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SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

Interior.

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A DISCORDANT NOTE.

Following upon the proceedings of the first Union Congress of Architects and Quantity Surveyors, published in our last issue and which augured well for the future of our professions, a discordant note has been struck by the Cape Provincial Institute of Architects or rather by the members composing its Council, for we cannot believe, in view of the expressions of opinion of members from the Cape Province attending the Congress, that the action of their Council has the unanimous support of the members of the Provincial Institute.

In the January issue of the *Architect, Builder and Engineer* appears an editorial criticising the Central Council.

This article contains in the first place a misrepresentation of fact and is likely to cause a good deal of misunderstanding and possibly dissension and ill feeling amongst members of our professions throughout the Union if it is allowed to pass unchallenged.

Healthy and constructive criticism, if given in the right spirit, is one of the most satisfactory means of bringing about that unity of effort which was the aim of the professions in promoting the Architect's and Quantity Surveyors' Act, but criticism of this sort appearing in a technical journal, and more especially when that criticism is veiled in sarcasm, is not likely to effect that unity or gain the respect of the other allied professions which this journal represents.

The writer refers at the outset to the "first regular congress at which delegates directly representing the Provincial Institutes attended," and then proceeds to refer to the minutes of a Central Council meeting marked "Private and Confidential," as being the result of the deliberations (of the Congress?), and continues "a verbatim report of the proceedings is shortly to be published!"

This is followed by another statement which concludes with the words "as for the idea of publishing the discussion in verbatim form—well, it is really almost too ludicrous for comment." It is quite evident that there is considerable confusion in the writer's mind as to the "Minutes of the meeting of the Central Council" and the "Verbatim report of the Congress."

The former we are told were marked "Private and Confidential." It seems unfortunate, therefore, that some member or members of the Council of the Cape Provincial Institute should have divulged their contents for publication.

Surely it would have been better to have awaited the full report of the Congress or at any rate to have obtained the consent of the Central Council before referring in the Press to matters contained in their confidential minutes. The actions of the Central Council to a large extent are in accord with the resolutions taken at the Congress.

In view of the feeling generally expressed by those who attended, that the Congress was an unqualified success and the resolve that its proceedings should be fully reported, it seems unfortunate that the writer should refer to the latter resolution as "symptomatic of a lavish scale of expenditure which is as foolish and vainglorious as it is unnecessary."

The Central Council, in our opinion, has acted wisely in publishing a verbatim report of this, the first Congress, which should act as a stimulus to members of our professions and, we hope, result in bringing forward at the proper time and place, helpful criticism and assistance on many vexatious problems at present facing the Central Council.

This editorial we are informed has been followed by a circular letter from the Cape Provincial Institute to the other Provincial Institutes and the Chapter severely criticising the actions of the Central Council.

Here again another most unfortunate discordant note has been struck by the Cape Provincial Institute which has representation on the Central Council and which could surely have dealt with its grievances through its representatives.

The powers of the Central Council are clearly laid down in the Act and Regulations and should these be exceeded in any way the proper course to pursue is for each Provincial Institute to make representations to the Central Council through its representatives.

Should these representations not receive the whole hearted support of all the Provincial Institutes and the Chapter it necessarily follows that one or other of the Provincial Institutes must abide by the will of the majority.

In this respect one feels that a plea should be put forward in support of the Central Council which is a very fully representative body with a very uphill task to fight. A full report of its proceedings and resolutions should, in our opinion and as far as possible, be placed before the Provincial Institutes and Chapter at their Annual meetings, when fruitful discussions might well result and a lead be given to the various representatives on the Committees and Chapter.

APATHY.

A recent writer in *The Architect's Journal* states that "Societies and organisations, no less than the individuals who compose them, have their failings; that of the Architectural profession is surely apathy. In our opinion apathy should have been included among the seven deadly sins; for is it not the mental equivalent of sloth, and are not sins of the mind and spirit to be more deprecated than those of the body?"

The apathetic attitude of members of the profession in the Transvaal towards the various professional activities is peculiarly noticeable.

A few years ago an attempt was made to commence a series of lectures on Architectural subjects. The successful practice of Architecture to-day depends not only upon inspiration, but also upon knowledge, and in endeavouring to popularise the subject of Architecture it was also the intention of the promoters of this scheme of "refresher" courses to invite speakers to deal with the various branches of science connected with building. Owing to the apathetic attitude of the profession, however, the scheme was reluctantly allowed to drop.

The Architectural students society of the University has also arranged one or two popular lectures which, while being well attended by students and the public, have received little or no support from members of the profession.

At the recent Union Congress of Architects and Quantity Surveyors the attendance of Transvaal members was only some twenty per cent. of the total membership.

This year at our Annual General Meeting not a single new member has been nominated for election to the Provincial Committee which means that those members constituting the present Committee, who have

been in office for many years have perforce to carry on with little or no assistance or encouragement from the large number of members constituting the Transvaal Provincial Institute.

Our Benevolent Fund is sadly in need of funds and little interest appears to be taken in it by the great majority of members.

Surely the time has arrived when we should bestir ourselves and take a greater interest in the activities of our profession especially in the manifold changes that are taking place in the various ramifications of architectural and building practice; in heating, lighting and ventilation; in methods of construction; in the planning of all specialized types of buildings and their equipment; in the law relating to buildings. No individual architect can keep abreast of all these changes and of the rapid accumulation of knowledge, yet many might come forward and assist the profession with lectures or articles contributed to the Journal. It is apathy, too, which, in our opinion, is partly responsible for the mediocrity of much contemporary work for it provides a soil incapable of producing any great achievement, whether it be artistic, scientific or political.

The next issue of the *S.A. Architectural Record* will be devoted to Domestic Architecture in South Africa. The Editor will be very glad to receive any articles on the subject, also plans and photographs of completed work. It must be pointed out, however, that owing to the expense entailed in producing the necessary blocks it may not be possible to reproduce all the illustrations received, in which case a selection will be made by the Journal Committee.

ANGLICAN CHURCH ARCHITECTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

by H. G. TOMKYN.

PART I.

CHRISTIAN ARCHITECTURE.

This paper has been divided into two parts: Part I being of an introductory nature to Part II, for the Anglican Church community in South Africa has been bound to a great degree by the Architectural traditions of its Mother Church, and a brief survey of the development of Christian architecture in Europe, will indicate to what extent these traditions have been preserved in the Anglican Church architecture of South Africa.

Part I. deals with a sketch of the General History of Christian Architecture.

Part II. deals with Anglican Church Architecture in South Africa.

Church building has been described, and most justly so, as the most noble, the most exalted and the most perfect of the functions of architecture, as may be well seen in the great and splendid examples carried out in Europe from the end of the Roman Empire to the Renaissance. The reason for this is that the attributes of churches are more aesthetic and less material than those of secular work, for we may briefly describe the qualities of a church as follows:—

1. A church is a House of God, erected to show the devotion of the faithful, and this demands the noblest efforts man can give.

2. The providing of a place where may be carried out the solemn ritual of the Church.
3. The creation of spiritual emotion through the beauty of environment, viz.: the using of art to lift men's minds from secular things to spiritual.
4. The arrangement of a building where a congregation may conveniently listen to the instruction of its spiritual leaders.

Christian architecture began on a large scale at the beginning of the fourth century A.D., under Constantine, when Christian worship was first freely permitted in the Roman Empire.

The normal Christian church of that time was an aisled building with the entrance at one end and a semi-circular projection, known as the apse, at the other. The body of the building, the nave with its aisles, was used by the congregation, the choir of singers occupied a space enclosed with low walls at the end nearest to the apse. In the apse, raised above the nave was the altar. This was known as the "Basilican Type." There are many reasonable theories as to the origin of this plan as applied to the Christian Church; but the assumption that is widely recognised as correct is that the Christian builders found ready to hand a type of building which so admirably suited the ceremonies of Christian worship, that they accepted it as a model for their needs. This was the Basilica or Roman Hall of Justice.

One half of Christendom used the Greek and the other the Latin liturgy. The Greek Christians developed their churches on the lines of such buildings at Rome as the Pantheon and St. Stefano Rotundo, producing by gradual stages that style of architecture which culminated in the sixth century in the great church of Hagia Sophia, in Byzantium, or Constantinople, as the city was renamed by Constantine in A.D. 323. This is known as the "Byzantine Style," and its chief characteristic is the dome with pendentive which was found so pleasing and suitable for the materials at hand that it became the essential motive of the Christian church in the East.

Byzantine architecture was essentially the architecture of brickwork and concrete, and its ornament (mosaics, marbles and paintings), except in a few details was applied after the completion of the building shell.

It will be well to note in passing how this construction facilitates the carrying on of work which otherwise would be impossible owing to lack of funds, which in a young country is always a limiting factor, for in this way the building may fulfil its purpose of accommodation before the expense has been incurred for ornamentation, which is a big item in a country where all this material has to be imported. Another advantage is that it gives an incentive for the future generations to help the church, and take a loving interest in its embellishment. The St. Mary's Cathedral, Johannesburg, is an example of this construction as will be shown later.

Those who used the Latin liturgy—that is Western Christendom—adopted the plain and simple Basilican type, which so aptly met the needs to which it was adapted, that for centuries it remained the model for Christian churches in Western Europe, and even to the present day is suitable for Christian worship, as may be seen in examples in this country which will be given later.

Of the two types of plans the latter is the more convenient for the needs of the church, as the long nave provides the necessary accommodation for worshippers, and the aisles facilitate the going and coming of the congregation and prevent overcrowding, and the apse gives ample accommodation for the performance of the service within view of everybody.

It was not only, however, the Basilican type that influenced Western Church architecture, for the effect of the dome may be traced in many of the early examples in Northern Italy, as at Ravenna and in certain districts in France, and as at Aix la Chapelle, in Germany, but in time this feature of the East disappeared from the architecture of Western Christendom.

When church work was carried on apace in the West, architects and workmen were brought over from Constantinople, and they reproduced the style with which they had become acquainted in the East, with such alteration in plans as the liturgies of the Church required, such modifications in construction as the materials of the country necessitated, until gradually it developed into the Romanesque style or Norman of England, which may be defined as the art of building vaulted Basilicas, viz.: a building having a nave, aisles and aisle wall, lean-to roof, clerestorey wall containing windows, and vaulting to the aisles, and in many cases, to the nave. This vaulting was carried out in three different ways, viz.:—

1. Barrel vaults resting on clerestorey wall as in Burgundy, but this was not used much elsewhere.
2. With row of domes, as at Le Puy Cathedral, but this again was not used much elsewhere.
3. With intersecting vaults, viz.: groined vaults as at Speier, Germany, and ribbed vaults as at Durham, England, San Ambrogio, Milan and Worm's Cathedral, Germany. This construction was of a framework of ribs supporting vaulted surfaces of thinner stone, and was widely used in Europe.

A remarkable characteristic of Romanesque building was the desire to use dressed stone wherever possible, and it was due to this, and the fascination for ribbed vaulting, which led to the invention of the pointed arch, buttress, pinnacle and finally the style known as Gothic, which had a gradual development through about three centuries along a definite line, and finally culminated in such a building as Henry VII. Chapel, Westminster, England.

This may indeed be said to be the culminating point of church architecture for the later work, viz. Renaissance, although adapted for Christian churches, as at St. Peter's Rome, and St. Paul's, London, and the numerous parish churches by Sir Christopher Wren lends itself more suitably to the general needs of civic building and is less pleasingly adapted to ecclesiastical building. Gothic architecture has been revived by many able men, and there are numerous examples throughout England, especially that of Liverpool Cathedral, which may very well compare with the Mediaeval work.

In studying the planning of the greater Mediaeval churches of Europe one can trace back the origin of the plan to that of the Basilica, although owing to the requirements of the ritual, the plan became more complicated and in the end became a masterpiece of scientific planning, as utilitarian as it was magnificent. To find the finest examples of Gothic architecture one must go to France and England. The French Cathedral was more effective in plan, grander in conception and larger in scale than the English Cathedral, which however, had more refined detail, and a greater variety of design and grouping.

It is the Parish church in England that is of such great value to the church architect, for here we have examples of simple country churches built at the same time as the larger and more ambitious work, which preserve the feeling of the Gothic style without maintaining its extravagances and here we find the decorative open timber roof, which has been adapted in a similar way in South Africa with such good effect.

The Parish church, unlike the larger churches, was not an offspring of the early Christian Basilica, but a gradual development of the simplest rectangular type. This gradual development came into being from entirely natural sources, viz.:

1. Aisles (which were not used in the early church work in England) were added to give greater space for the congregation, processions, and position for smaller altars.
2. Transepts gave additional room for side altars, and allowed greater width for chancel arch and provided good abutment for central tower. It also gave additional room for congregation.

In this way the plan was gradually developed until in the end there is sometimes little difference in plan between the Parish church and the Cathedral, as may be seen in comparing St. Mary's, Redcliffe, Bristol, with Salisbury Cathedral.

In "Churches" some sort of Gothic architecture is more desirable, and although we cannot and do not wish to restore the externals of the Mediaeval Gothic style in this country, for a fully developed Gothic building, in which the wall surfaces are reduced to a mere framework (as at St. Chapelle, Paris), would be intolerable in the hot South African sun, we can endeavour to re-create the underlying spirit, and lead it to express itself in the new form, which climatic considerations and other conditions must impose upon it.

In the matter of design, cost is of course the limiting factor in work of the kind now being considered, yet economy need not mean inferiority, and the great thing to be kept in mind is to obtain simplicity in planning, reserve and selfrestraint in design of exteriors and interiors.

The examples of Church architecture in South Africa given later, will show how well these principles have been kept in mind, for although we cannot hope to rival the greater churches of Europe, there is that simplicity, reserve and proportion, and the correct use of materials, which all help to make "the sight of such a building contribute to man's mental health and pleasure."

PART II.

ANGLICAN CHURCH ARCHITECTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A brief account of the early history of South Africa will help to show the conditions and state of the Country when Church work was started.

The Cape, the Southernmost point of Africa, was discovered in 1487, by the Portuguese Navigator, Bartholomew Diaz, and ten years later by Vasco Da Gama, another Portuguese, who sailed round the Cape to India, but no settlement was made by the Portuguese, and it was not until 1651 that a station was formed at the Cape by the Dutch East India Company. This was done not with the intention of a permanent settlement, but merely as a point where ships on the way to India could obtain water and food. Previous to this, ships belonging to the English East India Company and the Dutch East India Company called at Table Bay for water and food. To supply the fresh food required the Dutch East India Company opened up farms, and this, in 1657 was the start of colonization in South Africa. In 1795 the British Government took possession of the Cape, and it remained thus until the Peace of Amiens, when it was restored to the Dutch nominally, but actually to the French. On renewal of war with France, the English recaptured the Cape in 1806, and this ended the rule of the Dutch which had lasted for over a hundred years; but it was not until 1814 by treaty that the country finally came into the hands of the English.

It was not until 1848 that the Colony of Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies was founded to be a Bishop's See and Diocese, under the style of the Bishopric of Cape Town. Previous to this, from the first British occupation very little spiritual provision had been made by Church or State. The feeble branch of the English Church was nominally under the care of the Bishop of Calcutta, appointed in 1814.

There were no English Churches, and the ceremonies in the very early days were held, most probably in the Castle, Cape Town, by the military or civic Chaplains, who were free from any control except that of the Governor. Later on, until 1834, the services were held by permission in the Dutch Calvinistic Churches, which had been allowed full privileges by the English.

Robert Gray, D.D., landed in Cape Town, in February, 1848, as the first Lord Bishop of Cape Town, and the Diocese of the Cape of Good Hope, which came under his care, was of an extent of some 600 miles from East to West, and 330 miles from North to South, comprising an area of about 200,000 square miles.

Throughout this immense area there were only twelve Chaplains on his arrival and ten Churches, five in the Western Province and five in the Eastern Province, and not another English Clergyman or Church elsewhere in South Africa.

This large Diocese was divided in 1853 into the separate Diocese of Cape Town and Grahamstown, and at the same time a See was founded in Natal, owing to annexation and Colonization of this Colony by the British. As the country to the North of the Cape Province was gradually opened up, new Dioceses were founded, until at the present day there are fourteen Dioceses and Churches innumerable throughout South Africa, showing the great advance made by the Anglican Church in the last half century.

The Dioceses at the present day in South Africa are:—

Diocese.	First Bishop.	Founded.
Cape Town	R. D. Gray, D.D.	1847
Grahamstown	G. Armstrong, D.D.	1853
Natal	Dr. Colenso	1853
St. Helena	P. Claughton	1859
Bloemfontein	Twells	1863
Zululand	T. Wilkinson	1870
St. John's Kaffraria	Key	1873
Pretoria	Bousfield	1878
Southern Rhodesia .	Knight Bruce	1891
Lebombo	Smyth	1893
George	B. Sidwell	1911
Kimberley and		
Kuruman	Gore-Browne	1911
Johannesburg	A. Karney	1922
Damaraland	—	1923

The first English Church to be built in South Africa was at Simonstown in 1814, dedicated to St. George. This building, however, fell to ruin soon after completion owing to bad workmanship and material, most probably. It was very small and of the simplest rectangular type of plan. It was replaced in 1837 by the Church of St. Frances.

The only Churches of note previous to the year 1848 were:—

St. George's Church, afterwards St. George's Cathedral, Cape Town, which still exists as originally built.

