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South African Architectural Record: Journal of the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State Provincial Institutes of South African Architects and the Chapter of South African Quantity Surveyors

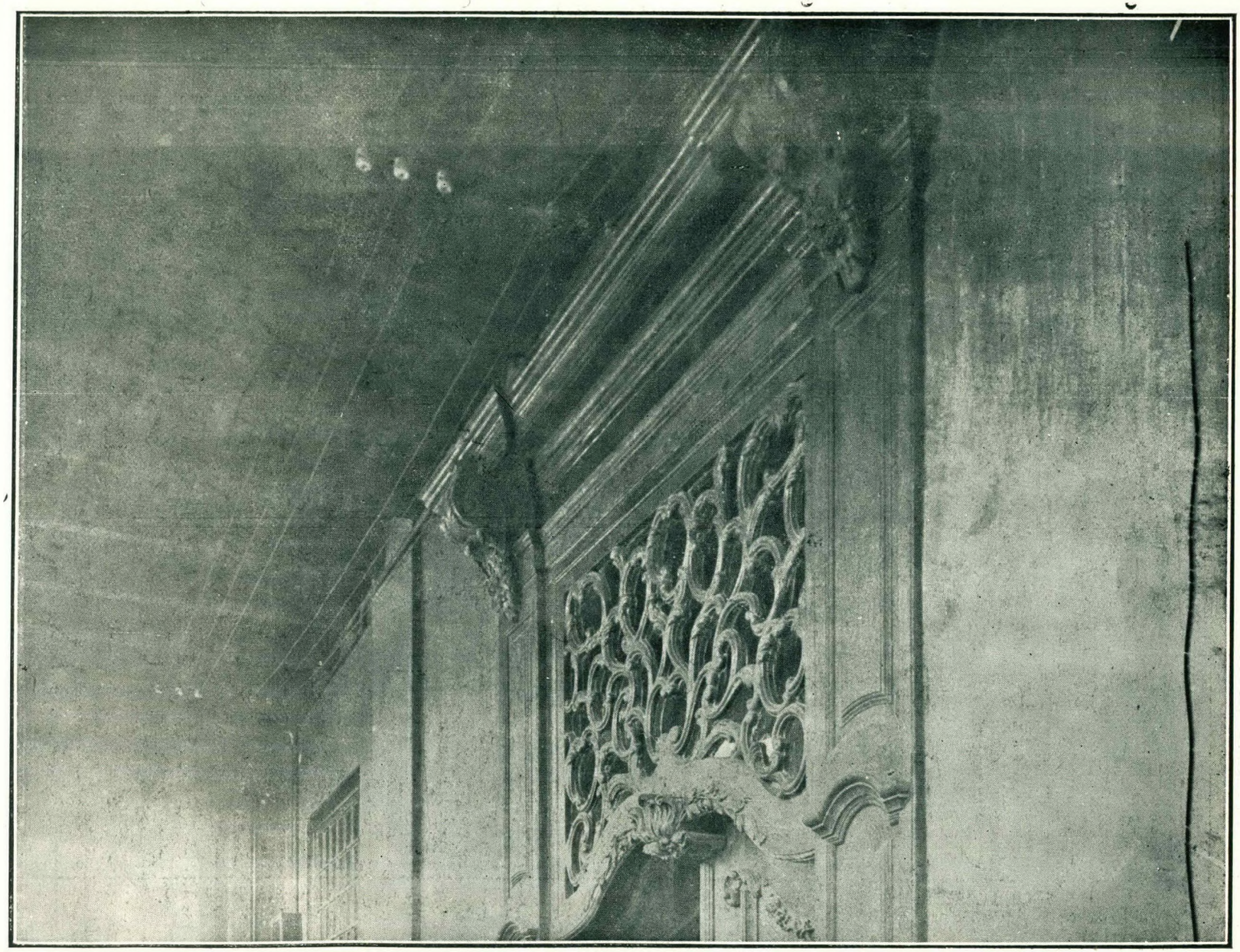
1920

Institutes of South African Architects and the Chapter of South African Quantity Surveyors

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South African Architectural Record; Journal of the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State Provincial Institutes of South African Architects and the Chapter of South African Quantity Surveyors. 1920 vol 5: 1-4 p338-428

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Carved Fanlight, Normal College, Capetown.—**Anton Anryt.**



Door in the Castle, Capetown.—Anton Anryt.



Drawing by Anton Anryt,

Anton Anryt, Sculptor and Carver.

By Gerard Moerdijk, A.R.I.B.A.

All passes: Art alone
Enduring stays with us.
The bust outlasts the throne,
The coin Tiberius.

