

# SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTS, INCLUDING THE CAPE, NATAL, ORANGE FREE STATE AND TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL INSTITUTES AND THE CHAPTER OF SOUTH AFRICAN QUANTITY SURVEYORS



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**SANLAM BUILDING, SALISBURY**

Photography: Noel Wesson (Pty.) Ltd.

View from the Baker Avenue, Angwa Street corner. The set backs required by town planning regulations are clearly indicated. On the left is the screen wall adjacent to the main entrance. This wall screens the blank gable of the adjoining building and is the background for the sculpture group "Growth and Security", and the diaper pattern in dark red in contrast with the dark blue bricks of the general surface.

*SANLAM (Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Lewensassuransie-Maatskappij) is a life insurance company which began operations in 1918. During the intervening years it has developed into one of the largest insurance companies in South Africa. As an indication of the Company's growth, the increase of its life assurance fund from £45,000 in 1920 to £2,919,000 in 1938 and £30,810,072 in 1953 is impressive. This was accompanied by a great increase in staff and a corresponding shortage of accommodation, so that, after the last war a building programme of £2½ million was embarked upon. Five of the larger buildings have now been occupied, namely, the new Head Office at Bellville, the new 14 storey building at Durban, as well as those in Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth and Salisbury. Buildings at Welkom, Worcester and Kimberley should soon be ready. The purpose of this programme, which supplements many buildings and agencies throughout the country, is to provide much needed accommodation for the company itself as well as to provide capital investment; the shops and offices not required for the company's purposes being let.*

# SANLAM BUILDING, SALISBURY

CORRIGALL, CHICKMAY & GAULDIE

F./A.R.I.B.A., M.I.A., ARCHITECTS

This building in Salisbury is situated at the corner of Baker Avenue and Angwa Street, in one of the most rapidly developing shopping areas in the Central Business Zone of the City.

The client's requirement consisted of the provision of a dignified building, capable of providing adequate space for the client's own Life Assurance business on the first floor, accommodation for professional and similar tenants on other upper floors, and for the maximum amount of rentable shop area on the ground floor. It was also the client's request that the building should be so designed as to develop the potentialities of the site to the maximum permitted under the Draft Planning Scheme. When the building was designed, the terms of the Town Planning Scheme were somewhat arbitrary as regards the provision of "set-backs" from the building lines. It was also, at that time, a Town Planning condition that shop windows should be recessed from the street building lines, in order to provide space for "windowgazing" purposes, in view of the comparative lack of breadth of Salisbury's pavements.

The planning scheme has since been considerably modified.

In essence, the plan form adopted consists of a rectangle, containing the lettable accommodation, with a minor wing, at right angles, containing the vertical circulation elements. The development consists of basement, ground, mezzanine and eight upper floors. Originally the basement premises were intended to provide storage accommodation only for the shop premises, but, during the course of construction, an amendment to municipal building bye-laws enabled the basement floor to be used for

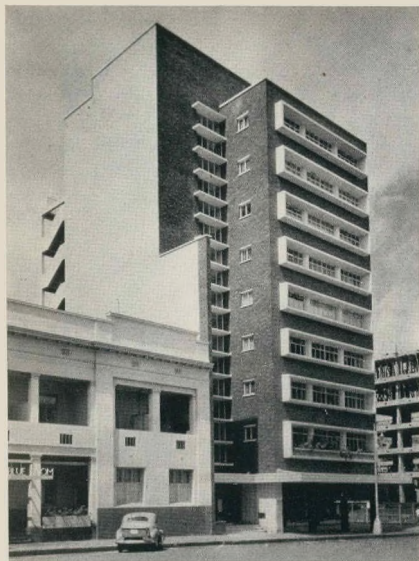
purposes of trade. This change necessitated the introduction of forced ventilation, and a considerably increased measure of artificial lighting to this floor.

As the major frontage of that part of the building containing shop and office accommodation has an approximately due Western aspect, the question of sun control assumed considerable importance in the design of the building. On this facade, it was considered that nothing less than adjustable vertical louvres

A detailed view of the sunbreaker on the western elevation, showing the anodized aluminium, vertically pivoted louvres. The intervening panels have been faced with blue glazed bricks, pointed to produce a tile-like effect.







ABOVE: View from Baker Avenue, showing the north-facing elevation, the main entrance, and the vertical range of hooded windows to the lift halls. BELOW: The Main Entrance. Doors are of Mukwa, adjoining walls faced with "filletto rossa" marble, steps and floor of terrazzo.



could meet the requirements of the case, and that such louvres should be contained within a sun-breaker framework, itself capable of providing considerable protection prior to the sun reaching a position due West of the facade. On the Northern facade the solution adopted consisted of providing the continuous windows with overhead canopies, and cills, of sufficient projection to ensure that during the summer months these windows, and the parts of the fabric between cills and windowheads below, are in shadow. The projection of the canopies was so calculated as to permit entrance of sunlight through these windows during the colder winter months.

These sun control features have thus provided the main elevational characteristics to both street facades, which are, otherwise, clad in Amac face bricks of a dark red mixture mainly, but of a deep blue on the screen wall, and in the infilling of the sun-breaker. The screen wall referred to flanks the main entrance, and serves to mask the blank gable of an adjoining building. On this screen wall the concrete casting of the group entitled "Growth and Security" is situated. This group, designed and executed by Professor Bain of Port Elizabeth, is approximately 12 ft. 0 ins. high, and weighs almost two tons. The flags of Consular and other National representatives, who are tenants of the building, provide a note of colour against the brickwork background, at the corner of the building. The adjustable louvres are of aluminium construction, and anodised a pale gold colour. The continual variation in the positioning of these louvres, in use, provides an interesting play of shadow pattern throughout the facade.

The structural framework of the building is of reinforced concrete. On the Western facade the vertical elements of the sun-breaker perform a structural function, and act as stanchions at 4 ft. 6 ins. centres. In combination with the omission of transverse beams, this provides for a degree of freedom in the subdivision of the office accommodation, to suit tenant's requirements.

#### Finishes:

Shop, Office, and Corridor floors throughout the building are of wood block. The floors of Entrance Hall, Lift Halls, Stairs and Lavatories throughout are of terrazzo. Dadoes throughout the circulation spaces, are of Emalux glazed cement finish. The Entrance Hall is lined with Filletto Rossa (sometimes termed "Indian Ivory") marble imported from Italy. The stall risers of the shop fronts are faced with Swedish Green marble, and the shop windows are framed in Bronze, with Ivory coloured lettering above the transome.

The Structural Engineers for the project were Messrs. Brian Colquhoun & Partners, Salisbury. The Quantity Surveyors were Messrs. Borckenhagen & Louw of Pretoria. The General Contractors were Messrs. Richard Costain Limited, Salisbury.



# FOURTH AUSTRALIAN ARCHITECTURAL CONVENTION 1954

*A personal report on the Convention held in Sydney from May 9th to May 15th 1954*

## The Royal Australian Institute of Architects.

A word on this Institute would not be out of place at this stage. It is representative of the whole of Australia and is thus comparable to our Institute of S.A. Architects. It came into being, as we know it today, in 1930 although the State Institute of Western Australia did not join immediately because it did not see its way to be associated with the movement. However, in 1943 this latter Institute became the Organised Chapter of the Australian Institute. Today there are four Organised Chapters in the Institute, viz. New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and the two Associated Institutes from Victoria and South Australia. Canberra has an Area Committee composed of members resident in the Australian Capital Territory.

Each of the Chapters and Institutes have their own Councils from which they elect a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. It should be noted that members of these Councils are known as Councilors but are similar to our Provincial Committees. The membership consists of Honorary Fellows, Life Fellows, Fellows, Associates, Licentiates, Retired Fellows, Retired Associates and Student Members.

In May of each year the Royal Australian Institute holds its annual general meeting and, at the same time, a convention. Last year it was in Brisbane, Queensland, and next year in Tasmania. As Sydney is a city of almost 2,000,000 people, it can be understood that this year's Convention was run on very generous lines, the total outlay being £A27,000, whilst the following one in Tasmania will be much more simple.

## Convention

The first day of the Convention was Sunday the 9th May, 1954, when all the delegates registered at the Hotel Australia from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Members and their wives were given, on registration, a badge with their name and the State from which they came printed on a bar at the top of the medal. Overseas visitors and members of the Executive Committee were given similar medals but their names and country of origin were engraved on the bar.

Delegates were also supplied with a printed list of Overseas visitors and Interstate and New South Wales members of the Institute attending the Convention together with a programme of events covering the whole period of the Convention.

I must add that although the Convention was arranged by an Organizing Committee with various Sub-Committees, there was also a professional organi-

By W. A. Macdonald, Chief Architect  
P. W. D., official representative of the  
Institute of South African Architects

zer and Director of Public Relations, Mr. Asher Joel, in charge of the Convention and a great deal of credit goes out to him for the smooth manner in which the "Marathon" Convention took its course. He had taken over a large room at the Hotel Australia and turned it into an office where members could enquire about anything which they required and also to have any typing done.

Whereas the actual registrations made by post totalled about 300, the number who registered at the office on Sunday was well over 600—an interesting point for the Committee and Public Relations Director to handle considering that the Convention was being opened officially on the following day.

On Sunday evening delegates were invited to attend Church Services at the Anglican and Roman Catholic Cathedrals, and these services were followed by a Reception held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Andrew, the President of the New South Wales Chapter.

## Monday, 10th

At 11 a.m. the Convention was opened officially by the Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Lt. Gen. Sir John Northcott. Other speakers were the Federal President, Mr. Robert S. Demaine; N.S.W. Chapter President, Mr. Eric Andrew; His Excellency Sir Stephen Holmes, United Kingdom High Commissioner; the Minister of Works and Local Government, the Hon. J. B. Renshaw; and finally the Chairman of the Convention, Professor H. Ingham Ashworth.

During the earlier part of the proceedings all the Overseas representatives were welcomed individually and at the same time asked to stand up before the audience in the order on the programme, viz:

**America.** Professor Walter Gropius. **Britain.** Professor Robert Matthew. (It should be noted that both Prof. Gropius and Prof. Matthew attended by special invitation and had all travelling and hotel expenses paid by the Convention Committee.) **Germany, Western Federal Republic.** Mr. J. K. Schöneleben. **Greece.** Mr. Orestes Yakas. (Mr. Yakas is actually resident in Australia.) **New Zealand.** Messrs. J. I. King, J. H. Hall-Kenney, F. D. Stewart. (Mr. King is President of the New Zealand Institute of Architects.) **Philippines.** Messrs. Elias L. Ruiz and C. D. de Castro. (Mr. Ruiz is President of the League of Architects, Philippines.) **South Africa.** Mr. W. A. Macdonald.

The opening ceremony was followed by a Buffet Luncheon served in the adjacent room at which a



further chance was given to the delegates to meet and exchange views. The afternoon proceedings consisted of the opening of the International Architectural Exhibition of photographs and models at the David Jones Art Gallery by Prof. A. D. Trendall at 2.30 p.m. This Exhibition was fairly representative of World Architecture although I regret that the Union had no exhibit on the show. Also exhibited were some very fine models by students of the School of Architecture of the Sydney University, including an ambitious model town.

