

# SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

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

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COVER ILLUSTRATION. An air view of Sandringham Township  
by courtesy Aircraft Operating Co. of Africa (Pty.), Ltd.

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# EDITORIAL

So Britain is not to have its new towns after all. In prose and rhyme the news of austerity's cut reached us after last month's issue had gone to press. If the "residential neighbourhood" is to be placed in the category of "for export only," perhaps it is as well that the articles were published; not that we think in passing from the green acres of Britain to the brown erven of South Africa that there is much evidence of importation in the Sandringham scheme. Although it is said to be the most neighbourly township in Johannesburg, it cannot, if the term is used synonymously for "neighbourhood unit," be described as a "residential neighbourhood." It seems that those interested in this form of planning were consulted too late to decisively alter the plan of the townships, which is therefore very much in the South African manner.

Things South African are often condemned unnecessarily or praised unduly. It is as if our famed sunshine blinded many to gradations of light and shade, leaving them to see only the black and white. Some, of course, see the brown. The reference to the colour was prompted by the reading in an English weekly of a long letter that had obviously been written by an immigrant. "This is a land of sunshine," she writes. "A land of bare, scrubby, bristly landscape, white-barked scorched gum trees and hard-baked lifeless earth." And she continues: "... remember, the sun in this part of the world is not like a pleasant summer's day in Devon. It is hot, the air is dry, there is little shade and the earth is brown." So runs this letter of condemnation, to which is appended a Johannesburg address. We had thought that Sandringham as well as Oaklands, which holds the immigrant, were pleasantly situated, and had their fair share of greenness. Evidently our values were at fault, because it is not the "soft green of a Surrey lane." The invidious comparison of South Africa with England and the criticism of our way of life, which is expressed in other parts of the letter, may or may not reflect the opinion of our immigrants; however it is fair to ask why they come and why they stay? Perhaps one reason is that it is still a country in which a Sandringham could be developed.

Sandringham is a product of local initiative, of that kind of group action which was valued by John Stuart Mill as being requisite to a democratic state. The state had little to do with Sandringham: in a different age from Mill's the State allowed it to be. The South African Legion of the B.E.S.L. organised the scheme, a private person made ground available for it at a figure below the market price, a surveyor laid it out, a building society financed it, a corporate body of the Institute, the Small House Bureau, provided its plans, contractors built it, and a firm of architects supervised its erection. If there are similar schemes for ex-servicemen in

other parts of the world, Sandringham owes nothing to them. The idea was conceived in South Africa. It may accordingly be praised or condemned.

It would be a niggling critic who found fault with the idea, and who failed to praise the Institute for the services it made available and for what unity and interest there is in the idea's fulfilment. The scheme is South African, and there is no harm in reiterating the fact. Not only the lay-out, the sizes of the plots and houses, but the provision of a servant's room and garage to each plot and house make it so. House and garden, servant and car, represent for what passes as the normal standard of living for the middle-class in this country or at least a norm to be attained, if not surpassed. High authority and our immigrant predict that these benefits will not continue long. In the meantime South Africans enjoy them while they may. For good or ill it is part of their way of life, and it determines the character of their housing.

The houses spread, and to keep this spreading within economic bounds they are roofed, to the horror of our visitors, with corrugated iron. Architects murmur that in time a little paint will make all the difference, and in time themselves often see an aesthetic quality in the large and useful prefabricated unit. Out of that smaller unit, which bears the stamp of antiquity, the stock brick, and this later one, which can only claim the distinction of being in at the birth of the Rand, a style has evolved that largely meets the needs of climate and the demands of space, and might be called the Transvaal vernacular. Spreading bungalows mean spreading townships. Think of Sandringham in relation to European standards of houses to the acre. However, there are no secluded precincts, and children must cross streets along which motor cars can speed freely. Perhaps the residents find that it functions satisfactorily. Ultimately, if a motor car must reach each house, and recourse is not to be made to sharp and frequent dips in roads, the pedestrian's safety depends on the driver's good sense. Certainly it seems difficult to design "neighbourhood units" in South Africa. It is apparent that the usual size of plots will make walking distances great, and the requirements of bilingualism so aggravate the difficulty that the fundamental organization of a neighbourhood grouped about its school can no longer obtain.

Sandringham is a neighbourhood because its residents make it so. Unlike our immigrant, we might in estimating its importance remember that it was built in South Africa to meet South African requirements. None the less we need not forget that it serves a comparatively high income-group. In a later issue schemes for lower income-groups will be illustrated.

A. G. S.

# SANDRINGHAM

## JOHANNESBURG

### A SIGNIFICANT PRIVATE-ENTERPRISE EX-SOLDIERS' HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

As the world war developed into its second and third years, far-sighted members of the British Empire Service League in Johannesburg turned their thoughts to the question of the housing of men who would return from active service.

The preparatory work of establishing the Township of Sandringham was undertaken early in 1943, and, after negotiations, land was purchased adjoining the eastern suburbs of the Johannesburg Municipality, where the township was finally laid out.

Although the end of the war was not in sight, the organisers of the scheme pressed forward with their negotiations for the actual building of the houses. This was a period of great difficulties both on the home front and abroad, and materials and skilled labour were at a premium.