Gautier.

South Africa does not seem to be a sculptor's paradise, and throughout her history can boast of only two sculptors of eminence. One, Anton Anryt, died unknown and unappreciated over a hundred years ago, the other, Anton van Wouw, is still alive to-day, but as far as practical recognition and appreciation are concerned, seems to share the fate of his predecessor. North Africa is the sculptor's cradle; before the dawn of history the Egyptians expressed their hopes and passions in granite, and thence migrated the sculptor's art. In Central Africa some relics of carving and statuary were found amongst the ruins of Zimbabwe. In South Africa the aboriginal Bushman left us some rock paintings but no sculptured relics, not even the very crudest, are found. Since creation no sculptor seems to have lived in this country until 140 years ago, when the first one reached these shores. When the Europeans landed at the Cape, they did not at once found a colony with a culture of its own. The Cape was used as a half-way house for ships on their way to the Indies. It was very much later that they began to look on South Africa as their permanent home, and only then art began to flourish to some extent. Our many troubles, detrimental to art, are common knowledge, but now that new life seems to have come into South Africa, and that a strong spirit of nationhood is abroad is the time that we should take stock of the artistic assets of the country, in order to ascertain to what degree these relics should guide us in developing a national art.

The first man to practice modelling and carving in this country was Anton Anryt, or as the name is sometimes found Anton Anreith. Many of his works are still at the Cape, though during the last few years several sculptured pediments have disappeared. Some of the more important are authentically his, accounts and papers bearing his name, and referring to the works are found. In others the master touch can be seen, while some can only be ascribed to him by inferring that there was no one else at the Cape who could possibly have done such work. Very little is known about Anryt, and his name is well nigh forgotten. His address is given in an old Cape directory of 1800, he is known to have used a room in the Castle, which was granted to him by the authorities. Here he lived and worked for sixteen years. In carrying out his work, he was closely associated with Thibault, a French military engineer and architect, and with Herman Schutte, a German architect. Beyond these few facts nothing definite can be found; there are, however, some legends about Anryt. The "Cape Times" of 1903 gives us some, but for the truth of these no one will vouch. The "Cape Times" obtained its information from a journalist who knew a Mr. Blankenberg, the keeper of the Castle at the time of the British occupation in 1806. According to him the sculptor's story was a sad one.

Anryt was born at Freiberg, in Germany, and died at the Cape on March 4th, 1812. He fled to this country owing to an indiscretion of which he was guilty when a student in Germany. It is said that when he was competing for a prize he had chiselled a marble bust of a powerful sovereign of the day. On the morning of inspection, when the doors were thrown open to all, it was discovered that during the night someone, it was believed to be a rival sculptor, had gained access to the hall where the students' works were displayed, and had struck off the nose from the

face of Anryt's production. But for this wilful damage he would have been awarded the first order of merit. The evildoer was not denounced, but the unlucky victim, momentarily enraged by what had been done, seized a heavy hammer and smashed the marble to fragments. That was not the end of his disappointment, the authorities, deeply incensed at what Anryt had done, made no allowance for the wickedness of the perpetrator of the original mischief, but feared the wrath of the sovereign, which might be the outcome of the sculptor's act. This would be regarded as a deliberate insult to the sovereign himself, and so terrified was Anryt that he precipitately turned and fled on board the first vessel then outward bound and so came here.

Anton Anryt designed and executed the bas relief in the pediment over the wine cellar at Groot Constantia. This is undoubtedly the finest piece of work in the country, though carried out in such an unpromising medium as sand and cement. The drawing here illustrated is a study by the artist.

The lions under the pulpit in the D.R. Church in Adderley Street show him in an entirely different mood. These are really remarkable examples of the carver's art and exhibit an unusual decorative sense. The unfortunate gloss over the wood detracts from the value of the fine constructive and flowing lines.

Another illustration of the man's versatility is the coat of arms over the old Supreme Court buildings in Capetown, and is the first British coat of arms designed in South Africa. The lattitude allowed the sculptor says much for the wisdom of the authorities. The unconventional treatment resulted in a fine design, particularly successful is the sense of depth given to the bas relief by the perspective in the lion. Equally beautiful, though different in character, is the Netherlands coat of arms chiselled in the pediment over the entrance to the Castle. This is one of his earlier works and is marked by far greater conventionality.

Anton Anryt was the carver of those fine fanlights found at the Cape. He treated these in a classic manner, using as a motief the unfolding acanthus leaf. The influence of the French roccoco of the eighteenth century can be seen in the wilful avoidance of symmetry.