St. Mary's Collegiate Church, Port Elizabeth, burnt down and re-built.

There were other smaller Churches of simple plan at Bathurst, Wynberg, Rondebosch, Cape Town, and Port Elizabeth.

To show the development of Church architecture in South Africa, the most interesting examples will be taken from the leading Towns; illustrating the old and new. Of course one must remember that the question of Church architecture in South Africa is very largely a practical question, and the choice of materials and method of construction is certainly limited, more so in the early days when the cost of importation of necessary materials and the price of skilled labour added tremendously to the cost of building. For those reasons we can see that the conditions existing were not conducive to the best work, but in studying the examples given one can see the advance made on the earlier work, for prevailing conditions have been more carefully studied and considered.

CAPE TOWN.

St. George's Cathedral (Old).

The first Church of St. George's, Cape Town, was begun on April 23rd, 1830, the foundation stone being laid by Sir Lowry Cole, upon a site consecrated three years before by Dr. James, Bishop of Calcutta. This site had in the earlier days been a portion of the old slave market grounds.

The work was carried out to the design of Mr. Skinner, Government Architect, and was completed in December, 1834, at a total cost of £17,000, inclusive of bells, organ and furniture.

On the arrival of the first Bishop of Cape Town (Bishop Gray) in February, 1848, it became his cathedral church, and was consecrated in August, 1851.

Some internal improvements were carried out otherwise the building stands to-day as originally built.

The building has an axis running North and South, and consists of a plastered brickwork exterior and interior, with lintelled openings and a classic portico of Ionic columns, with pediment over. The plan is a simple rectangle with built up Tower at North end. The floor originally was of stone flagging and the ceiling flat and of decorated plaster. It is capable of seating 1,100 to 1,200 people, and at the present time it is being used in conjunction with the portion of the New Cathedral now built, but will be removed in time to make way for the new structure.

St. George's Cathedral (New).

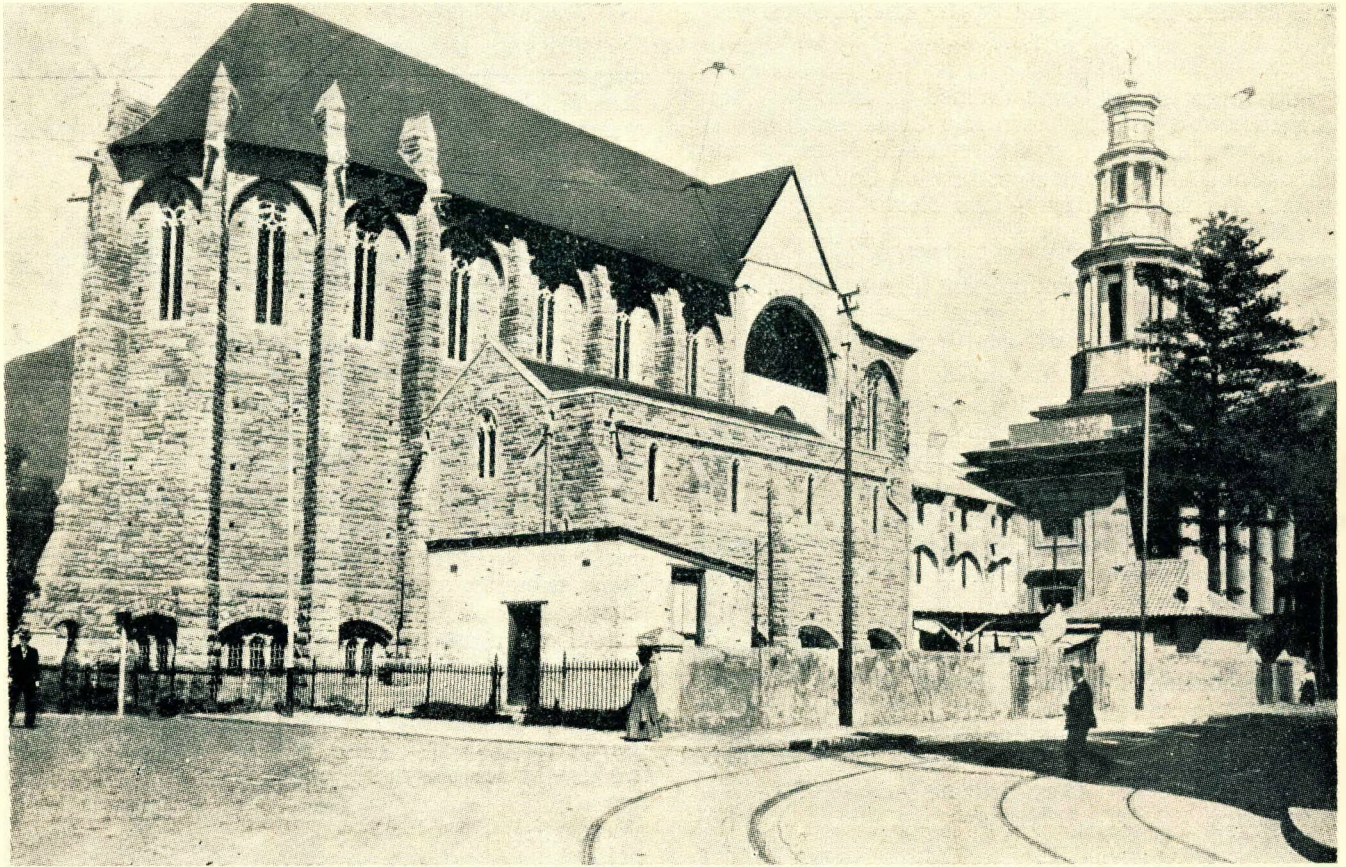
In 1887 a Resolution was passed to begin the construction of a Church more worthy to be the Metropolitan Cathedral of South Africa, but it was not until August, 1901, owing to the untiring energy of Archbishop West Jones, the second Bishop of Cape Town, that the foundation stone was laid in the buttresses at East end of the apse, by his present Majesty, King George V, then H.R.H. Duke of Cornwall and York. The Easternmost portion was built first with axis running East and West, on a site East of the old Cathedral, and was carried out to the design of Herbert Baker, F.R.I.B.A., now Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A. The foundation and crypt containing well lighted vestries were carried out in 1904, and the superstructure was added in 1906, which consisted of:

(1) Sanctuary, Choir, Side Chapel and Organ Loft. This portion was built as a memorial to those who fell in the South African War, their names being inscribed in a beautiful book preserved in one of the aisles.

(2) The portion west of above, viz.: the lofty intersections of which the transepts will be the wings, a portion of the south transept, the Sacristy and the first four bays of the Nave, only one of which is carried up to the full height, the others being kept lower with temporary iron roof.

The North Chapel was built in 1909, as a memorial to Archbishop West Jones.

The above was completed at a cost of £56,000, and as will be seen, a large portion still remains to be completed, as the full scheme will have a Nave of nine bays and a lofty tower on the north side 210 feet in height, a chapter house and cloisters, which will cost another £155,000.



ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL CAPETOWN.

East End of New Cathedral with Campanile of Old Cathedral beyond.

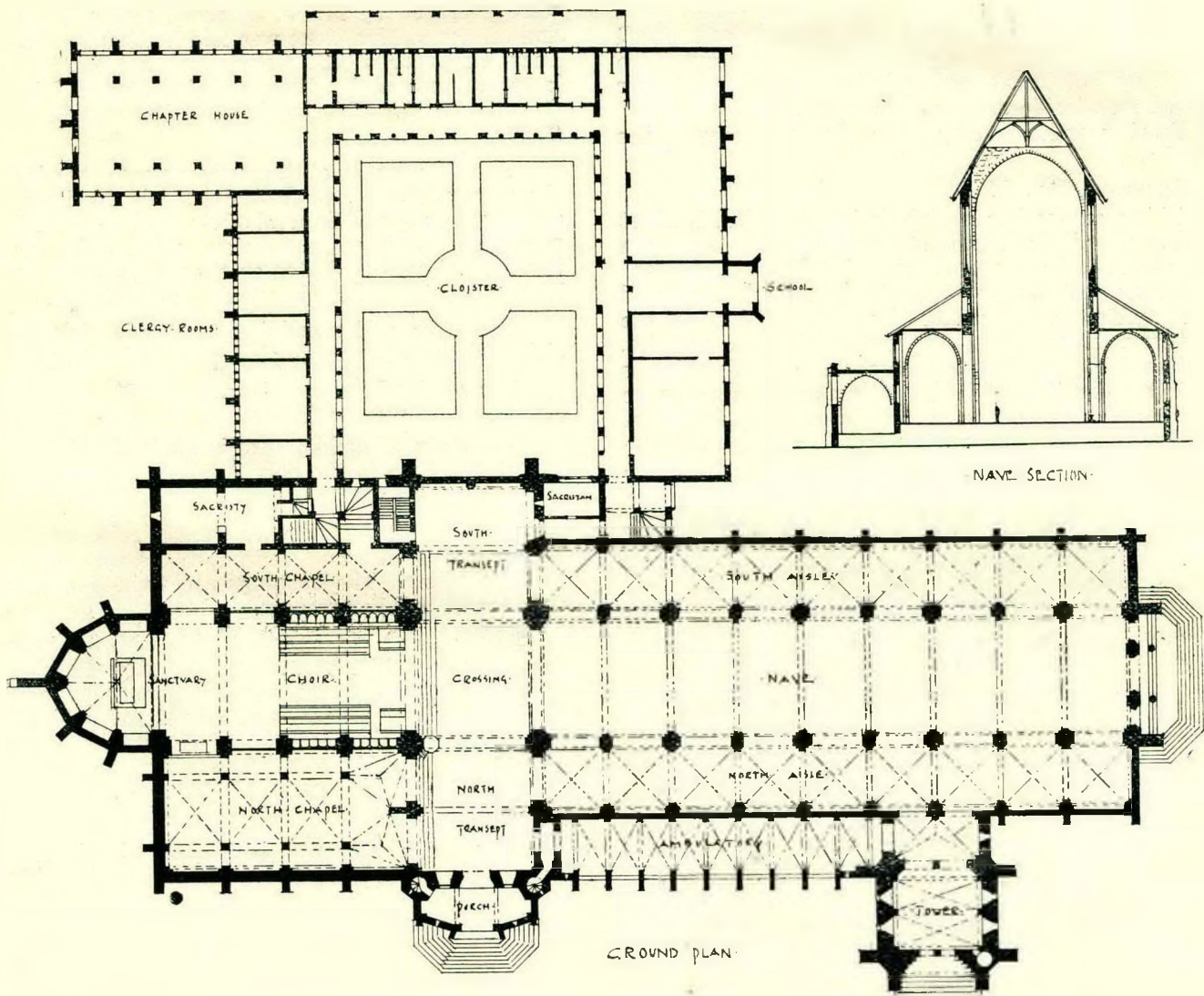
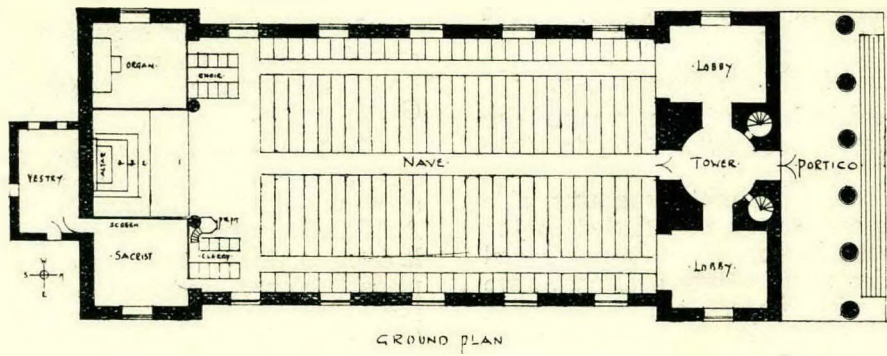
The stone used externally and internally is a hard quartzite from Table Mountain, Cape Town, used in well-proportioned blocks with a rough surface, which has successfully shown the adaptability of using local material whenever possible. The Red Broseley Tile roof harmonizes excellently with the colour of the stone which varies from grey and rich light yellow to a light and dark red. For the filling-in surfaces of the interior, and for the groining of the Sanctuary and Chapel a soft, light and easily worked stone from New Zealand has been used. The window tracery and arches which span the choir and carry the roof timbers are also of this stone, as the local stone is too hard for any moulded work. The roof of the choir is framed and boarded with Jarrah timbers from Australia. The stained glass windows in Apse and Chapel are the work of C. W. Whall and W. E. Tower, of London. The high Altar is of black marble: the Sanctuary, Choir and Chapel are paved with coloured marble tiles, and the Choir Stalls are of stinkwood, a beautiful local wood. A fine recumbent effigy of Archbishop West Jones, the gift of his relatives, occupies the space beneath one of the arches which divides the memorial chapel from the choir of the New Cathedral. The bronze figure is by C. L. Hartwell, and lies upon a base of dark serpentine marble. The Cathedral Grammar School, being part of the Cloister, was built in 1904.

In the completed scheme the plan is cruciform with an aisled nave of nine bays, a rounded apse, side chapels and entrances through north transept, west end of nave and tower. The nave and choir are 27 feet wide and have a height of 67 feet to apex of trussed rafter roof carried on the arches which spring from the piers, as shown in the view of the interior. The apse, side chapels and aisles are stone rib vaulted. Above the south chapel is the organ chamber, and on the north of the nave aisle, an ambulatory leading into the tower, which stands apart from the main structure.

The design is an adaptation of the thirteenth century Gothic of the South of France, and is marked by those qualities necessary in church architecture, viz.: simplicity and fine proportion.

St. Saviour's Church, Claremont.

The original church of St. Saviour was built in about 1865, and was a simple rectangular building of stone with thatched roof. About fifteen years later additions were carried out to the design of Mr. Butterfield, the eminent English Architect, the old building being retained as the chancel, and the new stone structure forming an aisled nave of six bays, with pointed arches (no clerestorey above) carried on Quatrefoil piers, and a steeply pitched arch braced collar roof, with boarded ceiling and covered with red Broseley tiles. In 1903 further additions were carried out to the design of the



ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL CAPETOWN.

Plans of the Old and New Cathedrals.

Architects, Messrs. Herbert Baker and Masey. The original building was removed to make way for two extra bays to the nave, the chancel, hexagonal apse, side chapel, organ chamber and vestries, and were consecrated in 1904 by Archbishop West Jones.

St. Michael's and All Angels Church, Observatory.

The plan of the original church was rectangular with a square ended apse built about 1870 in stone with tile roof.

In 1905, new transepts, chancel, sanctuary, side chapel, organ chamber and vestry were added to the design of the Architects, Messrs. Herbert Baker and Masey, to form an aisled plan. Here again we have the open timber roof, with boarded ceiling and tiled roof, and stone face inside and out.

St. Andrew's Church, Newlands.

This Church, was built in 1894 to the design of the Architect, Mr. Herbert Baker, and is his first work of this kind in South Africa.

It has an unaisled nave (which was widely used at that time), a rectangular sanctuary, and small transepts forming the organ chamber and vestry. The walls are of local mountain stone, with hammer dressed face inside and out, the roof is of thatch, and the flooring under seating space of wood, and red tiles elsewhere.

St. Barnabas' Church.

This was another church designed by Mr. Herbert Baker, and built in 1898, in stone with Marseille pattern tile roof. At present the interior shows the temporary east wall, which will in time be removed to complete the building by the additions of the sanctuary, chancel, chapel, organ loft and vestries, which will be placed under the sanctuary. The plan is simple but dignified with its narthex and unaisled nave 34 feet wide, and walls 21 feet high, to springing of arch braced collar roof, with boarded ceiling. Externally the nave is divided into seven bays by stone buttresses, which form abutments to the roof principals. Each bay contains two semi-headed windows, with simple tracery filled in with white cathedral glass.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

The Cathedral of St. Michael and St. George, Grahamstown. (Old and New).

The original church of St. George has been replaced by a more stately structure, but the south wall remains with its gallery, which is the oldest piece of English church architecture in the country.

Before an English church was built in Grahamstown open air services were held on the site now occupied by the Cathedral. In 1824 the building of the Church was commenced to the design of Mr. W. Jones, a land surveyor of Cape Town. The walls were of a local stone 2 feet 6 inches thick, with corrugated iron roof and square tower carried up 10 feet higher than apex of roof. The floors were of stone paving, and the nave columns supporting the galleries were of teak.

The plan was an aisled hall with octagonal apse at one end and tower at the other end projecting partly into the nave.

Owing to many delays the building was not finally completed and opened until 1830.

This edifice was very plain and uninteresting and as Bishop Gray noted on his first visit in 1848, "Church well situated, but miserable in point of architecture."

It was not until 1850 that the church was consecrated by Bishop Gray; and in 1853 it became a Cathedral church under Bishop Armstrong, first Bishop of Grahamstown.

In 1860 a scheme was got out for a new church, and the foundation stone of tower (which may now be seen in side of the tower wall), was later laid by Prince Alfred, afterwards Duke of Edinburgh, but owing to lack of funds it was never carried further. In 1874 plans were prepared for the tower and spire (as existing to-day), as part of a complete new building by Sir Gilbert Scott, an Architect, and leader of Gothic revival in England. This tower, with spire and bells, was completed in 1878, at a cost of £6,371, and was built in conjunction with the old nave.