The organisers approached the Transvaal Provincial Institute of Architects and the National Federation of Building Trade Employers and both organisations pledged their support and assistance in bringing the scheme to fruition. Many problems had to be overcome before the project of building some 350 houses could be realised. Prices were soaring, and it was a necessary condition that the houses be erected at such cost as would permit their sale to returned soldiers at economic price levels which the soldiers would be in a position to meet. The Transvaal Provincial Institute of Architects had concrete proposals to make in this regard, and after lengthy discussions with the newly formed S.A. Legion (Johannesburg Branch) Soldiers Housing Organisation, the services of the Institute's Small House Service Bureau were accepted. Members of the profession in the Transvaal were invited to prepare and submit plans for the houses in accordance with stipulated conditions, which plans, when approved, became the property of the Bureau. In all some 48 distinct house types were utilised, each type being restricted, generally, to ten repetitions. A firm of architects was appointed by the Institute to administer the scheme on its behalf and generally supervise the work of the Small House Bureau in so far as the Sandringham scheme was concerned. The success which has attended the Institute's part in the scheme and the efficient co-ordination and control of the architectural aspects is, apart from the initial co-operation of these members who provided the plans,

very largely due to the untiring efforts of the administering firm, who were also retained by the organisers as supervising architects for the whole project.

The significance of the Sandringham project lies in the fact that not only are all the houses designed by architects; not only were the houses available to soldiers returning from active service at prices which compare very favourably with similar accommodation; but the project is one of the largest housing schemes undertaken by private enterprise in South Africa, and it has helped to satisfy a very real need in the rehabilitation of those soldiers in the middle income group who were faced with accommodation problems in a time of housing scarcity.

\* \* \* \* \*

In view of the uncertainty in pricing and the hesitancy on the part of builders to tender on a fixed price contract basis, it was decided to build some 52 houses to commence with, distributed among six builders, on the "Cost — plus" system, with a fixed ceiling price.

Valuable experience and knowledge was gained in this first venture, and after a further 35 houses had been constructed on this contract basis, the prices and the house types were analysed with a view to arriving at a fixed rate per super foot for the construction of the remaining houses in the scheme. As a result the Supervising Architects were able to offer contractors large numbers of selected houses at fixed prices based on the rates established under the first contract. This proposal was, at first, not acceptable to the builders, but, after negotiation, five contractors undertook to build a further large portion of the project, under the new "Fixed Price Contract" system. It was a condition of this Contract that each builder would receive not less than 20 and not more than 60 houses at any one stage.

The experience gained in the initial contracts showed that a simplification of house types and finishes was necessary, both to limit costs and to economise in the use of restricted building materials, and at this stage a general limit of 1,400 super feet was imposed on the subsequent types used.

The Supervising Architects were charged with the allocation of the house types to sites throughout the scheme, in order







Photo: Courtesy Aircraft Operating Co., of Africa (Pty.), Ltd.

THE GENERAL EXTENT OF THE SANDRINGHAM TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT IS WELL ILLUSTRATED IN THE AIRVIEW ABOVE, LOOKING EAST. IN THE FOREGROUND IS THE BOUNDARY WITH THE ADJACENT TOWNSHIP OF SYDENHAM, TO THE RIGHT IS THE GOLF COURSE AND IN THE MIDDLE DISTANCE IS THE CENTRAL PARK WITH DAM. BEYOND MAY BE SEEN THE LATER DEVELOPMENTS TO THE EAST. THE ELEMENTS IN THE TOWNSHIP PLAN MAY BE IDENTIFIED BY REFERENCE TO THE LAYOUT BELOW.



that they should be well distributed, suitable for the sites and that they produce harmonious yet varied and interesting street vistas. This they have achieved with success, and it was through their concern in this regard that it soon became evident that the Township plan in its approved form was, in many respects, unsatisfactory. At the same time, the community spirit started to grow amongst the first residents, and their newly formed Residents' Committee showed a very keen interest in all aspects of the development. With the permission and encouragement of the Housing Organisation, representations were made by the Supervising Architects to the Administrator in order to amend the general layout of the Township with the object of revising and centralising the sites allocated to shopping, postal services and service garaging, and for the provision of a suitable site for a community hall and cinema. These amendments were finally approved and incorporated in the layout which is illustrated. Through the co-operation of the Johannesburg Municipality a large additional area was set aside for park land. The Township has been incorporated within the Municipality of Johannesburg, which authority has thus assumed responsibility for roads and parks, and the provision of lighting, water supply and also sewer reticulation which is expected to be available in about two years time.

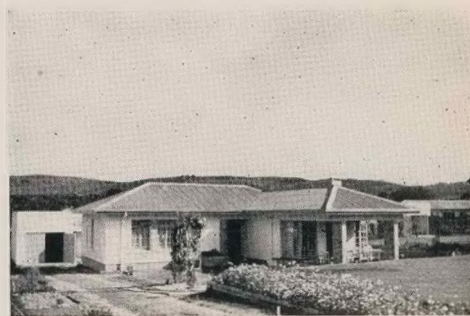
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The part played by the Small House Bureau of the Transvaal Provincial Institute is worthy of particular mention. It was a condition imposed by the Housing Organisation that houses should be of sound construction and good design, suitable for sale to the returned soldiers, and as their various preferences in styles of architecture was unknown, it was necessary to provide house designs of a relatively conservative character. The Small House Bureau made available a wide range of designs, and a careful selection was made for Sandringham in order to provide a certain measure of standardisation in construction, and, at the same time, to procure an interesting variety in the house types used.

In the total number of 350 houses built at Sandringham, as mentioned earlier, there are 48 different type designs, which are, in turn, varied slightly by alterations in roofing and external finishes, with the result that the township as a whole is free from an atmosphere of monotony and repetition.

The greatest demand was for houses with three bedrooms, lounge and dining room, together with the usual kitchen and bathroom facilities, but where houses of the two bedroom type were built, plans, which provided the dining room as a separate room capable of use as an emergency bedroom, were selected.

With the imposition of a limit of 1,400 super feet on the majority of houses, costs were controlled to the extent that, with the addition of all costs, including those of stand, fencing, fees and administration, the Housing Organisation was in a position to sell these houses at prices ranging from £2,650 to £3,100: certain of the larger houses in the initial contracts were proportionately more expensive.