The door in the Castle was made by Anryt. The two carved lions' heads are similar in character to the figures under the D.R. pulpit.

Vereeniging Town Hall Competition.

ASSESSOR'S REPORT.

P.O. Box 1049.
Johannesburg,
9th September, 1920.

The Town Clerk,
Vereeniging,

Dear Sir,

COMPLETION FOR DESIGN OF TOWN HALL AND MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

I have the honour to submit my report on the designs submitted for the above competition. There were 11 designs sent in in response to your Council's invitation. I have studied these carefully with the conditions which were issued to competitors. The amount allowed for the building was £10,000, with a permissive limit not exceeding £12,000. It is clear from the designs that this amount has restricted some of the competitors, but it is also evident that a building can be obtained for the money giving the accommodation asked for. At the same time it would be advisable for the Council to favourably consider allotting a larger sum so that a better building can be obtained. Designs which showed halls entered by vestibules placed between the offices are not suitable for the satisfactory working of the administration. Either for day or night meetings such an arrangement is open to much objection. In the former case the offices are disturbed by crowds in the corridor and the noises in the hall passages, and in the latter the offices cannot be kept secure at nights—a most essential requirement. Cross ventilation by natural means also becomes a difficulty near floor level.

Other designs which showed hall and offices as separately entered led to unsymmetrical exteriors. With the somewhat severe money limit, No. 4 has done wonders with his plan. It is the most compact of all, provides the accommodation asked for and has no lost space. No. E.C. accommodation has been shown, but I was informed by you that competitors were informed that this could be arranged inside or outside the building. Nevertheless I consider that when the plans are revised the E.C's should be put on a good open courtyard within the lines of the building. The hall is a good shape—perhaps slightly on small side—cloak rooms well placed and good size, and small dressing rooms separately entered are provided for the stage. The stage is adequate for most purposes, but

if made larger would be an advantage for scenic purposes. Cross ventilation to hall and offices can be obtained by means of the two areas. I think the buildings can be erected for £10,000. I awarded No. 4 the first premium. The elevations are simple and quiet, but the designer has evidently held himself down to the cost allowed, and it is evident that he could do better if permitted to spend more money.

The second premium should be awarded to No. 3, this plan is the only other that could be executed within the price. It provided a very good elevation with a fine collonade, and is well balanced. It has many serious defects however. The hall is far too long and narrow, no proper stage, cross ventilation to hall at lower level impracticable, exits from hall in direct, kitchen badly placed, Council Chamber next to office public entrance, office corridor very long and without direct side light.

There are several other better plans which however far exceed the money limit. These are Nos. 1, 6 and 8. The latter is—aside from cost—undoubtedly the best plan in. It is almost ideal for a small municipal block. The offices are most straightforward and the hall arrangements are very good throughout except that the cloak rooms are at the side. It has a fine large courtyard and the elevations are symmetrical and good except the side elevations, which do not balance well in the roof. The cost is however greatly against it. It would cost about £16,000 owing to its size, which in cubical capacity far exceeds No. 4.

Should the Council consider that more should be spent than was allotted in the conditions, I advise that the author of the first permiated design should be asked to submit sketches of a more open plan where there could be a large rectangular courtyard and an entirely free interior wall to the town hall, i.e., disengaged to courtyard, and that the elevations be made on a balanced symmetrical method. The hall also is rather low and the vestibule at front entrance should be wider with at least two doors. By this means the plan could be opened out and the two main groups of hall and offices linked by the out-offices grouped around the central courtyard. There should also be a small broom and bucket store.

I recommend that the Council now opens the sealed envelopes in public and allot the first and second premiums as stated to Nos. 4 and 3 respectively, also that the designs be exhibited in public for a reasonable period, and if practicable in Johannesburg as well as Vereeniging. I also recommend that this report be read to the Council and made public, or at least open for inspection.

EDWARD H. WAUGH, A.R.I.B.A.,
, Assessor.

NOTE.

No. 4. First Prize.—Messrs. Hawke & McKinlay, Capetown.
No. 3. Second Prize.—Mr. A. J. Stewart, Johannesburg.
No. 1.—Mr. Harry Clayton, Johannesburg.
No. 6.—Mr. E. L. Keenor, Johannesburg.
No. 8.—Mr. P. Rogers Cooke, Benoni.

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTE re PLANS FOR MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

To the Town Clerk,

We have to report that eleven plans were submitted re the competition and were examined by your Committee and subsequently the members discussed the relative merits of the designs in conjunction with the Assessor, Mr. Waugh. Your Committee are in agreement with that gentleman who decides that Plan No. 4 is the best plan that fully complies with the conditions laid down by the Council. It is a plan in which a great amount of skill has been displayed to give the Council the accomodation asked for without exceeding the amount stipulated and it could, in our opinion, be completed within the £12,000.