The plans for the new chancel (as it is to-day), were prepared by Mr. J. O. Scott, son of the above; and the foundation stone was laid in 1890 by Sir Henry Lock, Governor of the Colony and the structure was later consecrated by Bishop Webb (fourth Bishop of Grahamstown). This portion cost between £1,200 and £1,500.

The foundation of the new nave, carried out to the plan of Mr. J. O. Scott, was laid by Lord Gladstone, the Governor General of the Union, in 1911. The new work, consisting of nave and north aisle, and costing £15,300, was dedicated on the 6th August, 1912, by Bishop Cornish (fifth Bishop of Grahamstown).

The work still remaining to be done is the south aisle and chapel on north side, as seen in the plan.

The work above mentioned was superintended by Mr. White-Cooper, Architect.

The style of architecture is Early English Gothic, and at the time is the only Anglican Church building in South Africa with a spire.

Tower: The tower, with broach spire, rises to a height of 150 feet, and contains two floors and a ring of eight bells. The openings are treated with plate, plain lancet and bar tracery.

Nave: The nave is 26 feet wide with five bays and side aisles each 15 feet wide. The pointed arches rise up to the roof and spring from octagonal piers of Black Belgian marble. There is no clerestorey, which helps to give the building height and dignity and spaciousness. The roof, however, which rises to 60 feet at apex, has heavy tie beams, which are apt to diminish this height.

Chancel: The chancel is 26 feet wide by 62 feet long, with an arcade treatment of six bays above a plain wall surface 11 feet high. The arches spring from slender attached shafts, and each bay has deeply recessed windows, with the panels under filled by paintings on canvas. The east wall contains five lancet windows raised a good height above the floor, allowing the reredos to come as high as the sills. It has an arch-braced collar roof. The stone used throughout is a local blue quartzite with dressings to caps, arches, windows and buttresses of stone from Bathurst, Eastern Province, and Steenpan, Orange Free State. The bases to nave piers are of Queenstown stone. The principal

trusses to the roofs are of Burmese teak, with boarding of teak in the nave and cedar in the chancel (obtained from a vessel wrecked on the coast). The tie beams to nave roof are of English oak. The roofs are covered with sheet copper. The stained glass to windows is the work of Mr. C. Powell, of London.

Points of interest in the furniture are:—

The Pulpit designed by Mr. J. O. Scott, was carried out in England in oak, with three carved panels, one containing in the background the portraits of the first four Bishops of Grahamstown. This is no doubt the finest example of wood carving in the country.

The Chancel Screen also designed by Mr. J. O. Scott, but carried out by natives in the district. It is in teak with beam and four upright posts with trefoil filling, and a cross on top.

The Font is of stone and marble from England, with a brass cover.

The Collegiate Church of St. Mary, Port Elizabeth.

In 1820, when English Settlers arrived at Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth consisted of a few very unpretentious buildings, but in a short while the town began to grow, and in 1825 contained eight hundred people, two hotels and many substantial private houses, and the foundation stone of the first English Church was laid in this year, but owing to lack of funds the building was not completed until 1832, and was dedicated to St. Mary.

This structure was a plain rectangular plastered building with a squat tower at south end, and open roof carried on massive teak columns and covered with red tiles, which were changed in 1837 to slate, and a flat ceiling put in at the same time.

In 1860 the nave was extended northwards, and the sanctuary and baptistry added to the west and east, to the design of Mr. Butterfield, who was at that time in the first rank of his profession.

In 1888 St. Mary's was made a Collegiate Church—the only one in South Africa.

In March, 1895, it was destroyed by fire, and only the walls remained standing. In September of the same year the foundation stone of the new church was laid, the work being carried out to the design of Mr. Sidney Stent, F.R.I.B.A., at a cost of £12,000.

The old walls of the nave were retained but strengthened, but the choir (60 feet x 27 feet) was entirely rebuilt and enlarged in local stone with a steeply pitched arch-braced roof covered with slate. In addition, new cloisters, organ chamber, chapter room, choir vestries and sacristy were built.

The choir contains the Bishop's throne, twenty-two clergy stalls in addition to choir stalls, and honorary stalls for any diocese in the Province, with the Coat of Arms of each See on the walls behind each stall, emblazoned in colours. It has a light iron chancel screen, and a reredos of Caen stone carved locally.

The windows to choir and nave have stained glass by a well-known London firm; many being memorial windows.

There are many memorial tablets on walls, in brass, bronze and marble with a brass tablet to the memory of Archdeacon A. T. Wirgman, rector of St. Mary's for forty-two years, set in the marble slab over the chancel.

A new gateway was built in 1926 in the boundary wall to the memory of Mrs. Wirgman, wife of the above, and was designed by Messrs. Jones & McWilliams, Architects, Port Elizabeth.

Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Queenstown.

The plans for this church, to the design of Mr. J. H. Reid, Architect, were approved of in 1880, when Queenstown became a busy forwarding centre, owing to the opening up of the railway. The nave, aisles and crossing completed in 1885, were, however, the only portion to be built, owing to the great cost of the full scheme. A few years later the transepts were added, and in 1922 the tower (without spire) and first bay of chancel were built, the foundation stone being laid by H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, then Governor General of South Africa. Four bays of the Chancel and the spire still remain to be done.

The plan is cruciform with aisles to nave, chancel and central tower (the only example in South Africa). The baptistry is formed by a projection at the west end. The transepts contain the chapel and vestries with organ loft over, and the sacristy is found at the east end by a low wall across the chancel. The stone used inside and outside is local free stone, hammer dressed, and the nave arcade of five bays has pointed arches supported on polished black Devonshire marble columns. The clerestorey windows are trefoil and quatrefoil alternately, and the decorative open timber roof to nave is steeply pitched. The crossing is groin vaulted in concrete, with decorated plaster boss and ribs. The tower and spire will rise to a height of 107 feet, and will contain a ring of eight bells.

NATAL.

The Church of St. Mary, Richmond (near Pietermaritzburg).

This is the oldest church building in the Diocese of Natal, the sanctuary and nave being built in 1853. The vestry, choir and tower were added in 1910 to the design of Messrs. Herbert Baker and Masey, Architects, of Johannesburg.

The plan is a simple rectangle 18 feet wide, with an arch to mark the sanctuary; the choir is placed at the west end with vestry and baptistry on either side, and the tower is at the north-west corner.

The walls are of local stone, with hammer dressed face inside and outside; and tile roof.

The well proportioned tower and whole design of the church give one an impression of an English Parish church.

Church of St. Paul, Durban.

The original church was built in 1855, but was burnt down, and the present church of St. Paul was built in about 1905, to the design of Messrs. Ing and Anderson, Architects, of Durban.

The wall treatment is of red brick and plaster, with freestone dressings to quoins, buttresses, copings and windows.

The plan is cruciform with aisled nave and tower containing a ring of eight bells at the east end of north aisle. The roof is the arch-braced collar type, with dark boarded ceiling. The roof trusses have as abutment buttresses flying over side aisles (the only example existing in South Africa). The large stained

glass windows at east and west ends are of the perpendicular style, and are the only examples of their kind in this country, as these windows are usually omitted or made very small owing to the glare and heat of the sun.

The Church of St. Mary, Greyville, Durban.

The nave, aisles, chancel, sacristy and side chapel of this church were built in 1912, to the design of Messrs. Herbert Baker and Fleming, Architects, of Johannesburg, and in 1919 the tower and porches were added, in the memory of those parishoners who fell in the Great War.

The total cost of the above was £5,800.

The plan is of the Basilican type, with semi-circular apse, and arcade of five semi-circular arches, running up to sanctuary arch without a break. The apse roof is vaulted in concrete, and the nave roof has five Queen post trusses of stained oregon pine, and a white plastered ceiling. The tower is modelled on the Italian Campanile, and contains a ring of eight bells. The walls internally are of faced red brick, and externally a rough cast plaster with brick quoins and arches. The roofs are covered with red Marseille tiles. The west front has an arcade treatment on wall surface filled in with decorated Della Robbia memorial panels, and this work was carried out by Mr. Adams, of Durban, and is the first example of its kind in the country.

The Church of St. John, Berea, Durban.

The church of St. John was built in 1922, to the design of Mr. F. L. H. Fleming, F.R.I.B.A. The tower, vestry and three bays of the nave still remain to be completed.

It is the only example given where the brick treatment has been used externally and internally, although this treatment is widely used throughout the country in the smaller parish churches. The bricks used are a local red brick, with moulded bricks and tiles to form the caps and bases. The roof is of red tiles, and the wood trusses are stained, with white ceiling. The chancel aisles are vaulted in concrete, and the floor and steps are of red tiles.

The building is cruciform in plan, with passage aisles to nave, chancel and sanctuary, which give a sense of airiness and spaciousness—a great consideration in the climate of Natal. This is the only example in the country which has an ambulatory around the sanctuary. The nave has an arcade of seven semi-circular arches, with no clerestorey above, for the nave roof is carried over the aisles: top lighting, however, which is always necessary is obtained from dormer windows, placed in the roof over every second bay. The chancel and sanctuary have clerestorey windows, the roof over the aisles being lowered in this case. The tower will be of the Italian type, and at completion the church, though simple in detail and planning, will, with its long unbroken roof line, give a sense of restfulness and dignity.

TRANSVAAL.

The Cathedral Church of St. Alban, Pretoria

On the arrival of Bishop Bousfield, first Bishop of Pretoria, in the Transvaal in 1879, the English church then existing in Pretoria was a small, plain, thatched barn-like structure, with a seating capacity of about a hundred people; a new church was built later and dedicated in 1882 to St. Alban. This was of brick

with an iron roof, wooden ceiling and floor. This building still stands, and forms the temporary nave to the Cathedral Church.

The new Cathedral of St. Alban was started in 1908, but only the sanctuary, chancel and side chapel were completed, to the design of Messrs. Herbert Baker and Masey, F.F.R.I.B.A.

The full scheme is estimated to cost £60,000. A local mountain stone is used, externally and internally, with freestone to window tracery. The roof covering is red tiles, and the floor is of red tiles with freestone steps.

The plan is cruciform, with a nave of seven bays and side aisles, tower at north-west corner, and cloister on the south side. The vaulting is in concrete, the nave and choir being barrel vaulted, the chapel and aisles groin vaulted, and the crossing having a saucer dome.

The whole design is simple but massive and dignified, a special feature being the Gallilee or porch, on the north side, with transept wall rising above it, with its deeply recessed traceried windows.



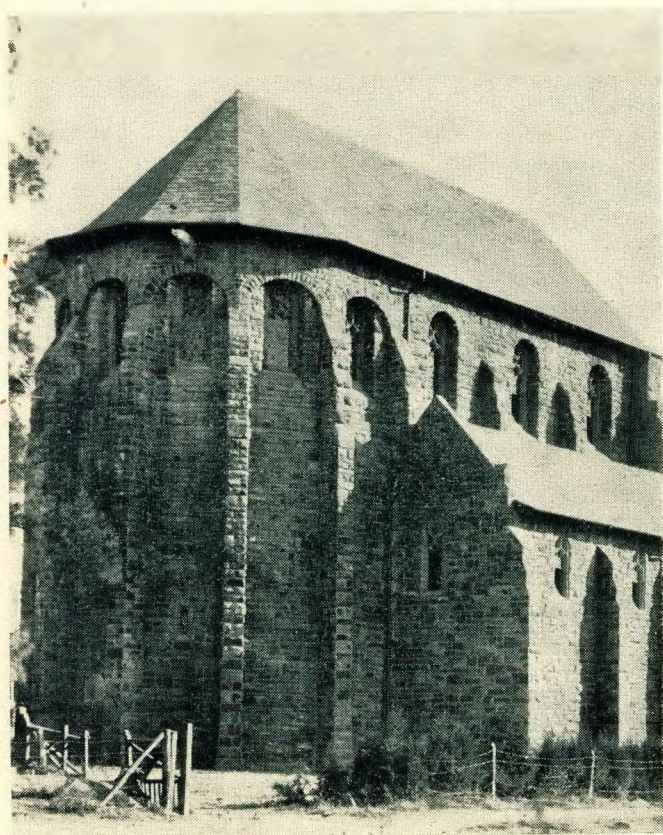
ST. ALBANS CATHEDRAL PRETORIA.

Interior.

Christ Church, Arcadia, Pretoria.

This is a charming small Parish church, the nave of which was built in 1906, to the design of Messrs. Herbert Baker, Masey and Sloper, F.F.R.I.B.A. The transepts and portion of choir were added in 1926 by Mr. F. L. H. Fleming, F.R.I.B.A., to the original design. The chapel and sanctuary still remain to be done.

The walls are of local mountain stone inside and outside in long narrow blocks. The nave arcade has five slightly pointed arches with clerestorey windows above. The aisles are barrel vaulted in stone; the nave has a white plaster ceiling with tie beams and posts of trusses showing underneath, and the crossing is dome vaulted in plaster. The floors are of slate and wood and the roof covering is of red tiles.



ST. ALBANS CATHEDRAL PRETORIA.

East End.

The Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Johannesburg.

The first church of St. Mary was built of brick with corrugated iron roof, and was in use until 1905, when the present parish hall of St. Mary's was completed on another site, at a cost of £44,000, and used until the present time as the parish church. In 1922 it became the Pro-Cathedral of Johannesburg, with Bishop Karney as first Bishop of Johannesburg.

The design for the new Cathedral (now in the course of erection), was originated in 1917, when Sir Herbert Baker prepared his first sketches. These were modified in many respects in collaboration with the present architect, Mr. F. L. H. Fleming, F.R.I.B.A.,—at that time his partner. In 1922 the north chapel was built as a memorial to those South Africans who fell in the Great War, and contains their names inscribed in freestone panels in the walls. This is the only place in the world where 8,000 names of South African men, who fell in the Great War, are recorded together on one memorial.

A start was made on the main portion of the Cathedral in 1925, and it is expected to be completed in 1929, and cost in all about £100,000, inclusive of chapel, furniture, organ and bells.

The plan is cruciform with a nave 45 feet wide, with four large bays subdivided by a gallery arcade. The main arcade is 40 feet high to the springing, and the dome vaulting rises to a height of 65 feet. The chancel and sanctuary are 36 feet wide and terminate in a rounded apse, the height being the same as the nave.

The crossing is 36 feet square with saucer dome 70 feet above floor. The transepts are unequal owing to the site being restricted.

On the south side of the chancel above the vestries is a gallery for choristers. There are galleries over the aisles and at the west end.

The entrance contains a porch and vestibule with three doorways into the nave. Externally, on the west front, a great exhedra or arched recess with a traceried rose window, rises above the entrance. In the north-west corner is the tower, which will rise to a height of 150 feet.

The exterior of the church is in local hammered mountain stone, and the roof will be of red tiles. Internally the walls will be plastered; the floors will be of woodblock and slate. Decorative painting will be applied to the wall surfaces wherever suitable, and in time the interior will be decorated with mosaics, marbles and stained glass windows throughout, giving the effect obtained in many of the early Italian examples.

The Church of St. George, Parktown, Johannesburg.

In 1904, the nave and baptistry of the present church were built as a Parish hall, to the design of Messrs. Herbert Baker, Masey and Sloper, F.F.R.I.B.A. In 1912 it was changed into the parish church of Parktown, by the addition of chancel, sanctuary, chapel and tower, to the design of Messrs. Herbert Baker and F. L. H. Fleming, F.F.R.I.B.A.

Externally, the walls are of local mountain stone, with red tile roof. Internally, the walls are of brick. The nave roof is arch-braced collar type with boarded ceiling, and the sanctuary, chancel and chapel are vaulted in concrete.

The Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Boksburg.