At 4 p.m. delegates wended their way to the opening of another Exhibition, this time at the National Art Gallery, entitled "An Architectural Miscellany of Paintings, Prints and Drawings". The opening ceremony was performed by His Excellency the Minister of the Philippines, Judge Roberto Regala. It transpired that His Excellency has a son who is studying Architecture at the Sydney University which appeared to be the reason for the former's appearance on the platform.

The Exhibition was composed of works taken from the National Gallery and exhibited as a collection. The works were mostly by Australian, English and Scottish artists, together with works by Piranesi (Italy), Lalanne, Lefere and Meryon from France, and D. S. MacLaughlan of America.

Dr. Walter Gropius, the distinguished Modern Architect, delivered a paper in the evening entitled "Scope of Total Architecture" to a very large and appreciative audience, the Chairman being Mr. Robert Demaine.

The lecturer illustrated his talk with a series of lantern slides which depicted his own work from his earlier and later days in Germany to his own house in the U.S.A. Also shown were slides of his latest building which is still in the drawing stage and which he hopes will be put in hand shortly. Amongst his earliest work was a factory building in Germany and whilst the plate was exposed to the view of the audience he made the significant remark "Of course today I would not use so much glass."

Generally the paper was a concise history of the lecturer's fight for modern architecture, a great deal of which had already been read by the listeners from time to time in various periodicals, but hearing it from Dr. Gropius was a wonderful experience.

Dr. Gropius made a strong plea for Community Centres pointing out that the advent of the machine age had tended to diminish the effects of the artist in the community. "Science is supposed to have all the answers, and art, man-made beauty, is languishing. Beauty is just as necessary for the fulfilment of life as personal comfort. The role of the Architect is to restore that beauty in the visual environment. We must avoid blatant blunders which runaway civilization has caused in the past. The artist's intuitive qualities are the antidote against mechanization. Runaway civilizations have disrupted and destroyed community

life. We must find a coherent pattern for our 'Life'. The Community Centre is the cultural breeding ground where people meet and exchange ideas. Housing, imperative as it is, grows slowly around a cultural centre."

Professor Gropius pointed out further that the old European civilizations knew the value of the community and cultural benefits derived from the community square, and instanced the Square of St. Marco, at Venice, which he said was the most beautiful background to living made in the modern world.

He objected to the modern methods of bulldozing trees and countryside flat to facilitate building operations and then erecting "hundreds of insipid little house units which will never grow into a community".

Arising out of this the Professor had a word of praise for Sydney's old Terrace Houses which he said "were dignified houses of the Victorian era. Of course they are dilapidated now. They each had some slight individuality but fitted in the general pattern. They were very graceful and have a common denominator. I think that terrace houses should be taken up again with a modern design."

## Tuesday, 11th.

This morning's session commenced at 9.15 a.m. when Professor Matthew of the Edinburgh School of Architecture read a paper on "General Conspectus of Recent Developments in Building in the United Kingdom with particular reference to Materials used and Construction". The Chairman was Mr. Eric Andrew, President of the N.S.W. Chapter of Architects. Professor Matthew was at one time Chief Architect of the London County Council and was responsible for the design of the Concert Hall on the south bank of the Thames.

The trend of this paper was that Local Government Building Regulations were hampering home building and keeping up costs, and he felt that such bodies should welcome new building developments, materials and techniques. An interesting point brought out by Professor Matthew was that the rate of decay of buildings in the world today was probably greater than the construction rate, which had to be speeded up.

This paper was followed by the official opening of the Architectural and Building Exhibition at 11 a.m. by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Alderman P. D. Hills, in the Lower Town Hall. The Exhibition was one of the highlights of the Convention, being designed in three spheres of the building industry. The first was a series of forty stalls which exhibited various forms of building materials being produced in Australia. These stalls were attractively decorated and proved a source of great interest to the visitors.

Above these stalls another floor had been erected and here the visitors could view the history of Architecture in Australia from its earliest and humble beginnings to the present day. One section had been prepared specially by Mr. Harry Seidler, who is

probably the leader of modern design in Australia and who is an ex-student of Prof. Gropius. The photographs, diagrams and captions were all of a very high standard.

Thirdly there was a full size exhibit entitled "The House of the Future" which was sponsored by the Australian Women's Weekly. It should be noted that owing to high building costs and a lack of servants the Australian tends to live horizontally and not vertically. Further, the area of the home is kept to a minimum and is seldom as lavish as its South African counterpart. The house at the Exhibition was designed in the modern idiom and composed of a number of prefabricated units such as bathroom and kitchen units, reminiscent of the prefabs. in the United Kingdom after the war.

This Exhibition was open for a period of ten days and, according to the Press, more than 60,000 people visited it at a charge of 2/- per head.

After the Exhibition the delegates were invited to attend a Civic Reception given by the Lord Mayor. At this Reception I was asked to move a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor on behalf of the visitors.

By this time the tempo of the Convention was getting quite rapid, and a further Exhibition was officially opened by Mr. Roy Grounds of Melbourne at 12.30 in the Macquarie Galleries. This exhibition dealt with modern Italian buildings such as flats and office buildings.

Fortunately the afternoon was given over to golf and bowls for those who desired to play, and an interesting excursion to Bobbin Head for those not otherwise engaged, the latter being undertaken by bus. Bobbin Head is to the north of the city, which meant that we had to travel over the famous Sydney Harbour Bridge. This bridge dominates the city, whether you approach it by land, sea or air, and is a magnificent sight. The central portion carries six lanes of traffic which are changed according to the time of the day, viz, in the morning four lanes are used for entering the city and in the afternoon these are changed to four lanes leaving the city; an interesting feature being that each car is held up in both directions while a toll is being paid. In other words, the citizens of Sydney are still paying for their Bridge. One side of the main roadway is reserved for trams whilst the other is utilised by trains. Naturally these forms of transport are not delayed by the payment of a toll but make an annual allotment towards the Bridge.

As can be expected, the structure makes a great impression on the visitor who sees it for the first time, although I realized that the pylons which were designed by Sir John Burnett and Partners appeared to be different from those publicized at the time the bridge was built. On making further enquiries, I was informed that the excrescences at the top of each pylon were erected during the war for anti-aircraft defence purposes.

The excursion took us through old and new Sydney, the former being a conglomeration of little red brick houses on 50 ft. wide stands with red tile roofs, and the latter through more open planning. The use of colour for external decoration appears to have come very slowly to the city and, strangely enough, is almost restricted to timber houses of which there are quite a large number.

Whilst it is true that there has been hardly any large building of note erected in Sydney since the last war, the same thing cannot be said about housing units. Owing to the very extensive immigration policy the production of houses became a major problem. The Architects are tending towards the modern idiom but I can state emphatically that they are still more or less at the stage Union Architects were in 1935, up to the beginning of the war. A few are, despite criticism, trying to educate the many by erecting houses which unfortunately are not adapted to the Sydney climate. Naturally this will follow just as it did in South Africa.

One point came out on this trip which was of interest to me and which referred to the very unusual aboriginal place-names we passed through on both journeys, viz. Turramurra, Warrawee, Kuring-gai, etc. In fact, the country is redolent of such names although one seldom if ever sees an aboriginal. Naturally my first reaction to these names was to ask what they meant, but not one of those from whom I enquired could satisfy my curiosity. We were fortunate, however, to have a driver on the bus, an old character by the name of Duthie, who gave a running commentary as we drove along and who gave translations of some of these place-names.

The evening of the 11th was passed pleasantly at a private dinner arranged by the Federal President and Mrs. Demaine.

### Wednesday, 12th.

At 9.30 a.m. a paper was read by Dr. Ian Clunies-Ross, Head of the C.S.I.R.O., entitled "Science of Living", under the chairmanship of Mr. W. R. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer of the Council of the Royal Australian Institute. Unfortunately I was unable to attend this lecture owing to another engagement. The consensus of opinion formed by those who attended was that, although Dr. Clunies-Ross, who has since been knighted by the Queen, was a distinguished scientist, the paper had little or nothing to do with the realm of Architecture and could have been delivered to any Scientific Society.

The afternoon was reserved for an excursion over the Harbour on board the ferry boat "Kangaroo", which had been chartered by the Convention Committee for this purpose. Sydney Harbour has been well publicized and is thus not unknown to most of us, but it has to be seen to be really appreciated: this stretch of water with its irregular coast line composed of coves and bays. The ferry left the Circular Quay in Sydney Cove under the shadow of the



great bridge and travelled towards the Heads or outer entrance to the Harbour by hugging the aforementioned coastline.

Whilst other Australian cities have managed to retain a driveway along the banks of their rivers, it is sad to reflect that Sydney has no such highway around the shores of its Harbour. Gardens of houses and other buildings prevent this being done. It follows that such a tour must be made by sea, whether it be by ferry or yacht. There is an abundance of the latter.

Sailing round towards the South Head the traveller passes some interesting old places such as Fort Macquarie, Farm Cove, the Botanical Gardens and the Domain upon which is sited Government House; Double Bay, where a number of Australian Navy ships are moored, and on to Rose Bay, which is the terminal for Flying Boat services to New Zealand, Tasmania and the Great Barrier Reef. The cruise takes us on to the South Head and across the sea to the North Head and on to Manly, which is a very popular resort. The ferry turns around at this point and sails along the North Coast of the harbour past the Toronga Park Zoo which I found a large and interesting place although the buildings were not of a high standard of design.

From the Zoo the ferry sailed up under the bridge which, as is well known, permits ocean-going liners also to pass under it. Here we find the Darling and Main Harbours with ships at the wharves of the main harbour from all parts of the world. Here, too, are some very fine shipyards, both naval and commercial, producing quite large ships. As time was limited, the ferry turned about at a low level bridge, which can be opened for sea traffic, and so back to the starting point at Sydney Cove.

In the evening delegates were invited to attend an interesting ceremony at the University of Sydney, when overseas visitors were the guests of the Chancellor, Lt. Col. Sir Charles Bickerton Blackburn. The occasion was the conferment of the Hon. Degree of Doctor of Science on Prof. Walter Gropius, who, by the way, is the first architect to be so honoured by the University. The Vice-Chancellor, in reading the citation, said, "Walter Gropius is internationally known as one of the great pioneers of modern architecture. In this field no one has excelled him in the last half century." Professor Roberts also stated that Professor Gropius' leadership had been a beacon for two and almost three generations of architects.

The setting for the ceremony was in the Great Hall which is a replica of the famous Westminster Hall in London, and more than 900 people were present. Dr. Gropius received a tremendous ovation when he rose to read his paper, "Is there a Science of Design?" At the outset he stated that he considered the great honour Sydney University had conferred on him indicated that "the truth of contemporary architecture will make its appearance also on this Campus." Quite

an interesting thought when one, at the moment, only sees masses of Gothic buildings on the Campus.

The Professor added, further: "It has been a deeply moving experience for me in recent years to find that long years of work and struggle have rewarded me with a great number of staunch friends in many parts of the world. This means a good deal to someone who, at one point of life, seemed to be a man without any country at all. It proves that there is a kind of world citizenship which binds together those who have tried to see our individual problems as part of a great human scene, and I have come to believe that we can solve them together or not at all."