Photos: George Stegmann.

Representative of the wide variety of design to be found in Sandringham these three houses, types 87, 90 and 118 illustrate not only the mature quality which existing trees give to the township, but also the enthusiasm with which the residents have tackled the development of their gardens. Credit is due to the Residents' Committee which has done much to engender this enthusiasm through their garden competitions.





View of north front from north-west.

Type 115. This house has proved to be one of the most popular. Planned on generous lines it has been designed for narrow stands with street approaches on either the south or east boundaries. The plan indicates the disposition of outbuildings for the latter case while the photographs illustrate a house with south approach, having the outbuildings arranged on the west side.



The following pages illustrate a representative selection of house types, with plans, which indicate the character and variety used in Sandringham. A fundamental factor in planning was good orientation of all living rooms together with ample accommodation standards. The houses represent a high standard of design and the plans illustrate a variety of solutions based on and related to stands with different approach, so that all important rooms have a northern aspect.



Living room interior looking towards dining room.



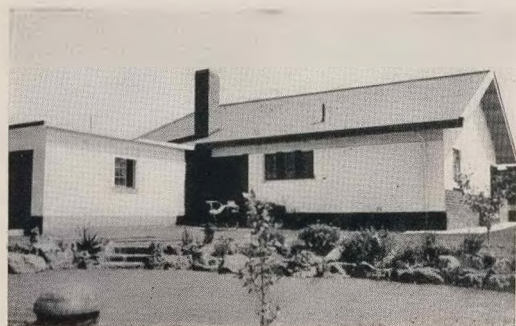
View of the east front from south-east.

Interior photo: George Stegmann.

Exterior photos on this and facing page: Ugo Tomaselli.



Type 107. A simple and economical plan which includes a dining room capable of use as an emergency bedroom, with provision for the addition of a third bedroom at any future date.

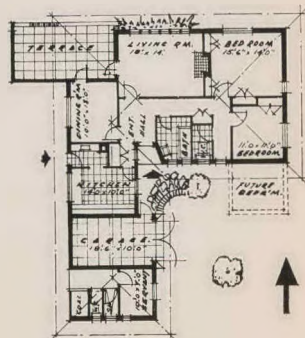
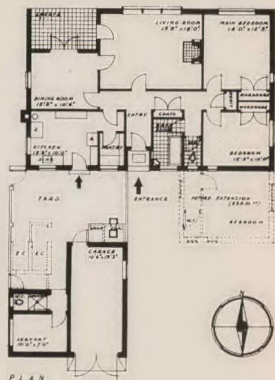


Type 108. A compact plan which includes a dining recess as part of the living room. This and 107 illustrate the attractive formality of the "rear" approach where the living rooms face the private garden space on the north away from the street.



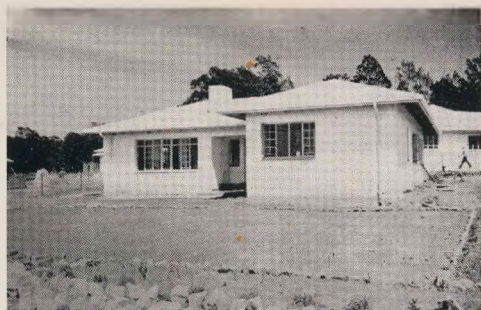
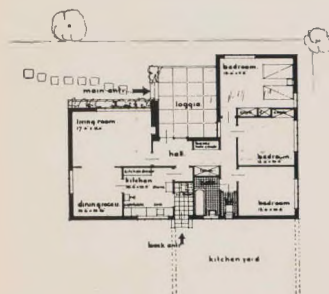
Type 109. Designed for approach from a street on the south or east of the stand. Like 107 it has a separate dining room and provision for a future bedroom.

## SOUTH APPROACH HOUSES

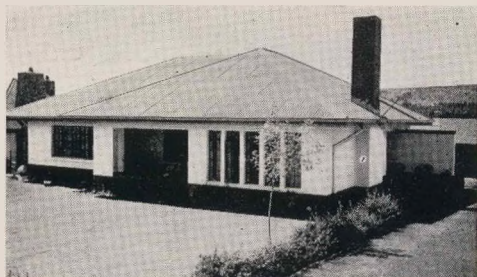
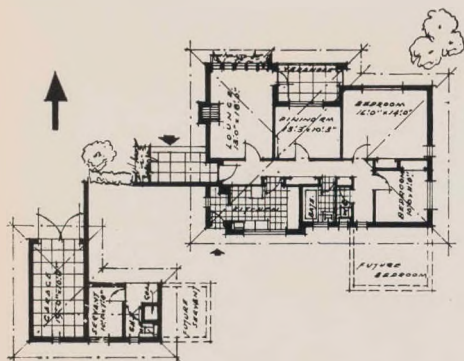




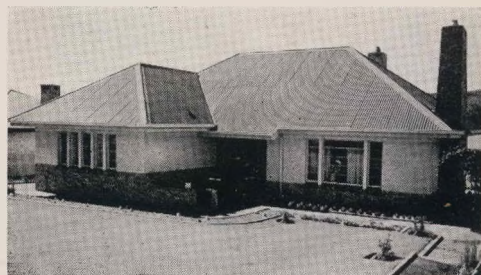
## NORTH APPROACH HOUSES



Type 176. A plan, designed for approach from the north or west, is a pleasant arrangement of a three-bedroom house with a dining recess off the living room.



Type 114. This plan, also designed for approach from the north or west provides a room that may be either a dining room or bedroom, with provision for a future bedroom.