But in our opinion the best plan for arrangement and architectural features is plan No. 8. This is a very fine plan, would suite the site admirably, is well balanced, has no unequal strains, and thus would be more likely to stand without cracking, has all the modern features of municipal buildings in the arrangement of lavatory accomodation and access, and is economical. It would cost from £4,000 to £5,000 more than No. 4, but would be worth the extra money.

In our opinion the cost limit has very much handicapped the competitors, and we are of opinion that only two of the plans submitted, No. 4 and plan No. 3, could be constructed for the amount allowed.

We would therefore recommend that the Council should take into consideration the question whether an extra £5,000 could not be allowed for construction. If that should be done then the author of plan No. 4 should be given an opportunity of submitting an improved design based on the extra cost. The Council could then decide which of the two plans (improved plan No. 4 and plan No. 8) would be selected for construction.

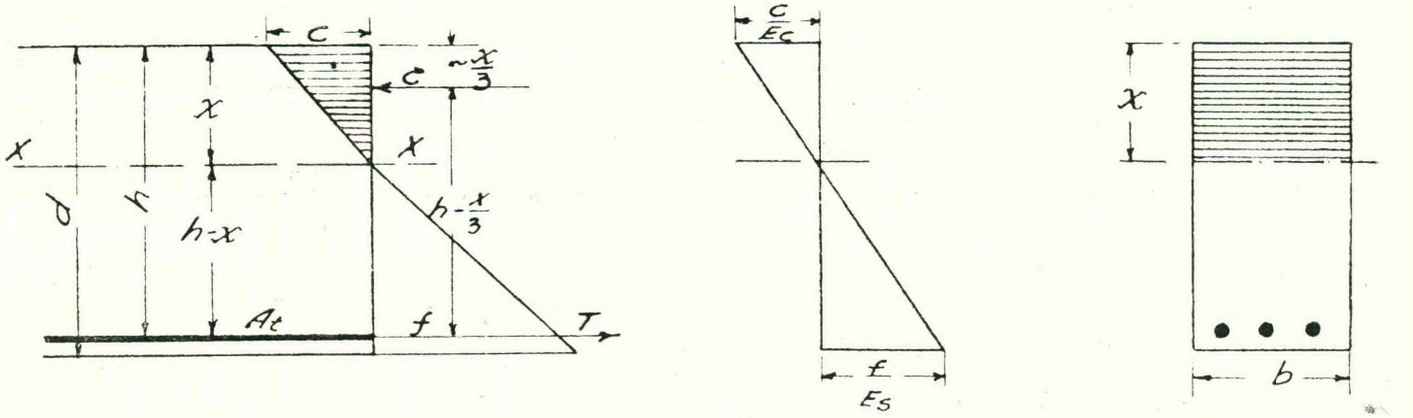
We are,

Yours faithfully,

T. N. LESLIE,
R. H. SMITH.

Reinforced Concrete Design and Construction.

RECTANGULAR BEAMS.



Stress Diagram Deformation Diagram Cross Section

Fig. 1

Reinforced concrete is seldom used for plain tension members, so that the stresses to be resisted in this construction are simple compression, simple bending, or combined compression and bending. The simple rectangular beam supported at each end will be presented first and the stresses which must be provided for analysed. The student should know how to determine the outer forces (loads and reactions) which are applied to a beam.

The following assumptions are made in the calculation of primary stresses in a reinforced concrete member. (1) The union between the steel and the concrete is sufficient to cause the two materials to act together. (2) No initial stresses are considered in either the concrete or the steel due to temperature, etc. (3) The tension in the concrete is neglected, except in so far as it is required in adhesion and sometimes in shear. (4) The applied forces are parallel to each other and perpendicular to the neutral axis of the beam before bending. (5) Sectional planes before bending remain plane surfaces after bending within the elastic limit of the steel. (6) The modulus of elasticity of concrete is assured as constant, and is generally taken to have a value, 1/15th of that for steel. (7) The intensity of stress normal to the section increases directly with the distance from the neutral axis and is a maximum at the extreme fiber.