#### Thursday, 13th May

The morning session was taken up by the annual general meeting of the R.A.I.A. which was attended by Prof. Matthew and myself as visitors. Generally it followed the lines of our Provincial Committees with a little wrangling and a lot of common sense talk. One point of interest which was discussed referred to the curbing of the powers of the various Chapters by the Central Body—a point not unknown in South Africa. At this meeting the new Federal President was elected to office together with other office-bearers.

In the afternoon Mr. J. F. D. Scarborough delivered a paper on "Architecture as seen at Home". As its title suggests, the paper gave a general survey of architecture in Australia, and it is of interest to note that the Convention Committee was responsible for a special edition of "Architecture", the official journal of the R.A.I.A., which covers the whole period of architecture in Australia.

This issue is very comprehensive and fully illustrated, being sold at 5/- per copy, and is a worth-while addition to the libraries of our Schools of Architecture. Actually I was informed that this item was responsible for quite a large sum of money which the Institute is trying to retrieve by increased sales.

In the evening there was a well attended supper-dance at the Hotel Australia which proved once more the wonderful desire of our hosts to entertain well.

#### Friday, 14th May

In the morning Prof. Denis Winston, Professor of Town Planning at the Sydney University, gave a talk on "What makes a city great". He stated that people had given in unnecessarily to the motor car; centres of cities were being wrecked in the process; and because of parking spaces and thoroughfares, some buildings in America were almost impossible to get to on foot, and a person has to live in a car. He added that transportation was a "debit item" in the human account book, being in itself of no value.

Eventually the city becomes so horrible that no one wanted to go near it except on essential business. Prof. Winston said that the fashionable flight from the cities to the suburbs had to be reversed, and when Aldermen, Members of Parliament, Captains of Industry and leading professional men live once more

within three miles of the Town Hall, the city will quickly become cleaner, quieter and more pleasant than it is today.

In the afternoon Prof. Matthew read a paper on "Schools" which recapitulated a great deal of the work he had done on London County Council Schools and other projects. To me the plans put forward were essentially designed for the South of England and did not have a realistic value for countries in the Southern Hemisphere.

#### Saturday, 15th May

The last day was given over entirely to private entertainment except for the farewell gathering at 6.30 p.m. Here again the Committee was caught unawares by the large crowd which assembled for the meeting.

One point worthy of mention is that all the lectures, exhibitions, etc., were very well attended throughout the whole period of the Convention. I do not know whether this arose from the hope that such distinguished speakers as Professors Gropius and Matthew would speak, but the fact remains that the attendances were good. Another factor which helped to achieve this was the arrangement that the Hotel Australia was used for most functions apart from exhibitions and a large number of the delegates and their wives were living there.

I should mention also that the appointment of a Professional Public Relations Director had a distinct bearing on the successful running of the various items in a heavy programme. It follows that such a person cannot permit the proceedings being a failure; it follows also that such an appointment can lead to increased costs and some unorthodox proceedings entering a purely architectural gathering.

On the latter point there were to me two interesting happenings. Delegates were informed that there was to be a floor show at the dance on Thursday night, the "turn" being Tommy Trinder, the comedian, who is well known in the Union. Tommy Trinder was not long on the floor when he started his patter and brought in advertising references to a well known built-up building board and before long he was handing out to all and sundry small samples of this board. And this at the Institute's dance! The second episode refers to the Architectural and Building Exhibition where all the stallholders, manufacturers of building materials, had not only to pay £A500 for the stall space but also had to cover the framework and dress the stall. As there were forty of these exhibitors the Institute recovered a sum of £A20,000, but the former were very sore about being "mulcted" in so much money.

#### Films

During the whole progress of the Convention a number of films were displayed for the benefit of the delegates and members of the public. These films were supplied by the Information Officers of various

countries represented in Australia. The South African film was "Colourful South Africa". As a tourist feature it is excellent, but unfortunately it did not have the same value from an architectural point of view. Mr. Smith, who is Information Officer to the Union High Commissioner in Canberra, was fully aware of this and asked me to make enquiries on my return to South Africa as to whether there is a film on our architecture available in the Union.

#### Small Homes Service

A feature of interest to members of the T.P.I.A., who have for years been fostering the Small House Bureau, is worthy of mention. Once a week in the Sydney paper, *The Sun-Herald*, there appears a feature called the Small Homes Service. This feature is described as being sponsored and conducted by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects and always depicts the plan of a house plus a perspective. The letterpress states further than the plans are prepared by the States' leading Architects and are available at the Small Homes Service Bureau at a cost of £10 10s. 0d. There is also a brief description given of the house which is being advertised.

Not to be outdone, the opposition newspaper, the Sunday Telegraph, also features a Home Plans Service which it runs in collaboration with the firm of Grace Bros. The letterpress in this case gives the hours upon which the public can obtain copies of the plans and that "Trained architectural staff are in constant attendance." For the all inclusive charge of £5 5s. 0d., the buyer receives five sets of working drawings, including one coloured copy and one electrical print, three sets of electrical schedules, structure details, cupboard details, specifications and even a copy of an agreement form to sign up with the builder.

Unfortunately I did not discuss the various services with members of the Institute but I have brought with me cuttings from both newspapers which can be seen by interested members.

#### Building Costs

Building costs in Australia are extremely high, and as I was interested in the building of a good class home in Canberra, I made very careful enquiries from the Quantity Surveyor of the P.W.D. He informed me that for the type of building it was proposed to erect the Department would have to allow in the vicinity of £A550 per square or £5 10s. 0d. per sq. ft. The following figures were given to me by Mr. Doran and make interesting reading:

##### (a) Materials

Ordinary red clay plaster bricks made in Canberra cost per thousand £14 10s. 0d. at kiln plus £1 2s. 0d. for delivery: total £15 12s. 0d. per thousand.

Face bricks will cost about £22 per thousand. Price per yard 14 inch brick ... 93/-.

9 inch brick ... 62/-.

4½ inch brick ... 31/-.

Burnt clay roofing tiles from £14 per square (fixed) (from Sydney).

Timber doors will average about 10/- per sq. ft.

Double hung windows £1 per sq. ft.

Flooring (wood blocks) £5 per sq. yd. (hard wood).

Strip flooring £14 per sq. yd. (hard wood).

Plaster work (cement) 2 coats 10/- per sq. yd.

Plaster work (cement) 1 coat 7/- per sq. yd.

Painting (oil 3 coats) 8s. 6d. per sq. yd.

Fibrous plaster ceilings £1 per sq. yd.

(b) Wages—per 40-hour week:

Bricklayers	£16 15 0
Carpenters	16 13 0
Drainlayers	15 16 6
Electrical mechanicians	16 19 0
Painters	16 8 0
Plasterers	16 15 0
Plumbers	17 7 0

I understand that the foregoing wages are minimum awards and larger wages may be paid to good type tradesmen. It is of interest to note that a leading hand labourer on the building has to be paid at the rate of £14 13s. 0d. per 40 hour week, whilst an ordinary building labourer is paid £13 14s. 6d.

#### Quantity Surveyors

I was greatly surprised to find that the Quantity Surveyor has little or no standing in the Australian Building Industry and appears to be in the same position as that held by them in South Africa about thirty years ago. I do not know whether this is caused by unqualified men trying to do the work or not, but it is evident that the Bills of Quantities produced in New South Wales are not guaranteed to be correct by those who produce them, and are thus not part of the contract documents. The position in the local

P.W.D. is different and is on all fours with our methods in the Union.

There is an Institute of Quantity Surveyors in N.S.W. which issues a little booklet on what to expect from its members. Bills of Quantities for services above £10,000 are produced for 1%. Payment to the Quantity Surveyor must be made by the Contractor on receipt by the latter of his first certified payment. It should be noted that in Victoria the charge is 1% plus 10s. per page and I am led to believe that the quantities are guaranteed in that State.

In discussing these points with a well known Sydney architect, I pointed out that the Department would wish to appoint a Quantity Surveyor by direct approach, and further that payment would be made to him in the same manner as that to the architect, namely, direct payment and not payment through the Contractor. I pointed out further that the Institute of South African Architects did not approve of Architects being paid fees on the Quantity Surveyor's fees, such as happened in the past.

To these points the reply was that an Architect was tied by the instructions given to him by his Institute, viz, that he had to appoint the Quantity Surveyor; that the Quantity Surveyor would have to abide by his Institute's instructions re payment of fees; and finally that there was nothing unethical in an Architect drawing fees on the Quantity Surveyor's fees as he had to give the latter a great deal of attention during the preparation of the Bill of Quantities.

\* \* \*

The foregoing is a short summary of the eventful days spent at the Convention, and should we send a representative to any future meeting it is essential that the appointment be made much earlier and that we send along a small exhibition of our latest works.

## MEINTJIES TUBERCULOSIS SETTLEMENT ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP

By J. B. Sampson, B.Sc., A.M. (S.A.) I.C.E.,\* and P. O. Coltman, B.Arch., M.I.A.\*\*

This group of buildings, clustered near the Jukskei River bank, is illustrated not as a work of architectural quality, but as an example of an achievement in building which will help to isolate and care for the tuberculous in an impoverished and sorely overcrowded community.

The tuberculosis settlement ideal has grown from the isolated example of the Friends of the Sick Association outside Durban, to a scheme envisaging at least forty settlements throughout the Union. The Meintjies Settlement is the first of these to be established in the Transvaal.

\*Engineer Assistant, Springs Municipality.

\*\*Research Officer, National Building Research Institute.

The object of these settlements is to provide isolation for TB sufferers and, if necessary, their families, in an environment which will assist their recovery, provide useful rehabilitative occupations and prepare those who recover for re-entry into the competitive world.

The South African National Tuberculosis Association, in setting forth a programme for settlement provision, felt the need for technical advice in this connection, and the Technical Advisory Sub-Committee (T.A.C.) came into being. This Committee consists of experts from the Administrative, Medical, Engineering, Social and Architectural fields.



One of the first duties of the T.A.C. was the formulation of a set of minimum standards for the buildings to be provided on settlements and a "Code of Practice" was compiled. Without this central control and regulation, the schemes to be erected might easily become quite unacceptable from the economic point of view.