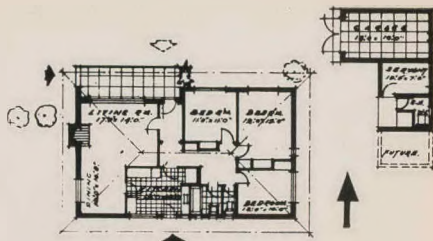
Type 106. A type which has proved popular, this is a three bedroom house with dining space arranged off the living room.

Photos: Ugo Tomasselli.





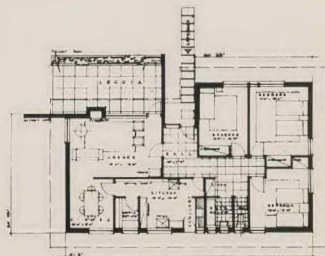
Type 178. Planned for approach from north or west; the house illustrates an arrangement for the former case while the plan indicates outbuildings arranged to suit the latter.



Photos: Ugo Tomaselli.



Type 133. Rather similar in plan to 178, this house includes screen walls for greater protection and privacy of the terrace, and is intended for approach from the north or east.



Type 117. A three bedroom house with dining space planned within the volume of the living room, arranged for approach from the north or east.

Photo: George Stegmann.



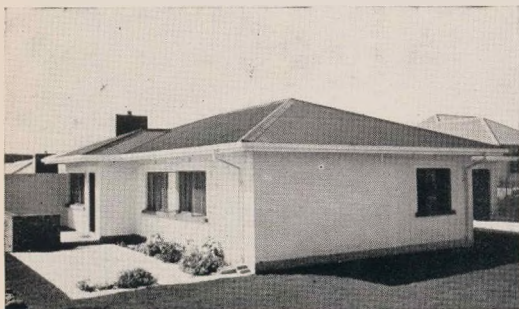


## SOUTH APPROACH

Type 186 is a three bedroom house with separate dining room, designed for approach from the south or west. The illustration shows the house on one of the well-wooded stands in the eastern portion of the township where the later houses have been built. It is in this part that the gardens have yet to be developed.



Photos: Ugo Tamaselli.



Type 193, designed for south or west approach, this house illustrates, as far as the previous plans are concerned, a unique grouping of the bedrooms in the western portion of the house, with the dining recess facing east. The well-grouped outbuildings with the enclosed yard give a formal quality to the entrance portion of this attractive group.



It was a fundamental issue in the Bureau's approach to the provision of housing in this scheme that the orientation of the houses should have a northern emphasis, and plans specifically prepared for south facing stands were introduced.

These houses have been planned with an approach and entrance from the street on the south boundary, with the main rooms facing the "back yard" on the north side. A certain amount of opposition to this arrangement was encountered to commence with, but it was not long before the occupants of the houses began to appreciate the advantages of sunlit rooms overlooking the pleasant north gardens. This arrangement has proved a stimulant to owners of adjoining property, with the result that the usual untidy back yard has disappeared. With the encouragement of the Residents' Committee, competition in garden layout and upkeep generally has increased, and it is pleasant to note that the first houses of the project have taken on a charming and mature character.

\* \* \* \* \*

The construction of the houses follows the pattern prevalent in the Union at the present time, although scarcity and costliness of materials have had periodic influence on the materials used.

The brick walls are of conventional load bearing cavity construction, plastered internally and finished with recessed horizontal jointing, bagging and colour wash externally. The use of face brick is restricted, generally on the grounds of economy, to plinths and chimney stacks. In the organisation of the building process six types of facing bricks were approved and purchased as and when available, and on delivery were available for distribution amongst the various houses on a standardised basis. This arrangement did much to eliminate the difficulties and delays occasioned by erratic delivery.

Roofing throughout the project was carried out with galvanised corrugated steel sheets, again on the score of economy, and regularity of supply.

The standard flooring material was wood block laid on a concrete surface bed, for all the main rooms, linoleum for the kitchens, and granolithic for the bathrooms. Shortages of wood blocks resulted in the use of strip flooring in the bedrooms of a number of houses.

Steel windows have been used throughout the scheme, and in regard to joinery, the contractors were permitted a choice of single panel and flush panel doors, owing to the difficulty of supply, to such degree that they averaged out the respective numbers and costs over their whole contract.

Kitchen dressers and a limited amount of book shelving in the lounge is provided in each house, together with gas stoves, in the absence of specific requests to the contrary, and slow combustion boilers. In addition some of the house types include separate pantries, and every house has at least four built-in cupboards.

Owing to the absence of sewer reticulation at this stage each house is provided with earth-closets, but the future water borne facilities are provided in such manner that a pipe connection to the various fittings is all that is necessary when the sewerage system is available. White glazed wall tiling has been included in limited amounts in each case, owing again to the shortage of supply.

All fencing has been provided, and where considered necessary for the amenities of the various houses, split pole screens have been introduced.

\* \* \* \* \*

It was the original intention of the Housing Organisation of the S.A. Legion to develop, under its own direction, the Shopping and Community centre, sited near the central park. This policy has, however, undergone a change and the sites have been sold to the public for development by private enterprise under the general control of the Organisation. Building work has commenced on these sites and it is probable that within a short time, the neighbourhood will possess its own shopping and recreational facilities. Furthermore, the keen interest shown by the residents themselves, together with the work of the Municipal departments on roads and the attractive natural park areas, should ensure the complete furnishing of this new suburb in the near future.

Sandringham arose out of a desire to assist the veteran of World War II to rehabilitate himself on his return to civilian life. It stands to-day as a measure of appreciation of the service and sacrifices made by the volunteer soldier who saw active service during that critical period. Initiated by the B.E.S.L. organisation the project grew and flourished with the willing co-operation of the Transvaal Provincial Institute of Architects and the National Federation of Building Trade Employers, aided by the financial assistance of a well-known building society. Its success was very largely ensured by construction of well designed houses in the first instance, by the willing help and co-operation of private individuals and public bodies, in particular, the Johannesburg Municipality, and not least by the fine community spirit and enthusiasm with which the residents themselves have taken up their task where the builders left off.