BEAMS REINFORCED ON TENSILE SIDE ONLY

The formulae will now be presented in a condensed form. Since the total compression must equal the total tension

$$C = T \text{ and } T = A_t F;\ C = c\frac{bx}{2}$$

$$\text{Then } c\frac{bx}{2} = A_t F \qquad (1)$$

and further, since the deformation diagram is a straight line, the triangles in the same are similar and there results

$$\frac{\frac{C}{F_c}}{x} = \frac{\frac{f}{E_s}}{h} \quad (2) \text{ or } \frac{MC}{f} = \frac{x}{h-x} \quad (3)$$

that is, the stresses are also proportional to their distances from the neutral axis when the compressive stress is increased in value by m.

From (1) $F = \frac{cbx}{2A_t}$ and inserted in (3) gives

$$\frac{2\,mc\,A_t}{cbx} = \frac{x}{h-x} \quad \text{or} \quad m\,A_t\,(h-x) = bx\frac{x}{2} \quad (4).$$

that is, the neutral axis is the gravity axis when the cross-sectional area of the steel is increased in value by m.

From (4) there results for the determination of X from the quadratic equation

$$x = \frac{m\,A_t}{b}\left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{2\,bh}{m\,A_t}} - 1\right] \qquad (6)$$

or from (3) $$x = \frac{nch}{nc + f} \qquad (6a)$$

The values of X may be readily taken from an alinement chart (which will be presented in the next article) having given the values of At. b and h. This chart will be found very useful in connection with the design of beams which need compression reinforcement. Usually the formula for the value of X is generally given in terms of the ratio of the area of steel to area of concrete or

h equals A_t/bh and (6) becomes

$$x = pmh\left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{mp}} - 1\right] = k\,h \qquad (7)$$

From Fig. 1

$$M = C\left(h - \frac{x}{3}\right) = T\left(h - \frac{x}{3}\right)$$

or $$M = c\frac{bx}{2}\left(h - \frac{x}{3}\right) = A_t f\left(h - \frac{x}{3}\right) \qquad (8)$$

hence $$C = \frac{2M}{bx\left(h - \frac{x}{3}\right)} \qquad (9)$$ and

$$f = \frac{M}{A_t\left(h - \frac{x}{3}\right)} \qquad (10)$$

From (7) and (8) by substitution and reduction ther results $M_c = R_c\,bh^2$ (11) and $M_s = R_s\,bh^2$ (12)

The values of the coefficient R for various stresses and percentages of steel are shown in column 4 of Table 1, also the position of the neutral axis in column 6. Equations (9) and (10) give the unit stresses in the concrete and steel respectively for any bending moment in which the value of X is found from equation (6).

1	2	3	4	5	6
Stresses.		Economical percent'ge	Bending Moment	Lever Arm $h - \frac{x}{3}$	Position of Neutral Axis from top
Steel.	Concrete				
18.000	600	.555	89.0 bh^2	0.889 x h	h x 0.335
17,000	600	.61	92.0 „	0 885 „	„ 0.346
16,000	600	.675	95.0 „	0 880 „	„ 0.36
15,000	600	.75	99.0 „	0 875 „	„ 0.375
14,000	600	.836	102.0 „	0 860 „	„ 0 391
13 000	600	.942	106.0 „	0.864 „	„ 0.409
12,000	600	1.07	110.0 „	0 857 „	„ 0.428

Stresses in lbs. per sq. inch. All other dimensions in inches.

The symbols are represented as follows:—

A_t = Area of tensile reinforcement in sq inches.
b = width of beam in inches.
c = unit compressive stress in concrete lbs per sq. inch.
C = total compressive stress.
Ec = modulus of elasticity of concrete.
Es = „ „ steel.
f = unit tensile stress in steel.
h = effective depth of beam.
M = binding moment in inch lbs.
$m = \frac{Es}{Ec} = 15$
$p = A_t/bh$ = steel ratio.
T = total tensile stress.

The next article will show the application of the above formulae to the practical design of rectangular beams and slabs in construction.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, JOHANNESBURG.

(University of South Africa.)

PROFESSORSHIP OF ARCHITECTURE.

Applications for the above position (with copies of testimonials) will be accepted up till the 31st December, 1920.

Salary: £860 per annum, rising by annual increments of £30 to £1.100.

A temporary war bonus at Government rates (at present £33 p.a. for a single man and £141 p.a. for a married man) will also be paid.

Members of the staff have to supervise and take part in Evening Class Work.

The duties will commence on the 1st March, 1921.

The appointment will in all other respects be in accordance with the Government regulations.

D. P. SUTTIE,
Secretary.

University College,
Johannesburg.

THE TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION, (TRANSVAAL.)

P.O. Box 7305,

JOHANNESBURG.

