departments to attract the right sort of men.

Now you may say that these indications are not straws in the wind at all, and that far from proving anything (which I know they don't), they don't necessarily indicate a progressive movement. The real fatalist may say that given a few more years even those departments which now show promise will have sunk into the grooves of routine, smothered by the dead hand of officialdom. Of course, if enough of us take this negative attitude I am sure that they will; but it seems to me that officialdom is very much what we make it, and that most of the so-called inherent objections to public departments are not really so deep-rooted as we imagine. I want, therefore, to examine one or two of these objections and to suggest some positive answers to them.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE BURDEN

The first objection, and one that is commonly heard, is that the public architect—and here I mean the head of a department—must necessarily be so much obsessed with matters of routine administration, with endless committee meetings, with diplomatic advances and retreats within the official structure, that he cannot possibly give any close attention to questions of architectural design. Now, perhaps this is true in a department with really wide responsibilities, but is it, after all, a very serious objection? It assumes, surely, a particular role for the head of the department, that the man at the top should design, and that the staff should be left to work out the details. Can we work that way nowadays?

I suggest that very few of us can. The really strong architectural personality can do it because his assistants will recognize his dominating creative power, but such men are the rare exceptions of a generation. There just aren't enough to go round, and what few there are can't possibly do all the work that there is to do. But the alternative to this way of working is not, I think, that the head of a department should be a mere administrator; surely a better way of characterizing him is as what I have heard called

an "umbrella man," under whose shelter teams of designers have wide responsibilities and powers of decision; a man of diplomatic ability and vision, capable of transmitting to his department the—as it were—strategic significance of the work in hand, and of generating in his staff an atmosphere of corporate enthusiasm in which that work can be well carried out for its own sake. I can see no reason why we should assume that the work should bear the imprint of his own hand; on the contrary, if imprint there should be, let it rather be significant of his ability, as an "umbrella man," to attract and to shelter assistants of vigour and of vision.

INERTIA

Size is another common objection to the public department. It is suggested that its responsibilities are sometimes so wide and its staff so huge that it must lose all sense of identity. To me, this seems to depend largely on how the department is organized, and the criticism loses most of its point if we imagine the large department made up of a number of parallel and semi-autonomous teams, not necessarily of architects only, each team organized on a job or a programme of jobs, and having direct contact with representatives of its client department and, even better, with local groups that represent the actual clients, or users.

All these teams can share certain common information services and certain machinery of mutual liaison, but this should not, I feel, be merely a paper affair. I should like to see a more corporate spirit encouraged amongst these semi-autonomous teams by some common meeting-ground for display and discussion of work in hand, where knowledge and criticism can be pooled and each can re-act upon its fellows as a kind of catalyst or compelling irritant. Even so, it may be that the department may be physically so large that it becomes not a symposium but a sort of mass rally. Here I would suggest that there is a strong case for actual geographical separation, for a breakdown into regionalism within its own region.

Another objection is lack of competition. It is argued that the private architect must get new commissions in order to survive, and has therefore a very real interest in producing good work, whereas the lack of competition for work in a public department—its very safety—tends to result in mediocrity. But is this element of competition really a very important factor in the production of good architecture? I don't think it is. In fact, I doubt whether it is of any importance at all. Good architecture is produced, I think, for its own sake, and if we don't find that a completely absorbing occupation, I don't think that the stimulus of competition is going to help us. Now, I cannot for the life of me see why a desire for good architecture should be the special attribute of the private office, unless it is that the staff of the public department are normally allowed too little freedom, inadequate contact with the client departments for whom they are working, and only an imprecise idea of the general strategy of the department's programme as a whole—if the staff are in fact not treated with the respect that an architectural staff deserve.

All this implies not merely a delegation of responsibility, but also a very great degree of freedom in the department. The active encouragement of such freedom, the positive acceptance of fresh ideas, and a refusal to get bogged down in precedent, in what we did last year, seem to me to be of primary and absolute importance. Once they are denied, inertia begins to set in. I suggest that two very effective ways of safeguarding this freedom are by recognizing constantly the right of full critical discussion within the department, and by keeping close contact at all times, and at all levels, between the department and its public.

I think this public contact is particularly important, not only because it can transmit to a department an important external stimulus of criticism and appreciation. It is

something that affects us all very deeply as architects, whether we are in public or private employment. I don't only mean that the development of this contact can encourage the public to regard architects as necessary and useful, and not merely as luxuries—although this in itself is of course very important, I mean more than this; namely, that our architecture itself will benefit from a closer sympathy between designer and patron—a sympathy based, from our side, not only on the understanding of documentary reports and recommendations, useful as they are, but on a closer human understanding. This is more than ever important when the client is our somewhat precise, elusive Man in the Street. Now, public architectural departments are, I think, in an enviable position here, particularly when their responsibilities are local or regional. They can, if they will take the opportunity, not only have close working contact with their client departments and with the elected representatives of the public, but can cast their net very much wider, and in doing so can stimulate a local architectural interest and pride and create in the public the confidence that it possesses its own architectural offices—not remote and bureaucratic, but recognizable as an important and tangible part of local affairs. To my mind, they have a great responsibility here, and one that has tremendous possibilities—possibilities that they alone are really in a position to develop. The sense of purpose that this close contact can stimulate is really, I think, the main-spring, the generator, that can maintain an atmosphere of enthusiasm in the department—enthusiasm without which, in the long run, it will not continue to produce really vital work.

TEAM WORK AN ADVANTAGE

It still remains to ask whether there are any real arguments for public departments as such, or whether the work they do could not be done just as well, anyway, by private practitioners. I have already suggested that the public department has a positive advantage as far as contact with the public is concerned, but quite apart from this there are reasons of expediency which it would be unrealistic for us to ignore. As our patrons come to express their requirements through centralised channels, rather than as private individuals, it is, I think, reasonable and inevitable that they should wish to have some permanent architect or department to whom they can turn, who can see their demands as a whole and co-ordinate them. When their demands are fairly small, a part-time architectural adviser, under whose general guidance private firms can carry out the work, is, I think, perfectly adequate, providing those private firms can be drawn into contact with local experience and local opinion, and can do their work with some real knowledge of the general local picture of which it forms a part.

But when the volume of work becomes large enough to justify the full-time employment of a strong team of architects—and engineers and town planners—of various and complementary skills, at salaries that will attract good men, I think there is every reason for a department being formed. I suggest that this point isn't normally reached at the moment, in local government anyway, until we get to the county, or the county borough.

All the same, I would not be dogmatic about the department necessarily carrying out all the building work, but there are types of work for which I think it may be particularly fitted. For instance, if the department's building responsibility tends to centre on one type of specialized problem, I think that there is a strong case for it carrying out the whole of the work itself, if the work can be programmed to maintain a relatively even flow and that there are not acute fluctuations in volume from one year to another that might more conveniently be absorbed by a sort of buffer of private architects. Here, I think, we can see fairly simply the great advantages there are

to be gained by a process of research and development based on an intimate knowledge of the general problem, and by continual observation of the successes and failures that are brought to light in various solutions of that problem. As to whether such a department may grow stale and to an extent blinded by focusing too constantly on one particular problem—and if this is so, whether it might refresh itself by co-operating with independent architects who may be able to see the problem from a new angle—I must leave to you to discuss, but I suggest that the normal turnover of staff and re-allocation of duties within the department, and particularly a spirit of close co-operative working with the client departments and the users, are perfectly adequate to avoid this danger of staleness.

LONG-TERM PROGRAMMES

Even in the department whose responsibilities cover a variety of building types, there is usually at least one particular category of building involving a long-term programme. Here again I think there is a strong case for that building programme being carried out by the department rather than being split up amongst private architects, providing the department can take advantage of the special opportunities that a long-term programme offers. As with the specialist department I spoke of a moment ago, there is a chance to make the programme the subject of continual research and development carried out in very close consultation with the people who use the buildings, and to regard the production programme, as it were, as a process of progressive improvement and refinement. Approached in this way, such a programme may very well involve a degree of standardization and mass-production that may not only be economic in time and capital expenditure, but also make possible higher standards of design and performance in building parts and equipment.

So far, in talking about public work, I have laid a great deal of emphasis on local contact, on the way in which departments can, as it were, identify themselves with their public. There are, however, certain types of central departments which are not in a position to do this to any great degree. I don't mean central departments which are principally advisory, but those which have an actual executive function in building. They are, anyway, comparatively few and should, I suggest, remain so. But there is a case for them, I think, when the procedures, as it were, for which their buildings are designed do not, or must not, vary very much from one locality to another; or where there is a good reason for repeating a similar, or recognisably similar, type of building. The Post Office is a case in point. But even in these types of departments I feel that it is very desirable that when the volume of work permits it they should be broken down into regional groups, under the general co-ordination of their central office.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

To sum up, then, I have tried to make a case for public departments, and to suggest to you that, although we may easily find many faults with them as they exist at present, there is really no fundamental reason why they should not develop—as some of them, I am sure, are developing—in a way that can provide a background and an atmosphere with just as much elbow-room for freedom and originality as we have found in the past in private practice. I have suggested, too, that into the bargain they can stimulate a sense of purpose, of working with the community, that I think it is difficult to achieve in any other way. Of course, I am not suggesting that the public office should, for all purposes, supersede the private one. That would be ridiculous. There will surely, for a long time, anyway, be plenty of scope for the private office. But I am suggesting that, taking the long view, we should not necessarily regret that the relative balance of public and private offices is shifting.



Above, a bathroom,
right, the flats from
the west.



FLATS AT NEASDEN

DESIGNED BY
L. KEIR HETT OF
SEARLE & SEARLE

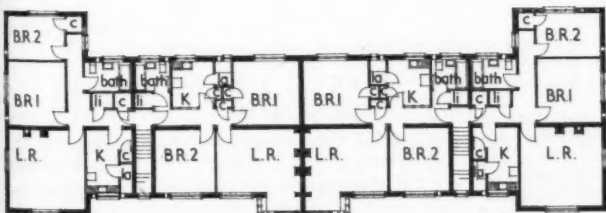
GENERAL.—A block of eight flats to provide living accommodation for some of the staff employed by the Oxford University Press at their warehouse at Neasden.

PLAN.—The first floor flats are approached by covered concrete stairs; one stair serves two flats. Each flat consists of a living room, two bedrooms, kitchen, larder, combined bath and w.c., and built-in cupboards.

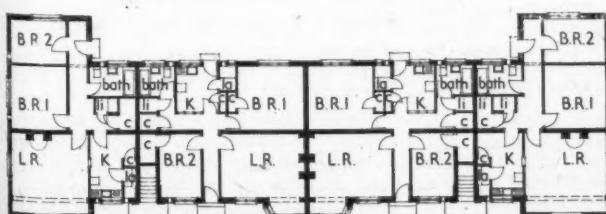
CONSTRUCTION.—This is traditional, with 11-in. cavity brick walls and brick and breeze internal partitions. First floor: Hollow R.C. beam construction. Finish to floors, living rooms and bedrooms: wood block. Kitchen and bathroom floors: asphalt. Windows: wood frames with metal sashes and bars.

INTERNAL FINISH.—Each flat has one open fireplace supplemented by electric fires. Flats painted throughout with cream distemper.

CONTRACTS.—Single contract, £9,860. The general contractors were Messrs. T. & C. Costin, Ltd.



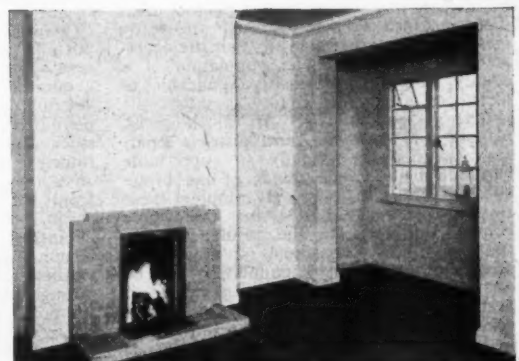
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

[Scale: 1/4" = 1'0"]

The living room.



**INFORMATION CENTRE · INFORMATION SHEETS
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS · CURRENT TECHNIQUE
THE INDUSTRY · PRICES · TECHNICAL ARTICLES**

TECHNICAL SECTION

A digest of current information prepared by independent specialists; printed on one side of the paper only, to allow readers to cut out the items for filing and paste them up in classified order. Headings below.

INFORMATION CENTRE

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.

1.6 sociology

POPULATION FORECASTING

Population Forecasting for Planning Purposes. A. A. Heath. (J. Town Planning Institute, Jan.-Feb., 1948, pp. 41-51.)