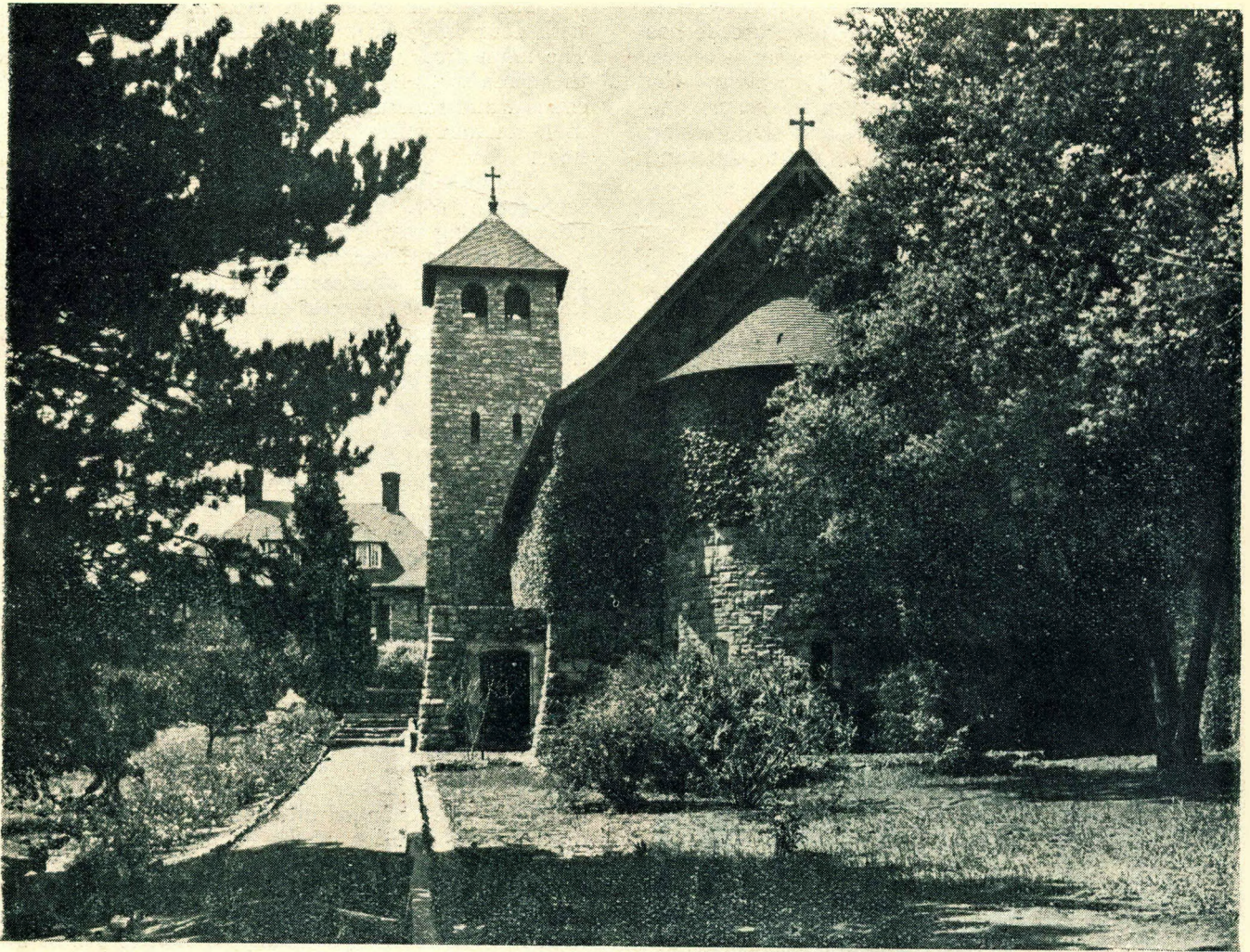
This parish church was built in 1912 to the design of Messrs. Herbert Baker and F. L. H. Fleming, F.F.R.I.B.A. It consists of a nave 26 feet wide, with arcade of seven semi-circular arches springing off smooth freestone piers and columns alternately, with clerestorey windows over and passage aisles; a chancel 18 feet wide, and a rounded apse. The chapel and vestries project on either side of the chancel, and the tower is at the north-west corner.

The walls externally and internally are of local freestone with hammer dressed face. The roof is of timber with tile covering, and the apse is vaulted in concrete.

The Cathedral Church, Salisbury.

The foundation stone of the Cathedral church in Salisbury was laid by Lady Milton, in 1913. The eastern portion as far as the crossing is the only portion built, the northern chapel being a memorial to Cecil Rhodes, to the design of Messrs. Herbert Baker and Fleming, F.F.R.I.B.A.

The plan consists of an aisled nave and chancel with presbytery and rounded apse at end. The detached tower will be at the north-west corner, and circular in plan; this idea originally came from the pre-historic buildings at Zimbabwe, in the vicinity.



ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, PARKTOWN JOHANNESBURG.

Grey granite, the local building stone, has been used both inside and outside, with a very rough face owing to hardness of stone. The ceilings will be domically vaulted throughout with a saucer dome over presbytery and crossing. On the south side of the choir there is a gallery in which the organ is placed. The flooring will be of woodblock and marble, and the traceried windows in imported freestone.

A flat treatment has been adopted for the roof in order to obtain wide projecting eaves, which are essential to protect the building from the vertical sun and heavy rains of the tropics.

In conclusion, it will be interesting to study the examples of chapels connected to colleges or church institutions in South Africa.

In Grahamstown, the educational centre of the Cape Province, there are two interesting examples, viz.: *St. Andrew's Chapel*, connected to the Diocesan College of St. Andrew, one of the oldest church institutions in South Africa.

It was built in 1913 to the design of Messrs. Herbert Baker and Kendall, F.F.R.I.B.A.

It is cruciform in plan with aisled nave, open timber roof, and the walls are of local grey stone inside and outside. The choir and sanctuary are

vaulted in concrete. The roof is covered with Broseley tiles of South African manufacture. The clock tower, has been lately built to the design of Mr. F. A. Kendall, F.R.I.B.A.

St. Peter's Chapel, connected to the Diocesan Training College for Girls, was built in 1915, to the design of Messrs Herbert Baker and Kendall, F.F.R.I.B.A. It is an excellent example of the simple Italian Basilica, with campanile at the north-west corner, and steps externally at west end up to gallery.

The walls internally are of local red brick with Cradock stone columns to nave arcade. The roof consists of simple king post trusses with boarded ceiling. The treatment externally is of rough cast plaster with brick dressings, and locally made Italian pattern tiles to roof.

The apse has a concrete dome painted by a Sister of the St. Peter's Community.

In Natal there is the Chapel of St. Anne's College for Girls, Hilton Road, built in 1908 to the design of Messrs. Herbert Baker and Masey, F.F.R.I.B.A. It has brick treatment inside and outside, and a simple rectangular nave, and polygonal apse, and gallery at west end.



ST. GEORGE'S PARKTOWN.

Interior.

NOTES FROM AN ARCHITECTURAL STUDENT IN SPAIN.

*Seville,**October 5th, 1928.*

The boat took me from Las Palmas, where I stayed a week, to Teneriffe and from there to the wonderful island of La Palma and thence to Cadiz.

I was thunderstruck with the Cathedral and town of Cadiz—the streets are about fourteen feet wide and there are hundreds of them—they present a great jumble of flat roofed houses—which is extremely interesting after South Africa, and they are all in flat colours.

From Cadiz to Seville took six and a half hours through picturesque country. I am making Seville my headquarters with trips to Granada, Ronda, etc. There is so much in this vast city to occupy one's activities that it represents pretty well the spirit of the "Architect

ture of Andalusia." The Cathedral was a revelation and as I walked like an ant under its great and lofty vaulting—came at intervals the solitary drone of a single bell and the deep nasal chant of the Priests re-echoed from time to time by the flute like tones of the choir boys.

I climbed to the very top of the belfry of the "Giralda" and spent a while admiring the city bathed in sunshine below—it was a magnificent spectacle.

To-day I explored the "Museo Provincial," illustrated in "Spanish Gardens and Patios." The lofty Hall of Masterpieces is awe inspiring and Zurbarán and Murillo have definitely been fixed in my memory for all time.

I also visited the house of the Duke of Medinaceli—only a portion is accessible, but it is a masterpiece—after the Moorish style and full of fine details. Other

places I have yet to visit are the Monasteries, Casa del America, Golden Tower, American Iberian Exposition, etc. One place that impressed me was the "Gardens of Murillo" behind the Alcazar. After the wonders of the Alcazar in all its "impossible to emulate or copy" glory—it was fine to spend an hour in these enchanting gardens with their numerous Moorish fountains and pavilions—even the white pigeons and the golden sunlight enhanced this curious effect. The type of Patio with wood columns, etc., does not exist in Seville, but the house is built over the ground floor arcade. At the entrance are a pair of massive doors which open into a hall and thence one goes through a traceried grille into the Patio which is invariably covered with a glass roof. From the streets these vistas are extremely inviting and tantalising.

There is no School of Architecture in Seville, and not one of the Architects can speak a word of English—there is not a photograph of a single private house interior to be had in any shop in town and not one of the houses have been measured up. I called on the President of the Seville Architectural Association, but had to leave as he could not speak a word of English or French. It is the same wherever you go—all day yesterday I spoke to no one—it is fraught with difficulties.

The Consul is dubious about whether the residents of the old Spanish houses would allow me to sketch their patios and they would certainly not let me enter their private apartments.

All the guide books are in Spanish, and English is practically unheard of—even the Information Bureau could not understand a word I said. All they had was a small booklet of badly spelt English—which Cook's also had.

I thought I would be assisted by the Architects here, but that idea is absolutely wrong—so all I can do is to devote myself to things within my limitations. The Consul said that during the last five years only about three American Architects and two British from Liverpool had stayed in Seville and only on visits of about two months.

With these obstacles and being absolutely up against a stone wall—I have decided to sketch Architectural detail *ad lib* and get some measured drawings when it is humanly possible—no measured drawings have apparently been done before and I will be first in the field.

The Architecture if one looks for it possesses charming qualities—the coloured tiles are of great variety and are remarkably beautiful—not striking but subdued. They are employed to fine purpose in the Gardens of the Alcazar; but a number of the fountains are rotting with age.

I hope to see the Alhambra, Ronda, etc., in a couple of months and get some sketches of Patios with wood eaves and balconies. The last few days I have been getting my bearings, but Seville is a great old city and it is easy to get lost. Seeing so many new ideas makes one's head reel—ideas that do not occur in Italian architecture—something entirely fresh in conception.

I will write to the School of Architecture at Madrid—but this is about all I can do. I expect they cannot speak English.

However, I am thoroughly enjoying it all and finding fresh marvels each day.

Seville, October, 28th 1928.

I am now getting comparatively used to Spain, though not having a knowledge of Spanish has been a drawback.

The Principal of the School of Architecture, at Madrid, has sent me a couple of letters to Architects in Seville—he sent me rather an amusing letter in pidgin English—one of these Architects I am meeting on Thursday and we will see some particular private Patios—he does not speak English, but his wife does a little. I have got a decent plan of Seville and at present am studying the old Moorish part of the town around the Alcazar and the Giralda—this is the most interesting, and was the former home of the Jews, until they were massacred; and driven out on their wanderings again; Santa Cruz, as this historic quarter is called, has very narrow streets and hanging gardens and is enclosed by a Barrier—some of the small public plazas here are very charming and whatever the heat of the day, it is always cool and shady in its walks.

I went out to "Alcala," a pretty village about 10 miles from Seville—there is a magnificent view over the valley and the strong outline of an old Moorish Castle cuts the sky line very effectively—the houses are tumbled, one above the other up the hillside and the effect is rather extraordinary; one meets some really delightful bits of detailing here and there and one of the best doors I saw was to a fowl run, in a tumble down Hacienda. But these things give the Architecture a solidity, and the wrought iron rejas and balconettes are a characteristic.

To-morrow I go to "Carmona," a town full of character and poetry—with an acropolis of the Roman era; at Italica, close by Seville—are the ruins of a famous Roman town—and the Mosaic work and Pompeian detail one comes across is simulated in the older Patios to the town houses.

The "Country Villas" around Seville are hideous things—like dolls' houses and square in outline; I am sure I will come across some rambling houses yet.

There are no books on Seville in English except an illustrated pamphlet issued by the Information Bureau, but there is a Baedeker and a guide to Granada in English and Byne and Staplys books. I have been interested in the "Museo Provinciale," and the courtyard to the "Casa Lonja," for larger courts, for private courts one has merely to look for them, and a peep is often all one gets. The owners do not like the idea of architectural sketching and one is lucky if the Porter allows you in and then it costs you a peseta.

The "Exposition Buildings," the work of the Frenchman Gonzalez, are a wonderful pile, and the use of "azulejos" or coloured tiles have been used to great effect. Situated in Seville's largest park they are a masterpiece in their way. The Exhibition commences next April, when thousands of Americans will arrive. There are merely a dozen Englishmen in Seville and a number of Germans, but aviation is well to the fore and they are at present completing the new Aero Club, a very fine building. I have sketched and taken dimensions of six Moorish fountains and have these photographed. I also got photos of the tiled hoods in "Teneriffe" and "La Palma." At present I am merely sketching and measuring up details where accessible. I will go to Cordova and Granada in December.

P.S. To walk under the vaulting of Seville Cathedral is one of the queerest sensations imaginable, the terrific height frightens one, it is stupendous.

*Granada,
January 18th, 1929.*

Just a few lines to report progress in Spain. I have worked extremely hard since my arrival, and expedited my sketches after leaving Seville. In Ronda, I got three weeks *ad lib* in the "Casa del Rey Moro," the plan is too complicated for reproduction, but I got numerous sketches and made acquaintance with new details, relics of the Moorish Epoch, these details I have recognised in Granada after six weeks research here. Granada is the home of Moorish work in Spain. Most of the houses that were once antique gems have fallen into decay. I found two in a fairly good state of preservation, with the plan fairly intact, the plan follows that of houses in Damascus. I took a drawing of each, as well as a good number of intricate wood details one meets with in the wooden upper Patio walks. Only about five are extant in Granada, but these supply a lot of information.

In the time of the Moors, colour was applied to all their artesonado ceilings, traces in cases of this remain.

One of the best preserved houses in Granada, three years ago, is now being turned into a printing works. I have spent some time in the Alhambra and other places. Granada has been a source of great enjoyment and I leave it reluctantly in a few days for Seville.

As this is the dead season for tourists I am more or less unhampered.

Seville,

February, 18th, 1929.

My stay in Spain is now drawing to a close. I leave Cadiz for "Las Palmas," on March 15th, catching an intermediate U.C. Liner on March 28th, and arrive in Cape Town about April 16th. This will bring my tour to nearly eight months. I shall leave the shores of Spain with no regrets, as far as my work is concerned, as I can honestly say that I have made full use of my opportunities.

It is a vast lonely country, peopled with a class quite alien to a South African, and it has a thousand and one drawbacks, but its wonderful climate and really remarkable architecture have made me fall in love with it all. I have gained a smattering of the language, my ignorance of which was a great drawback when I first arrived, and have learnt the secret of the gay and care-free personality of its inhabitants, and thus I hope I have accepted its exotic Architecture in the right spirit.

I found Pensions very economical, and also living and travelling expenses, but with the approach of Spring the prices are soaring, and unless one knows the ropes, it is almost impossible not to be imposed upon.

I shall long remember "Granada" as the place where I put enough work into seven weeks, that ordinarily an Architect would do in ten. Cordova was old-world, and its greatest attraction, the "Mesquita or Mosque." Ronda was like a breath of pure country air, and contained more interesting detail than any town for its size I visited. Seville, of course, where I have spent three months, is the centre heart beat of all "Andalusia," except for its modernity, I think it is the most beautiful town in existence. One may wander about its labyrinth of streets, where tradition has been inexorably built up by centuries, and find more, from a student's point of view, than anywhere in Spain. Such places as "Alcala," "Dos Hermanos," "Cadiz," "Carnova," "Mairena," but feebly compare with what Seville has long since thought of and forgotten.

It seems, to fresh eyes, that she has tried to put off the approach of civilisation, and to linger on her past glories, but such innovations as wireless, the great Iberian Exposition, and modern tramcars, wagon lits, and aeroplanes are a growing tendency to make her more Europeanised every day, but one only has to hear the pulse of her real innate self, with the tune of the guitar and castanet and the eternal barrel organs, and her traffic in the Santo and the Grand National Lottery, and her abject sense of idleness, to catch the spirit of her naive and conscious environment.

H. C. TULLY.

THE CAPE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1928.

Membership.—At the close of the year under review our membership consisted of 106 Practising, 47 Salaried, three Absentee and three Retired members—a total of 159, as compared with 153 at the end of 1927.

Meetings.—One Annual General Meeting and twelve Committee Meetings were held during the year.

Financial.—The financial position of the Institute is set forth in the Statement of Accounts accompanying this report.

From the Income and Expenditure Account it will be seen that our expenses have exceeded our revenue by an amount of £7 4s., a state of affairs attributable to (1) the incidence of certain items of abnormal expenditure and (2) the strain upon our funds caused by the Levy paid to the Central Council. An explanation of this item is necessary: the Levy is shown in our accounts at £1,013 5s., and of this sum the Central Council retain £301 17s. 6d. as our contribution to their running expenses, whilst the remainder, £711 7s. 6d., is applied by them towards repayment of the expenses of promoting the bill—as provided for in para. 22 (1) of the Act. It was due to this obligation that it became necessary to double the Subscriptions for 1928. Turning to the Balance Sheet, it is gratifying to find that our financial position is sound, the Assets exceeding the Liabilities by the sum of £188 13s. 10d.

The Balance Sheet shows a liability of £703 8s., this being the amount due to our members in respect of their Contributions to the Bill Fund. Of this amount 50 per cent. has been paid out since the accounts have been prepared and the remaining 50 per cent. will be disbursed as soon as funds become available for the purpose. It is the unpleasant duty of your Committee to direct attention to the large amount outstanding at the close of the year in respect of unpaid Subscriptions, which then totalled £388 10s. 10d. Members are reminded that Subscriptions are due and payable on 1st January, of each year, and asked to regard this obligation as one to be discharged without unnecessary delay.

The Central Council.—Following upon the dissolution of the Inaugural Board and the temporary activities of the nominated Central Council, the elected Central Council was duly appointed and held its first meeting on 13th August last. Since that date, the Council has devoted a great deal of time and labour to the business of the Institute and earned the gratitude of the Constituent bodies it so ably represents. Our representatives on the Central Council for 1928-29 were Mr. C. P. Walgate and Mr. W. A. Ritchie Fallon with Mr. F. Williamson and Mr. Gordon Leith, as their alternates.

Congress.—A Congress of the members of the Institute throughout the Union of South Africa was held in Johannesburg in December last. It is understood that the Central Council will issue a report of the proceedings of the Congress for the benefit of those members who were unable to attend it.

Local Committees.—Local Committees of the Cape Institute were formed during the year at Port Elizabeth and East London. These bodies are serving a very useful purpose in looking after the interests of the members at their respective centres.