An indication of the merits and appeal of this outstanding project is to be seen in the fact that, on completion, only some seventy five per cent. of the applications made to the Housing Organisation for houses, could be met.

To conclude this brief survey of this unique project, on the townplanning implications of which we have commented elsewhere in this issue, suffice it to say that the efforts of all those responsible for its creation must be amply repaid by the spirit and character which has resulted, and the success which has attended their labours, exceeding by far, we imagine, the expectations of their earliest enthusiasm.



# THE STUDENTS' FORUM

## THE HISTORIC BUILDINGS OF JOHANNESBURG - 16

### THE JUDICIAL BUILDINGS

By Cyril A. Stoloff, Dip. Arch. IV

After the proclamation of the Rand Goldfields as a public digging by President Kruger, in September, 1886, provision was soon made for the administration of law and order by the establishment of a police detachment, and for the erection of courts of justice.

The first court in Johannesburg was held by Mr. Jan Meyer, Field Cornet of the Klip River Ward of the Heidelberg district, in which the new goldfield lay. Mr. Meyer was a prominent farmer and his position was very much the same as an English justice of the peace, who is usually a prominent landowner. The first landdrost was Captain Carl von Brandis, in whom was concentrated all judicial and administrative functions. Von Brandis, whose name is preserved in Von Brandis Square, the site of the present Supreme Court, came to South Africa after the Crimean War.

In Republican days, there was no High Court established in Johannesburg; it was a town like any other outside the capital, visited by circuit courts from time to time. The increase in population was so great, however, that in the 'nineties the Circuit Court was almost continuously in session.

During the Milner régime a permanent High Court was established in Johannesburg, but in substance it was still a

Circuit Court, with one judge sitting in criminal cases and one in civil cases. In those days judges were not all of local origin; several came from Holland, the Cape Colony and one came from Scotland.

The first court house in Johannesburg was a single-storeyed corrugated iron building erected on a portion of the site now occupied by the old Post Office, in President Street. This structure was essentially the "architecture" of the mining camp, but as it merely served the public on a temporary basis, it disappeared by the early 'nineties. In 1896 the Magistrates' Courts were erected at the southern extremity of Joubert Street, in what was then a sylvan setting, for massive blue gum trees abounded in profusion. This building is still in existence today, and will be demolished shortly. It is "Neo-Classic" and to all intents and purposes, "French Renaissance" in character. It possesses no architectural pretensions whatsoever, but is rich in historical association. The Charge Office in Marshallstown is a contemporary of the Magistrates' Courts, and has served the city in conjunction with the Court Building.

The Supreme Court Buildings in Von Brandis Square were erected mainly as a result of General Botha's Transvaal



CHARGE OFFICE, MARSHALLSTOWN, 1899. Erected by the Italian firm of G. Bellucci & Co., the first builders in the Transvaal, at a cost of £16,000. The first public prosecutor, Dr. E. F. T. Krause, laid the foundation stone which bore the following inscription: "Gedenksteen, Gelegd door Dr. E. F. T. Krause, 1st Publ. Vervolger, Maart 25ste, 1899."



**MAGISTRATES' COURTS, 1896.** View of the building fronting on New Street South and Joubert Street. This building was surrounded by tall gum trees for many years, these forming a striking and incongruous note in the city scene. Johannesburg's first Court House in 1888 was a single storey wood and iron shed on a site in President Street, now occupied by portion of the Standard Buildings and the old Post Office.



**HIGH COURT BUILDINGS.** For a long period directly associated with the Magistrates' Courts seen in the left distance. On the right is seen portion of the old Kempsey Building, while on the extreme left is portion of Goldreich Buildings which housed the old His Majesty's Theatre.



**SUPREME COURT BUILDINGS, Von Brandis Square, 1911.** Popularly known as the New Law Courts, the building was designed by Sir Herbert Baker.

Cabinet of 1907. Sir Herbert Baker was the architect, and the building was completed in 1911. The classic proportions and detailing are characteristic of his work. The building, although completed for the last thirty-six years, is still known as the "New Law Courts" — although this oddity is almost universal as far as architecture is concerned, for "Pont Neuf" in Paris is over four hundred years old, and "New College" at Oxford is over five hundred years old.

The building itself is spaciouly planned, and lobbies and court rooms are in the "grand manner" — the feature of the building being the great Hall, entered from Pritchard Street, with its tremendous dome. This building, which would

probably not be considered functional by present day standards, is typical of the civic architecture of the Edwardian era — massive, symmetrical, monumental. At this stage in the development of "Neo-Classic" architecture, it is notable that the fantastic trappings of the Victorian era have been discarded, and the beginnings of larger surfaces of plain walling are evident. The arch motif predominates, but this is utilised with great forethought in the main entrance, where scale has been duly considered in relation to the height of the building. The setting of this building is unusually pleasant for Johannesburg, and spreading lawns surround the entire structure.

# CONTEMPORARY JOURNALS

## ARCHITECTURE

"*Architectural Record*,"—July, 1947, pp. 70-83.  
Modern Mexican. Personal Observations, Impressions and Appraisals of Current Architecture by Ann Binkley Horn. Illustrated.

"*Progressive Architecture*,"—August, 1947, pp. 41-43.  
Logic? or Esthetics? A study of irrationalism in some modern work by Milton Kirchman, Architect.

"*Architectural Review*,"—September, 1947, pp. 97-99.  
A model village in Upper Egypt. Illustrated. Article by Raymond Mortimer.