Important paper describing graphical method of obtaining information required by planners on growth and grouping of population at some future date. Illustrated by charts and tables.

For the purpose of planning new towns or replanning existing towns the planner must have reasonably accurate information on the composition of the population of the town by sexes and age groups and on their grouping in different sizes of family units as it will be in about twenty years.

The study of past population trends and the forecasting of their influence on the future has been scientifically developed to a high degree by a variety of statistical agencies. The adaptation of these detailed methods to the planner's purpose would involve an enormous amount of work, and it is explained why the results thus obtained would be of little more value to the planner than those obtained by a more rough and ready method. The paper suggests that the aggregate trends of the urban population of a county would be sufficiently applicable to all towns within that county to satisfy the planner's requirements. It is, however, necessary to treat the rural districts separately as there is normally an appreciable variation between the trends of the urban and the rural population. By adopting these two characteristic trends for the whole county and reducing the results to percentages, the composition of any cross-section of the county's population can be obtained and used with a sufficient degree of accuracy for planning purposes, thus eliminating the very considerable work required in dealing with the local population trends of each individual urban and rural district.

Based on these considerations, the paper describes in detail the process of abstracting data and of carrying through the calculations by means of a specially designed set of forms. The principle on which the forecast is made is the graphical representation of past birth and death trends produced forward into the future. The future trends so obtained from the graphs are then applied to the existing population of to-day in order to arrive at the state of the population at some given time in the future.

5.18 planning: public utilities

TRANSPORT AND PLANNING

The Place of Transport in Planning. R. B. Hounsfield. (Housing and Planning News-Bulletin, Feb.-Mar., 1948, pp. 49-51.)

General review of present-day transport problems and aspects in relation to local, regional, and national planning, analysed from traffic engineer's point of view.

Conflict between recent planning theories and needs of transport operators. Local planning and traffic segregation. Importance of fairly direct "avoiding" routes. Critical comment on ring roads. Reaction of one transport system on another within regional framework seen in relation to traffic demand. Need for traffic origin and destination surveys. Benefits to be derived from improved railway facilities and canal working. Possible influence of national transport planning on arresting and reversing trend of population flow towards big cities.

5.19 planning: public utilities

MOTOR ROADS

Road Location and Design, with Special Reference to Motor Roads. E. C. Boyce. (J. Institution of Municipal Engineers, Feb. 3, 1948, pp. 381-402.)

Comprehensive paper dealing with general principles and practice of motor roads location and design.

The first part of the paper discusses the general principles to which the location engineer must pay attention, both prior to undertaking field work and during actual location. Motor roads should not pass through urban or built-up areas. They should serve population centres by passing in close proximity. A four-mile limit is considered a reasonable distance, the actual connection to the town being made by means of existing radial or ring roads.

There should be as little interference as possible with farming interests along the new route. Severance of farmland becomes a question of major importance when considering that access to the motor road is not permitted, and that farm implements and stock would have to pass under or over the route. Particulars in this respect must be investigated at an early stage, especially from the point of view of construction costs.

Points of entry and exit should be limited. There should be no level crossing with existing roads in the interest of fast-moving through traffic, and provisions must be made for possible points of road intersection. It is preferable that the new road should pass over subsidiary roads, and there are a variety of ways by which to achieve a crossing,

e.g., the double-deck roundabout, the clover leaf, or the three-level fly-over.

The landscape setting of the road is another location aspect discussed in principle, followed by some detailed considerations of route selection in relation to geological and soil features. Much thought is given to the interdependence of ultimate road construction, the class of traffic that will use the motor road, and the performance and design trends of motor vehicles. Finally, principles of actual layout are investigated, discussing objections to straight routes and types of curves suitable for change of direction.

The second part of the paper gives an introduction to the preparatory field work to be undertaken prior to actual road construction. A summary of the various stages of work provides useful information.

15.18 materials: applied finishes, treatments

PAINTING ALUMINIUM

Preparing Aluminium for Painting. (The Decorator, Jan., 1948, pp. 59-60.)

Importance of proper surface preparation to obtain adhesion; distinction between preparation of aluminium intended for external use and that for internal use; list of treatments; notes on suitable paint systems.

Article is a summary of information given in booklet published by Northern Aluminium Company: *The Surface Preparation of Aluminium for Paint Systems.*

19.35 construction: details

WALLS FACED WITH ALUMINIUM

Textile Mill Walls Faced with Aluminium. J. W. Davis. (Eng. News-Record [USA], Jan. 23, 1948, pp. 90-91.)

Walls of Duplan Corp. plant at Winston-Salem, N.C., faced with 16 g. aluminium sheets. Both fluted and flat sheets used.

19.36 construction: details

ALUMINIUM ROOFING

How to Use Aluminium Roofing Effectively. (Eng. News-Record [USA], Jan. 23, 1948, pp. 118-9.)

Practical rules and structural details for aluminium roof coverings. Data for required thickness of corrugated sheeting.

19.37 construction: details

COPPER FLASHINGS

Copper Flashings and Weatherings. (Copper Development Association, 1947, and AJ, The Industry, Mar. 11, 1948.)

Handbook compiled to give practical details. A valuable reference.

20.65 construction: complete structures

COLD STORAGE

Cold Store for Fruit, Coton, Cambs. D. D. Bamber. (The Builder, Jan. 16, 1948, p. 86.)

Statement of technical problems involved in storing fruit in carbon dioxide gas, with the resultant structural type evolved.

20.66 construction: complete structures

SCHOOL BUILDING: ALUMINIUM

Aluminium Unit Construction for School Building. (The Bristol Aeroplane Company (Housing) Ltd.)

Brochure describing a system of unit construction in aluminium for school buildings allowing flexibility of design. Applicable both to single and two-storey construction. Roof sections and wall panels in 4 ft. widths, spans and heights to suit various requirements. Efficient thermal insulation.



THE THINGS A HUNTER SEES WHEN HE LEAVES HIS GUN BEHIND

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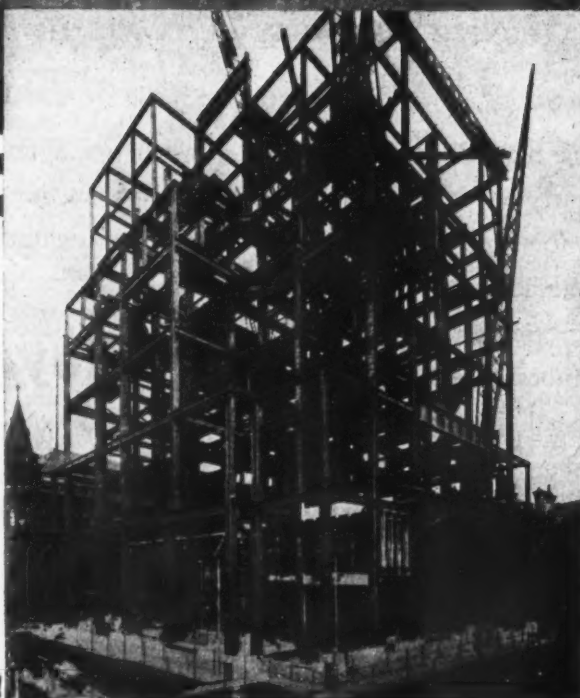
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SOUTHAMPTON : Sun Buildings, Ogle Street.

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WREXHAM : Whitogate.

23.55 heating and ventilation AIR AND TEMPERATURE CONTROL

House at Liverpool, New York. Sargent-Webster, Crenshaw and Folley, Architects. (Prog. Architecture [USA], Jan., 1948, pp. 80-83.)

Single-storey house of timber structure with considerable glass area, embodying underfloor heating, and solar heating by large windows. Photographs and details.

The frame is of timber, the roof being well insulated; the floor ducts are formed partly of interlocked steel roof decking and partly of glazed structural tiles, with vermiculite insulation below and 1½ in. concrete above. This system is admitted to be expensive.

Solar heating is obtained by large areas of fixed double glazing, with controllable louvres below for admission of fresh air. The heating plant rarely operates during daylight.

24.70 lighting HOSPITAL LIGHTING

Lighting the Hospital Patient's Room. W. Allphin, C. B. Stiles, and A. Zack. (Illum. Eng. [USA], Dec., 1947, p. 1028.)

Requirements for general use, examination, reading, and post-operative conditions. Important article, excellent illustrations.

This note is important because it is quite good, and because it is the first general discussion of lighting for patient's room for about ten years.

The chief functional requirements are recorded as follows:—

(a) Proper colour of light for medical judgments.

(b) Overall lighting, to be satisfactory for both sleeping and wakeful patients in the same room.

(c) Night-lighting.

(d) Medium lighting for post-operative condition.

(e) Light for reading in bed, wheel-chair, etc.

(f) Lights for medical examinations.

It is suggested that (d) and (f) be dealt with by special portable lights. Two other points from the general discussion are noteworthy. A decision about light for reading in bed is a compromise between the portable fitting which is adjustable, and the wall fitting which is never in the way. And switching is all-important to success. The patient must have complete control, but might require general light also to be switched at the door.

Examples are described. One very useful portable lamp is an upward reflector with an "eye" in the side giving direct light (through a single lens) downward for reading. Lamps with 50-100-150 watt alternate filaments are used, and the "eye" has a shutter to cut it off when not needed.

Vertical wall fittings with two small fluorescent tubes were tried in several combinations. In each case they were arranged so that the tubes farthest from the patient would provide general light and not be seen by him, while the nearer tubes are direct light for reading.

Not many of the arrangements gave very good conditions for visitors, but most were good for the patients. One has to get a high standard of comfort because of the hypersensitive condition of sick people.

24.71 lighting REFLECTED GLARE

An Analysis of Reflected Glare. W. G. Darley. (Illum. Eng. [USA], Jan., 1948, p. 85.)

Forms of glare; nature of trouble and tiring effects; recommendations for practice. Quite good; illustrations.

This paper has an uncertain theme, but some valuable ideas.

Reflected glare is described as a variety of conditions where reflected light reduces contrasts. Thus reflection off paper which causes pencil lines to be less visible is a form of reflected glare. Reflections from specular surfaces where bright lights are seen are taken as analogous to direct glare.

It is claimed that reflected glare is often associated with fluorescent lighting, when the sources as seen from the work—not from the eye—are glaring. Below 30 f.c. it is often objectionable, above 50 f.c. rarely so. It is noted that the cause of complaints about fluorescent lights is commonly poor seeing conditions—low illumination, dark desks, and so on.

Reflections of lights from shining surfaces beside one's work can have devastating effect. The involuntary fixation on the bright spot competes with one's desire to fixate on the work and is very tiring. The fact that a reflection will appear double and thus cause visual conflicts is even more troublesome. Rough shiny surfaces give worst conditions because the images are at different distances—like watching a film out of focus.

He recommends lower source brightness, high task brightness, and better task characteristics (e.g., better lines on paper).

In the discussion a reminder is given that reflected glare can in some circumstances be avoided by moving one's head. Also, that it is a valuable tool in industry for judging surfaces.

24.72 lighting COLOUR IN INDUSTRY

Decoration and Industrial Lighting. J. H. Nelson. (Trans. Illum. Eng. Soc., No. 9 [USA], Feb., 1948, p. 193.)

Conditions for good vision in industry; colour harmony; practical recommendations. Photographs and diagrams.

In a general discussion the author speaks of the conditions for good vision in industrial work. Essentially there are two parts to the problem, the task itself and the surrounding view. On the task itself the detail should be as large as practicable, the contrasts of the order of 50 or 100:1, with illumination up to 1,000 e.f.c. The immediately surrounding field should be comparable in brightness, coloured in the same system as the room in general. Here the principle should be variety without distraction. The eyes of operatives should then be accommodating well within the range of comfort.

The illuminating engineer approaches the use of colour by his need to control the brightness of the different parts of the field of view, and the author, in this connection, reviewed recent researches on the theory of colour harmony, and the psychological effects of colour.

At the end of the discussion attention was drawn to the value of high reflection factors as a source of stimulation, valuable in industry, as well as for efficient use of light. In his own practice he generally follows these rules:—

(a) Ceilings white, eggshell finish (ref. factor 75 per cent.).

(b) Walls and tools, high colour value with reflection factor above 50 per cent. (e.g., duck-egg, stone, or cream colour). Does not like dados. Skirtings green (ref. factor 10 per cent.).

(c) Picks out small items for contrasting colours as a source of interest.

(d) Get the floors cleaner and brighter.