The School of Architecture.—The following information in connection with the School of Architecture conducted by the Cape Town University will be of interest. The number of students at the close of 1928 was 29, made up of 25 men and four women. Of these 19 were probationers and ten students.

In November, 1928, six probationers presented themselves for the Intermediate R.I.B.A. Examination of whom two were successful and four relegated in various subjects. One student presented himself for the Final A.R.I.B.A. Examination and he was successful. There is every prospect of a progressive year in 1929.

It was recently announced that a Faculty in Fine Arts had been established at the University under Government approval, providing for two degrees, *viz.*, B.A. in Architecture and B.A. in Fine Arts. The University is to be heartily congratulated upon the attainment of this dignity.

The Library.—The following additions were made to our Library during the year:—

“Wren Society,” Vol. V.

“Towards a New Architecture,” by Corbusier. Both acquired by purchase.

Members are again reminded that this Library is housed at the Michaelis School of Fine Art, Annandale Street, where the works may be consulted between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The Architect, Builder and Engineer, the official organ of the Cape Institute, published monthly, is being circulated amongst all our members.

Students' Prizes.—Mr. Chas. M. F. Mitchell is congratulated upon being awarded by the Cape Town University “The John Perry” Prize.

Honorary Auditor.—Your Committee again desire to thank Mr. Fagg for his services as Hon. Auditor.

Year Book.—Co-incident with the new status of the Institute, it will have been noticed that the Year Book 1928-1929, has been published in a more comprehensive and attractive form.

The Secretary.—The Committee has again to place on record its appreciation of the service rendered to this Institute by the Secretary, Major P. Milne Duncan.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Cape Provincial Institute of S.A. Architects was held in the Argus Board Room, St. George's Street, Capetown, on the 12th March, 1929.

Present.—Messrs. Walgate, Ritchie Fallon, Cox, Delbridge, Austin Cooke, Hendrikse, R. H. Jones, F. M. Bongers, Stramrood, Commis, Elsworth, Perry and the Secretary.

The President, Mr. C. P. Walgate, occupied the chair.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

Minutes of the 29th Annual General Meeting held on the 29th June, 1928, were read and confirmed.

The Chairman declared the ballot closed and thereafter Messrs. Stramrood and Cox were appointed scrutineers, the ballot papers dealt with in terms of the Regulations, and the scrutineers retired to count the votes.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

By the courtesy of your Committee I have just had three months leave of absence which has been some compensation for six months' duty taken for my predecessor during his visit to Europe, and the change of the Institute's year-end from March to December in accordance with our new Regulations.

I feel, in consequence, that I am not competent to address you upon the more recent affairs of the Institute, and the Committee's Annual Report gives all the information that is necessary, so if you will allow me I shall rather pass on to you a few thoughts which have occurred to me during my holiday, in which our profession is viewed, perhaps, with rather more detachment than I should, in other circumstances, be able to achieve.

We all wish, no doubt, to be identified in the future as able exponents of our art as it is practised at its best in our particular age, and in our more optimistic moments we may even hope to be recognised as leaders who have pointed the way to new and better things. It is questionable whether it is possible for us to see just where we are and where we are going, for the difficulty of obtaining a general view of architecture to-day is like the difficulty of obtaining a general view of a wood in which we are wandering—our perspective view point is unfavourable.

To begin with, our buildings to-day are so diverse in general character and in constructive method that any generalization is extremely difficult. It is probable, however, that a future generation will discover in our conception and our methods a unity which to us seems lacking. I believe that our impression of monotony in the countenances of Orientals is reciprocated in their impression of us. We can only generalize about things which are somewhat remote, and it is probable that to a detached critic reviewing our work even the more extravagant departures from the customary in design will not fall noticeably outside the family group.

I venture to hazard the speculation that the outstanding characteristic of modern building and the basis upon which it will mainly be judged, is its specialized efficiency in meeting the new and diverse needs of our complicated lives, the merit of a building being gauged by the completeness with which these needs are met. I am aware of treading on thin ice, as such a basis of judgment may lead to the recognition of a really good silo, which stores its material safely, and receives it and delivers it conveniently whether the building exhibit any historical architectural details or not, as a monument of our age, while a church which fails to provide inspiring environment for worship might be ruled out although, by appropriation, it is possessed of a wealth of symbolic and traditional forms.

Looking back over the buildings of the past we find a few types of buildings effectively specialized. I think of a Turkish Bath in India and the Coliseum in Rome. Once their use and significance has been grasped, such structures make a greater appeal to the imagination than do, let us say, some of the apartments of the Roman Baths which now serve equally well as churches, or some of the Renaissance churches which might serve better as Town Halls.

If you turn an intelligent student loose to browse in the Roman Bathing establishment he will want to know the use of every apartment, the purpose of every detail, how the furnace in the basement worked; its particular rather than its general characteristics appeal to him.

On the other hand, a little thought will make us realize that rules and principles which have had a very general application to building in the past are now disregarded either because we are not sure we understand them or because we are sure we can do without them. Such are geometrical proportion and the use of materials according to their elasticity.

I believe that specialized efficiency is the ideal for which the spirit of our age is striving. It is the ideal by which the layman judges our work, and the only basis which the majority of our critics are prepared to recognise. The question of the day is "does it work" and by the answer to that question we stand or fall.

Let us now for a few moments try to focus the present view of the aesthetic aspect of building. Our garnered store of precedent has become so vast and so various that for the unwary it may hold considerable danger. South Africa was spared some of the convulsions which resulted from architectural indigestion in late years—the Greek revival, the Gothic Revival and the Neo Grec Revival. The outcome of these bitter experiences has been salutary, and the present tendency is definitely towards asceticism. Architecturally we now eat to live, not live to eat. In one's mature years this is all to the good, but there may be danger in bringing up the young on spare diet. Let them have their orders and ornaments (which correspond to suet dumplings and chocolate) while they can digest them. Such food will do no harm and will prevent boredom. Voluntary self-restraint can come later on.

We find an increasing number of well conceived buildings which tell their own story, without quotations from the Classics, and the outlook for the future of architectural design appears very bright.

The second question I have set myself is whether we can discern the direction in which we are moving. All change is regarded as progress by the movers, so I shall try to avoid using the word in this connection.

One pointer is the elaboration and perfection of factory processes in the preparation of building materials coupled with increasing difficulty in the application of skilled labour to building construction. One might think these conditions due to some local social or economic causes were they not so generally noticeable. They appear to arise from the development of machinery and a changed outlook on the part of the worker. They tend towards completeness of the prepared units of building and the reduction of work on the job to the minimum. This appears to be the direction of the main stream, we may go with it, or fight

against it, or loiter down some quiet backwater of style or manner. That is a matter of personal choice, but the direction in which the tide is flowing is hardly open to doubt. If this speculation is correct several interesting consequences present themselves. For instance, at the present moment reinforced concrete possesses preponderating advantages over steel for structural skeletons of average scale, but steel, being prepared off the job is the material to which one would look for future development. The floor finishing of the future is likely to be some fairly large and easily fixed slab rather than any mixture laid and finished *in situ*, and plastering may give way to exposed structure or some form of prepared sheet or panel decoration. The clumsy processes of plumbing are already disappearing as fittings become more complete and more easily installed.

It would be possible to develop my thesis at length but this is not the time or place: I present it to you as food for thought.

I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Committee for their regular attendance at meetings and their readiness to shoulder work and responsibility on behalf of the Institute, and particularly the Vice-President who has occupied the chair for the last three months to enable me to take a much-needed holiday.

The profession is just beginning to feel both the benefits and the difficulties which arise from Registration, and there is still much hard work to be done. I have been very sensible of the honour of being President of your Institute. It is a position which has carried with it a good deal of work and of anxious responsibility, and I shall be very glad to pass on the

honour, the work, and the responsibility to another member when your new Committee meets.

Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of your Committee's Annual Report, and of the accounts which have been circulated, and which I hope you will allow to be taken as read.

The Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1928 were laid on the table, and on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Austin Cooke, taken as read and confirmed.

In concluding his address the President paid tribute to the members of the Committee for their work during the year, making special reference to the services of the Vice-President, Mr. Ritchie Fallon, who occupied the chair for the last three months to enable him (the President) to take a much needed holiday.

Tribute was also paid to the work of the Secretary, Major P. Milne Duncan, by the President and by Mr. W. J. Delbridge, and Mr. Ritchie Fallon led an appreciative discussion on the President's address in which several members participated.

Mr. W. G. Fagg was unanimously appointed Honorary Auditor for the ensuing year—the meeting expressing its gratitude to Mr. Fagg for past services.

The Scrutineers at this stage of the proceedings reported the result of the Ballot to the Chairman who thereupon announced the following members having been elected as the Provincial Committee for 1929/1930:—

G. Angelini, L. A. Elsworth, W. G. Fagg, W. A. Ritchie Fallon, F. M. Glennie, W. Hawke, F. K. Kendall, G. S. L. Mansergh, C. P. Walgate.

After the Scrutineers had been thanked for their services the meeting was brought to a close.

THE NATAL PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE.

The Second Annual General Meeting of Members of the Natal Provincial Institute of Architects was held in the Board Room of the Durban Chamber of Commerce, Salisbury House, Smith Street, Durban, on Friday, 15th March, 1929, at 3.30 p.m.

Present.—The President, Mr. E. M. Powers (in the chair), Messrs. W. B. Oxley (Vice-President), R. N. Jackson, F. J. Ing, Col. G. T. Hurst, W. S. Payne, H. E. Chick, C. S. M. Taylor, W. H. Priestley, L. A. Peyton and the Secretary (T. H. Chaplin).

The Chairman in his opening remarks welcomed those Members present, and declared the Second Annual General Meeting duly constituted.

The Secretary read the notice convening the Meeting.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

It has been customary for Past Presidents of this Institute, at the Annual Meeting and before vacating the Chair for his successor, to deliver a valedictory address passing in review the important events of the session and to say something regarding architecture generally and the Natal Institute of Architects in particular.

This last Session has been a short one by reason of the First Annual Meeting of the Natal Provincial Institute of South African Architects being held in June of last year. Although the date prescribed for the Annual Meeting is in March of each year it was found necessary last year to hold the Meeting in June, so as to provide for the election of representatives on the Central Council of the Institute of South African Architects.

The Central Council as most of you are aware is the duly constituted body composed of representatives from each of the Provincial Institutes and the Quantity Surveyors' Chapter and has now taken over the duties and continues with the preliminary work done by the Inaugural Board, so that we now have the proper machinery for the carrying out of the Act and its Regulations as provided for us by the Union Legislature.

Although the First Session of the Natal Institute under their new regime has been slightly curtailed, its activities have been particularly interesting and much valuable work has been done; and if I may use the expression a foundation work upon which I feel confident a superstructure will be raised which will reflect honour and credit upon our profession.

Members will, I have no doubt, have read with much interest the verbatim report of the proceedings of the Congress of Architects and Surveyors held in Johannesburg, in December last, published in the *South African Architectural Record*. I had the pleasure of being present at that Congress accompanying several members of this Provincial Institute.

I was particularly impressed with various subjects that came under discussion and with the high level upon which several matters of vital interest to the welfare of the Architectural Profession in South Africa were debated and I feel that a much better understanding between the various Provincial Institutes and Chapter will follow as a result.

One subject that received a deal of attention was the very important question of fees. Firstly the scale of professional charges as mentioned in the Regulations and secondly the question of charges between the Architects and Surveyors. I do not propose to talk now on the points raised, as they are very fully recorded in the report of the proceedings. I am fully conscious of the important and necessary part that professional fees occupy in our practice and I do not for one moment desire to underestimate their value or necessity, but I sometimes suspect that service is sometimes nearly obscured by the more dazzling lights ahead of the fees that are to accrue.

The Rotarian Motto is "Service above Self," and I have sometimes thought of the effect of the application of that Motto to the Architect in practice and I have come to the conclusion that "Self" would greatly benefit by "Service."

I do not presume to give you a homily on professional ethics and may I be pardoned if I make the suggestion a little clearer.

A large proportion of the work of the average Architect is usually domestic work of medium size, and perhaps more frequently the smaller variety, and I feel there is a tendency because a job is small to consider that an eighth inch scale drawing is sufficient for the Contractor to interpretate ones ideas and that the fees earned do not call for more than this. This I submit is quite wrong. The smaller the work the very much less scope obtains to get variety and individuality and it is only in details and these frequently minor ones that one can get away from the ordinary. Therefore I feel sure the Architect should supply more detail drawings and give more personal supervision in these cases than perhaps is usual, so that his ideas can

be correctly interpreted and not left to the builder as I feel they so often are. By this means if we give greater service in the smaller work there would be less similarity in our domestic work particularly, and less suggestion of the speculative builder.

It is the fashion of the Public to severely criticise the work of the Architect, and usually compare our modern work to its disadvantage with what has gone before. We hear a great deal of the peculiar fitness of women as house designers because they spend most of their time in their Homes, or at least should do, and in Durban recently an "Ideal House" Competition was promoted by the Press to demonstrate the womens' ideas of House planning and where the cupboards should be placed, which seems to me the one important point, from a perusal of some of the correspondence on the subject.

Some of the designs submitted in this competition would have been distinctly humorous, if not pathetic, from the fact that hours must have been spent in the attempt to solve technical problems in planning that the average pupil would be taught in his first year.

Many talk of the improvements in house design if women designed them, and most of the faults are attributed to men architects, quite forgetting that the faults in the majority of cases are in those houses erected by the speculative builder, from plans produced by a Drawing and Blue Printing Office or the work of a junior draughtsman in a departmental drawing office.

However, I am convinced that in South Africa vastly better work architecturally is being done than was twenty-five years ago, when I first came to the country, and even during the past ten years.

Architectural students have opportunities and facilities for proper training equal in most cases to the architectural schools in Great Britain, and our modern architecture shows the influence of those schools both in planning and design, resulting in the logical solutions to our particular climatic conditions and social environment.

It is curious that architecture is considered everybody's business; yet as a rule it is regarded with indifference. The public refrains from employing the qualified Architect when it is possible to get the necessary drawings prepared elsewhere, but does not hesitate to blame him for faults which he has not committed.

And now a word regarding pupils and juniors.

The Royal Institute of British Architects has directed the attention of its members to the undesirability of taking boys as pupils without making adequate arrangements for their architectural education and training, and also that members will not accept articulated pupils unless they possess the necessary qualification required for Probationership, viz.: the matriculation certificate of any University in the British Empire.

The wisdom of the Royal Institute's injunctions I feel sure will commend itself to all of us. With present day educational standards and facilities the majority of boys leave the High Schools after matriculation, and consequently to prevent over-crowding the profession with boys inadequately educated for a professional career this standard of education should be upheld.

Most of us have experienced the fond parent who imagines her boy is a budding Michael Angelo, or Christopher Wren, because he has copied some passable shaded drawing of an old mill, or similar subject.

I have noticed in the professional journals that the building trades in Durban are reported as passing through a slack time and probably in comparison with the great building activity in Cape Town and Johannesburg, this is so, but at the same time several important buildings have been completed or are in course of erection. In each case the Architects responsible have taken full advantage of the opportunities which have offered and Durban has benefitted by several notable additions to its Street Architecture. Among them is the new Standard Bank, by Mr. W. G. Moffat; The South African Permanent Building Society's New Premises, in Smith Street, by Messrs. Ing and Jackson. Still in course of erection are the New Premises for the Yorkshire Insurance Society, by Messrs. Street-Wilson and Paton, and several large blocks of Residential Flats, near the Beach front, by Mr. A. A. Ritchie McKinlay; so I do not think we can complain that Architects are not given opportunities.

In reviewing the architectural work of South Africa at the present time, I should like to, if I may, say a word of praise and one can say without hesitation that South African Architecture is developing on sound and logical lines. In the various provinces we have varied climates from temperate to almost sub-tropical in Durban, and it is very interesting to note how the architecture of the Cape, the Transvaal and Natal is assimilated to the climatic conditions of its particular province.

Some two years ago the R.I.B.A. organised an Exhibition in the R.I.B.A. Galleries, of Colonial and Dominion architecture. Many exhibits were sent from South Africa and quite a number of these were commended in the London Architectural Journals in very complimentary terms. A similar Exhibition is being held this year in April, and a number of photographs have been sent as examples of Dominion Commercial architecture. The photographs which I have received for this Exhibition and have forwarded to London, I feel sure will demand an equal measure of commendation, and not the least worthy of them are examples from Natal.

In connection with Public Work you will have noticed in the Committee's report that a deputation from this Institute waited upon the Works Committee of the Town Council to put forward the claim of practising architects to be entrusted with the carrying out of the larger Municipal projects. This subject was also a matter dealt with at the Conference in Johannesburg relative to Government work, and I am personally very hopeful that the representations made to these Authorities will be fruitful in the near future.

Before I conclude I must express my thanks to my Colleagues on the Committee for the loyal support they have accorded me during my term of office as your President. It has been a great help to me to have the advice of my predecessors and old foundation members to help me to carry on the fine traditions of this Institute.

I also wish to express my thanks to our secretary, Mr. T. H. Chaplin, for his valuable assistance and secretarial work in connection with the work of the Institute. He has been a tower of strength during my term of office and one realises how truly the Official secretary carries on while Presidents may come and go.

Gentlemen, at the termination of our First Session under the new era of the Institute of South African Architects I feel confident that we have made a great step forward. We are building up a National Architecture suitable to our climatic conditions and harmonious with our social amenities and environment, let us carry on these goodly traditions and make their influence felt throughout this Dominion.