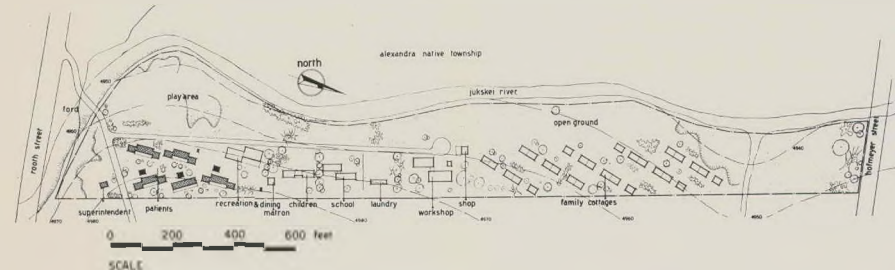
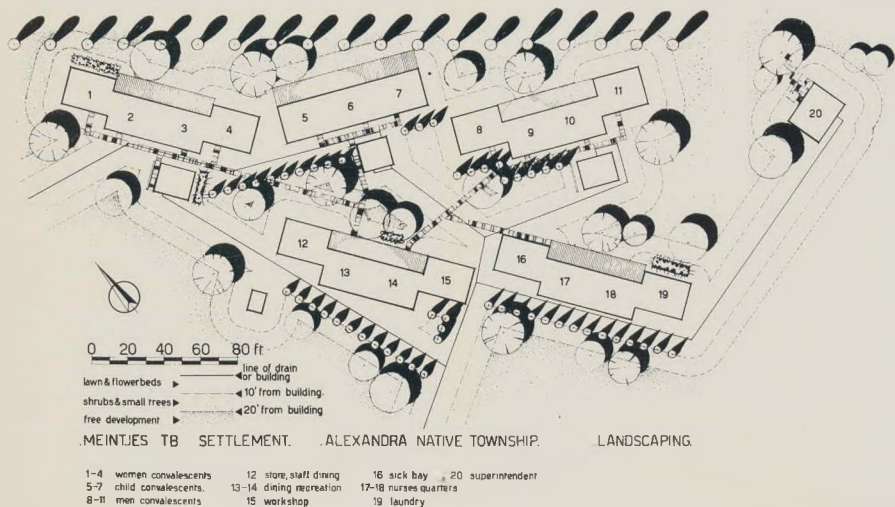
The Union Department of Health had previously agreed to refund £100 to S.A.N.T.A. for every bed which was provided by the TB Association. Hospitals are costing up to £2,400 per bed, and financial considerations were therefore a prime planning factor.

The obvious methods of cutting building costs are: reduction of space standards; standardization of structure and design; reduction of structural stan-

dards; efficient site organization; elimination of non-essential facilities.

## SPACE STANDARDS

The space standards had already been established and approved by the T.A.C., in the form of a "Draft Code of Practice" before the design for the Alexandra Settlement was undertaken, but a reconsideration of space requirements was necessary when it became apparent that no refund would be forthcoming from the Union Department of Health unless all buildings erected were adaptable to domestic housing when no longer required for TB purposes. This meant that all buildings had to comply with the "Minimum Standards of Housing Accommodation for Non-



MEINTJES TB SETTLEMENT ALEXANDRA NATIVE TOWNSHIP.

shaded buildings indicate immediate development

SITE LAYOUT

Europeans" published by the National Housing and Planning Commission. The technical section of the "Draft Code of Practice" is reproduced as an appendix to this article so that the design restrictions can be readily appreciated.

## STANDARDIZATION

The most economical way of overcoming the design limitations was in the standardization of layout. A type house plan of the National Housing and Planning Commission was adopted, and all buildings now being erected on settlements, except where suitable alternatives are submitted and approved, are in conformity with this adaptable plan. By removing any or all of the internal walls in these cottages, the shape and size of the resulting volumes can be controlled, and any desired use made of the resultant space.

Here another problem arose. It is impracticable, from an economic and environmental viewpoint, to provide completed settlements. S.A.N.T.A. funds do not permit of such expenditure, and the development of the settlement itself should take place with the residents as part of that development; they should never be imported into a new and unknown atmosphere without pre-knowledge of the reasons and objects for their isolation. By allowing a settlement to grow slowly, organically, the confidence of the population it is to serve will be soundly established, and the settlement residents will feel the pride which comes of self-achievement. These are psychological and social aspects which are no less important in the successful implementation of a settlement scheme than the actual provision of buildings.

The design limitations here outlined required that in many cases, buildings, besides being adaptable to housing, should also serve temporarily as accommodation for any of the settlement functions.

At Alexandra Township, the buildings immediately provided are intended eventually to house 170 convalescents. They serve at present for patient accommodation for up to 100 persons, staff housing, offices, occupational therapy workshop, dining-recreation room, staff dining space, and kitchens. All these functions will eventually be transferred to the buildings to be provided for these purposes, and the patients will move into the wards thus vacated. Some breaking down of walls and removal of sinks and stoves will be necessary, but this is anticipated and can be easily accomplished.

Naturally, planning under severe restrictions is of necessity a compromise, and the ideal in layout and design can never be achieved under such circumstances.

## STRUCTURAL STANDARDS.

Structural standards have not been impaired in the buildings and comply in all respects with Native housing practice. The structure is provided with concrete foundations and breeze concrete floors with granolithic finish; external walls are 9 inches thick,

with stock brickwork untreated externally and bagged internally. Internal walls are  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. Roofing is corrugated iron on 3 inch  $\times$  44 inch purlins, with a curved ridge piece. An oiled brick skirting, three courses high, has been left round the internal walling.

## SITE ORGANIZATION.

The site organization was intended to follow that at the new Native town at Kwa-Thema, Springs. The building workers were all Alexandra residents, brought from the Kwa-Thema building works, and all material was provided by the Municipality of Springs and paid for from S.A.N.T.A. funds.

Despite the fact that a standard type plan was used, with which the workers were familiar, initial production lagged considerably, the worst output being 132 bricks laid by a man in one day. Mr. Forbes, an engineer of the Springs Municipality, conducted an informal parley and found that the workers had several grievances such as lack of proper accommodation, transport, etc. The most insistent complaint, however, was concerned with the detailed building work. The workers felt that, in having to perform general bricklaying, involving, in some instances, the provision of ribs and reveals, they were being underpaid. At Kwa-Thema, the work had been set in "tasks", becoming repetitive and simple to execute. Payment was on the basis of 2/- per 100 bricks laid, with corresponding allowances for intricate work and work on scaffolds.

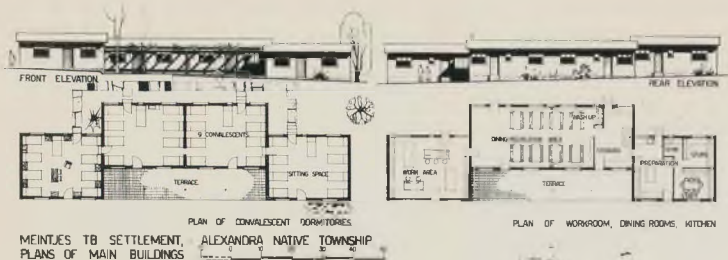
Delays to the workmen had been caused by changes in layout after commencement of the work, involving breaking out of completed work, and consequent loss of pay.

However, when the plans were finalized, and the limit of 16/- per day which had been placed on payment was withdrawn, progress was much improved, reaching 900 bricks per man per day.

The actual structural work on the entire twenty cottages was completed during October and November. During December and January, two bricklayers and one carpenter were on the site finishing off the work. For the entire building works, a total of 902 shifts was worked by the builders, which does not include shifts worked by a slightly larger number of labourers. An African plumbing contractor was employed to carry out all drain laying and water supply installations, including six boilers. His work was begun and completed during January.

## GENERAL PLANNING.

The site, upon investigation, proved to be rather worse than was expected. Deep trenches running the length of the area indicated that it had been used as a night-soil depositing site, and caused difficulty in laying foundations. Top-soil was very thin and, in parts, eroded away. Unexpected rock outcrops enforced the diversion of drains and septic tanks, and the contours are such that any length of building



had of economic necessity to run north and south; the building aspect is thus east and west. In bad weather the site is approachable only from the Modderfontein road, since the Jukskei river crossing from Alexandra is dangerous even in good conditions.

It is hoped that the administration and landscaping will provide the environmental and aesthetic satisfaction which the buildings themselves may not have been able to achieve. The west faces are to be protected by rows of tall-growing trees, and the east frontages will form sitting terraces and shaded lawns. Trees should grow well, the former use of the site as a night-soil depository being an advantage.

Sunny eastern terraces will be protected from wind on winter mornings, and the buildings will shade them during hot afternoons.

It was feared when the scheme first got under way that suitable settlement patients would not be forthcoming. However, within a few weeks, 54 patients had already been taken in, and preparations have been made to complete the occupation by admitting the full complement of 100 patients. Many more TB sufferers are already awaiting admission, and from all appearances the Settlement will prove to be eminently successful.

Many factors have been established, which had previously been ignored in the provision of settlement accommodation and facilities. Structural problems, related to the convertibility of buildings, hitherto only anticipated, have been solved in practice. The proper provision of water storage tanks and boilers had not been adequately studied, particularly means of avoiding duplication of boilers. The question of whether ground should be levelled before setting out also has been a point arising from this experience. Although no levelling was done prior to excavation on the assumption that it would be simpler and more economical to build up foundations, it appears that cutting is preferable in the long run, especially on steadily sloping ground, where stormwater must be channelled.

## COSTS

Capital costs of the entire scheme, including staff accommodation, kitchens, dining halls, occupational



therapy and patient cottages, equipment and all the service piping and fittings was £10,500 or £105 per patient. Some furniture and linen were donated by the public and these have not been included in the above figure. The aim of providing tuberculosis accommodation at a figure of approximately £100 per bed was nearly achieved.

## CONCLUSIONS

All in all, invaluable experience has been gained in this, the first Transvaal Settlement, and also the first settlement of its kind to be designed entirely on the lines of adaptability of use. It was fitting that the settlement should be developed in the Alexandra Township, where the local African population showed so much enthusiasm. The Alexandra Fund-Raising Auxiliary, too, did invaluable work in collecting the initial funds required amongst Alexandra residents in order to show material evidence of the enthusiasm for TB control.

The Meintjies TB Settlement will serve as a model and a practical lesson in the building of other settlements in the future, several of which are already under way. In particular it has been illustrated that the economical provision of isolation accommodation of an adequate structural standard is not an insoluble problem. It is felt that even greater economies can be achieved since the pilot scheme has clarified the difficulties confronting the planner, organizer and builder.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

During the progress of building operations Mr. A. J. Archibald and Mr. H. Forbes of the Springs Municipality made periodic visits of inspection, and supervised the supply of materials.

Dr. Malherbe of the Institute of Medical Research, and Mr. Frith of the Public Utility Transport Corporation, both accepted a great deal of responsibility in the development of the scheme.

In addition Mr. Sibeko and Mr. Matabula of the Alexandra Anti-TB Association lent valued assistance.

Arthur Quebeca, the job foreman, and Dowa Mgdhulwa, the general supervisor, were required to accept a great deal of responsibility in order to keep the work in progress when more authoritative supervision was not available.

## APPENDIX

### SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION. INTERIM REPORT ON MINIMUM HOUSING REQUIREMENTS FOR TUBERCULOSIS SETTLEMENTS.

The Report is appended as an explanatory text to the design and layout of the Mompoti TB Settlement, and it is being used also in the development of all new settlements throughout the Union. It is issued by the Technical Advisory Sub-committee of the South African National Tuberculosis Association in order to assist bodies which intend to prepare local settlement schemes, and which may not be aware of the special problems and limitations involved in the provision of isolation accommodation for the tuberculous.