It is claimed that the machines are kept surprisingly clean. Difficult machines are those where wet grinding is done because of the action of the coolants which splash about. Non-absorbent paint should be used, such as synthetic enamels, low-temperature stoving, enamels, or brushing cellulose.

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.

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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

2939 CONDENSATION IN ROOF

Q I have just had a new galvanised cold water storage tank installed in the roof space of my house, and during a recent warm spell I noticed patches of damp penetration on the bedroom ceiling below. Thinking that these might be due to a leak in a pipe connection, I made an examination, only to find that the cause of the trouble was condensation. The outside of the tank was very wet and the ceiling joist underneath saturated. The roof is boarded and tiled and the roof space is not ventilated except by normal current of air through the eaves, etc. The tank is not lagged in any way, and there is evidence that the trouble is long-standing and not due to any work carried out recently. In view of the present difficulty in obtaining materials, I shall be glad to receive suggestions as to how this nuisance might be overcome.

A Undoubtedly the cause of the excessive condensation is lack of adequate ventilation. Some form of metal tray should be installed underneath the tank, large enough to catch any water which forms on the sides and drips down; the tray should be drained by a pipe through the eaves.

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The following tables summarise the official statistics on housing progress, the production of building materials and the labour position.

HOUSING, MATERIALS AND LABOUR

[by Ian Bowen]

HOUSING

TABLE I PERMANENT HOUSES IN GREAT BRITAIN: Cumulative Totals

	Begun			Finished		
	Local Authorities	Private Builders	Total	Local Authorities	Private Builders	Total
To Dec., 1945	20,409	—	—	1,657	1,031	2,688
1947: March	205,159	65,864	271,023	34,436	35,430	69,866
April	218,815	67,826	286,641	40,425	38,184	78,609
May	234,395	70,684	305,079	47,726	41,465	89,191
June	250,292	73,181	323,473	55,642	44,356	99,998
July	265,689	75,741	341,430	63,975	47,316	111,291
Aug.	280,197	78,582	358,779	71,646	49,813	121,459
Sept.	295,469	80,208	375,677	81,983	52,323	134,306
Oct.	308,655	82,303	390,958	92,924	55,362	148,286
Nov.	320,773	83,353	404,126	104,419	57,872	162,291
Dec.	329,886	84,104	413,990	117,951	60,566	178,517
1948: Jan.	337,227	84,657	421,884	129,617	62,634	192,251
Feb.	344,810	85,197	430,007	141,746	64,916	206,662
Increase of Feb. over Jan.	7,583	540	8,123	12,129	2,282	14,411

Position at Feb. 29, 1948			Under Construction		Finished
Local Authorities	..	..	203,064	141,746	
Private Builders	..	..	20,281	64,916	
War-destroyed rebuilt	..	..	13,916	21,125	
Government Departments	..	..	2,981	788	
Aluminium	..	..	3,520	910	
Total	..	..	243,762	229,485	

TABLE II TEMPORARY HOUSES IN GREAT BRITAIN: Cumulative Totals

	Slabbing Begun	Slabbing Completed	Erection Begun	Erection Completed
To Dec., 1945	61,008	39,998	22,932	9,376
1947: March	137,992	119,759	111,002	101,717
April	140,333	123,757	115,186	106,664
May	141,786	127,270	118,653	111,029
June	143,769	130,735	122,353	115,086
July	147,661	134,956	126,375	119,960
Aug.	151,036	138,352	129,435	122,992
Sept.	152,730	142,359	133,328	126,279
Oct.	154,042	146,720	138,367	131,643
Nov.	154,769	149,212	141,877	134,879
Dec.	155,084	151,702	145,320	138,398
1948: Jan.	155,224	153,335	148,162	140,411
Feb.	156,611	154,617	151,063	142,852
Increase of Feb. over Jan.	1,387	1,282	2,901	2,441

Temporary Houses Under Construction at Feb. 29: 8,211.

TABLE III NON-TRADITIONAL PERMANENT HOUSES (ALREADY INCLUDED IN TABLE I) GREAT BRITAIN: Cumulative Totals

	Begun	Completed
To end Sept. 1947	69,183	17,582
Oct.	74,480	20,657
Nov.	80,009	23,902
Dec.	83,904	28,602
Jan. 1948	86,857	31,557
Feb.	90,123	34,851

Non-traditional Houses Under Construction at Feb. 29: 55,272 (In addition to the above, construction had begun on 4,430 aluminium houses, of which 910 have been completed.)

TABLE IV HOUSING ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED OTHERWISE THAN BY NEW BUILDING: Cumulative Totals

	Unoccupied War-Damaged Houses Repaired	Conversions and Adaptations
To end Sept. 1947	124,877	73,862
Oct.	126,249	76,974
Nov.	128,021	79,558
Dec.	129,677	82,388
Jan. 1948	131,825	85,284
Feb.	132,977	87,833
Increase of Feb. over Jan.	1,152	2,549

BUILDING MATERIALS

TABLE V PRODUCTION AND STOCKS:

Material	Unit	Jan.-March 1947		Feb. 1948	
		Production	Stocks†	Production	Stocks†
Cement	th. tons	(monthly average) 369	253	599†	269
Bricks	millions	301	379	361	494
Roofing materials					
Clay tiles	th. squares	51.4	40.8	65.5	69.7
Concrete tiles	"	34.4	56.5	69.9	73.0
Slates	"	12.1	27.2	—	—
Asbestos Cement	"	—	—	2.9†	—
Asbestos cement sheeting	th. tons	24.1	—	25.1†	—
Roofing felt	th. rolls of 24 sq. yds.	181	104	253	211
Ceilings, Wall Linings and Floorings					
Plaster gypaceous	th. tons	12.8	—	18.3†	—
Plasterboard	th. sq. yds.	2,601	430	3,927	415
Tiles					
Glazed	th. sq. yds.	428	—	619	—
Floor (Clay)	"	136	—	196	—
Pipes (Water, Gas, etc.)					
Lead	th. tons	3.12	—	4.19	—
Copper	"	2.47	—	3.08	—
Soil Pipes (cast iron)	"	2.05	—	2.83†	—
(Asbestos Cement)	"	0.35	—	0.36†	—
Drain Pipes, Salt Glazed	"	36.0	—	44.9	—
Rainwater Goods, Rainwater Pipes, Gutters and Fittings					
Cast Iron and Pressed Steel	th. of equiv. tons of cast iron	4.14	—	4.5†	—
Asbestos Cement Goods	th. tons	1.4	—	1.92†	—
Manhole Covers and Frames	th. of equiv. tons of cast iron	2.82	—	3.29†	—
Metal Windows	Mn. ft. sup.	3.62	3.38	2.96	3.52
Sanitary Fittings					
Baths	thousands	25.4	—	34.6	—
Lavatory Basins	"	75.5	—	101.1	—
Sinks	"	51.3	—	70.1	—
W.C. Pans	"	86.7	—	115.6	—
Cookers					
Solid Fuel	"	14.7	—	17.8	—
Electric	"	14.4	—	29.3	—
Gas	"	28.0	—	40.0	—
Fires, Solid Fuel	"	66.3	—	90.6	—
Wash Boilers					
Electric	"	18.4	—	11.4	—
Gas	"	32.8	—	33.4	—
Furnace Pans (Solid Fuel)					
Solid Fuel	thousands	4.5	—	6.1	—
Softwood Timber (Imports and Home Produced)	th. stds.	44.9	117.0	81.1‡	589.7*

† At end of period. ‡ 4-week period. * Other figures relate to calendar months. † Imports only. * January figure.

LABOUR

TABLE VI BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN: Operatives Employed, aged 16 and over*

Type of Work	July, 1945	Jan. 1947†	Feb. 1948
Total	535.0	953.0	978.0
Housing			
Permanent (Construction, and preparation of sites)	343.9	606.9	556.4
Temporary	17.4	229.9	259.3
Other (repairs, etc.)	14.5	27.1	7.1
Other Work	312.0	349.9	290.0
	191.1	345.1	421.6

* In thousands

† No comparison can be made with February, 1947, as labour figures for that date were not published.

Announcements

The International Housing Exhibition will be held at the Empire Hall, Olympia, from November 9-18. The exhibition is being particularly designed to encourage interest amongst foreign buyers. There will be 200 representative exhibitors, drawn from trades concerned with the housing and equipping of houses, factories, offices, etc.

An International Congress of Architectural Students, arranged by the Architectural Students Association, is to be held in London from August 24 to September 2. The object of the Congress is to develop an understanding between architectural students in all countries by assessing their theories of architecture, work and technical development. There will also be a presentation of contemporary British architecture by means of an exhibition of work and a series of discussions, lectures and visits. The exhibition will include a large selection of manufacturers' goods. The Congress is intended to be the first of a yearly series.

The cuts in the Government's building programme have brought vocational training for the building industry in Wales almost to an end. Only remaining Ministry of Labour training centres for the building industry in Wales are at Swansea and Cardiff, and neither functions full time. According to the Ministry of Labour mid-month statement in March unfilled vacancies for craftsmen in building and civil engineering in Wales, although below last year's figure, numbered 1,000, carpenters and plasterers being in most urgent demand. The number of men and women in training under the vocational training scheme in Wales fell from 1,223 on October 20, 1947, to 533 on February 9, 1948, due to the suspension of intake to building trade classes. The total number of trainees in attendance at building and civil engineering classes on February 9, 1948, was 111, compared with 727 on Oct-

ober 20, 1947. During the second half of 1947, 1,813 trainees were placed in their training trade in the building industry.

The annual general meeting of the Gloucestershire Architectural Association has been held in Gloucestershire. The president, Mr. C. V. Dancey, was re-elected for a further year of office, and Lieut.-Col. Eric Cole was re-elected as vice-president. It was agreed that a salaried secretary should be appointed, with Mr. R. W. Paterson continuing to act as hon. secretary, while Mr. H. F. Trew was re-elected as hon. treasurer. The council elected for the ensuing year will consist of Messrs. F. C. Ravenhill, H. Stratton Davis, S. E. Urwin, J. J. Smith, S. S. Careless, I. M. Williams, J. L. Jones, with R. B. Lewis as students' representative. The council's annual report gave the membership at 152, and mention was made of the co-operation of architects with the local authorities in surveying flood damage caused last year; of contact made with German architects who were prisoners-of-war, and of Association activities, especially the wide programme carried out by the Students' Section under Mr. C. R. Sharp. The Dean of Gloucester (Dr. H. Costley White) presented prizes of books to students who had been successful in architectural competitions promoted by the Association. The meeting concluded with a debate on the future of the Wessex Society of Architects—the regional body of which the Association forms a branch—and of future activities for the Association.

Dr. Oscar Faber has taken into partnership: S. Vaughan, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.STRUCT.E., A.C.G.I.; K. Montgomery-Smith, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.STRUCT.E.; J. R. Kell, A.M.I.MECH.E., M.I.H.V.E., M.INST.E.; C. R. Glover, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.STRUCT.E.; and John Gordon Faber, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.STRUCT.E., M.SOC.C.E.(FRANCE), A.M.INST.W., A.C.G.I. The firm will in future be known as Oscar Faber and Partners, consulting engineers (civil,

structural, mechanical, heating, air conditioning, electrical), and will continue at present to operate from 1, Worley Road, St. Albans (telephone, St. Albans 5561/2) and 4, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.1 (telephone, Holborn 2239/40).

Bronek Katz, DIPL.ING.ARCH., and R. Vaughan, A.A.DIPL., A.R.I.B.A., architects, have moved their offices to No. 35, Welbeck Street, W.1 (Welbeck 8855), to which address all trade catalogues, etc., should be sent.

Mr. G. F. Wilson, L.R.I.B.A., has become the London partner of Jack Cotton, Ballard and Blow, practising at Dorland House, Regent Street, S.W.1. He will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc., at that address.

Publications Received

Fashionable Brighton. Antony Dale. Country Life, £2 2s.

The City of Tomorrow. Le Corbusier. Architectural Press, 15s.

The Regency Style. Donald Pilcher. Batsford, 15s.

Local Style in English Architecture. T. D. Atkinson. Batsford, 15s.

An Introduction to Standards in Building. D. Dex Harrison. Spon, 8s. 6d.

Floor Finishes. Penelope Whiting. Spon, 7s. 6d.

The Architectural Setting of Anglican Worship. G. W. O. Addleshaw and Frederick Etchells. Faber, 25s.

Stuart and Georgian Churches. Marcus Whiffen. Batsford, 25s.