Minutes.—The Minutes of the 1st Annual General Meeting having been circularized to all members were laid on the table and on the motion of the Chairman were taken as read and confirmed.

Annual Report and Balance Sheet.—The Annual Report, and Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet, having been circularized to all members were laid on the table and on the motion of Mr. Payne, seconded by Mr. Peyton, were unanimously adopted.

Auditor.—Mr. J. E. Duff, Inc. A. (Eng.), was unanimously appointed Auditor for the ensuing year.

Committee.—Owing to no new nominations being received by the Secretary, the Chairman declared the nine retiring Members duly elected to the new Committee for the ensuing year; as follows: Messrs. H. E. Chick, Col. G. T. Hurst, F. J. Ing, R. N. Jackson, W. G. Moffat, W. B. Oxley, E. M. Powers, W. S. Payne and W. J. Paton.

Exploitation of Architects' Work.—Some discussion took place in connection with the pirating and exploitation of Architects' work by various persons and Offices, and it was resolved as an instruction to the incoming Committee to deal with this matter and take whatever action is necessary to protect the profession.

Government and Municipal Architectural Work.—Some discussion took place in respect to Government and Municipal Architectural work being carried out Departmentally, and it was moved, seconded and resolved "That this General Meeting of Members strongly endorses and strongly supports the action of the Central Council in the matter of employment of private practising Architects on some of the large work."

President-in-Chief's Visit.—In view of the President-in-Chief's visit to Durban, it was resolved that a lunch be given, by the Members, in the Private Dining Room of the Durban Club, on Tuesday, 19th inst. to welcome Mr. Howden.

Meeting Closed.—On the Chairman declaring the business of the Meeting completed, a vote of thanks was accorded him. The Chairman returning thanks.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1928.

The Committee regret to report a very serious accident to one of its members, Mr. W. S. Payne, who is still in hospital, but it is hoped that he will soon be amongst us again and with no ill effects from the accident.

The year under review has been a short one. The First General Meeting of the new Institute being held in June last.

The total membership now stands as follows:—46 Practising Members, 13 Salaried Members and two Retired Members.

During the year five Committee Meetings have been held which have been well attended. Various matters concerning the profession have been dealt with, including consultation with the Durban Corporation on

matters concerning the Building Bye-Laws, etc., and members have been appointed to serve on various Committees.

Mr. W. S. Payne is the Provincial Institute's Representative on the Central Council and has attended the meetings held in Johannesburg, Mr. E. M. Powers being appointed alternate Representative.

Col. Hurst represents this Institute on the Technical College Council and also on the newly elected Education Council of Architects and Quantity Surveyors. It may be mentioned that the University of the Witwatersrand and the University of Capetown have been appointed the Examining Authority under the new Act.

The new form of application for Membership to the new Institute is in the hands of the Minister for the Interior and will come into operation shortly.

Mr. F. J. Ing is Chairman of the Building Trades Apprenticeship Committee.

Our thanks are due to these members for giving freely so much of their valuable time to these matters.

In connection with the matter concerning the Master Builders' endorsed envelope the Central Council resolved that members of the Institute of South African Architects be instructed that they should not recognise any endorsement on envelopes containing tenders. And at a further meeting it was suggested, without prejudice, to take the matter to arbitration but up to the present nothing further has transpired, so the matter remains in abeyance.

From the Revenue and Expenditure Account it will be seen that the operations of the last year show that your Provincial Institute is in a very sound position. Of the outstanding subscriptions shown a portion have already come in and it is anticipated that the balance will be collected in due course.

It is gratifying to know that the Central Council have not thought it necessary to raise the subscriptions of members for the year 1929, and have set them down

in accordance with the Rules and Regulations as follows:—Practising Members, £5 5s.; Salaried Members, £3 3s.; and Retired Members, £1 1s.

Since the last Annual General Meeting each Member has received a copy of the Rules and Regulations which have now received the force of Law, and it is for the members to uphold the dignity and advance the interests of the Institute and keep before them a high ideal of integrity and efficiency.

The Central Council has published the verbatim report of the First Union Congress of Architects and Quantity Surveyors, held in Johannesburg, which will be contained in the *Architectural Record* a copy of which has been sent gratis to all members of the Institute.

Thanks are due to the Press for their assistance during the year, and thanks are also due to the various Allied Societies for their Kalendars received from time to time.

One or two Competitions have been banned during the year until brought into line with the R.I.B.A. Rules and Regulations.

Proposed amendments to the authorised Conditions of Contract Agreement have been considered but up to the present the final draft has not been completed by the Executive.

Mr. W. Paton and Mr. F. Ing accompanied your President as a Deputation to the Works Committee of the Town Council on February 22nd., in connection with Municipal Building projects being entrusted to private practising architects. The Deputation was well received and the matter sympathetically discussed by members of the Committee.

Your Committee is hopeful that future Municipal work may be distributed to practising architects, or Architectural Competitions held in connection with the more important projects.

THE O.F.S. PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE.

The Second Annual General Meeting was held in the Committee Room of the Ramblers Club, on the evening of March 15th, 1929.

The President, Mr. H. G. de la Cornillere, was in the Chair.

Notice, Minutes.—Notice calling the Meeting was taken as read. Mr. Fredk. W. Masey, Hon. Secretary then read the Minutes of the First Annual General Meeting and these were passed and signed on the proposition of Mr. W. F. Waldeck, seconded by Mr. L. D. Cartwright.

New Member.—The President then welcomed Mr. W. M. D. Stuart, who had recently transferred to the O.F.S. Province.

Absence.—Apologies for absence were read from Mr. Wilfrid W. Tonkin, who was away in Capetown and Mr. J. P. Runham.

President's Report.—The President then read his Report for the year which was received with acclamation and on the proposal of Mr. L. D. Cartwright seconded by Mr. H. J. Louw, it was decided that the Report be bound in with the Minutes.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in welcoming you here this evening to the Annual General Meeting of the O.F.S. Provincial Institute of Architects.

Our Province is not a large one but our Membership increased from last year and now numbers 17, ten practising and seven salaried of which 14 are in Bloemfontein, one in Kroonstad, one in Johannesburg, one in Salisbury. Recent additions to our numbers whom we

welcome are:—Mr. Wilfrid W. Tonkin, Dist. Sup. P.W.D. Office; Mr. F. Meyer, P.W.D. Office; and Mr. W. M. Stuart, P.W.D. Office, while Mr. G. J. C. Bernhard has resigned.

The Institute, since our last Meeting, on the 29th June last, has in the intervening nine months consolidated its position in the Free State and undoubtedly in the near future our professional status will be more widely recognised.

As a Province under our new Act, there is little to record as happening within our own boundaries during the last few months. Before the Provinces can function properly and smoothly it was naturally necessary that the Central Council of the Institute of South African Architects should get the smooth working of the Union body into order and this has taken up a great amount of the time of Central Council and the Provincial Secretaries.

The domestic Government of the Four Provinces acting independently in exercising their individual reading of the Act would easily result in chaos if attempted before the Head and Co-ordinating Council had perfected its administration.

The Central Council, on which we have a Member, has dealt with to a conclusion or is dealing with the Register, Banking Account, Promotion Expenses, Architectural and Quantity Surveyors Education and Examinations, Relationship with the R.I.B.A. and Surveyors Institute, Municipal Bye-laws Co-ordination, Public opening of Tenders, Government Work, Journal, M.B. Federation difficulties, Quantities, Certificates, Contract Form, Benevolence, Competition Conditions, Unprofessional Conduct, Year Book, and Provincial members can quite understand that once the Central Council has somewhat reduced this formidable list then Provincial Administration will come into its own.

Provincial Matters of first importance are—defence of our Title and in this connection there have been two prosecutions in Port Elizabeth and 41 warnings have been issued in the Cape Province.

Our Hon. Secretary has also issued warnings here.

Another item to be enforced on which counsels confirming opinion has been obtained is that "No Architect may practice for Fees other than those laid down in the Regulations without informing his Provincial Secretary, otherwise he becomes guilty of unprofessional conduct."

The question of the 1928 Subscription has engaged the attention of the Executive Council on many separate occasions and it is now decided that the Practising Members Subscription of £10 10s. 0d. per head plus half as much again for Dual Members, will not be enforced.

The O.F.S. Province is debited with £48 8s. 0d. due to Headquarters instead of a sum of about £73.

For the Year 1929 the subscription as laid down in the Regulations has been decided upon—but Dual Members for this and subsequent years do not get the half rebate accorded to the year 1928 only.

Our Secretary will be sending out these accounts as soon as a few minor obscure points have been cleared up with the Registrar.

In referring to the Architects Congress held in Johannesburg last December, the Transvaal Journal gives such extensive particulars that all Members who were unable to attend this Function must feel sorry they were prevented from doing so. I am sure the next Congress will prove an even greater success and its numbers be far weightier.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Fredk. W. Masey who has represented this Province in Meetings of the Central Council, the Council of Architectural Education, Conferences with the Federation of Master Builders and the Baker Scholarship Trustees; the out of pocket expenses of these Meetings are paid, but his absence on our behalf from his professional duties for Council Meetings taking up several days of his time—and on one occasion nearly a whole week—deserves to be recorded. The Central Council further appointed him to represent the Architects of the Union at the Pan African Exhibition Conference held in Bloemfontein, in which he participated.

We have recently had the pleasure of a visit from our respected President-in-Chief and the arrangements made by your Executive for his reception I understand gave members complete satisfaction and were greatly appreciated by Mr. Howden himself. The Meeting held after the Dinner gave us a clear insight into our Chiefs personality and his careful and conscientious work in his High Office.

Our Hon. Secretary has prepared—in addition to the Balance Sheet—a Financial Statement of our present position and coming years Income which shows that we may shortly expect our 1928 Credit Balance to assume a satisfactory figure in the neighbourhood of over £74 against which the principal call expected would be some £3 or £4 postages.

Our future, Gentlemen, under the supervision of the Central Council and with our Provincial work coming into shape will call for loyal team work on the part of every member. We are no longer four voluntary bodies, but have a Constitution now compulsory upon each of us and for the benefit of our Profession—not individually but as a whole.

I desire Gentlemen to express to you my appreciation of having been your President during the past year and wish our O.F.S. Provincial Institute continued prosperity.

Balance Sheet.—The Balance Sheet was next considered, the official copy of same being signed by Mr. W. Mosley, the Auditor. It was pointed out that the Balance Sheet was really a Financial Statement as the Institute was not credited with Subscriptions due, but not yet received, and after discussion the Statement was approved of unanimously.

Committee.—Messrs. Louw and Stuart were chosen Scrutineers and on counting the Ballot announced the election in the following order for the Committee 1929-1930; H. G. de la Cornillere, Fredk. W. Masey, H. A. C. Wallace, H. Fyvie, L. D. Cartwright.

M.B.A. Envelopes and Monthly Journal.—The members then confirmed the Resolution of February 26th. The first supporting the Central Council in regard to Arbitration. The second asking for a monthly Journal owned by the Institute both these on the motion of Mr. W. Rhodes-Harrison, seconded by Mr. H. A. C. Wallace.

Mr. Howden's Visit.—The Hon. Secretary gave an account of the arrangements in connection with the visit of the President in Chief, and read Mr. Howden's subsequent letter of appreciation of what had been done, further it was announced that owing to a generous donation by our own President, the only account in connection with the visit remaining to be paid was the small sum of £4 5s. 6d.

Fees.—On this question two instances were quoted and the findings of Dr. Hjalmar Reitz and the legal advisers of the Cape Provincial Institute, as well as the instructions of the President in Chief were made known to those present: "The Tariff in the Regulations must be observed."

Bloemfontein Master Builders.—It was decided on the motion of Mr. H. G. de la Cornillere seconded by Mr. J. E. Fitt, that after the Envelopes question has been settled, local Architects and Master Builders shall each suggest items to each other for mutual discussion and that a Meeting at a future date be arranged.

Hon. Secretary.—An Honorarium and Testimonial was voted unanimously to the Hon. Secretary in recognition of his services in that Office for the last eight years and his work on the Congresses of the Parliamentary Bill Committee and the Central Council.

The Hon. Secretary on being informed of the vote stated that his work was willingly done on behalf of Members, Executive and the President; and he had at all times endeavoured to do his work loyally in the interests of the Architectural Profession in the O.F.S.

Thanks.—A vote of thanks to Mr. H. G. de la Cornillere for his occupancy of the Chair for the past year, and for his hospitality during the evening, was proposed by Mr. W. Rhodes-Harrison and unanimously adopted.

After the Annual General Meeting was finished the New Committee met and the following business was transacted.

Council.—President, H. G. de la Cornillere, Practising; Hon. Sec., Fredk. W. Masey, Practising; H. Fyvie, Practising, H. A. C. Wallace, Practising, L. D. Cartwright, Salaried.

Representative on Central Council.—Fredk. W. Masey, Alternate, H. G. de la Cornillere.

Representative on Architectural Education Council.—Fredk. W. Masey, Alternate, H. G. de la Cornillere.

It was decided that a letter should be sent to Mr. J. E. Fitt, seconding the appreciation of the Institute of his work on the various Committees he had sat on from time to time, such letter to be signed by the President.

THE TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE.

Minutes of the Second Annual General Meeting of Members of the Transvaal Provincial Institute of South African Architects, held in the Chamber of Commerce Board Room on Thursday, the 14th March, 1929, at 3 p.m.

Present.—The President, Mr. F. Williamson (in the Chair), Messrs. B. R. Avery, N. T. Cowin, C. J. Crothall, J. S. Donaldson, F. L. H. Fleming, J. E. Harrison, A. Leitch, C. Lugg, G. E. Pearse, H. Porter, F. Raine, H. Simonsen, D. M. Sinclair, H. W. Spicer, A. C. Tribelhorn, Allen Wilson and the Secretary, A. S. Pearse.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Messrs. R. Howden, J. Lockwood Hall, D. M. Burton, J. S. Cleland C. C. Deuchar, E. Grubb, and Miss N. Edwards.

The President declared the Meeting duly constituted.

Minutes of the General Meetings, held on the 29th February, and 29th June, 1928, which had been published in the Journal, were taken as read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the Notice convening the meeting.

Election of Committee for 1929-30.—The President reported that no other nomination for membership of Committee had been received beyond those submitted by the outgoing Committee in terms of Regulation 17 of the Act. No election was therefore necessary and he declared the following members elected as the Committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. J. S. Cleland, N. T. Cowin, C. C. Deuchar, J. S. Donaldson, S. C. Dowsett, J. Lockwood Hall, R. Howden, G. E. Pearse, H. Porter, D. M. Sinclair, F. Williamson and Allen Wilson.

Statement of Accounts. The Secretary read the Auditors' Report.

In moving the adoption of the Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1928, Mr. Allen Wilson, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said:—

Gentlemen,

The audited Balance Sheet and Revenue and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December, 1928, were forwarded to all members of this Provincial Institute on the 14th February last and members have thus had ample time to become fully conversant with the financial position.

In presenting the Financial Statements, there are one or two matters I wish to explain. With regard to the Balance Sheet.—Under Liabilities, items 1, 2, 3 and 4 explain themselves. Item No. 5.—Architects' Act Fund.—Those of the members who have not followed the method adopted by the Executive Committee to procure funds for the furtherance and final success of the Act may be interested to hear that the Association of Transvaal Architects advanced the sum of £600 14s. 9d. from their accumulated funds and that members lent the sum of £1,146 4s. 0d. making £1,746 18s. 9d. all to be repaid without interest when available. The Central Council has repaid £1,264 10s. 0d., leaving (as you will notice) £482 8s. 9d.

These were all book entries as a matter of convenience. What I particularly want to show is that had the members paid their subscriptions of £428 12s. 0d., shown on the accounts, we should have been in the position to repay the whole of the loans by members. I am referring later on to those members who are reluctant to pay what they owe.

I think the members of the Finance Committee are with me in reminding the Central Council that their moral debt should be paid before any idea of reduction in levy is contemplated.

Item 6.—Accumulated Funds: It is to be regretted that we have had to encroach on our small reserve funds. I can assure the meeting that every effort has been made to keep down expenses, consistent with efficient working. A large portion of the excess cost is,

of course, caused by increased membership and in addition to this, change of title necessitated new heading to stationery, and everything of a similar nature has increased accordingly.

The work entailed in innumerable applications for payment of subscriptions takes up a lot of time. If the members would only remember the old saying "he who pays quickly pays twice," and send their cheques at first notification, it would save expense in collection and the time of members of the Finance Committee and the Secretary.

The Assets side of the Balance Sheet speaks for itself. Outstanding Subscriptions—£428 12s. 0d., I have already referred to. Whilst there are some members who have difficulty in paying, owing to adverse circumstances, there are many well able to do so. I trust this reminder and the fact that we worked at a loss last year will shame the latter class of members into paying up at once. Every case has been investigated with great care and every member has had every consideration before serious steps have been taken to collect these accounts.

With regard to the Benevolent Fund, I wish to draw attention to the copies of Epitomes of Building By-Laws to be sold at 5s. for the benefit of this Fund. Mr. D. M. Burton took the matter up and has given every assistance. The Trustees of the Benevolent Fund have suggested a levy on every member, in the face of our having to draw on the capital. We think this should not be necessary and members should give voluntarily. It has been proposed to interview members. It is only necessary to look round at the large buildings going up to see that there are many who could make a handsome subscription without missing it.