## CABLE STATION

"*Architectural Forum*,"—July, 1947, pp. 93-97.  
Cable Station designed to house American staff in tropical, sea-girt Guam. Antonin Raymond and L. Rado, Architects.

## CHURCHES

"*Progressive Architecture*,"—August, 1947, pp. 57-61.  
(1) Proposed Episcopal Church, Riverside, California. Ralph Flewelling and Associates, Architects.  
(2) Proposed Church of the People, Seattle, Washington. This building combines the function of worship and housing. Pietro Belluschi, Architect.

## CLUBS

"*The Architects' Journal*,"—July 31, 1947, pp. 97-99.  
Red Ensign Club. The rebuilding of the Sailors' Home and Red Ensign Club, Dock Street and Ensign Street, London Docks, is designed by Brian O'Rourke and Colin Murray.

## COMMERCIAL

"*Architectural Record*,"—July, 1947, pp. 90-95.  
New Headquarters for Crawford Stores. Kahn and Jacobs, Architects.  
(1) M.I.T. Architectural Department Offices. These offices occupy one wing of the main academic building for Institute of Technology, Mass. L. Anderson and H. Beckwith, Architects.  
(2) Tea Centre. Information Centre and Exhibition Hall for the Empire Tea Bureau, near London Piccadilly Circus. M. Black and B. Katz, Architects; K. Bayes and A. Frazer, Associates.  
(3) Dress Shop, Fresno, California. The remodelling and expansion of this dress shop was carried out by Albert

Hill, Architect. Photographs and plans.  
(4) Dress Shop, Philadelphia. Gruen and Krummeck, Architects.

(5) New furniture floor, displaying a diverse quantity of furniture, lamps, rugs and bric-a-brac in a semblance of order without sacrificing the view of certain prices. Lester Tichy, Architect.

"*Architectural Forum*,"—August, 1947, pp. 88-94.  
(1) Haberdashery Shop. Confronted with the limitations of a typical interior lot the Architects were successful in opening up, and making workable the deep, dark pocket that constitutes the average New York city shop. V. Furno and R. Snow, Architects.  
(2) Shoe Salon. Remodelled Store by G. Memeny and Geller, Architects.  
(3) Furniture Showroom. Bolton White, Architect.

## CONSTRUCTION

"*Progressive Architecture*,"—August, 1947, pp. 66-72.  
Cavity Wall Construction by Ben Small.

## DOMESTIC

"*Progressive Architecture*,"—July, 1947, pp. 45-52.  
Gordon Drake's own house, Los Angeles, California. Winner of the Progressive Architecture Award for private residences, completed during 1946, that best exemplify sound design progress. This minimum house was cited for its imaginative contribution as an architectural concept, as well as for its brilliant plan. Plans and photographs.

"*Architectural Record*,"—July, 1947, pp. 84-89.  
House for John Stone, Topeka, Kansas. Schweikher and Eling, Architects.

"*Architectural Forum*,"—July, 1947, pp. 79-92.  
(1) Neglected old building is converted into a country house. B. Kohn, owner designer.  
(2) House in Seattle designed to the confines of a typical inside lot. P. Moore, Architect.  
(3) House in New England combining compactness with open planning. Edwin Johnson, Architect.  
(4) House in Wondeliff Lake. N. J. John Hironimus, Architect.

"*The Architects' Journal*,"—July 17, 1947, pp. 50-61.  
Patio House at Soa Paulo, Brazil, designed by Bernard Rudolsky.

"*Progressive Architecture*,"—August, 1947, pp. 62-65.  
House in Berkley, California. The site is a 50-foot lot



sloping away to a vast view of San Francisco Bay. The chief planning problem was to make the most of this outlook while providing privacy for a house in a built-up section. J. Dimwiddle, Architect. A. Hill and P. Joseph Associates. **"Architectural Forum,"**—August, 1947, pp. 72-82.

The following houses are illustrated:

- (1) A solid, sturdy midwest house designed by W. Deknatel, Architect.
- (2) A conservative modern house for rural New York. W. Hamby and George Nelson, Architects.
- (3) Split-level hillside house designed to take full advantage of the view and sloping site in Oregon. Van Evera Bailey, Architect.
- (4) Remodelled flat in San Francisco. Gardner Dailey, Architect.

**"Architectural Review,"**—August, 1947, pp. 43-46.

Two houses in California:

- (1) House at Piedmont. C. Mayhew and Serge Chermayeff, Associate Architects.
- (2) House at Redwood. E. Burn, Architect. Serge Chermayeff, Designer.

**"Architects' Journal,"**—August 7, 1947, pp. 119-123.

House in Colorado Desert designed by Richard Neutra.

**"Architects' Journal,"**—August 21, 1947, pp. 169-171.

House at Carrickmores, Co. Dublin, designed by J. A. Douglas.

**"Architectural Forum,"**—September, 1947, pp. 77-116.

This issue is devoted almost entirely to seven post-war houses, all in the owner-built, individually-designed, medium-price category.

- (1) House in the Northwest features a three-spoked plan which opens the view on all sides. J. Chiarelli and P. Kirk, Architects.
- (2) Small house in Southeast is designed for hot, humid climate, built with concrete walls. R. Twitchell and P. Rudolph, Architects.
- (3) A Solar house in Weston, Mass., that is compact, economical, and relies on architectural restraint to conform to its locale. C. Koch, Architect.
- (4) House in San Antonio, Texas, offering maximum comfort despite hot, dazzling summers and sharp winters. O'Neil Ford and G. Rogers, Architects.
- (5) House in Huntington, Long Island. E. Stone, Architect.
- (6) House in Northfield, Ill., with solar windows, water-cooled roof, cavity walls and cellular floors, to master a difficult climate. G. Koch and W. Koch, Architects.
- (7) Modular house in Los Angeles that capitalizes on the area's famous topography, climate and materials. Gordon Drake, Designer.