In the provision of housing for tuberculosis patients, to ensure that the building costs will be met by the Government it is necessary that the accommodation be designed for conversion to ordinary housing if or when it is no longer required for tuberculosis isolation. For this reason the National Housing and Planning Commission standard plan No. NE 51/9 has been adopted for the accommodation of patients, contact families and non-European staff on the TB Settlements.

It is also desirable that the standard plan be employed, at least temporarily, for other purposes wherever possible. Obviously, a Settlement cannot be developed in its entirety from the outset. It is therefore desirable, and often essential, that a great deal of the accommodation should be adaptable to more than one function so as to allow for maximum flexibility within the Settlement, besides being convertible to ordinary housing after its usefulness for TB purposes has come to an end.

This will mean that future patient accommodation may be required to serve temporarily as workshops, dining and recreation rooms, storage or office space, etc.

Further development of the Settlement should follow a pre-planned course. Pre-planning of the settlement is vital to the efficient and convenient expansion of the scheme as it becomes necessary to absorb more patients.

This report is published under two main headings:—

(1) **Essential Buildings:** required for the housing, treatment and rehabilitation of patients, including the staff accommodation required for this purpose:—

- (a) General Planning Information.
- (b) Detailed sizes and requirements.

(2) **Additional Desirable Buildings** which will improve the comfort of residents and the amenities of the Settlement, but which do not directly affect the medical conditions of patients.

#### (1) ESSENTIAL BUILDINGS.

- (i) Patient bed accommodation.
- (ii) Patient dining area and kitchen.
- (iii) Patient sanitary blocks.
- (iv) Staff housing (including settlement families providing service to the settlement).
- (v) Rehabilitation Buildings.
- (vi) Laundry.

#### (a) GENERAL PLANNING INFORMATION.

##### (i) Patient Bed Accommodation (adults).

By spacing 3' x 6' beds at 6' 0" centres and allowing for reasonable space at the foot of the beds, the area required per patient is 54 sq. ft. which appears to be adequate. With a 9' 0" ceiling height the cubic space required per patient will be 486 cub. ft.

The adapted NE 51/9 plan with a maximum of nine beds occupying the cottage, provides 56 sq. ft. per patient and a volume of 532 cub. ft. per patient. No direct staff control should be necessary over adult convalescent cottages.

##### Children's Bed Accommodation.

Spacing beds for child convalescents at 5' 0" centres, using 5' 0" x 2' 6" beds, results in a floor area of 38 sq. ft. per patient, and a cubic space of 342 cub. ft. per patient.

Convalescent children will require a bedroom of 100 sq. ft. for two nurse-aides, conveniently placed for supervision.

Bed-patients will require a night-duty and examination room in place of the nurse-aides' room.

##### Sick Bays.

Sick Bays are required for patients who are ill from ailments other than tuberculosis, and also for severe tuberculosis cases. They should be easily accessible to staff, especially children's sick bays, and require indoor water and sewerage points.

##### Generally.

It was felt by the technical advisory sub-committee that the window areas provided in the NE 51/9 plan should be larger, with larger opening sections. Fan-lights are desirable for constant ventilation. Permanent ventilation, either by means of insect-proofed louvers or air-bricks, is necessary as near the ceiling as possible or in the beam-filling in cases where no ceiling is installed.

Doors should be wide for easy movement of beds, and preferably of the stable type.

Patients' storage space should provide for a bedside cupboard for personal belongings and small articles of clothing, with a wall locker for hanging clothes.

##### (ii) Patient Dining Area and Kitchen.

Every Settlement will require a patient's dining-hall and kitchen. The dining space will be furnished with suitable tables and benches or chairs.

The kitchen should include sinks, stove, work and serving tables, storage space and pantry and a cool room or refrigerator. An adequate hot water supply will be necessary.

This dining hall can also be used as a recreation hall when required, and a space for the storage of tables and chairs is desirable.

##### (iii) Patient Sanitary Blocks.

It is necessary to ascertain the source of water supply before selecting the Settlement site, and its purity should be investigated.

Heating of water in sanitary blocks can most conveniently be done with slow-combustion stoves and hot water tanks, which should be lagged. Where kitchen stoves are used they should be employed for heating water for services contained in the same building. Hot water is essential for all baths and showers.

Sanitary blocks should, where possible, serve more than one building in order to economize on expenditure. The installation of approved type pedestals or squat pans depends on the locality and method of sewage disposal.

Unroofed distances to sanitary blocks should be kept as short as possible, especially from blocks to convalescent cottages. High rainfall areas should have covered access ways.

##### (iv) Staff Housing.

The Settlement staff will consist of:—

- (a) A Settlement supervisor, preferably with a wife who can assist with general care work.
- (b) Trained sisters who will supervise the general treatment and administration of medicines.
- (c) TB trained nurse-aides, qualified to nurse tuberculous.
- (d) Domestic, who will be drawn mainly from Settlement families. They will perform general duties.

In addition to resident staff, external doctors, social workers and occupational therapists will pay regular visits. A consulting room and waiting space should be provided on every Settlement for the use of such visiting staff.

(a) The Settlement supervisor and his family will be accommodated in a cottage sufficiently large for comfort. The cottage dining area should be large enough to serve visitors and other members of staff. An office for records and interviews could conveniently be added to the layout if there is no provision elsewhere.



Top: Eastern aspect of the ward blocks. Below: Interior of one of the ward blocks.

(b) Nursing sisters should have private rooms with private toilets, and should also, if they wish, be able to cook in their own quarters. It is assumed, however, that they will normally dine in the supervisor's cottage.

(c) Nurse-aides will be accommodated in a hostel consisting of double bedrooms, with toilet facilities, a living room and a kitchenette.

(d) Domestic staff are drawn from settlement families, or they may be housed with nurse-aides, under similar conditions.

#### (v) Rehabilitation Buildings.

Rehabilitation workshops are especially necessary in urban localities. Settlement industries, besides being advantageous financially, provide the necessary encouragement for the mental and physical advancement of the patients.

In rural areas the rehabilitation work will be mainly agricultural, with a maintenance workshop run by settlement residents.

The type of general activity undertaken will be dependent on the locality, and the availability of materials. Possibilities are weaving, pottery, wood carving, joinery, toy making, tailoring, shoe repairs, etc.

#### (vi) Laundry Block.

The Laundry will serve the patients and staff. It will consist of a washroom, heating stove for irons and hot water, several tables for ironing and a clothes drying area.

Contact families will wash their clothes in their own cottages or alternatively may be provided with a washroom near the cottages.

Washing should be carried on throughout the week, thus saving equipment costs.

### (b) DETAILED SIZES AND PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

#### Adult Patients

A minimum floor area of 54 sq. ft. per patient in convalescent cottages.

A minimum cubic space of 500 cu. ft. per patient.

A minimum average ceiling height of 9' 0".

#### Child Convalescent Patients.

A minimum floor area of 38 sq. ft. per patient.

A minimum cubic space of 350 cu. ft. per patient.

A minimum average ceiling height of 9' 0".

Child dormitories not to exceed 15 beds per unit.

A nurse-aides' room of 120 sq. ft. for two nurse-aides to each 30 child beds.

#### Child Bed Patients.

Accommodation requirements as for adults. A duty-control-examination room of 120 sq. ft. to each 30 child beds. This will replace the nurse-aides' bedroom for child convalescents.

#### Sick Bays.

Provide sick bays for adults and children at the rate of two beds per 30 settlement patients.

A minimum floor area of 80 sq. ft. per patient.

A minimum cubic space of 750 cu. ft. per patient.

A minimum average ceiling height of 9' 0".

#### Generally.

Window areas to be not less than 12% of floor area as in patient buildings.

Fifty per cent of the window area to be opening for ventilation.

Permanent ventilation is to be provided to the extent of 24 sq. in. per patient.

One door to each cottage is to have a 3' 0" width for passage of beds.

Bedside cupboards to have a capacity of 9 cub. ft.

Hanging lockers to have a capacity of 9 cub. ft.

Children's clothes-storage space to have an overall capacity of 14 cub. ft.

#### Dining Area and Kitchen.

Dining space is to be 10 sq. ft. per ambulant patient, using long tables and benches.

Kitchen area to be one-third of the dining area inclusive of scullery.

A refrigerator of 8 cub. ft. capacity is required for up to 100 patients. Alternatively, a cool-room of 70 sq. ft. is required.

#### Patient Sanitary Blocks.

Provide a guaranteed supply of ten gallons of water per head per day. Where water-borne sewerage is installed a guaranteed supply of 25 gallons of water per head per day is required.

Provide one w.c., one bath or shower and one washhand basin to every ten persons or part of ten. Where a male sanitary block exceeds two w.c.'s, one w.c. space is to be converted to a urinal trough.

Provide a sluice and pot-room of 60 to 70 sq. ft. in child sanitary blocks, reducing w.c. accommodation to one for 15 patients.

Pit latrines and pail closets to be situated at least 20 feet from any openings in habitable rooms.

Provide a slow-combustion stove and 40 gallon hot water tank to each sanitation block serving up to 40 persons.

#### Staff Allocation.

**For children.** One qualified sister to a maximum of 60 patients. One TB trained nurse-aide and two domestics to each 15 patients.

One additional nurse-aide as a relief.

**For Adults.** One qualified sister generally.

One TB trained nurse-aide generally.

One domestic to each nine beds.

Each sick bay will require one TB trained nurse-aide, with supervision from the Sister.

#### Staff Accommodation.

(i) **Supervisor's Cottage.** A minimum provision of an NE 51/9 cottage.

(ii) **Nursing Sister.** Private bed-sitting rooms of 100 sq. ft. each, with a cooking space of 50 sq. ft. and a bathroom and w.c.

(iii) and (iv) **Nurse-aides and Domestics.** Bedrooms of 100 sq. ft. to two occupants.

A sitting room of 120 sq. ft. for up to 6 persons increasing to 140 sq. ft. over this number.

A kitchenette of 50 sq. ft.

Toilet facilities as for patients.

**Rehabilitation Buildings.** A floor area of 12 sq. ft. per patient in urban areas.

Toilet facilities must be conveniently situated. Ultimate workshop developments will depend on the industries adopted.

**Laundry.** One laundry tub to every 40 patients or part of 40. One 8' 0" long, two sided ironing table to every 40 patients or part of 40.

Seventy-five to eighty feet of clothes line to 40 patients. A heating stove and 40 gallon boiler to 40 patients, increasing to 60 gallon capacity for up to 100 patients.

#### (2) ADDITIONAL DESIRABLE SETTLEMENT BUILDINGS

Additional buildings which contribute to the environment and help to provide a complete form of existence in the Settlement are:

- (a) A school and children's games room.
- (b) A shop.
- (c) A House of Prayer.
- (d) A recreation-lecture room and library.
- (e) A Settlement clinic.
- (f) A sputum incinerator.
- (g) The School when complete should consist of at least six classrooms, each about 340 sq. ft. in area, although at first the classrooms may number only one or two. A nursery school-cum-children's play-room with library bookshelves, area about 500 sq. ft. should be attached.

Toilet facilities for boys and girls will be required.

(b) **The Shop.** This need only be about 150 sq. ft. in area, with additional areas for storage and verandah. A shopkeeper's cottage should be near by.