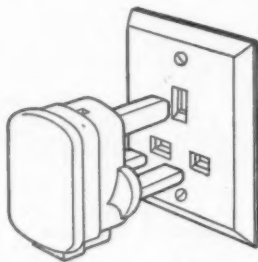
The Age of Adam. John Lees-Milne. Batsford, 21s.

Self Training for Industrial Designers. John Gloag. Allen & Unwin, 8s. 6d.

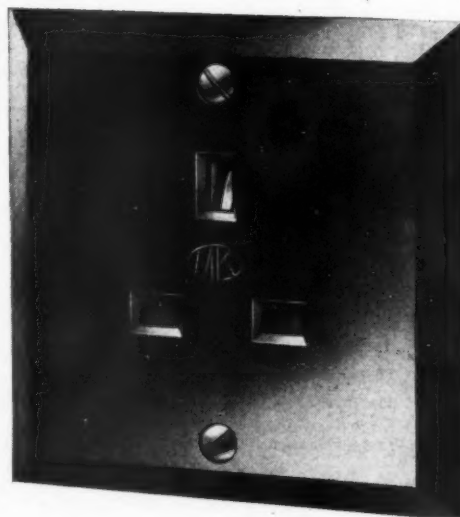


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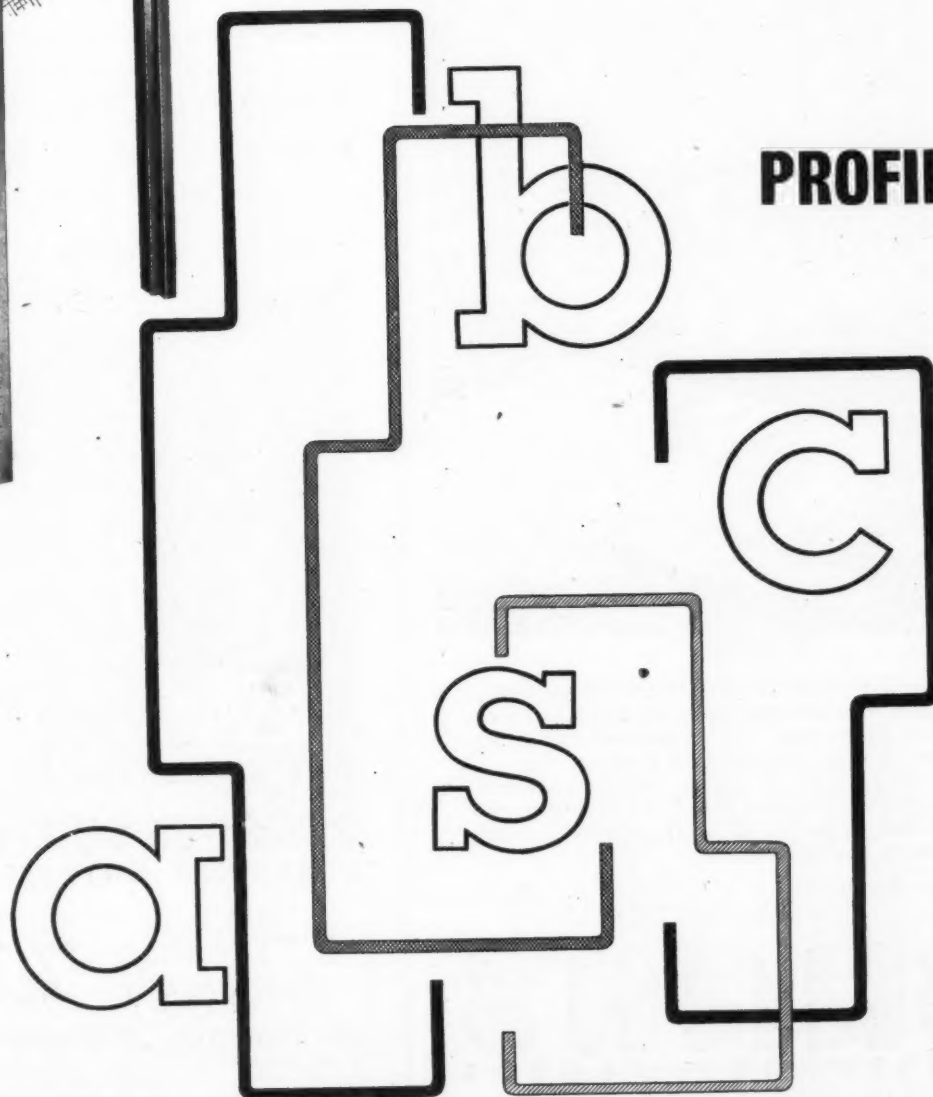
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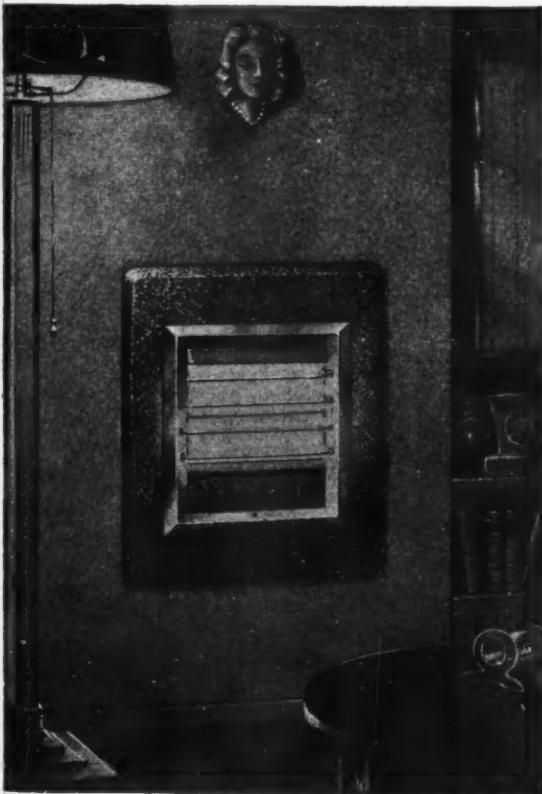
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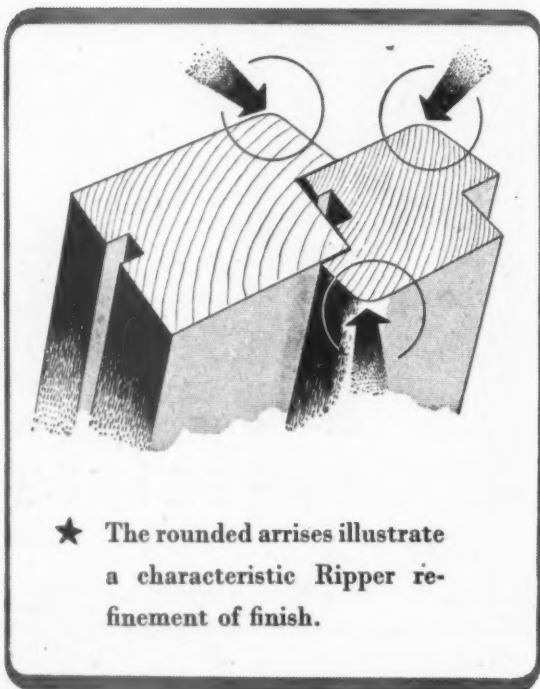
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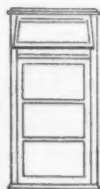


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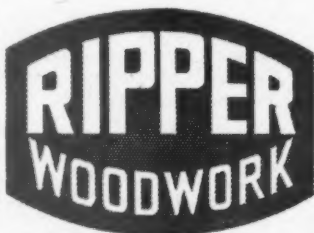
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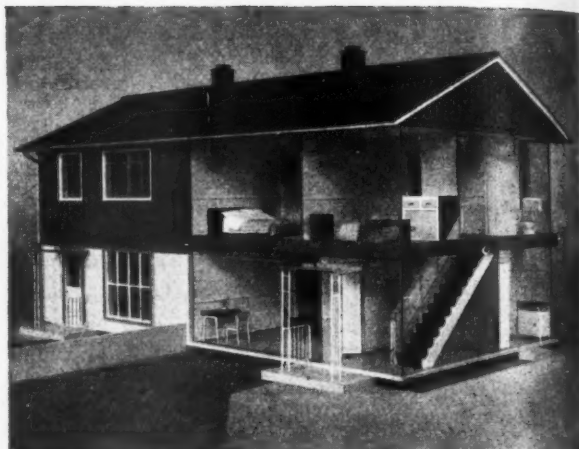
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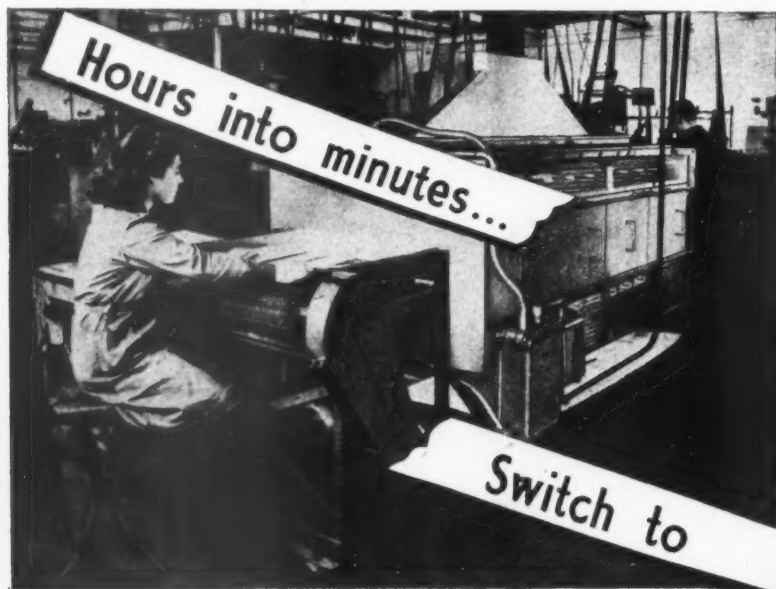
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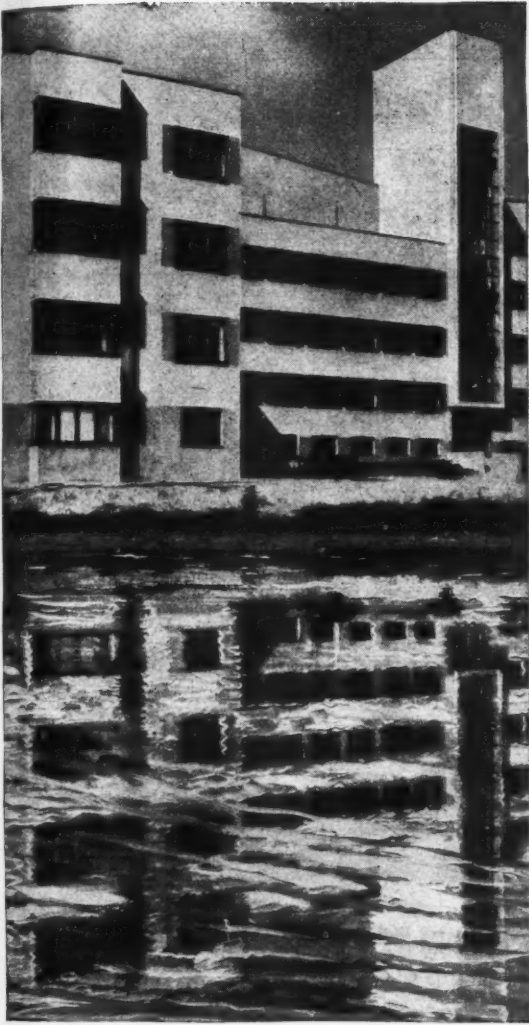
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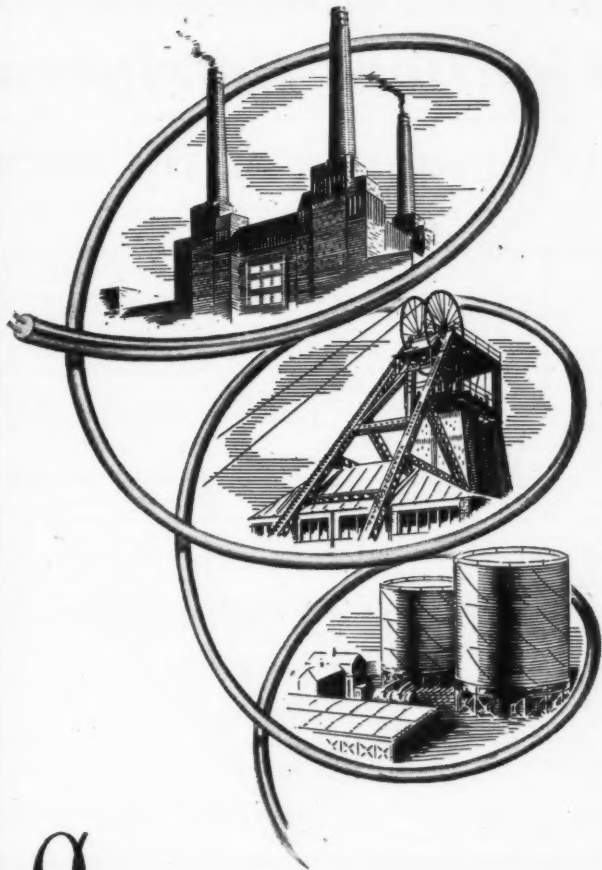
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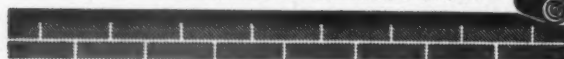
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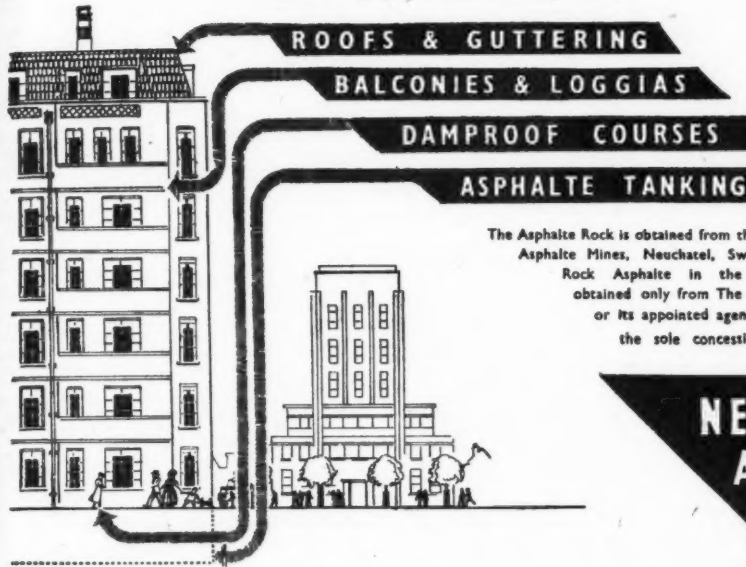
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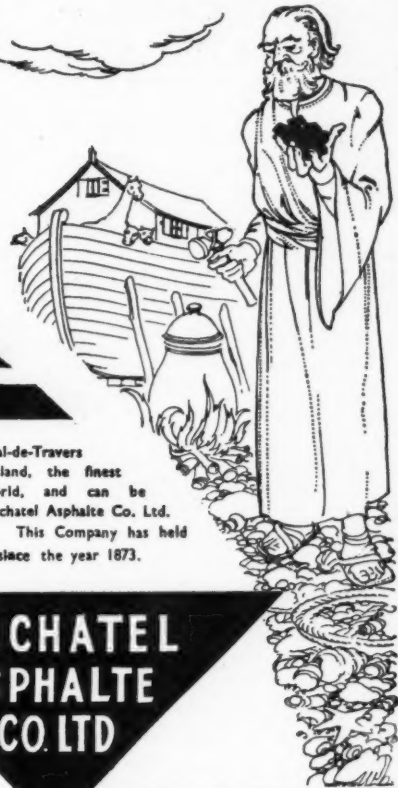
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Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "The Architects' Journal," at the address given above.