I take the opportunity of thanking the members of the Finance Committee for their support and help. Particularly do I thank Mr. D. M. Sinclair for the amount of work he has done for the finances of this Institute and compliment the Secretary, Mr. Pearse for the able way the Balance Sheets have been drawn up.

I propose a vote of thanks be accorded to Messrs. D. M. Burton, Walter Reid and F. Williamson for their able assistance as Trustees of the Benevolent Fund.

Mr. Fleming said there were two or three questions he would like to ask.

1. Regarding those members who lent £1,146 4s. 0d. to the Institute and to whom £573 2s. 0d. is still to be refunded; and the amount of £482 8s. 9d. shown as still due from the Central Council; does the Central Council admit this claim of £482 8s. 9d.?
2. Whether the Balance will be available for repayment of the loans by members, which loans should be considered a debt of honour?
3. Whether the Chairman of Finance can give any estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for the ensuing year?

The Chairman of Finance replied:—

1. This Provincial Institute has an acknowledgment from the Central Council admitting this amount as still owing, though the President-in-Chief had stated that there was no actual liability and it would necessitate an increased levy on members to enable the Central Council to repay. Mr. Wilson said he did not agree with this view as a nominal levy on every member of the Institute would enable repayment to those particular members who

had assisted in financing the Bill for the benefit of the whole profession.

2. The accounts disclosed that this Provincial Institute would be in a position to repay the amount of £573 2s. 0d., if all its members paid up their arrear Subscriptions. This matter had received the serious consideration of the Finance Committee and a considerable amount of the arrears had been collected since the end of the year. It was hoped, therefore, that the remaining 50 per cent. of the amount loaned could be repaid in about six months time.
3. An estimate for 1929 showed the revenue to be £700 and Expenditure £650, which means that the Institute is running on a very small margin.

In reply to another enquiry, the Chairman of Finance said the amount of £472 mentioned in the Committee's report was due to arrears of 1928 subscriptions. Of this, however, about £200 had since been collected.

Mr. Sinclair also referred to the balance owing by the Central Council which this Committee intended to keep on record to claim repayment when and if funds were available. He also dealt with the matter of arrear subscriptions and said that every effort was being taken to recover these.

With regard to the Benevolent Fund, he asked members to give this matter consideration and submit suggestions as to how the Fund could be augmented.

Suggestions were made that the Provincial Institute allocate 5s. per member from subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund or that members be levied an extra 5s. or 10s. each. Another suggestion was that the Committee arrange a dance or similar function as funds had been raised in the past in this manner.

Mr. Fleming said that in view of the narrow margin between Revenue and Expenditure and the requirement of money for the Benevolent Fund he felt some definite steps should be taken to augment the funds of the Institute. We should be in a position to make grants to the Benevolent Fund and for Scholarships, Bursaries, Prizes, etc., without going hat-in-hand to particular members.

He moved that it be an instruction to the incoming Committee to consider the desirability of increased income with a view to maintaining and increasing the activities of the Transvaal Provincial Institute and if necessary to recommend to the Central Council at the appropriate time to increase the subscriptions of members.

This proposal was agreed to unanimously.

The motion to confirm the Accounts was seconded by Mr. Cowin and agreed to.

Committee's Annual Report.—The President moved that the annual report of the Committee which had been circulated to members, be taken as read and adopted. This was seconded by Mr. Sinclair and agreed to.

Academy.—Mr. Cowin referred to the S.A. Academy and said it was regretted that the Architectural section was so poorly represented thereat. He urged members to support that section and send in more drawings, particularly as so much good work was in progress at the present time.

The President thanked Mr. Cowin for bringing this matter up and asked him if he would be good enough to get in touch with members and endeavour to get them to send in a good show of plans.

Auditors.—On the motion of Professor Pearse, seconded by Mr. J. S. Donaldson, Messrs. Alex. Aiken and Carter were reappointed Auditors for the ensuing year and their remuneration for the past audit was fixed at £10 10s. 0d.

PRESIDENT'S VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

In a comparative review of the work of the Transvaal Provincial Institute during the last twelve months, it is interesting to note, even at this early date, the advantages this Institute enjoys under its new title. With restricted Provincial activities and interests, the Association of Transvaal Architects was frequently faced with doubt in the framing of policies for this Province, which in many instances were not acceptable to Architects in other parts of the Union. Differences of opinion arose between the controlling Committees in the Cape, Natal and the Transvaal, and past Councils have frequently felt the need of that help and guidance now given by the Central Council, which, by reason of its representative character has been able to give such valuable assistance. The work of the Provincial Committee has thereby been considerably facilitated, and the interpretation of the finer points of the Act and Regulations has not proved as alarming as may have been anticipated. Such contentious matters as "Conditions of Contracts," "Master Builders' Endorsed Envelope," "Competitions," etc., which have previously been debated from purely Provincial standpoints, are being dealt with by the Central Council, whose decisions we can be sure will be in the best interests of our profession in South Africa. Since the passing of the Act, your Provincial Committee has been called upon to consider many questions of policy as affecting conditions in the Transvaal, and it is noticeable that a more lively interest in the Institute's many activities is shown by members generally. There is, however, much room for improvement in this direction. Does, for example, the fact that there were no new nominations to the Provincial Committee for the coming year signify the fullest confidence of members in the outgoing Committee, or does it simply indicate general lack of interest? Is it the wish of members that the work of the Institute should continue to be carried on by a Committee consisting largely of Past-Presidents who have given many years of valuable service, and who would welcome the nomination of new members to assist in the responsibilities of the Institute? The reluctance of members to stand for election is natural, but, if we do not realise our individual duty to the Institute, we are not likely to achieve those high ideals which the promoters of our Act have ever had before them. The poor attendance of Transvaal members at our recent Congress was extremely disappointing, and must have been surprising to the members from other centres. If this apathetic attitude continues, we cannot hope to raise the status of our profession in South Africa to the high standard that obtains in other and older countries.

There are one or two points in the annual report which should be emphasised. Your By-Laws Sub-Committee, under the able chairmanship of Mr. Porter, have, at the request of the City Engineer, investigated the advisability of modification of certain Municipal by-laws. The Committee, as the result of a meeting with the City Engineer and other officials concerned, have

reported that modifications are likely to be made which will gladden the hearts of all practising members.

The Finance Committee report that the Benevolent Fund must rely entirely, for the next twelve months, at all events, upon voluntary assistance; and an earnest appeal is made for financial support. The funds of the Provincial Institute do not permit of the assistance previously given.

The Annual Report gives a general indication of the work done during the past year, and it is hardly necessary to comment further upon the general activities of the Institute.

Your attention is particularly drawn to the many important subjects discussed in a full report of the proceedings of the First Union Congress, which was published in the last issue of "The Journal."

You are all probably aware that Mr. R. Howden, our worthy President-in-Chief, whose stupendous work in the interests of the profession is well known, is at the moment visiting the more important centres of the Union. With his knowledge of the promotion and working of the Act, Mr. Howden will be able to give valuable information and advice to the various Committees, and doubtless clear up any points of uncertainty or misunderstanding which may exist in other centres. Our thoughts and good wishes go to Mr. Howden in his great work.

Mr. M. K. Carpenter, who, as your Registrar for many years earned our esteem, resigned in August last. We are indebted to him for the keenness and energy displayed in the many activities of the Institute, and wish him good health and fortune in the future.

Mr. A. S. Pearse, our newly-appointed Secretary, is to be congratulated upon the rapid manner in which he has become familiar with the work of the Institute.

The Committee have accepted with great regret the resignation of Mr. F. L. H. Fleming, whose many activities, and whose work in the interests of Art and Education in the Transvaal have been so extremely valuable. We hope that when he is completely restored to health, we may have the benefit of his further help.

In the development of architectural education in the Transvaal, we have been particularly fortunate, and Professor Pearse in his strenuous and untiring efforts in this direction has earned our sincere gratitude and esteem. The courses now so well attended at the Witwatersrand University are equal in standard to those of all other British and Over-sea Universities, and are now recognised by the Royal Institute of British Architects and the results of the high degree of training received by our students are already appreciable.

It should be the object of every student and every architect to attempt to develop a National style of architecture in South Africa. In a community composed of many races, with diverse views, this is no simple task. Our responsibilities in this direction are nevertheless great, and it is the duty of all of us to develop, wherever possible, styles most suitable to this country, with the purpose of eventually evolving that character in our work which will lead to a definite National architecture.

In this country of sunlight, shadows and colour, greater simplicity in design should be aimed at, and styles most applicable in a dull Northern clime should not be looked to for inspiration. The responsibilities of the architect to-day are greater than ever before. In this rapidly-developing country, building owners in

remote towns are not to-day satisfied with the temporary and casual methods of the past. In the smaller towns architects are now engaged for the first time, and keener general business competition is to-day resulting in better design and up-to-date building.

It is still, however, felt that far too large a percentage of building work is being carried out in the Transvaal without the control and supervision of an Architect. This is probably our own fault. We have not yet been able to satisfy the building public as a whole that they are not able to dispense with the services of an architect. It is still too frequently thought by a building owner that he can do just as well with a builder, and without the bother and expense of an Architect. Our profession as a whole has not yet earned that respect to which its importance to a community entitles it, and we still have to prove, by our work and our technical knowledge, our importance to the success of all building operations.

The Regulations of our new Act should guarantee our general unity of purpose, but cannot materially influence our more humane, and probably more important, general outlook. Individually we exhibit very little interest in the work done by our fellow-architects. We plough our own lonely furrow, and, for some curious psychological reason, rarely discuss our difficulties and interests when we meet.

While our medical and other professional friends talk "shop" on every possible occasion, we, strangely enough, are very reluctant to discuss our little problems, or ventilate our difficulties. Would that we had more of the "Atelier" spirit, and frankly criticised each other's work; and that we could bring ourselves to call upon each other for information upon subjects in which the other man is better versed.

Even a lay criticism is valuable, and if we could but drop that "secret" attitude towards our work, and discuss our difficulties and uncertainties together, we should feel much happier about final results. Previous attempts to attract a gathering of over twenty members have been unsuccessful, and one almost despairs of the solitary and reserved natures, bred of our interesting but most exacting profession, in this scientific and commercial age.

Would a monthly informal meeting of members, held at 5 p.m. with the object of discussing subjects of interest and generally helping each other, prove more attractive? Students and younger members of the profession would then have an opportunity of obtaining the views of men of wider experience, and much good should result.

Let us, at all events, take some step to bring about a more humane and friendly relationship, and let us cultivate a unity of interests which should help to inspire the layman with that confidence which we as a profession cannot claim too fully to-day.

I would like, in conclusion to thank sincerely the members of the retiring Council for their help to me during my term of office as President of this Institute.

Mr. Cowin said he was pleased to propose a vote of thanks to the President for his able and interesting address and especially referred to his appeal for closer relations between members of the Institute. In the past there had always been considerable reserve and unfortunate feeling in any discussion on particular works and many members were diffident about submitting their plans for discussion and criticism. There was also an absurd feeling of reticence in discussing

new works that were coming out. He felt that a much more friendly spirit should be shown.

He endorsed the President's remarks re the loss to the Institute through Mr. Fleming's retirement from active participation in the Committee's work and hoped he would soon be able to resume such activity.

He felt that no words were too strong to apply to members of this Provincial Institute for their apathy, particularly in their poor attendance at the Congress and at this meeting.

Professor Pearce, in seconding the vote of thanks to the President said that as a member of the Committee he wished to state how very much they appreciated the President's work during the past year and the spirit in which it was undertaken. He was also grateful for the enormous assistance the President had rendered to the School of Architecture ever since he came to this country, and students, also appreciated this.

He dealt with the difficulty of getting members to meet and read papers or enter into discussions on matters of interest to the profession and made an appeal that efforts should be made to institute regular quarterly or monthly informal meetings which could be addressed by scientists and others. Many matters of great importance could be discussed at such meetings and he could assure them of the regular attendance thereat of some 30 or 40 students. These meetings could be held at the University where the apparatus for throwing pictures and designs on the screen was available.

Mr. Fleming said he would also like to be associated with this vote of thanks. He thought that Mr. Williamson had had in some respects a more difficult task than any other past President, yet he had been conspicuously successful. What was so pleasing about his address was that it contained ideas which produced ready response round this table.

He thanked the President and Mr. Cowin and others for their remarks regarding his past work on behalf of the Institute.

Mr. Fleming endorsed the remarks of other members regarding the advantages of frequency and regularity of gatherings of members where they could meet one another and where papers could be read and discussions take place. A monthly review of the news and progress of the Architectural work as presented by the current journals would always afford material of great value for information and discussion. The difficulty was to find continual matter of interest and he suggested that a Sub-committee be formed to find the fare and to arrange, say, monthly meetings at the University.

Mr. H. W. Spicer suggested, as a means of bringing members together, that, if a number of members, who are at present carrying out important works were to secure photographs thereof, taken during the progress of construction, and exhibit these at meetings with descriptive reports, followed by discussions, this would tend to induce considerable interest in works in progress. Such photographs could be obtained at small cost and screened. Very interesting views could now be obtained of such buildings as the new Cathedral, Locarno House, Union Buildings, the Reserve Bank at Pretoria, etc.

If such a proposal were adopted, he felt that great interest would be taken in these gatherings and this would secure the result we were aiming at.

Mr. Williamson thanked members for their expressions of appreciation of his work on behalf of the Institute, and welcomed the various proposals put forward to bring members together more often. The apathy and slackness of members was most disappointing, and it would be very satisfying if some such means could be devised for regular Meetings, at which frank

and open discussion of works in progress would be most welcome and valuable. He could assure them that his interest in the profession would not wane and was sure that the Incoming Committee would give every consideration to the valuable suggestions made this day.

This concluded the business of the Meeting.

THE CHAPTER OF SOUTH AFRICAN QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

Minutes of Second Annual General Meeting, held at Pretoria, at 3 p.m. on the 15th of March, 1929.

Present.—Mr. H. Rowe Rowe, President (in the Chair), Mr. H. Bell-John, Mr. N. T. Cowin, Mr. J. W. Cowling, Mr. J. A. Cowling, Mr. R. Harrison, Mr. F.D. Hickman, Mr. D. J. Laing, Mr. C. Lugg, Mr. T. Moore, Mr. W. A. McKechnie, Lieut.-Col. W. E. Puntis, Mr. R. M. Roos, Mr. A. W. Springthorpe, Mr. J. P. Smyth, and Mr. S. Waters.

The notice convening the meeting was taken as read.

Mr. J. W. Cowling raised an objection that the meeting had not been properly convened in terms of Regulation 14 of the Act, as he did not receive his notice of the Meeting until the 8th of February. The objection was overruled.

The Minutes of the First Annual General Meeting having been circulated among members, Mr. N. T. Cowin proposed that they be taken as read. Mr. T. Moore seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The President stated that no nominations of members for election to the new Board had been received on or before the 15th March, 1929, the day fixed by the Regulations for the receipt of these. A nomination was received on the 17th inst., and according to the Regulations there was no alternative but to refuse the nomination.

Board's Report.—In moving the adoption of the Board's Report and Balance Sheet, the President addressed the meeting as follows:—

"This, the first Annual Report, covers the periods from the 3rd March, 1928, when the 19th Annual General Meeting of the S.A. Institute of Quantity Surveyors was held until the date of the First Annual Meeting of the Chapter held under the terms of the Architects and Quantity Surveyors' Private Act, on the 28th June, 1928, when the existing Board was elected and then to the 31st December, 1928. At the First Meeting of the Board I had the honour of being re-elected President with Lieut.-Col. Puntis and Mr. W. G. Thomson as Senior and Junior Vice-President respectively. At that meeting certain Committees were appointed, the most important one being a General Purposes or Standing Committee, that Committee being delegated with all the powers possessed by the Board, to deal with important business which might crop up between the Regular Board Meetings, subject to the Committees reporting to the Board at the next regular meeting. Finance, Practice, and Education and Examination Committees were also appointed, each of which has carried out useful work. The latter Committee in future will not function as such as all matters in connection with Education have been taken over by the

Architectural and Quantity Surveyors' Educational Council. Col. Puntis and Messrs. Bell-John, Babbs, and Moore have been nominated as our representatives, and will carry forward the policy of the Board to the Educational Council. Col. Puntis, being elected Chairman and Convenor, with authority to report to the Board.

The greater portion of the Boards Report is mainly historical. Regulations framed by the Inaugural Board became Law on the 14th April last. There is a report of a meeting between representatives of Practising Surveyors and the P.W.D. re giving out work to private practitioners.

An opinion obtained from Dr. Reitz, M.L.A. (Hon. Mem.), on the matter of sharing fees is a valuable and interesting document. This was discussed at the First Annual Congress of Institutes of S.A. Architects and Quantity Surveyors and was brought forward by Mr. Moore.

The question of the general adoption of the Standard System of Measuring was another subject brought up by Mr. Hickman.

Cordial relations with the Surveyors Institute of Great Britain continues, and this Institution has been declared by the Hon. Minister of Education as an equivalent Society to the Chapter under the Act.

The Membership is now 150, consisting of 20 solely practising as Quantity Surveyors, 48 in dual capacity, 64 salaried and 17 retired, together with last but not least Dr. Reitz, M.L.A., the first Hon. Member of the Chapter.