**"Progressive Architecture,"**—September, 1947, pp. 49.

A critique of five houses:

- (1) House in Wellesley, Mass. Robert Brown, Architect.
- (2) House in Greensboro, North Carolina. J. Coble, Architect.
- (3) House in Princeton, New Jersey. Kenneth Kassler, Architect.
- (4) House on San Francisco Bay, California. C. Mayhew, Architect.
- (5) Quonset Cabin, Fallen Leaf Lake, California. John Campbell, Designer and W. K. Wong, Architect.

**"Architectural Review,"**—September, 1947, pp. 95-96.

House at Bearcreekfield. June Park Architect. This house was built as a lodge to the owner's house.

## EXHIBITION HALLS

**"Architectural Forum,"**—August, 1947, pp. 57-60.

R.C.A. Exhibition Hall. Carson and Lundin, Architects.

## FLATS

**"Architectural Review,"**—August, 1947, pp. 58-59.

Flats in Rio de Janeiro. This building faces directly into the rays of the setting sun during the summer solstice, hence the external "brise-soleils" are provided for protection.

**"The Architects Journal,"**—August 28, 1947, pp. 192-193.

Flats at Pretoria, South Africa. A small block of two-room flats designed at the rear of the client's garden. Designed by Margaret Casson.

## HOSPITALS, WELFARE, ETC.

**"Architects Journal,"**—August 14, 1947, pp. 141-143.

Village Centre in the Catskills. The Village Centre, designed by C. Nicholson, consists of two main sections, the Hall wing, suitable for banquets and table tennis; and the Club wing, with lounge, common room and billiards room. These two wings can either be used together or independently.

**"Architects Journal,"**—August 28, 1947, pp. 185-187.

Animal's Hospital at Beixton. This hospital, designed by C. Nicholson is to provide accommodation for complete hospitalisation, wards, clinical rooms, consulting rooms, lethal chamber, mortuary and also for committee rooms, offices and two flats for resident veterinary surgeons.

## HOUSING

**"Progressive Architecture,"**—July, 1947, pp. 53-72.

Multi-Family Housing. The following six projects are shown, representing the widest range of types of group housing:

- (1) Housing Camps, Illinois Institute of Technology, Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, Architects.
- (2) The President Apartments, Washington D.C. Berla and Abel, Architects.
- (3) Phillips Apartments, Washington, D.C. Berla and Abel, Architects.
- (4) Garden Apartments, Hollywood, California. Gregory Ain, Architect. Built in two adjoining lots, this row house project consists of 20 dwelling units arranged with ends towards the street.
- (5) Park Planned Homes, Altadena, California. Gregory Ain, Architect.
- (6) Group of Three 2-Family Units, Seattle, Washington. Paul Kirk, Architect.

**"Progressive Architecture,"**—July, 1947, pp. 73-77.

Row House Construction. This scheme illustrates how planning of multi-family housing can be thoroughly integrated with the structural system. Simplicity and flexibility are indicated by the fact that units can be arranged for one, two, or three-bedroom layouts.

**"Architectural Forum,"**—August, 1947, pp. 67-71.

Private Rental Housing. A comprehensive analysis of FHA's 608 financing scheme and its application to Gross-Morton's 8,300 garden apartment project in Long Island.

## LABORATORIES

**"Architectural Forum,"**—July, 1947, pp. 98-101.

M.I.T. Laboratory and Office Building. L. Anderson and H. Heckwith, Architects. Plans and photographs.

## MUSEUMS

**"Progressive Architecture,"**—August, 1947, pp. 44-51.

Two museums in Sweden.

- (1) Museum at Jönköping, Sweden. Nils Ahlborn and H. Zimdahl, Architects.
- (2) Museum at Norrköping, Sweden. Kurt Schmalensee, Architect.

## PARLIAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL

**"Architects' Journal,"**—August 21, 1947, pp. 163-167.

United Nations Headquarters, designed by W. Harrison, A. Soilleux, G. Brunfaut, O. Niemeyer, E. Curmier, Su-Ch'eng Liang, Le Corbusier, Sven Markelius, H. Bassov, Howard Robertson and J. Vilamajo. Illustrated plans and photographs of perspectives.

## POWER STATIONS

**"Architectural Review,"**—September, 1947, pp. 81-84.

Four Power Stations are illustrated in this issue, all designed by F. Farmer and F. Dark, Architects.

- (a) Power Station at Stourport.
- (b) Power Station at Hayle.
- (c) Power Station at Little Barford.
- (d) Power Station at Lynfi.

## RESTAURANTS

**"Architectural Record,"**—July, 1947, pp. 96.

Restaurants and Bars. Architectural Record's Building

Types Study No. 127, covering the following:

- (1) Architecture for Eating and Drinking, by H. Siegel.
- (2) New "Out-of-Doors" Cafe, Oyster and Liquor Bars, Grison's Steak House, San Francisco. Hertzka and Knowles, Architects.
- (3) New Horizon Room, Continental Hotel, Chicago. Holabird and Root, Architects.
- (4) Bar and Restaurant for Hotel McAlpin, New York City. Kahn and Jacobs, Architects.
- (5) Day and Evening Services in a Department Store offering the following basic services: Luncheon, afternoon tea, pre-theatre suppers, and full dinners. H. S. Manchester, Inc., Madison, Wis. Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, Architects.
- (6) Two further articles cover Restaurant Lighting and Restaurant Kitchens.