None of the vacancies in these columns relates to a man between the age of 18 and 50, incurable, or a woman between the age of 15 and 40, inclusive, unless he or she is excepted from the provisions of the Control of Engagement Order, 1947, or the vacancy is for employment excepted from the provisions of that Order.

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T. C. HAYWARD, Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Chichester. 19th March, 1948. 539

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ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (Temporary). Grade I, A.P.T. Division of the National Scale, at a salary of £390-£435 per annum (including bonus), plus London weighting allowance, at present £20.

Applications, stating age, present and previous appointments, technical training, qualifications, etc., together with the names of three referees, must be delivered to Mr. J. H. Melville Richards, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Hornsey Town Hall, N.8. not later than 20th April, 1948.

Candidates in H.M. Forces should indicate the approximate date of their release.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

M. BEDALE, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Hornsey, N.8. 1st April, 1948. 599

HARROGATE AND DISTRICT REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF JUNIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT.

Salary, £330-£405 (plus war bonus, at present £59 15s.).

Applications are invited for the above appointment, in the Regional Planning Committee's Office in Harrogate, and is subject to:—

(a) The provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

(b) The National Joint Council Scheme of Conditions of Service.

(c) The approval of the West Riding County Council.

It is anticipated that the person appointed will be accepted on the staff of the West Riding County Council on the "appointed day" (1st July, 1948).

The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice on either side, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applicants should have had experience in a modern planning office, and have had experience in the Architectural work required in such offices. Preference will be given to members of the Town Planning Institute, although membership of other professional Institutes and/or experience in Planning Work will be taken into account.

Applications, stating age, experience, qualifications and details of education, together with two names of persons for reference, should be submitted to the Regional Planning Officer, Market Buildings, Market Place, Harrogate, to reach him not later than 23rd April, 1948.

Candidates, when making application, must disclose in writing whether to their knowledge they are related to any member of, or the holder of any senior office under, the Regional Planning Committee.

B. R. OSTLER, Acting Honorary Clerk.

Municipal Offices, Harrogate. 19th March, 1948. 598

COUNTY OF ESSEX. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

The Essex County Council invite applications for the following appointments in the department of the County Architect, under the Chief Quantity Surveyor, at salaries within the scales appropriate to the grades indicated of the A.P.T. Division in the Scheme of Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council:—

(a) Sectional Assistant Quantity Surveyor. Grade VIII, £685-£760.

(b) Three Senior Assistant Quantity Surveyors. Grade III, £635-£710.

Candidates should be fully qualified and experienced, and be capable of taking off and billing quantities, measuring on site and adjusting variations, preparing statements for the issue of interim certificates and other normal quantity surveying work.

In fixing the commencing salary in each case regard will be had to the experience and qualifications of the successful candidate.

Applications must be made on a form obtainable from the County Architect, Mr. H. Connolly, F.R.I.B.A., at the address stated below (please state post for which form is required), and when completed the form, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be returned to reach the County Architect not later than the 29th April, 1948. The envelope must be sealed and endorsed with the name of the post for which application is made.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, is forbidden.

JOHN E. LIGHTBURN, Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex. 3rd April, 1948. 612

ISLE OF ELY COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(1) QUANTITY SURVEYOR (Grade V, A.P.T. Division). Salary, £520×£515 to £570.

(2) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR (Grade III, A.P.T. Division). Salary, £450×£415 to £495.

(3) CLERK IN QUANTITIES SECTION (Grade General Division). Salary according to age, rising to a maximum of £385 p.a.

National Conditions will apply, and the appointments are subject to the Local Government Officers' Superannuation Act, 1937, to a medical examination, and to one month's notice on either side.

Full particulars and copies of three recent testimonials should be sent to the County Architect, County Hall, March, Cambs., not later than the 21st April, 1948.

R. F. G. THURLOW, Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, March. 2nd April, 1948. 611

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF WOOLWICH. APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (GRADE VI).

Applications are invited for the appointment of Architectural Assistant, in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department. The post will be in Grade VI of the A.P.T. Division of the National Scale of Salaries, viz., £515 per annum, rising to £560 per annum. The appointment will be subject to the Council's Conditions of Service in force from time to time, to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and will be terminable by one month's notice on either side. The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. Candidates must have passed the final examination of the R.I.B.A. or have an equivalent qualification, and preferably have had experience in Architectural work, especially housing, undertaken by a local authority. Applications, giving full details of age, qualifications and experience, should be forwarded, together with copies of not more than three testimonials, to reach the undersigned by 26th April, 1948. Candidates must disclose in writing if they are related to any member or senior officer of the Council. Canvassing members of the Council, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

DAVID JENKINS, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Woolwich, S.E.18. March, 1948. 579

CARDIGANSHIRE JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE.

COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(a) SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT. A.P.T., Grade VII, £535×£426-£710. The person appointed should have wide experience in the preparation of Town and Country Planning Schemes, with a sound knowledge of the relevant Acts and Orders. Applicants will be required to assist in the preparation of outline and development plans for the County, including character zoning and estate layouts for both urban and rural areas. Experience in supervision of staff is essential, and preference will be given to applicants who are Members of the Town Planning Institute or hold an equivalent qualification in Architecture, Engineering, or Surveying. It is desirable that the successful applicant shall possess and drive a car.

(b) PLANNING ASSISTANT (RESEARCH) (Male or Female). A.P.T., Grade II, £420×£215-£465. Applicants will be engaged on research work in connection with the preparation of the outline and development plan under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947. Candidates should have had experience in the collection of industrial and other research data in relation to population changes, regional and economical geography, services and natural resources. Preference will be given to applicants who have a diploma in geography, economics, geology, or a similar background of research experience.

(c) DRAUGHTSMAN. General Division. Salary according to age, with maximum of £355 at 32 years. Applicant should be neat draughtsman and colourist, accustomed to Ordnance and other map revision.

(d) FILING CLERK (age not to exceed 22 years). Salary on General Division, according to age: Males at 16 years £135, rising to £245 at 22 years; Females at 16 years £108, rising to £198 at 22 years. Applicants should have had experience in general office routine, keeping of records and modern methods of filing. Preference will be given to applicants with shorthand and typewriting experience.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, the National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service, the passing of a satisfactory medical examination, and to one month's notice on either side.

No forms of application are issued. Applications should give details of age, education, technical training, qualifications, present and previous appointments and experience. Copies of two recent testimonials should be submitted.

Applications with the title of the appointment endorsed on the envelope should reach the undersigned not later than 19th April, 1948.

N. GREENWOOD, Clerk.

Cambrian Chambers, Aberystwyth. 24th March, 1948. 572

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.
BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.
Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments:—
(a) ONE CHIEF ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Salary, Grade VII (£635-£710).
(b) TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Salary, Grade V (£520-£570).
(c) ONE ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Salary, Grade V (£520-£570).

Candidates for (a) and (b) should have previous experience on Housing and Education work, and must have passed the final examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Candidates for (c) should be experienced in the preparation of Bills of Quantities, the checking of interim valuations, and the settling up of Final Accounts, and must have obtained the final examination certificate of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (Quantities Division).

Applications, stating age, qualifications, present appointment and salary, and previous experience, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, and endorsed "Chief Assistant Architect," "Assistant Architect," or "Assistant Quantity Surveyor," should be delivered to E. A. Tomblin, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., Borough Architect, Central Buildings, Darlington, not later than the 16th April, 1948.

H. HOPKINS,
Town Clerk.
570

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
VACANCIES FOR ARCHITECTURAL STAFF
IN THE ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following positions:—

ARCHITECTS. Grade III, £550-£25-£700 a year.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS. Section (a), £440-£20-£580.

Commencing rates will be according to qualifications and experience.

Candidates for Grade III positions should possess professional qualifications, equivalent to Associate Membership of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Successful candidates are required to contribute to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund, and will be eligible for selection by merit for permanent appointment and promotion.

Apply to the Architect (A), County Hall, Westminster Bridge, London, S.E.1, enclosing stamped addressed foolscap envelope (743). 523

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.
APPOINTMENT OF CITY ARCHITECT AND
DIRECTOR OF HOUSING.

The Council of the City of Liverpool invite applications from qualified persons, who must be Fellows or Associates of the R.I.B.A., for the appointment of City Architect and Director of Housing, at a salary of £3,000 per annum.

The person appointed will be responsible for the whole of the architectural work of the Corporation, including that of the Education Authority, and the development, maintenance and management of the Corporation's Housing Estates.

The person appointed will be required to devote his whole time to the duties of the office, and to pay over to the Corporation any fees or other monies received by him in connection with the appointment. He will also be required to pass a medical examination, and to reside within the City.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the Standing Orders of the City Council, and will be determined by three calendar months' notice on either side.

Form of application and particulars of duties and conditions of appointment may be obtained from me, and applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be addressed to me (endorsed "City Architect and Director of Housing"), and be received on or before Wednesday, the 12th May, 1948.

Canvassing of members of the City Council, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

THOMAS ALKER,
Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool, 2.
9th April, 1948. 623

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SMETHWICK.
BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S
DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment, at a salary in accordance with A.P.T., Grade V (£520-£570) per annum.