(c) **The House of Prayer.** This will have an area of about 8 sq. ft. per person, with a raised platform at one end.

(d) **Recreation-Lecture Room and Library.** These will be suitably placed as part of the buildings containing the dining-room. The Recreation Room should have an area of 8 sq. ft. per person, with a stage platform at one end. Chair storage space of about 100 sq. ft. should be provided. The library need not exceed 150 sq. ft. in area, with a few seats for casual reading.

(e) **The Settlement Clinic.** The clinic will serve the whole settlement, and will consist of an examination room of 90 sq. ft., a doctor's office of about 100 sq. ft., a dispensary of 70 sq. ft., and a waiting porch about 120 sq. ft. in area.

(f) **The Sputum Incinerator.** This will be a building of about 70 sq. ft. in area with an incinerator, fuel storage space and a cold water sink.

Sight should not be lost of the fact that a Mortuary may be required, especially in areas not easily accessible by road or rail.

Wherever settlement sites are being selected the proximity to or availability of transport should be borne in mind in the event of relapse cases requiring movement to hospital, or to the convenience of relatives visiting patients.

## ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

### LIBRARY, MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES FOR WINDHOEK, S.W.A.

Once again it is with pleasure that we are able to announce the successful result of an architectural competition, as reference to the assessors' report indicates their satisfaction with the winning design.

This competition promoted by the Administration, was limited to members of the S.W.A. Institute of Architects and it is of interest to note that the three awards went to architects who are also members of our Institute, and we offer them our congratulations on their success.

The first premiated scheme was designed by H. W. E. Stauch and Partners of Pretoria; the second by J. C. de K. Witthuhn of Bloemfontein and the third by Allan S. Morris of Cape Town.

The assessors for the competition were Mr. J. A. Joel, M.I.A., A.S.W.A.I.A. and Mr. C. Erik Todd, O.B.E., M.C., A.R.I.B.A., M.I.A., A.S.W.A.I.A.

#### The conditions of the competition

The site: This is centrally situated in Windhoek, with the main approach on the west side from Luderitz Street, having the High Court Building on the north and the Church of the Nederduits Gereformeerde Gemeente on the south.

The buildings were required to house a public library, with reading, children's and reference rooms as well as a lending department, a museum and archives. The possibility of the library becoming a central library for the territory, with the archives being housed elsewhere in that event was indicated; so

that the space so freed would revert to library extensions and stack rooms.

The cost of the buildings and layout of the grounds was limited to £75,000. The winning scheme showed a saving of some £10,000 on this amount.

Pride of place on the site was required for the library, and buildings of a "dignified appearance" which would reflect the importance the Administration attached to these cultural amenities, were required.

#### ASSESSORS AWARD AND REPORT.

##### 1. GENERAL

The number of designs submitted in this Competition indicates the interest aroused amongst members of the S.W.A. Institute of Architects. In all 23 designs were submitted, and all designs were judged.

The accommodation required as stated in the Conditions covered three separate functions, two of which, the Library and the Museum are to be easily accessible to the public.

Many of the designs submitted did not show a clear grasp of the complex problem, nor of the individual workings of each section, nor of the fact that the building would be used by three distinct groups.

##### 2. THE AWARD

FIRST	Design No. 8	premium	£400	0	0	
SECOND	"	" 6	"	£250	0	0
THIRD	"	" 1	"	£100	0	0



### 3. DESIGN PLACED FIRST

No difficulty was experienced in placing design No. 8 First.

This scheme impresses by its general excellence and the careful thought given by the competitor to each and every facet of the problem. The site is used to its fullest advantage with all accommodation above ground level.

The building will have a dignified appearance due to the subtle handling of form, and without the use of costly construction and expensive materials will have a high aesthetic value expressing the importance attached to the various cultural divisions.

Provision for the extension of the Museum is shewn, but no extension is indicated to the Library. The Assessors consider that with a possible extension of 5 feet on the radius of the lending library, which could be easily incorporated in the final design, sufficient provision would be made for any reasonable expansion. The competitor has shewn provision for 34,000 volumes calculated at 60 volumes per foot run of single faced stack, but with additional stacks a further 12,000 volumes can be housed. The additional space suggested by the assessors will provide for a further 10,000 volumes.

The estimate of cost has been carefully checked, and the Assessors agree that the scheme as shewn, can be built for £75,000.

It would be an advantage to both Library and Archives if the Archives offices on the ground floor were interchanged with part of the Library accommodation on the lower ground floor.

### 4. DESIGN PLACED SECOND

This scheme has solved the problem reasonably well within the limits of cost, in a unified manner, with good separation between the various units.

The lending library is a long narrow room which could have been better proportioned, or fan shaped. The relationship of the working units of the lending Library to the desk show a due appreciation of the functioning of the Library. The Museum is an interesting unit on two levels and is well related to the outside display space. The suggested elevations are generally harmonious, but the strength of the brick louvres may require further consideration.

### 5. DESIGN PLACED THIRD

This design provides a Library which would work reasonably well, but the placing of the workrooms is inconvenient, and the Gallery, Reference and Africana rooms are out of sight of the Control desk. The western lighting would have to receive further consideration. The Museum is well considered and well related to the outside display space. The offices of the Archives section may have to be placed on the same floor as the stacks.

### 6. CONCLUSION

The Assessors are of the opinion that the interest shewn and the high quality of the winning design has fully justified the Competition.

### AUTHORS' FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN.

#### SITING

The buildings are so placed that as many rooms as possible face North and South. This facilitates sun protection and has the advantage that most work- and study rooms face on to the garden on the North side of the site, which affords a free view, due to the fact that the ground slopes down towards North and Berg Street runs in that direction. The position on the site makes the entrance to the Library as well as to the Museum easily visible and accessible from the main approach off Luderitz Street.

It is felt that the group of buildings should be related to the existing Court Buildings and, therefore, the axis of the Library block as well as the museum, is parallel to the building line of the Court Buildings. Particular care is taken that the group of buildings looks well from all aspects (no "front" and "rear"). The larger windows in the public rooms are screened by projecting vertical fins, which are also structural members. Additional sun protection in form of louvres is suggested to all the North facing windows in order to control direct sunlight during the winter months.

The building is so placed that full use is made of the present level portion of the site and a minimum of earth movement is required. The lower ground floor is made available for offices and workrooms on the North side where the ground in front of it is excavated slightly. The rear portion houses the stack- and storerooms, with adequate light and ventilation.

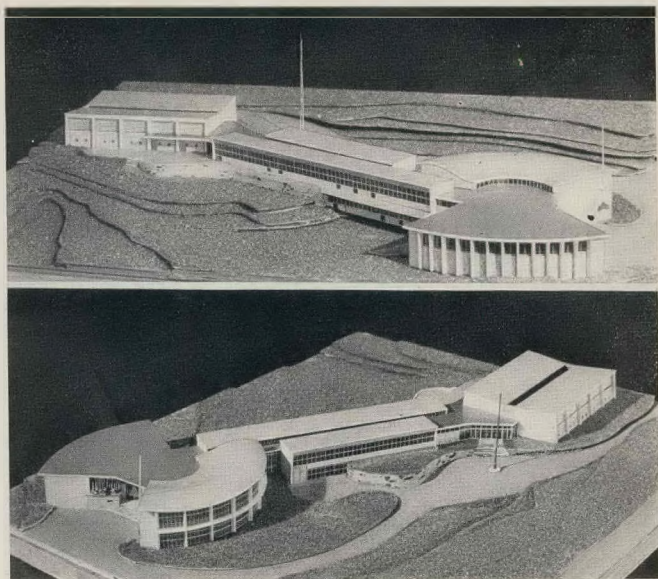
In siting the buildings, particular attention is paid to the provision of a generous garden layout. All workrooms are placed facing away from the busy main street.

The Library entrance is nearest to the main street, because it is the one most frequently used by the public. Provision for parking cars is made in continuation with that provided for the Court Building. The entrances to the Library as well as to the Museum are so placed that they are well protected from the direct Western sun.

The Museum is placed on the highest portion of the site and due to its elevated position, it has a dominating position in spite of the fact that it is a little further back from the main street. This position also brings it into closer relationship to the Government buildings, and is further enhanced by the widening of Berg Street at this point. An access road runs along the South side of the site and also serves as approach to the service entrance with the offloading bay. This is meant to be generally used by pedestrians, but can be used by cars on special occasions.

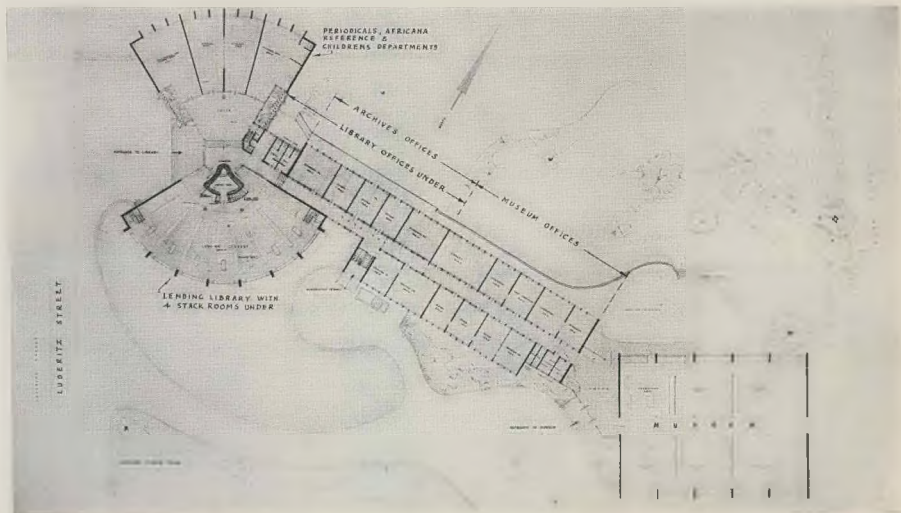
**FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE AUTHOR'S MODEL.** The upper illustration is a view from the north-west, showing the garden front. The structure in the foreground includes the Periodicals, Africana, Reference and Children's Departments, linked to the Museum at left by the office wing. The library offices are seen at lower ground floor level. The lower illustration is taken from the south-west, showing the Main Library Entrance from Luderitz Street, the Lending Library with stacks below, and the entrance to the Museum. At centre is seen the business and staff entrance.

Model made by Mr. Joss Cohen.



**BELOW:** The ground floor plan showing the general disposition of the accommodation. Difficulties of reproduction preclude the illustration of the other competition drawings.

Photo: Ensor & Palmer (Pty.) Ltd.



## **LIBRARY**

The focal point is the staff enclosure, which is off the lobby, so that from its counter all public rooms can be completely supervised. In order to facilitate supervision, the public rooms have glass doors and partitions facing the Library foyer. The counter is so arranged that one attendant can control both the incoming and outgoing public. This control by one person might be desirable during slack periods. By moving the control gate slightly, as indicated on the plan, the normal separate control of in- and outgoing public by two separate attendants can be established. In this case the single control position serves as enquiry counter. The staff enclosure has a glass screen facing the entrance foyer.