The objects for which the Association is established are:—

(a) To advance the study of town-planning, civic design and kindred subjects, and of the arts and science as applies to those subjects;

(b) To promote the artistic and scientific development and the improvement of towns, villiages and urban areas;

(c) To promote the elimination of slums and the improvement of the housing conditions of the people;

(d) To secure the co-operation and Association of those engaged or interested in town planning, and in the objects of the Association;

(e) To further the study and knowledge of town-planning and to teach any subject relating thereto by lectures, phamphlets or any other means;

(f) To consider all the questions affecting town-planning and the improvement of civic designs and housing, and to initiate and watch over and (if necessary) petition Parliament, Provincial or Municipal Councils, or promote deputations in relation to measures affecting or likely to affect town-planning and kindred subjects, and to procure changes of and amendments in the law and the administration of the law relating to or affecting housing, town-planning and the control of building;

(g) To hold conferences or meetings for the discussion of and exchange of views or matters affecting or relating to town-planning, civic design and improvement the reading of papers and the delivery of lecturers; and to hold congresses or exhibitions (either jointly with any other body or institution or not) for the exposition of any matters affecting or relating to the practice or theory of town-planning or any allied subject;

(h) To form or acquire by purchase, donation, bequest or otherwise a library and collection of maps, models, drawings, designs or other material, and to maintain, extend and improve the same;

(i) To amalgamate or combine or act temporarily or otherwise in conjunction with any other body or bodies, institution or institutions having the like or similar objects;

(j) To accept any gift, endowment or bequest made to or for the Association and to carry out any trusts attached to any such gift, endowment or bequest.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary.

TOWN PLANNING.

Mr. D. M. Burton, the immediate Past President of the A.T.A. and Ruling President of the Town Planning Association (Transvaal), delivered an address on Town Planning before the Federation of Ratepayers at the Chamber of Commerce, Johannesburg, on the 6th December.

The address was listened to with great interest not only by a large gathering of the Ratepayers' Association but by a goodly number of his fellow architects and town-planners.

If you will allow me, Mr. Editor, with your usual courtesy, to offer a few remarks regarding Mr. Burton's address, I believe our readers may possibly be interested, and perchance may be inclined to join hands with the Town Planning Association, if they are not already members.

Mr. Burton made three rather important points in his address:—

1. The necessity of a Town Planning Act for the Union.
2. The general good which would result by such an Act operating in our country.
3. He also made reference to certain new phases in the civic spirit regarding any new building and alterations contemplated of a noble and monumental nature—more especially alluding to the proposed new railway station for Johannesburg.

Dr. Porter, M.O.H. (Johannesburg), who is also a keen town planner, in supporting Mr. Burton, gave useful and valuable suggestions regarding town planning from a medical officer's viewpoint. Although not entirely agreeing with Mr. Burton on the question of a new Town Planning Act of Parliament, he quite fell in with the idea that an able town planner should be brought to South Africa to visit all parts of the Union and deliver lectures on the different phases of town planning, and so preach the gospel that every little town or dorp, village or city, should become imbued with a sense of pride in their surroundings.

Mr. Burton's paper must of necessity be of great interest to architects, and it seems to me that despite the fact that certain clauses in the new Housing Act have provided for some control in town planning, that a definite and distinct Act is preferable to any mixed up parts of another Act. A Town Planning Department with an able expert at its head would mean such a lot towards the hygienic, aesthetic and social conditions of our country, and such an Act would surely give delight to all architects who have love for their profession. The proper setting, aspects and prospects for our churches, schools, residences, squares, etc., would add so much to the pleasure of life, and it is so easy of attainment, really. A well designed town is no more costly than a haphazardly designed place.

Mr. Burton pointed out that there are so few well designed towns in South Africa, but I don't think the fault is entirely at the doors of the surveyors, as Mr. Burton seemed to think. He gave a well deserved tribute to the ability of our land surveyors when he said perhaps they were the finest surveyors in the world; but I fear he did not quite realise what surveyors in the past have had to contend with. There is no doubt whatsoever that our surveyors do welcome the Town Planning Association doing its utmost to insist that new townships shall be properly designed, but I venture to suggest that really the designing of new townships is not a surveyor's job. To my mind it is essentially an architect's work.

Touching on the subject of civic improvements, Mr. Burton insisted that where opportunities occurred to rectify former mistakes in the plans of our towns or cities, that every effort should be exerted by the Town Planning Association, Town Councils and other public bodies. And that is where, perhaps, the proposed Act could be set in motion; for if any local authority was adverse to an obviously required improvement, the head of a Town Planning Department would be consulted and the Minister's attention would be drawn to the matter through an undoubtedly unbiased channel.