The post is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, to the successful candidate passing a medical examination, and to termination by one month's notice on either side.

Applicants must be registered Architects, and preference will be given to Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Applications, on form to be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Council House, Smethwick, accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than 24th April, 1948.

E. L. TWYBROSS,
Town Clerk.

Council House, Smethwick.
March, 1948. 571

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HACKNEY.
BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S
DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments on the permanent establishment, at consolidated salaries, in accordance with the grades stated, of, and subject to, the Scheme of Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services, plus £20 per annum London weighting allowance. The commencing salary will be determined according to the experience of each successful candidate.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.
Salary, Grades IV-V (£480 p.a., rising to £570 p.a.), A.P. & T. Division. Applicants must be fully trained and experienced; preference will be given to those holding recognized professional qualifications and with previous service with a Local Authority.

TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT.
Salary, Grade II (£420 p.a., rising to £465 p.a.), or Grade III (£450 p.a., rising to £495 p.a.), or Grades IV-V (£480 p.a., rising to £570 p.a.), of the A.P. & T. Division, to be determined according to the experience of the successful candidate. Applicants should state fully the extent of their training, and should have passed a recognized examination in Town Planning or provide evidence of intention to do so. Particulars of Town Planning experience should be given and reference made to any previous experience or qualification in Civil Engineering or Architecture.

Applicants are advised that the Council is unable to provide any housing accommodation for the successful candidates.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Council's Superannuation Acts, to the successful candidates passing a medical examination, to the Council's regulations relating to staff appointments, and to termination by one month's notice on either side.

Applications in writing, on forms to be obtained from the undersigned upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, must be received not later than first post on the 30th April, 1948, endorsed with the name of the appointment (and Department) for which application is made.

DUDLEY SORRELL,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Hackney, E.8.
3rd April, 1948. 614

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
HOUSING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Applications are invited for positions of Architectural Assistant, at salaries of up to £580 a year. Commencing salaries will be determined according to qualifications and experience, and qualified candidates will be eligible for appointment to the permanent staff of the Department on the occurrence of vacancies. Engagement will involve Superannuation contributions at the rate of 6 per cent. of salary.

Successful candidates will be required to undertake the design, layout, and preparation of working drawings for housing schemes (cottages and multi-storey flats), and will be employed in the Housing Architect's division.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Housing, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope required). Canvassing disqualifies. (870) 1032

WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited to fill the following vacancies on the County Planning Staff:—

(a) THREE PLANNING ASSISTANTS. A.P.T., Grade IV (£480-£535 per annum).

(b) TWO PLANNING ASSISTANTS. A.P.T., Grade II/III (£420-£495 per annum).

The appointments will be subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service and to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1947. Successful candidates will be required to submit a satisfactory medical certificate on an approved form.

Applications for appointments (a) should have had experience of County or Joint Committee work, and in the case of two of the appointments preference will be given to candidates having experience of development control. In the case of the other appointment experience of planning research would be an advantage.

Applications for appointments (b) should have had a general experience in a planning office.

Applications, endorsed "Planning Assistant (a) or (b)," stating age, qualifications, technical training and practical experience, should be accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, and should be delivered to J. J. Brooks, M.T.P.I., M.I.Mun.E., County Planning Officer, Shire Hall, Warwick, not later than Saturday, 1st May, 1948.

L. EDGAR STEPHENS, C.B.E.,
Clerk of the County Council.

Shire Hall, Warwick.
22nd March, 1948. 558

THE GLASGOW SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

LECTURESHIP IN ARCHITECTURE.

Applications are invited for the post of SENIOR LECTURER in the Department of Architecture in the Royal Technical College, Glasgow.

Salary, £675-£25-£875. Position on the scale according to qualifications and experience.

Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary of the College. 566

BOROUGH OF RADCLIFFE.
BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned permanent appointment, in the office of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, at a salary in accordance with Grade IV (A.P.T. Division) of the Consolidated National Scale of Salaries, i.e., £480, rising to £525 per annum.

The person appointed will be responsible to the Borough Engineer for the preparation of plans, specifications, etc., for Housing, Public Buildings and general Municipal work in the Borough, and must have a thorough knowledge of present day building.

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

If necessary, housing accommodation will be provided for the person appointed to the position.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, and endorsed "Chief Architectural Assistant," must be received by the undersigned not later than the 30th April, 1948.

Canvassing will disqualify.

H. A. FOX,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Radcliffe, Lancs.
5th April, 1948. 622

BOROUGH OF DOUGLAS.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Architectural Assistant, in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's office, at a salary of £475 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £50 per annum.

Applicants must be Associates of the R.I.B.A., and experienced in the preparation of working drawings, specifications and quantities for public buildings, housing schemes, and other Municipal buildings.

The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice on either side, and will be subject to the provisions of the Council's Superannuation Scheme, which does not provide for receipt or payment of any transfer value on entering or leaving the Council's service.

The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination, and to contribute towards the Superannuation Fund.

Applications, endorsed "Architectural Assistant," giving particulars of age, qualifications and experience, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be addressed to the undersigned, not later than Friday, 30th April, 1948.

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

PERCY M. SHIMMIN,
Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Douglas, Isle of Man.
6th April, 1948. 637

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

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

QUANTITY SURVEYOR required by Federation of Malaya. Public Works Department, for three years, with possibility of permanency. Commencing salary according to experience in scale \$4,800 to \$9,600 a year, plus cost-of-living allowance up to \$1,920 a year. Children's allowance \$50 a month for first child and \$35 for second. (Malayan dollar equals 2s. 4d.) Outfit allowance £60. Free passages. Candidates, age 25-30, should be Chartered Quantity Surveyors, and have had two years' experience, after pupillage, in all aspects of the work. 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/18275/3D on both letter and envelope. 624

WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(a) SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANTS (TWO). A.P.T., Grade VI.

The persons appointed will be engaged on the preparation of development plans, with particular reference to the areas of the county allotted to them, and must be competent to advise on the control of development in those areas.

Applicants must be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute, and previous experience with a planning authority and of Committees dealing with interim development will be considered an advantage.

(b) PLANNING ASSISTANT (ONE). A.P.T., Grade IV.

The person appointed will be required to assist a Senior Planning Assistant in the duties enumerated above. Applicants should have had previous experience in the work of a planning and interim development authority and professional qualifications by examination will be considered an advantage.

Each appointment is subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination. The salary in A.P.T., Grade VI, is £595 to £660, and in Grade IV, £480 to £525.

Applications must be made on forms to be obtained from the County Planning Officer, County Buildings, Worcester, and returned to him not later than 28th April.

W. R. SCURFIELD,
Clerk of the County Council.
Shirehall, Worcester. (Q235) 559

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments to the staff of the County Planning Department:—

(a) AREA PLANNING OFFICER. At a salary within the range of £700-£850—£1,000 per annum.

(b) CHIEF PLANNING ASSISTANT. Salary scale, £625-£700 per annum.

(c) CHIEF PLANNING ASSISTANT (RESEARCH). Salary scale, £625-£700 per annum.

(d) SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANTS. Salary scale, £535-£585—£650 per annum.

(e) JUNIOR PLANNING ASSISTANTS. Salary scale, £330-£375—£405 per annum.

A cost-of-living bonus, at present at the rate of £59 16s. per annum, will be payable in addition to the above-mentioned salaries.

The successful candidate for appointment (a) will be required to take charge of an Area Planning Office and to be responsible for the carrying out of such duties as may be assigned to him. Applicants should be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute, and in addition should possess qualification in Civil Engineering, Surveying or Architecture, and have had considerable planning and administrative experience in a position involving the control of staff.

Appointment (b) is on the Headquarters staff at Wakefield, and applicants should have had a wide experience in town and country planning and possess a knowledge of current planning practice and legislation. They should also be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute or possess a recognized qualification in Civil Engineering, Surveying or Architecture.

Appointment (c) is also on the Headquarters staff at Wakefield, and the successful candidate will be responsible for the research work required in connection with the preparation of the Development Plan. Applicants should have had experience of research into such matters as industry, population trends, economics, geography and mineral resources, and preference will be given to applicants who possess a University Degree in economics, geography, geology, or allied subjects.

Successful applicants for appointments (d) and (e) will be assigned for duties at one of the Area Planning Offices, to be set up in the towns of Skipton, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Pontefract, Barnsley and Doncaster, and applicants may indicate a preference for any of these places.

Applicants for appointments (d) should be Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute or possess a recognized qualification in Civil Engineering, Surveying or Architecture, and have had considerable experience in a planning office. Applicants for appointments (e) should have passed the Intermediate examination of one of the recognized Professional Institutions, and have had training and experience in Engineering, Surveying or Architecture. Preference will be given to applicants with a knowledge of town and country planning.

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

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, should be received by the undersigned not later than the 30th day of April, 1948.

ARTHUR BATES,

County Planning Officer,
19, King Street,
Wakefield.

April, 1948. 633

CITY OF ROCHESTER.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the City Surveyor's Department, at a salary in accordance with Grade II (Administrative, Professional and Technical Division), of the National Scale of Salaries, viz., £420 per annum, rising by annual increments of £15 to £465 per annum.

Candidates must have passed the examination for Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or hold an equivalent qualification.

A good general experience is required, particularly in the preparation of drawings and specifications for Municipal housing schemes.

The appointment will be subject to:—

(1) The scheme of conditions of service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services.

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

Applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be delivered to Lt.-Col. W. Law, M.I.C.E., City Surveyor, King Edward Road, Rochester, not later than 26th April, 1948.

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

JOHN L. PERCIVAL,

Guildhall, Rochester.
6th April, 1948. 631

British Gas Council have vacancy for JUNIOR DRAUGHTSMAN. Experienced in Exhibition Drawing and Detail. Apply in writing, giving particulars of experience and salary required, to The Secretary, British Gas Council, Gas Industry House, 1, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. 632

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HACKNEY.
BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S
DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Junior Architectural Assistants, on the permanent establishment, at consolidated salaries in accordance with either Grade II (£420 p.a., rising to £465 p.a.) or Grade III (£450 p.a., rising to £495 p.a.) of the A.P. & T. Division, of, and subject to, the Scheme of Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services, plus £20 per annum London weighting allowance. The grading and commencing salary will be determined according to the experience of each successful candidate.

Applicants must have had a good architectural training and drawing office experience.

Applicants are advised that the Council is unable to provide any housing accommodation for the successful candidates.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Council's Superannuation Acts, to the successful candidates passing a medical examination, to the Council's regulations relating to staff appointments, to termination by one month's notice on either side, and to the approval of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

This advertisement is issued by permission of the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Control of Engagement Order, 1947.

Applications in writing, on forms to be obtained from the undersigned, upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, must be received not later than first post on the 30th April, 1948, endorsed "Junior Architectural Assistants, Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department."

DUDLEY SORRELL,

Town Hall, Hackney, E.8.
3rd April, 1948. 615

COUNTY BOROUGH OF EAST HAM.
BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the under-mentioned appointments:—

SENIOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANT (GENERAL). Grade A.P.T., VI. Salary, £555-£620.

SENIOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANT (STRUCTURAL). Grade A.P.T., VI. Salary, £555-£620.

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade A.P.T., VI. Salary, £555-£620.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade A.P.T., IV. Salary, £440-£485.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade A.P.T., III. Salary, £410-£455.

CHIEF QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Grade A.P.T., VII. Salary, £595-£670.

The above salaries are inclusive of the London allowance. Cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum for men over 21, will be paid in addition. Salaries in excess of the minima of the grades may be paid according to the qualifications and experience of successful candidates.

The Council have in course of preparation a large and varied programme of interesting works, which it is anticipated will not be affected by the proposed reductions in capital expenditure.

Housing accommodation is not provided, but the Council will be prepared to consider applications for subsistence allowances in appropriate cases from persons appointed who may be unable to obtain suitable accommodation.

Full particulars of the duties, terms and conditions of appointment and form of application (which must be returned by Monday, the 3rd May, 1948), may be obtained from the undersigned.

Canvassing in any form will disqualify.

H. A. EDWARDS,

Town Hall, East Ham, E.6.
April, 1948. 634

HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE.

CHIEF ASSISTANT PLANNING OFFICER

required by the Government of the Gold Coast.

The appointment is on contract for two tours in the first instance, with the prospect of transfer to the permanent and pensionable establishment.