The lending library is under perfect control from the control desk. This request has led to the fan shape of this room, which has the added advantage of very good light- and ventilation conditions, which are further enhanced by the clerestory light at the rear of the room. A gallery is incorporated, which will take additional shelves, and can serve as reference and reading space, if this should be desirable.

The staff enclosure is lit by windows facing the entrance terrace and by a skylight, which is screened by louvres. A staircase links the staff enclosure with the Librarian's office and workrooms, which are situated on the lower ground floor in close proximity to stack- and storerooms.

The receiving and sending of consignments takes place at the service entrance, which is only half a flight of stairs above the lower ground floor. The plan of the library section is arranged for inter-communication between all members of the staff without having to traverse any public area. The Librarian is centrally situated to all sections of the Library and reaches the public section by half a flight of stairs leading to the entrance foyer.

The Africana and reference rooms are adjoining and a folding partition can be used to combine them as suggested in the programme. These two rooms have additional light at the rear by means of two roof lights, which are screened from direct sun rays by means of louvres. The entrance lobby affords a pleasant view towards the East on to the garden as well as a view onto Luderitz Street, both these windows are also screened by louvres. A public call box is placed just off the entrance foyer.

## **ARCHIVES**

The archive receiving room is next to the same rear entrance as described under Library and is closely related to the sorting room and the other offices. The whole Archive section is on the upper ground floor excepting the Map Room, which is within easy reach being placed right next to the service stair on the lower ground floor. The whole of the Archive section is so planned that it can easily be incorporated within the Library.

The structure of the whole office block is based on a modular unit of 3 ft. 4 ins., centre to centre, which makes sub-division possible at these intervals. The author would visualise the construction of partition walls in prefabricated units, which make re-arrangement easy and inexpensive. If future extension to the Library and Archives is required, this arrangement makes it possible to erect storerooms of the Museum in conjunction with its future extensions, thereby making the space at present occupied by the Museum administration, free for use by another department.

## **MUSEUM**

The administrative section of the Museum is purposely planned as a continuation of the other offices in order to obtain the maximum flexibility.

The foyer to the Museum is on the Eastern end of the administrative section, and overlooks a terrace and the garden on the North side, with the outside exhibition. The Museum is kept as simple as possible to allow for easy subdivision. Fenestration is arranged high up so that in conjunction with the reflecting, sloping ceiling, good top lighting is achieved.

The external walls are so arranged that showcases can be built into them and they can be pierced in such a manner that these cases are lighted where required.

The future additions are on the North side on the lower floor level and are linked with the present Museum by means of a ramp on the East side. This means that the existing lighting and layout can remain intact.

## **CONSTRUCTION**

The building is envisaged as concrete framework, with brick filling for external walls and for permanent internal walls. External faces to be covered with precast slabs of reconstructed stone, plain for large surfaces, and with an ornamental pattern for the smaller surfaces, such as parapets, etc. The columns to the administration block can be of concrete (precast or cast in situ) or of I steel sections. This construction facilitates positioning and changing of doors, windows and walls. The roof over the offices section is corrugated asbestos, which is so arranged that good cross ventilation can be achieved.

The other roofs are covered with an approved waterproofing membrane. Concrete blocks are placed loosely on top for protection of the membrane. Below the slab, suspended ceilings provide an insulation air space. Windows are of standard steel sections. Floors can be of asphalt tiles, synthetic resin (such as Plastifloor), or woodblocks. Internal walls are plastered two coats cement and distemper generally, and foyers, passages and lavatories are oil painted.

The louvres to the Museum and the Library foyer are made of shaped asbestos cement, the latter adjustable. To the North side of the office block, metal channels can be fitted to which adjustable screens, louvres, or blinds can be attached.



# Contemporary Journals

## ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. SEPTEMBER 1953. pp. 145-154.

Group Practice by Winston Weisman. Group practice has become increasingly common since 1930, both as a commercial necessity and as a manner of working. The author examines the reasons, such as increasing specialization in new techniques, which underlie this development and discusses the growth and workings of certain well-known partnerships and collaborative ventures in both America and Britain. He concentrates primarily on the commercial set-up of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill whose history he discusses in detail, and for an example of voluntary co-operation, undertaken as a morally good way of designing buildings, he discusses the formation and aims of Walter Gropius' Architects collaborative. The workings of the English collaboratives such as Tecton, Arcon & ACP and those purely *ad hoc* organizations which designed the UN and Unesco buildings are also examined and the author traces the tendency they reveal away from individualism and over-specialization in design.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. SEPTEMBER 1953. pp. 161-168.  
Howard Robertson by Reyner Banham. The author, in this article, evaluates the contribution which Howard Robertson has made to the modern movement in England.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM. JUNE 1954. pp. 132-135.  
Art and Architecture by Aline Saarinen. In this article the authoress proposes a new working arrangement between artist and architect.

## DOMESTIC

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. MARCH 1954. pp. 162-168.

Three interesting houses in Sao Paulo by Sergio Bernardes. The Architectural Section of the Second Biennial at Sao Paulo has awarded the prize for a Brazilian Architect under 35 to the house illustrated first in this series of three by Bernardes. Each is imaginatively and simply planned and is typical of the work done by this young architect.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. MARCH 1954. pp. 169-180.  
American Villas by Vincent Scully, Jr. A review into the historical development of the American villa indicates that the key building type was the free-standing suburban house, into which a vast amount of invention and plastic sensibility was poured, and Mr. Scully's excursion into hitherto unpublished material uncovers the history of suburban building from the collapse of Greek Revival, in the 1840's, to the emergence of the domestic genius of Frank Lloyd Wright.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM. APRIL 1954. pp. 152-154.  
Alvaro Aalto's own experimental station and summer house in the lake country. Hidden in the Lake Country this house is only accessible by plane. The house, a simple L-plan, has screen walls made up decoratively, and held on pins for easy rearrangement or replacement. Other experimental building units comprise a structure without foundations; a unit with nonlinear colonades; a freely formed brick construction and an experiment with solar heating.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN. APRIL 1954. pp. 94-105.

Architectural Design illustrate a number of designs for small houses, three of which were rejected by the local planning authority. Two of the rejected schemes were finally allowed on appeal. In the case of one scheme by Erno Goldfinger the reason given for rejection was because the house was adorned with a butterfly roof, and was finally favourably considered when the roof was changed to a pitched one.

## FLATS

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN. MAY 1954. pp. 149-155.

Appollo House, Gremore Estate for the Metropolitan Borough of Chelsea. Architects: E. Armstrong and F. MacManus. The building illustrated is one of twelve blocks of flats contained in the first section of the re-development for the Borough Council of a large area in West Chelsea.

Flats, Bentham Road Site, Hackney, designed by the Housing Division of the Architects' Department of the London County Council. This presentation demonstrates in detail the pilot project incorporating the narrow-frontage maisonette dwelling. The two eleven-storey blocks will each contain 105 dwelling units.

## GLAZING

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN. MAY 1954. pp. 129-148.

Patent Glazing Supplement. There are at present many methods of erecting glazed walls and roof spaces; and this issue which is partly devoted to patent glazing, shows the depth and breadth of the influence that has been exerted by the perfection of a technique which is part of the modern movement in design.

## HOTELS

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. FEBRUARY 1954. pp. 97-100.

Hotel at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia. Architect: G. A. Jellicoe. Present accommodation comprises 26 double and 28 single bedrooms, public and private lounges, large and small restaurant, bar, outdoor lounge and terraces, and ballroom. A large swimming pool is closely related to the hotel and with fountains strategically placed gives a sense of abundance of water in an environment that is normally dusty and parched.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM. JUNE 1954. pp. 136-143.

Hotels Statler Co., Inc., build a new low-cost hotel in Dallas exploiting the cantilevered floor, curtain walls and careful planning to achieve an economical building. Architect: W. B. Tabler.

## MODERNIZATION

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM. May 1954.

This issue is devoted to the problems of modernizing the facades and interiors of old buildings and covers the following ground:— The Theory of Modernization; Area improvement; To Build or to Remodel; Remodelling as the Romans do it—a classic lesson; Modernization and the Architect; Case Studies covering a Museum, Bank, Office Buildings, Factories, etc.; Technique of Interior Resurfacing, Interior Refurbishing, Re-wiring, Elevator modernization, etc.

FLATS ON BENTHAM ROAD SITE, HACKNEY. A new 11-storey block, based on the maisonette plan, provides three-room accommodation in 105 dwellings. Designed by the Housing Division of the Architects' Department of the L.C.C.



From: Architectural Design, No. 5, May, 1954.



## RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN. JUNE 1954. pp. 167-173.

Architectural Design points out that it is possible to build a church that is both exciting as a building and one which provides the overtones of atmosphere that are essential—all this has been proved by many modern Architects—Niemeyer at Pampulha, Frank Lloyd Wright in Wisconsin, Mies van der Rohe in Chicago, and Basil Spence in Coventry. But, it continues, "it is the small new churches that provide the problem. It is not enough to solve the circulation problems—what is required is a spiritual effort and a study of the tricks of space and light control."

A series of small church designs is illustrated including a scheme by Basil Spence, one of the eight outstanding designs in a recent competition for a church and ancillary buildings.

## TOWN PLANNING

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN. JUNE 1954. pp. 178-182.

Redevelopment of a Down Town Area by Richard Neutra and Robert Alexander. The scheme consists of a complete redevelopment of a twelve-block area in the City of Sacramento, California's historical capital. The area at present consists of old buildings with much land coverage and few facilities for parking. The basic criteria which were set up as desirable by the consultants in approaching this problem were:— (1) more intense actual use of the land, making it accessible to a widely dispersed population, by reducing drastically land coverage and relating rentable floor area to numbers of shoppers who can conveniently reach shopping and office floors from proportioned parking areas. (2) Development of the riverfront to its full potential and making it a magnet for the extension of down town shopping. (3) Integration of traffic arteries with the neighbourhood traffic pattern. (4) Detailed study of a revenue base for redevelopment.

## SCULPTURE

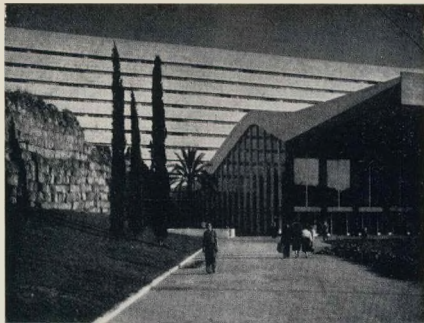
ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. FEBRUARY 1954. pp. 87-96.

Henry Moore by Robert Melville. In 1951 Henry Moore wrote: "Sculpture is an art of the open air. Daylight, sunlight is necessary to it, and for me its best setting and complement is nature. I would rather have a piece of my sculpture put in a landscape, almost any landscape, than in, or on, the most beautiful building I know." The setting of sculpture in the open is as complete a test for the quality of the work as can be made, and the author discusses the recent work of Henry Moore and the relationship of his work to its surroundings. Mr. Melville points out that modern sculpture, which does not function in a sacred or symbolic manner, and will not function as architectural decoration, must be treated as if it were a free community of presences existing at strategic points in our lives.