Being a Johannesburger, Mr. Burton naturally thought first of his own town. He cited the appalling and almost criminal neglect and carelessness in dealing with our open spaces.

The absolute lack of civic pride and apathy of our people and city fathers has practically been responsible for the mess-up of nearly all our open spaces or squares at Johannesburg. Look at Von Brandis Square—what a muddle! Marshall Square; Government Square, and even Market Square, where despite all the urging of the architects at the time our Town Hall was to be built, the Town Hall has been so wretchedly placed.

Again, Plein Square, which was once a pretty garden place, was first of all interfered with by a telephone tower and afterwards by a tin temple. Plein Square should be reopened when the new railway station is built.

All these messed-up squares only show one thing: a materially minded people devoid of civic pride. But, thank God, a newer and better spirit is being born, and to-day I feel that Johannesburgers are quite alive to the aesthetic and hygienic conditions of our ever-growing city.

The Town Planning Association with its earnest and enthusiastic workers are not a little responsible for the new spirit of civic interest, as Mr. Burton is to be congratulated on the appreciation he received from the audience at the meeting of ratepayers.

H. G. VEALE.

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Warmbaths Lay-Out Competition.

In the absence of the Assessors' report of the designs premiated in this competition we give the following excerpts from the explanatory reports which accompanied the first and second premiated designs.

Mr. Moffat's design was based upon the following three features: The railway station, rotunda and a new centre suitable for a church. The main roads will run from east to west, and be 100 ft. wide, and an upper road in the main residential portion will have island plots. The diagonal roads 75 ft. wide, will be so placed that all parts of the town may be reached by direct routes.

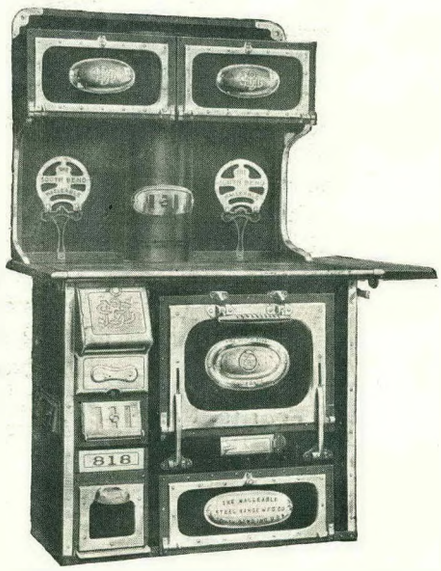
The sanatorium and hotel will be placed within easy reach of the bath houses and railway station, and the sites set apart for these buildings are large enough to allow for the laying out of gardens.

FEATURE OF THE PROPOSALS.

A feature of the proposed town will be the Municipal and Government buildings, which will be erected on island sites at the inter-sections of the main diagonal roads. Several other island blocks will be used for the museum, theatre, library, churches, etc. The hospital has been placed at the highest point of the town; and the recreation grounds and playing fields on the southern side, west of the baths. The main public park will be directly opposite the recreation grounds, and will enclose the existing spring and the cemetery. An ornamental pond will take the spring water, and the cemetery which will probably be closed would be enclosed by trees and park lands.

Residental sites are divided into quarter acre blocks, with larger sites at the corners; while the market hall and the cattle market will be to the south of the railway line.

The following excerpts are from the reports of Messrs. Cowin and Powers:—



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KEYNOTE OF SECOND SCHEME.

"The township is to be established as a health resort. This is the keynote of the scheme and the plan is based on these lines with wide roadways lined with trees, and generous spaces for parks and playing fields."

"One is forced to the conclusion that the heavy traffic, dust and noise on the main road, coupled with the fact that people have camped near by for years without adequate sanitary arrangements, render that locality quite unsuitable for sanatoria and hotels, which should lie, with the residential area, upon the higher ground towards the north."

"Local materials should be used in developing the township, as excellent stone and thatching is obtainable and one can imagine nothing more picturesque than the roadways lined with tropical trees, interspersed with stone shelters with thatched roofs here and there, varied by villas dotted about on the hillside."

"Drought resisting trees, such as peppers, hardy pines and gums should be planted about the township and the open spaces beautified by aloes, bamboos, mangoes, paw-paws, etc."

NOTES AND NEWS.

Mr. F. L. H. Fleming, Member of the Council of the Association has returned from a six months' European trip.

We regret to have to record the death of the wife of Mr. D. A. McCubbin, a past President and Member of Council to whom we extend our deepest sympathy in his severe loss.