Salary (inclusive of expatriation pay), £1,300 per annum. Outfit allowance of £60 on first appointment. Partly furnished Government quarters are provided, if available, at a rental of £90 per annum, and income tax is payable at low West African rates only. The selected officer will be required to assist the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Town and Country Planning Board.

The programme of the Board envisages the preparation of supplementary and final schemes for Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi, Takoradi, Cape Coast, Tarkwa, and several smaller towns. Candidates must possess the qualifications of A.M.T.P.I. and A.R.I.B.A., and have good experience in the preparation of Town Planning Schemes. Preference will be given to candidates between the ages of 35 and 45.

The terms of service include free first-class passages once each way each tour for the officer and, if married, for his wife, free medical attention and home leave after tours of 18 to 24 months at the rate of 7 days for each month of resident service. A gratuity is payable on satisfactory completion of the period of contract, if the officer is not selected for transfer to the permanent and pensionable establishment.

Applicants should write at once to the Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service), Colonial Office, 15, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, stating age, professional qualifications and experience. 626

CITY AND COUNTY OF BRISTOL.
CITY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications invited for following permanent staff appointments:—

SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Grade V (£520-£570 p.a.). Applicants must hold A.R.I.B.A. qualifications.

Appointments are subject to medical examination and one month's notice on either side. Applications, giving experience, age, qualifications, etc., to be delivered to the undersigned by 21st April, 1948.

J. NELSON MEREDITH, F.R.I.B.A.,

City Architect,
Eagle House, Colston Avenue, Bristol, 1. 617

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR.
APPOINTMENT OF JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (MISC. I).

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above-mentioned appointment on the permanent establishment of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

Full details of the appointment and form of application may be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Poplar Town Hall, Bow Road, E.3, to whom completed applications must be delivered not later than first post on Monday, 26th April, 1948. 613

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

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

BUILDING SURVEYOR required by the Hong Kong Government, Public Works Department, for three years, with prospect of permanency. Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience, in the scale \$1,048 a month, rising to \$1,820 a month, including expatriation pay. Is addition a cost-of-living allowance of up to \$425 a month is payable. The Government rate of exchange is at present 16 dollars to the £ sterling, but is liable to alteration. Free passages. Candidates, not over 40 years of age, must be Chartered Surveyors, preferably in both the Building and Quantities Sections, and have had at least five years' experience in a City Engineer's or similar office dealing with the approval of plans for the construction of buildings, including reinforced concrete framed structures. 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/23704/3D on both letter and envelope. 640

BOROUGH OF MALDEN AND COOMBE.
SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Senior Architectural Assistant, on the permanent staff of the Borough Engineer's Department, at a salary in Grade A.P.T. V (£520-£570, plus London weighting, at present £20 per annum).

Commencing salary may be above the minimum of the scale, according to qualifications and experience.

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

Applicants should be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and applications, giving age, qualifications and details of training, experience, present and previous appointments with salaries, accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, should be addressed to the undersigned and be delivered not later than Monday, 3rd May, 1948.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

Candidates, when making application, must disclose in writing whether to their knowledge they are related to any member of or the holder of any office under the Council.

HAROLD E. BARRETT,

Town Clerk,
Municipal Offices, New Malden, Surrey. 643

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

CHIEF ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a SENIOR ASSISTANT (PLANNING), in the Chief Architect's Department, at a commencing salary, according to experience, within the range £550 to £750 per annum.

Applicants should have had sound Town Planning experience and hold the Town Planning Diploma. It is also desirable that applicants should have the R.I.B.A. qualification of at least Associateship.

The person appointed will be required to work at the Development Corporation's offices at Hemel Hempstead and to reside in the district. The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side, and to the Development Corporation's staff rules and conditions of service. Contributory superannuation (with the choice of entering or continuing in a fund under the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937) will be provided.

Applications in writing, giving particulars of age, qualifications, experience and present appointment, together with the names of three persons to whom reference can be made, should be endorsed "Planning Assistant," and addressed to reach the undersigned not later than 1st May, 1948.

W. O. HART,

General Manager,
Westbrook Hay, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. 644

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF GREAT YARMOUTH.
BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.**

Applications are invited for the appointment of a General Architectural Assistant (permanent), in the Borough Engineer's Department, at a salary in accordance with Grade III of the National Scale of Conditions of Service, commencing at £450 per annum, rising to a maximum of £495 per annum.

Applicants should have had a thorough technical training, and preference will be given to candidates who have passed the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The appointment 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, and to the passing of a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be enclosed in an envelope endorsed "General Architectural Assistant," and must reach the undersigned not later than Friday, 30th April, 1948.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be deemed a disqualification, and candidates must disclose in writing whether to their knowledge they are related to any member of, or the holder of, any senior office under the Council. Candidates who fail to do so will be disqualified, and, if appointed will be liable to dismissal without notice.

FARRA CONWAY,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Great Yarmouth.

18th April, 1948.

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH.
BOROUGH SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.
STAFF VACANCIES.**

Applications are invited for the following appointments:

(a) CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade VII, £635-£710. Applicants must be Associates of the R.I.B.A. and have had good general architectural experience, particularly in the design of hospital buildings. Experience in the design of hospital buildings will be an advantage, and some administrative experience is desirable.

(b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade V, £520-£570. Applicants must be Associates of the R.I.B.A. and have had good general architectural experience. Experience in settling Contractors' final accounts will be an advantage.

(c) JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade II, £420-£465. Applicants should have passed the Intermediate examination of the R.I.B.A.

Applications, on forms to be obtained from the Borough Surveyor, Mr. D. M. O'Hallibey, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Howard Street, North Shields, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be addressed to the Borough Surveyor, to arrive not later than 1st May, 1948.

All appointments are subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, a medical examination, and one month's notice on either side.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify, and applicants must state whether or not to their knowledge they are related to any member of the Council or to a holder of any senior office under the Council.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1948.

FRED. C. EGNER,

Town Clerk.

14, Northumberland Square, North Shields. 653

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Applications from qualified candidates are invited for the following post:

QUANTITY SURVEYOR required by Government of Nigeria, Public Works Department, for two tours of 18-24 months in first instance. Salary and expatriation pay up to £970, according to qualifications and experience in scale, rising to £1,175 a year. Outfit allowance £60. Free passages. Candidates should 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/17564/3D on both letter and envelope. 625

COUNTY COUNCIL OF RENFREW.

Applications are invited for the undernoted appointments, in the Education Department.

(a) ONE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade A.P.T., II, III. Salary scale, £360-£515 to £435 per annum.

(b) ONE ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade A.P.T., II. Salary scale, £360-£515 to £405 per annum.

Plus, in each case, cost-of-living bonus, presently amounting to £60 per annum.

Successful applicants will require to pass a medical examination before appointment for admission to the Council's Superannuation Scheme. Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, together with copies of two recent testimonials, should be lodged with the undersigned immediately.

ROBERT URQUHART,

County Clerk.

County Buildings, Paisley.

635

**BOROUGH OF EALING.
BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S
DEPARTMENT.**

Applications are invited for the following permanent appointments:

(a) ENGINEERING ASSISTANT, at an appropriate salary, within Grades III to V of the scales of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service (£450 per annum to £570 per annum), plus £20 London weighting. Applicants must be Associate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers and/or the Institution of Municipal Engineers.

(b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at an appropriate salary, within Grades III to V of the consolidated scales of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service (£450 per annum to £570 per annum), plus £20 London weighting. Applicants must have passed the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

(c) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, at a salary in accordance with Grade V of the scales of the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, commencing at £520 per annum, rising to £570 per annum, plus £20 London weighting. Applicants must be Associate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, preferably with Municipal experience.

Forms of application, together with Conditions of Appointment, may be obtained from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Ealing, W.5, and must be returned to me not later than 9.30 a.m. on the 26th April, 1948.

E. J. COPE-BROWN,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Ealing, W.5. 656

**ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.
APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY ARCHITECT TO
THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.**

The London County Council invites applications for the appointment of DEPUTY ARCHITECT to the Council. Salary, £2,000 by £250 biennially to £2,500; there are no age limits for candidates. The person appointed will be subject to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund Scheme. The Architect to the Council and the Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings is responsible for the erection and maintenance of all buildings and architectural works of the Council, with certain exceptions, and for general advice on Town Planning, including the preparation of the Development Plan for the County of London. Forms of application (stamped addressed foolscap envelope necessary) obtainable from the Clerk of the Council (G), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, London, S.E.1. Application forms returnable by 18th June, 1948. Canvassing disqualifies. (680) 641

**ESSEX EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
SOUTH-WEST ESSEX TECHNICAL COLLEGE
AND SCHOOL OF ART, FOREST ROAD,
WALTHAMSTOWN.**

The Governors invite applications from suitably qualified persons for the full-time permanent post of STUDIO MASTER AND LECTURER in Architectural Design, in the Department of Architecture and Building of the College, as from 1st September, 1948. Ability to take classes in Colour and Technique of Presentation generally will be an advantage.

Salary according to the Burnham Scale, with London allowance and increments for approved industrial or professional experience. Applications (no forms), giving full particulars of training, qualifications, and experience, should be submitted to the Clerk to the Governors at the College, within two weeks of the appearance of this advertisement.

B. E. LAWRENCE,

Chief Education Officer.

County Offices, Chelmsford. 657

**BOROUGH OF SURBITON.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT**

Grade A.P.T., II (£440-£515-£485 per annum). Applications are invited for this permanent post. Conditions of appointment and forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications should be delivered by 30th April, 1948.

R. H. WRIGHT,

Town Clerk.

Council Offices, Surbiton. 644

STEVENAGE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION invites applications for a post as ARCHITECT, to be engaged on the maintenance and adaptation of buildings. Salary, £600 to £750 per annum, inclusive.

Any candidate related to either a member of the Corporation or an employee must disclose the fact when making application.

Applications, stating age, experience and qualifications, to be sent to The General Manager, Stevenage Development Corporation, Aston House, near Stevenage, Herts., before 1st May, 1948. 646

QUANTITY SURVEYORS, qualified, are urgently required by several Government Departments for non-established posts, at salaries ranging from £400 p.a. upwards, according to qualifications and experience. Applications from unqualified men will be considered providing they have had at least 5 years' practical experience of quantity surveying.

Apply, quoting J.Q.S., Ministry of Labour and National Service, Technical and Scientific Register, Room 377, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 655

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH.
BOROUGH SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.
STAFF VACANCIES.**

Applications are invited for the following appointments:

(a) CHIEF PLANNING ASSISTANT, Grade VII, £635-£710. Applicants must be Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute, should possess in addition a recognized Engineering or Architectural qualification, and should have had some administrative experience. The successful applicant will be in charge of the Planning Section of the Department under the direction of the Borough Surveyor.

(b) SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT, Grade V, £520-£570. Applicants must be Associate Members of the T.P. Institute and should have experience in the carrying out of basic surveys and the re-planning of built-up areas. A recognized Engineering or Architectural qualification will be an advantage.

(c) TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT, Grade IV, £480-£525. Applicants should be Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute and have had previous experience with a Planning Authority.

Applications, on forms to be obtained from the Borough Surveyor, Mr. D. M. O'Hallibey, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Howard Street, North Shields, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be addressed to the Borough Surveyor, to arrive not later than 1st May, 1948.

All appointments are subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service, the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, a medical examination, and one month's notice on either side.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify, and applicants must state whether or not to their knowledge they are related to any member of the Council or to a holder of any senior office under the Council.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1948.

FRED. C. EGNER,

Town Clerk.

14, Northumberland Square, North Shields. 652

Architectural Appointments Vacant

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

THE Plastics Division of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., require urgently a SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT for their Headquarters at Welwyn Garden City; some industrial experience essential. Write to Staff Manager, Plastics Division, I.C.I. Ltd., Black Fan Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, quoting AJ/15. 574

ASSISTANT required in Private Practice; good experience in cost of works house rebuilding, general war damage, specifications, working drawings, and supervision of work is essential. Apply Clark, 44, Great Russell Street, W.C.1. 'Phone: MUS. 4400 & 0600. 564

KEEN JUNIOR ASSISTANT required for Architect's country practice in Oxfordshire; must be capable of doing working drawings from Architect's rough sketches, surveying and levelling; must be neat and accurate. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box 575.

ASSISTANT required; capable draughtsman, working drawings, details, specifications, schedules and surveys. Apply Clark, 44, Great Russell Street, W.C.1. 'Phone: MUS. 4400 & 0600. 565

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT required in the Architectural Department of a London Brewery Co.; experience in the design of licensed premises preferred, also with experience in dilapidations, war damage repairs, etc.; applicants should state age, salary required, and give full particulars of their qualifications. Box 638.