## TOWNSCAPE

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. February 1954. pp. 127-131.

Midland Experiment: Evesham by Gordon Cullen. This study undertaken in collaboration with the Birmingham University Extra-Mural Board deals with Evesham, a riverside town with a riverside park and a high street which, though overlong, is diverted from its tendency to run monotonously parallel to the river by the churchyard which stands across its route. From this disturbance there originates an embryonic pedestrian network



"Modernization as the Romans do it." Rome Railway Station, the subject of an appreciation by Eleanor Clark in the Architectural Forum, May, 1954.

which could be developed to run naturally from the river to the park, from the park to the churchyard and thence to the town square and to the high street, and Mr. Cullen proposes and illustrates various ways of enhancing the character of this townscape sequence.

## TRANSPORT BUILDINGS AND GARAGES

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. MARCH 1954. pp. 181-186.

Bus garages for London Transport.

Garage at Loughton by F. R. S. Yorke, Rosenberg & Mardall. The site, of which 93 per cent is covered by the building, is irregular in shape and access was permitted at one point only. The garage is divided into three principal units.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN. MAY 1954. pp. 124-128.

Two large hangars are illustrated. (1) Aluminium hangar for the De Havilland Aircraft Company Ltd. to house the Comet. Designed by Architects J. Monro & Son, this hangar consists of twelve aluminium alloy portal frames at 30 foot centres spanning 217 feet giving a clear floor area of 200 feet by 330 feet long with a clear height of 45 feet. The front opening consists of sliding and folding doors which are of the Easivan type, giving a clear opening of 200 feet wide by 44 feet 9 inches high.

(2) B.O.A.C. Central Maintenance Building at London Airport for the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM. June 1954. pp. 160-167.

A three level garage with neither ramps nor elevators, but designed with sloping floors which provide street level access at every floor. This 1,200-car parking garage for a department store provides a self-parking garage with a minimum of attendants and no tricky ramps to discourage timid drivers.

## TRADE NOTES AND NEWS

### RESINOID

This material, recently introduced to the building industry in this country, is a Thermoplastic for floor and wall application which has been developed in Britain after 13 years of research and experiment. It is a flexible, multi-layer finish which produces a jointless surface resistant to the effects of grease, oil, fats, petrol, disinfectant, alkalis and dilute acids; it is non-inflammable and proof against vermin and fungi. This surface is hard wearing, resilient, non-slip, which is obtainable in every

colour, either plain, marbled or stippled, matt or high gloss, and is warm to the touch. Agents for the Transvaal are Rhodesian Timbers, Ltd., of Johannesburg; for Natal and O.F.S. are Resinoid S.A. (Pty.) Ltd. of Pietermaritzburg and for the Cape, Linomex Flooring Co. (Pty.) Ltd., of Maitland, Cape.

\* \* \*

### COPPER BRAID

Walro Industries (Pty.) Ltd., of Johannesburg have recently commenced the manufacture of copper braids of all types and specification, and it is of interest to note that this commodity is once again on the market. The particular application of interest to architects is in flagpole hoists, where strength, durability and flexibility are important.

## OBITUARY

Frederick McIntosh Glennie, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.A., who died in April last, was educated at the Wynberg Boys High School. He trained under Sir Herbert Baker, and began private practice in 1918. In 1946 he founded the firm of Glennie, Egan & Sikkell, of which he was the senior partner.

Mr. Glennie was best known in Cape Town for his commercial buildings, amongst the better known ones being the Exchange Building, The Alliance Assurance and the London Assurance. He was the senior associate in the design of the Old Mutual, The Provincial Administration Buildings, and Court Chambers for Syfret's Trust Co., Ltd. He also designed the Sea Point Lido, now being completed, the Bay View Hotel at Hermanus, and the Cape Town Training College.

Mr. Glennie was a prominent Catholic and was responsible for the renovation of St. Mary's Cathedral. He designed the Pius XII Catholic University College at Roma, Basutoland—also many Churches and Convents throughout the Cape.

In his student days Mr. Glennie was the winner in 1912 of the C.P.I. Prize for measured drawings of old buildings in the Cape Province. He was an authority on old Cape Dutch Architecture, and was responsible for restoring the Tulbagh Museum and the Old Supreme Court in Adderley Street, Cape Town. His drawings of old Cape Dutch Architecture were reproduced in Dorothea Fairbridge's "Historic Houses of South Africa", and G. E. Pearse's "Eighteenth Century Architecture in South Africa".

He was Honorary Life Vice-President of the S.A. National Society with which he was connected from its inception, and as a member of the Council of this



Photo: Norfolk Studio Ltd.

body, played an important part in the foundation of the National Botanic Gardens, Kirstenbosch.

Mr. Glennie is survived by his wife, three sons and a daughter.

## NOTES AND NEWS

### OBITUARY

The Transvaal Provincial Committee has to announce with deep regret the deaths of Mr. W. C. P. Bailey, Mr. R. H. Graham, Mr. J. H. Neethling and Mr. C. McK. Small.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mr. G. R. Campbell, from Jubilee House, Johannesburg to 6, New Rhodesia House, Stanley Avenue, Salisbury.

Mr. W. L. Chiazari, from P.O. Box 662 Pietermaritzburg to P.O. Box 93 Richmond.

Mr. P. H. Cranko, from 5 Fourth Street, Lower Houghton to P.O. Box 1099 Johannesburg.

Mr. R. G. Ennis, from P.O. Box 419 Pietermaritzburg, to P.O. Box 613.

Miss A. A. Goodricke, formerly of Durban to 14 Quinn Street, Parkhurst, Johannesburg.

Mr. A. Hack, from P.O. Box 142 Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, to c/o Oscar Hurwitz and Murray, 123, Central House, Central Street, Pretoria.

Messrs. Haddon and Allen, from 49, Central House, Simmonds Street, to 503, Sagit House, Loveday Street, Johannesburg.

Mr. G. W. Hillary, from 116, S.A. Mutual Buildings, Gardiner Street to 49, Natal Building Society Buildings, Smith Street, Durban.

Mr. D. Parr, from 1247, Park Street, Hatfield, Pretoria to Flat 1, 248 Hill Street, Arcadia, Pretoria.

Mr. A. E. Schaffer, from T.P.I.A. to c/o Town Planning Department, City Hall, Durban.

Mr. J. J. van Voorst, has opened an office in Scottburgh, Natal, and advises that he would be interested in carrying out supervision in the area for up-country architects. His address is P.O. Box 78, Scottburgh.

### PROVINCIAL TRANSFERS

Mr. M. Kaplan (Practising) from T.P.I.A. to C.P.I.A.

Mr. R. J. Nicholas (Salaried) from N.P.I.A. to T.P.I.A.

Mr. D. L. Nurcombe (Practising) from T.P.I.A. to N.P.I.A.

### TRANSFERS

Mr. B. F. Wiehahn, from salaried to practising membership.

Mr. J. D. R. Bryant, Junior Partner of John Edgumbe, "Teleni", Howick Road, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, from salaried to practising.

### PARTNERSHIPS

Messrs. Powers & Powers have pleasure in announcing that their office at 35 N.B.S. Building, Timber Street, Pietermaritzburg, will be under the direction of Mr. G. S. Barnett, M.I.A., as from the 1st August, 1954.

Harold N. le Roith and Partners of Johannesburg, announce that they have opened new offices at 130/2 National Mutual Buildings of Australasia, Smith and Gardner Streets, Durban, and will shortly move to 713/6 S.A. Permanent Buildings, 343 Smith Street, Durban.

### REGISTRATION

Mr. J. A. Bullard, Mr. O. Hirsch, Mr. J. S. Peters, Miss K. F. T. Thompson and Mrs. S. E. Todhunter have registered as practising members, and Mr. C. J. Manning as a salaried member.

### RESIGNATION

Mr. L. G. Warren (Practising) of Pretoria has resigned.

## TRANSSAAL PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE

LIST OF ACCEPTED TENDERS FOR MAJOR PROVINCIAL SERVICES FOR QUARTER ENDING 30th JUNE, 1954.

SERVICE	ARCHITECTS	QUANTITY SURVEYORS	CONTRACTORS	AMOUNT
Erection of Hostel at the Eurafican High School	Mr. P. N. Logan	Messrs. Labuschagne, Law, Kennedy & du Toit	Mr. M. v. Duyn	£50,666 6 7
Erection of Eurafican High School	Mr. H. W. Spicer	Wilcox & Sheppard	Mr. L. Elsas	£88,758
Alterations and additions to Tutorial Block at Johannesburg Normal College	Messrs. Gordon Leith & Partners.	Messrs. Farrow, Laing and McKechnie	Messrs. S. J. Eloff & Altman (Pty.) Ltd.	£163,802
Alterations and additions to Women's Hostel at Johannesburg Normal College	Messrs. Gordon Leith & Partners	Messrs. Farrow, Laing and McKechnie	Messrs. Africa General Construction Ltd.	£65,026 18 6
Alterations and additions to Helpme-kaar Boys High School	Messrs. Malloes & Meadley	Messrs. Hickman, Bjorkman & Hope-Jones	Mr. W. S. Crichton	£54,000
Additions to the Theatre Block at the non-European Hospital, Baragwanath	Departmental	Departmental	Messrs. Empire Construction Co. (Pty.) Ltd.	£67,000
Erection of Rothdene School	Messrs. Humphreys, Gilham & Groenewalt	Mr. H. B. Kelfkens	Messrs. S. J. Labuschagne (Pty.) Ltd.	£31,113
Alterations and additions to the Lichtenburg High School	Mr. G. Candiotis	Messrs. Roos & Roos	Messrs. Eastern Transvaal Construction Co. (Pty.) Ltd.	£45,338
Erection of new Hostel at the Lydenburg Primary School	Mr. P. R. Nel	Departmentally	Messrs. Jones and Potgieter (Pty.) Ltd.	£42,450
Additions to the Houghton School	Messrs. Cook & Cowin	Mr. J. L. Norten	Messrs. Mutual Construction Co. (Pty.) Ltd.	£20,607
New ward block for non-Europeans at the Edenvale Hospital	Departmentally	Departmentally	Mr. J. A. v. Niekerk	£14,500
Erection of Balfour High School	Departmentally	Departmentally	Messrs. A. P. Havenaar (Pty.) Ltd.	£60,923
Erection of Hostel at the Erasmus High School, Bronkhorstspuit	Mr. C. S. Brink	Departmentally	Messrs. A. P. Havenaar (Pty.) Ltd.	£82,742
Erection of Johan Greybe School	Departmentally	Departmentally	Mr. B. J. Bouwer	£21,375
Alterations and additions to the Athlone Boys High School	Messrs. Cowin & Ellis	Messrs. Quail & Quail	Messrs. S. J. Eloff & Altman (Pty.) Ltd.	£47,905
Additions at the Benoni High School	Messrs. M. Bryer & Partners	Messrs. Quail & Quail	Messrs. O. W. Robins & Son (Pty.) Ltd.	£45,970

***Journal of the SA Architectural Institute***

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University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

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