We understand that the Central Housing Board is averse to the promotion of competions for Housing Schemes under their control; this refers to both lay-out and design.

The employment of architects on Housing Schemes financed by the Central Housing Board is a matter concerning only the Municipality promoting the scheme.

The Central Housing Board will at all times advocate the employment of a practising Architect on the schemes but cannot insist.

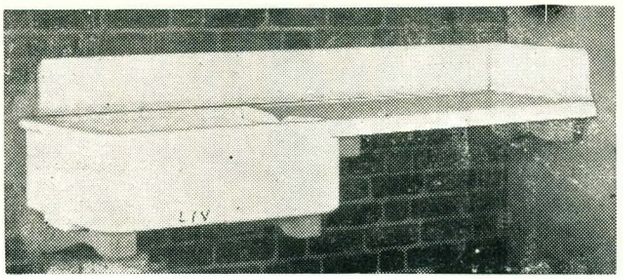
Individuals owning property are not eligible for a loan for building purposes under the Housing Act of 1920.

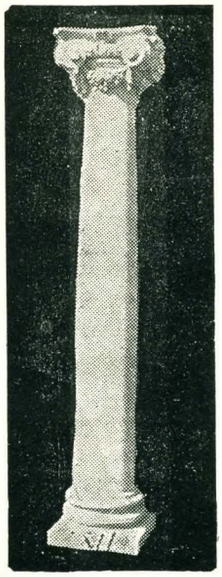
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Mr. George Bromilow of Johannesburg has been elected a Member of the Association, under clause 7a of the Act.

Mr. J. Lockwood Hall, an original member of the Association who has been in charge of the Public Works Department at Capetown for a number of years has returned to the department at Pretoria and has been readmitted a Member of this Association.

Mr. Harold Porter, a member of this Association, was successful in submitting the First Premiated design for the lay-out of the proposed Garden Township at Elandsfontein, a reproduction of the premiated design appears in this issue.

As will be seen from an advertisement appearing in this issue the establishment of a Chair of Architecture at the Johannesburg University will be an establishment at the commencement of next session. Applications are asked for the Professorship which carries a salary of £860 per annum, rising by annual increments of £30 to £1,100 plus a temporary War Bonus. Applications for this position are to be sent in by the 31st **instant.**

Mr. D. M. Burton, the immediate past President lectured before the Federation of Ratepayers Association in Johannesburg during the current month on Town Planning. This lecture was the inauguration of a series which the Town Planning Association (Transvaal) has decided upon as propaganda work.

The Cape Sundays River Settlements, Ltd., decided to lay-out an up-to-date Township near Addo Station, Cape Province, and approached the Town Planning Association (Transvaal) for advice on the matter. Mr. Harold Porter, a member of the Executive has proceeded to Addo to inspect the site of the proposed new township with a view to making an exhaustive report for the guidance of the Settlements Company.

The Competition for the lay-out of the proposed

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Garden Township at Elandsfontein was conducted under the auspices of the Town Planning Association (Transvaal) and two members of the Executive in Messrs. D. M. Burton (President) and G. S. Burt Andrews assessed the submitted designs in conjunction with Mr. Julius Jeppe, an ordinary member of the Association.

It is proposed to hold an Exhibition of the designs submitted in the Warmbaths lay-out Competition in the Herbert Evans Gallery, Von Brandis Square, Johannesburg, at an early date, by the kind consent of the Administrator.

Students are reminded that work intended for the Competitions announced in our September issue must be delivered to the Registrar, 67, Exploration Building, Johannesburg, on or before February 20th, 1921.

We are pleased to be able to state that Mr. Robert Howden is progressing satisfactorily after his serious operation and expects to be about again early in the New Year.

Will all those members of the Association who have not answered the appeal made for donations to the Chair of Architecture Fund please do so by return as it is necessary to have the required amount fully subscribed immediately, and it is considered that each member of the Profession should contribute in some small way to this very necessary object.

The second Exhibition of the South African Academy which is conducted under the auspices of our Association will be held in the Selborne Hall, Johannesburg, in March and April next year. The Exhibition will be open during the Easter holidays and will form an additional attraction to the many visitors to Johannesburg during the Agricultural Show week. Already a large number of artists have signified their intention of becoming exhibitors, and the success of the second exhibition is assured and points to the desire of artists throughout the country to give their regular support in order that these exhibitions may be established as annual affairs. Intending exhibitors should apply to the Hon. Secretary, South African Academy, P.O. Box 2266, Johannesburg, for entry forms and further particulars; it is hoped that the architectural profession will be as well represented at the forthcoming exhibition as it was at the initial one.

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