COMPETENT Qualified ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required to work under Chief Assistant in extensive Norfolk practice; must be car driver and single for preference; also JUNIOR ASSISTANTS; salaries according to ability. Apply Box 608.

T. P. BENNETT & SON have vacancies for ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS, at 43, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1; salaries, £400-£500, dependent on experience and ability. 628

LONDON ARCHITECT is opening a drawing office in Ashford area; applications are invited for posts of SENIOR and JUNIOR DRAUGHTSMEN; good pay; reasonable conditions; interesting work. Box 627.

EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT required by City Architect. Apply by letter, in own handwriting, stating full details of experience, age, and salary required, to Box 605.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT (Inter. R.I.B.A. standard), working drawings, surveys, and specifications; salary according to experience. Watson & Johnson, 5, Victoria Square, Birmingham, 2. 606

EXPERIENCED SURVEYORS required by Birmingham Brewery, for maintenance of, and alterations to, Licensed Premises. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, Box 619.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (JUNIOR) required by Birmingham Brewery; must be a good draughtsman, capable of setting out working drawings from sketch plans. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, Box 618.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required immediately in London office; must be good draughtsman, of intermediate standard; some experience of industrial buildings an advantage. Box 621.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, fully experienced, required urgently by private practising Architects, for Industrial, Farm Buildings, University and Housing work, etc.; salary £250-£375 p.a., with prospect of permanency. Brief particulars to Rick, Everard, Asey & Gimson, Architects, 6, Millstone Lane, Leicester. 647

WEST RIDING (Yorks) Architects require competent ASSISTANT for industrial work; capable of preparing working drawings, details, site surveys and quantities; state salary required. Box 648.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following permanent appointments in a Sheffield Architect's office, Senior Quantity Surveyor, Salary £650-£750, according to capabilities. Must be fully experienced in all branches. Senior Architectural Assistant, Salary £650-£750 according to capabilities. Must be fully experienced and capable of taking charge of drawing office staff. Two Architectural Assistants, Salary £400. Applicants should state age and give full details of experience and qualifications. Box 660.

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT required in busy office in South Wales on important industrial work. Opportunity of good experience. Apply giving particulars of experience, salary required, etc., to Box 665.

HOLLOWAY BROTHERS (London) Limited require a **SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN**. Age preferably 35-40. Apply, stating experience and salary required, to the Secretary, 157, Millbank, S.W.1. 663

WANTED URGENTLY by Architect in private practice in Nairobi, **SENIOR ASSISTANT**. A.R.I.B.A. essential and some experience in carrying out reinforced concrete buildings desirable. Unmarried preferred. Apply Waterhouse & Ripley, Staple Inn Buildings, High Holborn, W.C.1, stating salary required. 662

ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT required in Midlands Office. Must be quick and accurate draughtsman with experience in Industrial Buildings. Reply with full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box 661.

ARCHITECT wanted, Assistant, or partnership considered, old-established firm, Lancashire-Cheshire border. Age not over 40. Apply Box 658.

Architectural Appointments Wanted

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (26) requires appointment; experienced in all types of work: sketches, working drawings, details and specifications; supervision of contracts and staff; salary by arrangement. Box 61.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT, aged 23, A.R.I.B.A., A.A. dip., with two years' office experience, seeks position in progressive London office. Write Box 68.

ARCHITECT (36), fully qualified for 12 years, and resident abroad for many years, has had very varied experience in architects' office; work required as draughtsman or assistant; salary, £7 per week. Box 67.

QUALIFIED School-trained ASSISTANT (25) requires post in progressive London firm next May; 14 months' office experience. Box 66.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (30) requires position, with good prospects and scope for advancement; experience of domestic and industrial work; salary, £450-£550. Box 70.

ASSISTANT (Female), Intermediate R.I.B.A. standard, desires part-time work in Bucks and Herts area. Box 69.

PROBATIONER, R.I.B.A., requires position with Architect; 12 months' experience in engineering and architecture, as draughtswoman, secretary, typing, shorthand; Westminster district preferred. Box 73.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (32), good all-round experience, requires post in East or S.E. Kent; salary, £500; would consider other districts if housing available. Box 72.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (30), graduated at Liverpool, varied experience, requires a job immediately. Box 71.

WOMAN ARCHITECT, A.R.I.B.A., A.A. Dipl. (Hons.), free June and July, wants temporary post in North of England. Box 74.

Other Appointments Vacant

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

DRAUGHTSMAN with Architectural training for Exhibition Designing and Detailing. David Esdaile & Co. Ltd., 30, Stannary Street, Kennington, S.E.11. REL 1666. 1096

MANAGER for Joinery Works, South London; excellent opportunity for man with experience, character, a good record, and ability to accept responsibility for a busy works producing wide range of joinery; must be energetic, keen, and resourceful; replies treated with strict confidence; state salary required, present position, age, and previous positions. Box 583.

RICHARD COSTAIN, LTD., require the services of Civil Engineers, Agents, Sub-Agents, Quantity Surveyors, and Senior Engineers. Junior Engineers with two or three years' post-degree experience are also required. Vacancies for all the above appointments exist at home and abroad. Apply by letter to Personnel Manager, Richard Costain, Ltd., Dolphin Square, London, S.W.1. 636

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4 lines or under, 2s. 6d.; each additional line, 1s.

GENTLEMAN, with extensive experience in the Building Industry, and very large personal connection with Architects, Surveyors and Local Authorities, seeks appointment with progressive company desiring experienced representation. Box 54.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—Advertiser (36), 12 years' architectural and building experience (pre-war architect, wartime Major R.E., post-war Builder's Manager), seeks worthwhile job in constructional field or materials production line; specialised knowledge prefabricated buildings; living London. Box 549.

ARCHITECT, Home Counties, requires position in busy Firm, view to Partnership, and combining own practice; London or near preferred. Box 581.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS will prepare complete Reinforced Concrete or Steelwork Details from Architect's drawings; all types of structures. Box 607.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENT, aged 20, with Architecture as hobby, requires Junior Learner position in London Architect's office, with small increment.—Box 629.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT requires part-time work; neat, experienced draughtsman; quick service; plans, working drawings, tracings, linen negs; own facilities. 19, Salehurst Close, Kenton, Harrow. 630

WASH-LINE Perspective Drawings in Colour and "B. and W."; free lance specialist seeks new clients; only good class work required; free; measured and aerial drawings; reasonable fees; estimate submitted promptly upon receipt of working drawings. Box 604.

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ARTICLED, qualified, very experienced, **QUANTITY SURVEYOR**, 3 years in present job, seeks change; town or country (west preferred); highest references; salary, £552 per annum, paid monthly. Box 650.

GIRL (23), desiring change, seeks position (essential work) as **TRACER**, with some shorthand, typing, or general office work; anywhere south. Box 649.

DUPLICATING.—Specifications, Bills of Quantities, etc., expertly typewritten or duplicated; moderate charges; qualified. Miss Stone, 6, Duke Street, S.W.1. Whitehall 9682. 631

TYPING.—Specifications, Bills of Quantities, etc., accurately and speedily copied. Apply S., 233, Goldhurst Terrace, N.W.6 (MAL. 9679). 639

RELIABLE SECRETARY SHORTHAND-TYPIST, just past Direction age, seeks re-engagement with Architect where living accommodation provided. Would housekeep for employer. Please write Box 666.

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WELL-ESTABLISHED Architect's Country Practice, 15 miles North of London, for Sale; no competition; good and well equipped offices at reasonable rent; wife is obliged to sell this successful practice solely owing to illness of principal. Box 609.

Miscellaneous

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

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ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT, planning to marry Autumn, wishes to contact Architect or professional person with view to giving assistance in exchange for flat or share house, etc. Short-hand typing, etc., on part of future wife. Cash adjustment arranged. All replies welcomed. Box 659.

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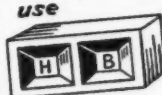
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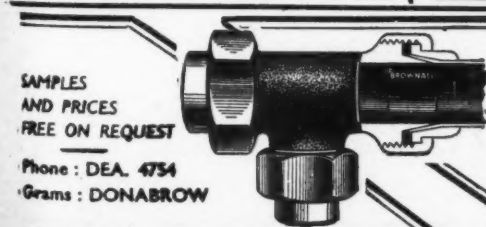
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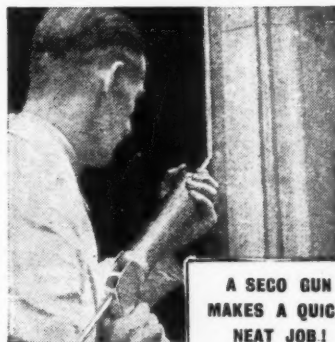
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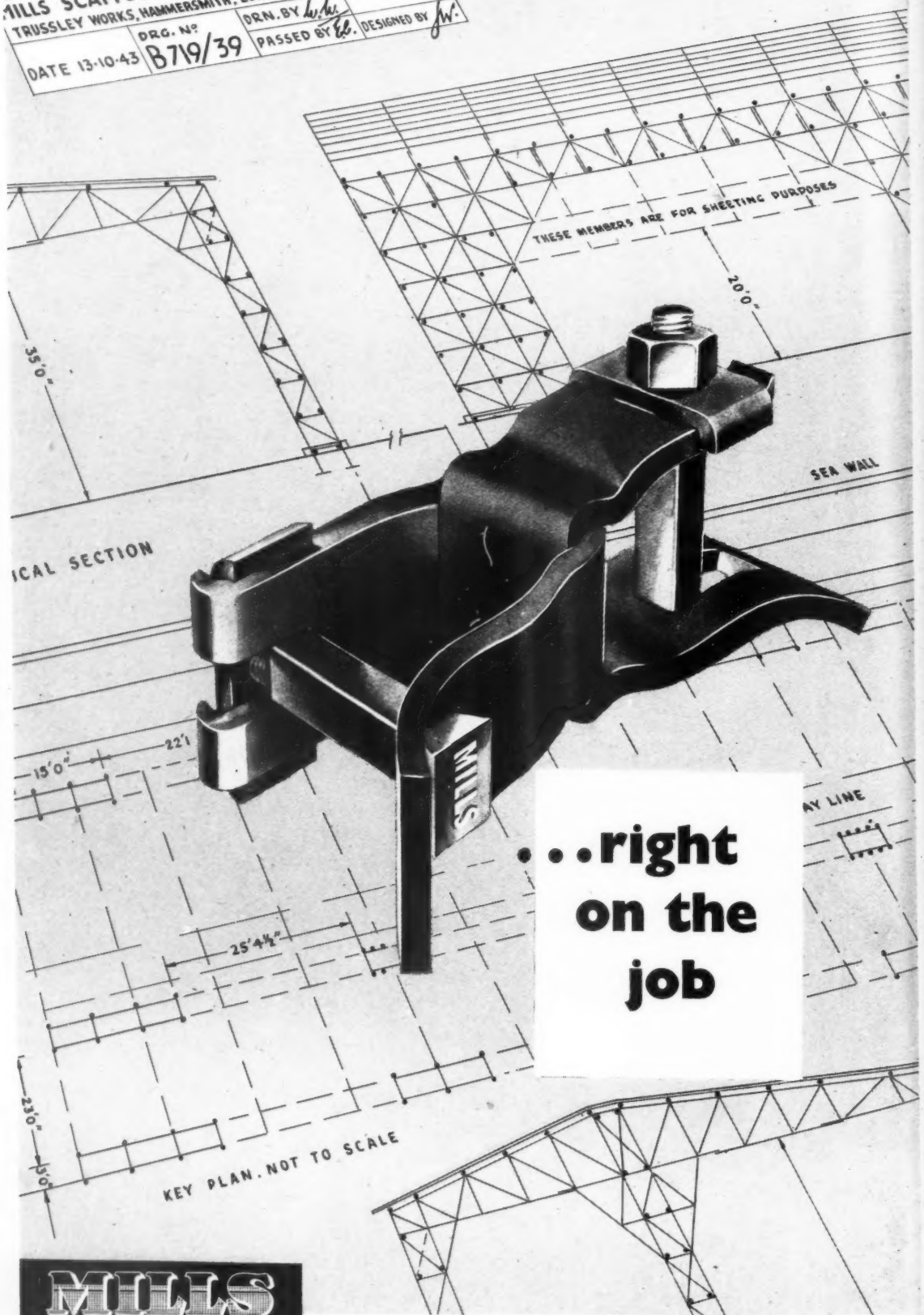
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