## SCHOOLS

- "The Architects' Journal,"—July 17, 1947, pp. 53-55.  
School at Stevenage. The proposed school for the Hertfordshire County Council by F. R. S. York is planned to accommodate 450 boys and girls. Besides classrooms and laboratories there will be an assembly hall with stage, library, gymnasium, community centres with games room, cafeteria, discussion room and exhibition space.
- "The Architects' Journal,"—July 24, 1947, pp. 75-78.  
School at Ruislip, Middlesex. Howard V. Lobb, Architect.

"The Architects' Journal,"—August 28, 1947, p. 188.  
A Youth Centre and County College. N. S. Johnson, Architect.

## TRANSPORT BUILDINGS

- "Progressive Architecture,"—August, 1947, pp. 52-56.  
Two United Air Lines Passenger Stations in California.  
(1) Station at Modesto.  
(2) Station at Merced.  
These municipal airports in California were designed by Franklin, Kump and Falk, Architects.

## WAREHOUSES AND FACTORIES

- "Architectural Forum,"—August, 1947, pp. 61-66.  
Forge and Tool Factory. W. Hugner's integrated design of two buildings saves space and money, and provides for balanced expansion.
- "Architectural Review,"—August, 1947, pp. 61-66.  
Factory in South Wales. Architects co-operative partnership: Architects. This factory is to be built in the South Wales development area. It will be on the southern edge of a town with a population of about 6,000. The project is one of many that the government is encouraging and financing. Approximately 1,000 people will be employed.
- "Architects Journal,"—August 7, 1947, pp. 124-125.  
Lamp Room at Bold Colliery, Lancs. W. and B. Ellis, Architects.

# NOTES AND NEWS

## SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

The Library and Information Division of the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Pretoria exists to provide enquirers with information on scientific and technical problems. It has links with overseas countries through Liaison Offices in London and Washington. No fee is charged unless a special investigation has to be undertaken. A monthly bulletin listing technical and scientific reports arriving from overseas is available to anyone interested. Enquirers write to: The Head of the Library and Information Division, South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, P.O. Box 395, Pretoria.

## CHAPTER OF S.A. QUANTITY SURVEYORS PARTNERSHIPS

Mr. R. Harrison has entered into partnership with the firm Messrs. Farrow, Laing and McKechnie, Chartered Quantity Surveyors, Prudential Assurance Buildings, Fox Street, Johannesburg.

Mr. A. Sacks has entered into partnership with the firm, Messrs. Labuschagne, Low, Kennedy and Du Toit, Quantity Surveyors, Union Castle Buildings, Loveday Street, Johannesburg. The name of the firm remains unchanged.

Erratum vide September issue: Mr. D. C. Dove has been taken into partnership by Mr. A. J. Lane and the firm will be known as Messrs. Lane and Dove.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS — MEMBERS' DESIGNATIONS

An extract from a pamphlet containing notes for the guidance of members upon the use of their professional designations, dated 18th August, 1947, is as follows:—

Following upon the honour conferred in May, 1946, upon the then "Chartered Surveyors' Institution" by His Majesty The King, in commanding that it should thence forward be known as "The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors," His Majesty has now made it an Order in Council giving formal approval to the change in title and to consequential alterations in the professional designations of chartered surveyors.

These alterations involve amendments to the Institution's Royal Charter granted by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in 1881 and the Supplemental Charter granted by His Majesty King George V in 1922.

The Order in Council provides that a Fellow of the Institution may use after his name the initials "F.R.I.C.S." and that a Professional Associate may use the initials "A.R.I.C.S.". These replace the familiar letters "F.S.I." and "P.A.S.I." respectively, which have been in continuous use since 1881. Each professional member of the Institution may, in addition, subject to the provisions of the Bye-Laws style himself "Chartered Surveyor."

Thus, these become the only initials indicating corporate membership of the Institution which members are henceforward permitted to use, although it is assumed that there will be no objection in officials quarters to the use of existing stationery stocks, etc., until they are exhausted, always provided the process is not unreasonably protracted."

## RECOGNITION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERS-RAND DEGREE AND DIPLOMA IN QUANTITY SURVEYING.

An extract from the letter received from the Secretary, Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, reads as follows:

"With reference to the letter, dated 5th February, 1945, received from Mr. J. S. Lewis, the then Secretary to the Chapter of South African Quantity Surveyors, conveying to the Royal Institution a representation from the Board of the Chapter that the Degree and Diploma in Quantity Surveying of the University of Witwatersrand should be recognised as equivalent to, and exempting from, the examinations of the Institution, I am now able to inform you that the matter has received the careful consideration of the Quantity Surveyors'

Committee and the Council of the Royal Institution.

I am directed to inform you that the Council, on a report from the Quantity Surveyors' Committee, have agreed to recognise the Degree and Diploma aforementioned as exempting from the examinations of the Institution in Quantity Surveying, and as entitling holders of the Degree or Diploma, as the case may be, to election as Professional Associates, on satisfying the Institution that they have received the requisite amount of practical training in the quantity surveying profession."

### ERATUM

Subtitle of Historic Buildings No. 14 in the October issue should have read "Publishing Houses."

## PROVINCIAL WORK

List of accepted tenders for Provincial Services for the quarter ending 30th September, 1947.

Service	Architects	Quantity Surveyors	Contractor	Amount
Jeppe High School for Girls: Double Domestic Science Centre — —	W. G. White — —	D. Caplan & Partners — —	W. C. Kalkfens — —	£8,336 0 0
New Klerksdorp English Medium Primary School — —	Flemming & Cooke — —	Hickman, Bjorkman & Hope Jones — —	Van der Spek and Malthysen — —	27,460 0 0
Nigel Junior High School: New Building — —	Cowin & Ellis — —	Reos & Reos — —	R. Herd — —	51,491 0 0
				£87,287 0 0



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