Accounts are clearly set before you, duly audited and a very satisfactory position is disclosed. Although there appears to be an excess of Expenditure over Revenue of £50 6s. 10d., owing chiefly to the Central Council Levy, we received a refund from the Central Council on account of costs incurred in the promotion of the Act of £336. There is still a further balance to be refunded as and when the Central Council is in a position to do so. Fifty per cent. of the loans made by members have been refunded since the close of the financial year.

As retiring President I must tender my heartfelt gratitude to Lieut.-Col. Puntis, senior Vice-President, Mr. Thompson, Junior Vice-President, and each individual member of the Board, for the solid and generous support given by them, one and all, to me in carrying out my duties in what has been a very strenuous year of office.

I, on behalf of the Members of the Board, tender you our appreciation of your confidence in re-electing us for a further period.

The Secretary was instructed to circularize the following corrections in the Report:—
Page 9.

SURVEYORS INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Delete last paragraph under this heading and substitute:

"The Surveyors' Institution has notified that it will adopt the South African Standard System of Measuring as a basis for all examinations held in the Union."
Page 10.

SECRETARIAL.

Insert words "Members of" before the words "The Board" in last paragraph under above heading.

Balance Sheet and Accounts.—The Secretary read the Auditors Report and the President referred to the satisfactory Financial Position disclosed in the Balance Sheet.

Mr. J. W. Cowling requested that the Boards Report should in future be circulated earlier. This was agreed to.

Mr. J. W. Cowling stated that the work of the Committees was not shown in the Report and complained that members were not kept informed throughout the year of matters dealt with at Board Meetings. Mr. T. Moore explained the composition of the Report and pointed out that it did contain all the Reports of the Committees, embodied in the general report. The President informed Mr. Cowling that the publication of matters dealt with at Board Meetings, was a question which was decided solely by the Board and that for economical reasons it was impossible to circulate the Minutes of these Meetings to all the members of the Chapter.

It was further pointed out to Mr. Cowling that these Minutes were published in the *South African Architectural Record*.

Mr. Cowling queried the number of attendances of certain members of the Board at the meetings held during the Session. He was informed that it had been arranged that Board Meetings would be held every three months and the question of economy had to be considered when bringing up members of the Board from the coast. The requirements of the Act affecting the attendances of the members at Board Meetings had been complied with.

Mr. N. T. Cowin in seconding the adoption of the Board's Report, referred to the remarkable growth of the Chapter. Twenty years ago there were four members and to-day the membership was 150.

The position reflected great credit on the work performed by the Members of the Board.

The Board's Report for the year ending 31st December, 1928, together with the Balance Sheet and Accounts were adopted unanimously.

Messrs. Alex. Aiken & Carter were reappointed Auditors for the ensuing year and the remuneration for the past year was fixed at £10 10s.

Election of Board 1929/1930 Session.—There being no other nominations the President declared the following members duly elected:—

Practising Members.—Mr. E. B. Farrow, Mr. F. D. Hickman, Mr. H. G. Labdon, Mr. D. J. Laing, Mr. T. Moore, Mr. W. G. Thompson, Mr. S. Waters.

Salaried Members.—Lieut.-Col. W. E. Puntis, Mr. A. W. Springthorpe.

Dual Practising Members.—Mr. R. Howden, Mr. W. A. Ritchie Fallon, Mr. H. Rowe Rowe.

The business of the meeting being completed the President thanked the members for their attendance.

In the discussion that followed, Lieut.-Col. W. E. Puntis, Chairman of the Educational Committee explained certain matters affecting Education and Examinations. The education of the Quantity Surveying and Architectural student had now been definitely raised to a University Standard, and through the co-operation of the principals of the Pretoria University College and the Universities of Capetown and the Witwatersrand a syllabus of examinations was in the course of preparation.

Quantity Surveying would be put on an equivalent basis to Architecture. Arrangements were being made to start classes at the Universities immediately and thoroughly competent and qualified instructors would be appointed.

This satisfactory state of affairs had developed only as a result of the co-operation of the Universities and Mr. Cleland the Chief Government Architect.

Mr. T. Moore drew attention to the very important change that had taken place, in that the working of the Act had been taken over from the Department of the Interior by the Department of Education.

Mr. Hickman questioned the effect of the entrance examinations to the Universities, and stated that he would be very sorry to see the young men of this country barred from taking up Quantity Surveying and Architecture simply because they had not matriculated. He requested the Board to watch this matter very carefully.

He stated that he had recently studied the Scale of Fees, published by the Surveyors Institution and was of the opinion that this was unsatisfactory in comparison with the Scale of Fees published by the Chapter. He was of the opinion that the Surveyors Institution should bring their Scale of Fees into line with our own.

The work entailed through the promotion of the Act, developing in 1911 had been very arduous. To-day the end had been reached and the machinery was now working. Some of the young men of the Chapter should take the place of members of the Board from next year.

Mr. N. T. Cowin proposed that the meeting places on record its appreciation of the great amount of work that had been accomplished by the President during the past year. This year being the first during which the machinery of the Regulations of the Architects and Quantity Surveyors' (Private) Act 1927 were set in motion, necessitated a considerable amount of hard work and attention. This was seconded by Lieut.-Col. Puntis and carried with acclamation.

The Proceedings then terminated.

REPORT by Mr. R. HOWDEN.

PRESIDENT IN CHIEF.

OF HIS TOUR TO THE CHIEF CENTRES OF THE UNION.

The one outstanding feature in connection with my visit to the principal centres of the Union has been the great activity in the Building industry in every City and Town visited, and in every case a most optimistic feeling existed regarding the future. The feeling that South Africa was yet in its infancy was shared by Political, Commercial and Professional men alike.

Although the standard of work executed in all parts of the Country was much higher than of recent times it was nevertheless apparent that the Architect was not universally employed, and I am reluctant to say that the majority of buildings particularly those of a domestic nature lacked that Architectural touch which stamps a building as one possessing artistic merit.

That the status obtained for the profession by statutory qualification has assisted the profession to a very great degree is undisputed but I feel nevertheless that it will not be till the next generation that the profession and the public will derive the full benefit of the Registration movement.

Whether it is possible to amend our existing Act and Regulations to ensure that more work is put through the registered Architect's hands is a matter for the consideration of the Profession, but in the meantime I feel that the system of Community advertising adopted in America and now under discussion in Great Britain would do a great deal to enlighten the public and incidentally assist the Profession.

The members of the Profession with whom I came in personal contact had two specific grievances, firstly that the public still were not placing that confidence in the profession which they in their own interests should do and secondly that no machinery existed whereby they could ascertain what was being done for them by their Provincial Committees and the Central Council.

Regarding the latter it is very evident the demand for this information justifies the action of the Council in firstly producing a Kalendar or Year Book which is now being printed and which will supply all the standard information required and secondly a monthly journal issued free to all members which will contain *inter alia* a resume of the proceedings of the Provincial Committees and Board and the Central Council.

The production of these two Institute Publications, will be welcomed by every member of the profession.

The result of the principle adopted by the Government of having a large staff of Architects and Quantity Surveyors to do all Government work is severely felt by Architects and Quantity Surveyors more so in some centres than others; Bloemfontein in particular, where a very small amount of Commercial work is done. The building activities are confined to Government and Domestic work and as the Public Works Department do

all the Government work the private practitioner is confined chiefly to Domestic work.

The division of the Union into Provinces is not an ideal arrangement as far as representation of our members is concerned; e.g., the Orange Free State with a total number of 16 members on the register is entitled to its own Provincial Committee, to representation on the Central Council, and to all the advantages of self-government, while the Towns of the Eastern Province of the Cape comprising Port Elizabeth and East London, numbering some 30 members have no Provincial Committee and no representation on the Cape Provincial Committee which controls them. This is not an equitable arrangement and seems to point to the necessity of some regulation giving the Eastern Province members fair representation on the Provincial Committee which governs their district.

Regarding the question of providing facilities for the Educational training of Students in Architecture and Quantity Surveying there is quite a diversity of opinion. It is now settled that where Universities are established the teaching of Architecture and Quantity Surveying subjects shall be confined entirely to those Universities, but in districts where no Universities exist, such as Durban, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth and East London, and where excellent Technical Institutions exist, the question must be settled as to whether these latter Institutions are to be equipped so as to provide satisfactory facilities for education or whether the students must attend the existing Universities at Capetown and Johannesburg.

The result of the Act has undoubtedly been to arouse a great deal of interest and enthusiasm in parents and students regarding Architecture as a promising profession for any youth showing talent in that direction, and it is essential that any provisions made to-day should not be altered to the detriment of those already sacrificing time and labour in their endeavours to attain qualification.

Generally speaking the feeling throughout the country was that the Act was a great step forward towards the attainment of ideal conditions for both the Public and the Profession. We shall in future be able to guarantee to the Public that whenever they employ an Architect or a Quantity Surveyor they will know they are employing a well trained fully qualified practitioner and the profession will benefit because they will have the full confidence of the Public.

As a result of my tour I think I can conscientiously say that the members have every confidence in their Provincial Committees and the Central Council and any comments made by them on the policy adopted and the actions taken by their elected representatives were with very little difficulty made to appear in a favourable light.

TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION (Transvaal.)

THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1927-1928.

PRESENTED BY THE RETIRING COUNCIL AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING ON THE 6th SEPTEMBER, 1928.

To Members of the Association,

Your Council submits this, the Ninth Annual Report of the Association's proceedings for the past year, together with the Annual Accounts.

Council Personnel.—At the first meeting of Council following the last Annual General Meeting in June, 1927, in conformity with the Constitution, Mr. C. P. Tompkins, Government Land Surveyor, was unanimously elected President for the year and Mr. A. Stanley Furner, Lecturer in Architecture at the University of the Witwatersrand, was unanimously elected Vice-President.

Election of Members to Council.—In terms of the Constitution, nominations for membership of the Council for the ensuing year have been invited and nine persons duly nominated. No election is, therefore, necessary and the following members form the Constituted Council for the year:

P. T. Easton, T. S. Fitzsimons, A. S. Furner, W. E. S. Lewis, Prof. G. E. Pearse, Harold Porter, Dr. Charles Porter, H. Sharp, Prof. W. G. Sutton, C. P. Tompkins.

His Worship the Mayor, Councillor D. Anderson, City Council of Johannesburg; A. J. Marshall, Allen Wilson, Transvaal Provincial Institute of South African Architects; B. W. Brayshaw, J. B. Tucker, Institute of Land Surveyors; J. Wertheim, Federation of Ratepayers.

New Townships.—The Townships Board during the year submitted plans of nine new townships to your Council for criticism and report.

As an indication of the appreciation of the work done by your Association, a letter was received from the Chairman of the Townships Board conveying the thanks and appreciation of the Board for the trouble taken in considering plans of proposed townships and other matters, and stating that the criticisms and suggestions of the Association were of great assistance to the Townships Board when inspecting any proposed new townships.

New Township: "Olifants Nek."—The promoters of this new township appealed to your Association for advice and suggestions in connection with the lay-out of their township.

Several members of your Council visited the site and agreed to make further suggestions on the Surveyor's plan.

As a result, an amended plan, in which these suggestions were embodied, was prepared for submission to the Townships Board.

The Council would welcome applications from promoters of schemes to avail themselves of suggestions and advice in the interests of Town Planning.

Activities.—During the year, apart from the consideration of proposed new townships, the following matters were discussed at your Council Meetings:—

Town Planning Ordinance.—Several discussions took place on the question of the introduction of a Town Planning Ordinance for the Transvaal Province and representations and recommendations were submitted to the Administrator of the Transvaal urging the advisability of the early introduction of such an ordinance.

A reply was received from the Administrator requesting this Association to submit a memorandum stating its views and offering some concrete proposals in connection with this matter to which he would give due consideration.

The preparation of this memorandum is now in the hands of a Sub-Committee of your Association.

Dangerous Corners.—Your Association dealt with the matter of dangerous corners within the Johannesburg Municipal Area and submitted suggestions to the Town Council regarding certain particularly dangerous points.

It is satisfactory to record that action was taken by the Town Council and many dangerous corners have been rounded off whilst in others, hedges and trees have been cut away so as to allow a clearer view for approaching traffic.

Station Parking Area.—At the invitation of the Town Council of Johannesburg, members of your Committee attended a private view of the plans of the Johannesburg Station.

Following this, letters were received from the Federation of Ratepayers Associations and the Johannesburg Publicity Association, covering copies of communications to the General Manager of Railways. Your Association supported the representations of these Associations to the Railways, urging that ample parking space, adjacent to the new Station is a paramount necessity and that every effort should be made to meet constantly expanding needs.

General Parking Provisions and Traffic Regulations.—Also received the consideration of the Council.

Gaol Site: Outlets to the North.—Strong efforts were made by this Association in support of the Municipal Authorities, to endeavour to open up a new road to the North of Johannesburg.

The Scheme was placed before the Hospital Board by members of this Association and was strongly supported by that Board.

Site West of Town Hall, Johannesburg.—During the year, discussions took place at several meetings of your Council and members met the Officials of the Town Council with the object of arriving at some satisfactory Scheme for the lay-out of this Site.

Your Council very much regrets the manner in which the whole matter was dealt with by the Municipal Officials, who drew up a report for submission to the General Purposes Committee which report did not represent the views of your Council. A minority report was therefore prepared by your Sub-Committee and submitted to the General Purposes Committee of the Town Council.

A communication was eventually received from the Town Clerk stating that the Council had decided to adopt the proposals put forward by its Officials.

Library Site.—During the year, this question was brought up in the local press.

The question has been before your Association since the year 1919 and every effort has been made to prevent a building being erected on the garden site West of the Town Hall.

In view of the fact that the Ratepayers Association has interested itself in the matter, a detailed report was prepared by Mr. D. M. Burton dealing with the negotiations which took place in 1919, which report was communicated to the Ratepayers Association and the press.

Civic Survey.—Your Council has under its consideration a Scheme for the Civic Survey of Johannesburg and has used every opportunity of pushing this matter forward.

New Magistrates' Courts, Johannesburg.—The question of New Magistrates' Courts was discussed during the year. In this connection your Council has devoted a great deal of time in the past to interviewing the Government in the matter of this and other public buildings. It was decided to urge the Government to submit details of any proposals in connection with the Magistrates' Courts and the New Post Office to this Association for its criticism and report.

Improved Approach to Brixton Cemetery.—Members of your Council, on behalf of this Association, interested themselves in a Scheme for the improved approach to the Brixton Cemetery. This was supported by the *Rand Daily Mail*, and it is hoped that the matter will be revived at an early date.

Preservation of Existing Trees and Tree Planting.—The Sub-Committee appointed for this purpose has been appealed to on several occasions by the Superintendent of Parks, Johannesburg Municipality, with satisfactory results.

TOWN PLANNING ORDINANCE.

A draft Townships Ordinance (Transvaal) has been published in a recent issue of the Provincial Gazette and in connection therewith a Commission has been

appointed by the Administrator to consider the desirability of the introduction of a Town Planning Ordinance for the Transvaal.

Thus the splendid work done by the Transvaal Town Planning Association has at last reaped its reward.

For many years efforts have been made by this Association to interest Government and Municipal Authorities, as well as the general public, in this subject and it is mainly due to the sympathy and interest displayed by the late Surveyor General, Mr. Murray and the late Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, that something has at last been achieved.

A commission has been appointed to take evidence in connection with this Ordinance and it is gratifying to report that Mr. Murray and Mr. E. H. Waugh, City Engineer of Johannesburg, have been appointed as two of its members.

This happy combination of Land Surveyor, Engineer and Architect should have far reaching results as far as the future of Town Planning in the Transvaal is concerned. Mr. Murray, as Chairman of the Townships Board, has referred on more than one occasion to the valuable assistance he has received from the Town Planning Association.

Mr. Waugh as an Architect has long realised the necessity for more stringent application of the main principles of Town Planning to new townships and as City Engineer has appreciated the difficulties besetting the various branches of his Department, due to the casual manner in which Johannesburg has been laid out.

His recent paper read before the Municipal Association and published in our last issue, is evidence of this.

At the request of the secretary of Public Health some years ago, the Town Planning Association drew up regulations governing Town Planning, but these have not yet been put into effect. They should prove of value to the Commission, as they represent the considered opinions of Land Surveyors, Architects, Municipal Engineers, and Medical Officers of Health.

It is sincerely to be hoped that every effort will be made by the Commission in their report to emphasise the urgent need of such regulations in order to prevent the almost irretrievable blunders of the past, so that by well conceived town planning schemes the Transvaal will take the lead in the Union of South Africa, and our future towns may be amongst our greatest assets in their attractiveness to the town dweller and the visitor.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, BLOEMFONTEIN.

The New Wesleyan Church in Charles Street, Bloemfontein, is now nearing completion.

The materials used in the construction are Pretoria bricks, Ladybrand stone and Grahamstown tiles, whilst the small spire is roofed with copper.

The accompanying illustration shows the general appearance of the building from the South East from which point the tower is seen for a considerable dis-

tance. The tower is sixty feet high and with the spire has a total height of seventy eight feet. The projecting buttresses and overhanging eaves afford valuable shadows and close attention has been paid to the detailing of the doors, windows and all mouldings.

The style of the architecture employed is that of the late perpendicular Gothic and the interior of the building has had the same care given to the detail as



externally. The doors, seating, screens, choir frontal and organ case are all in solid teak. The walls are finished with a pressed brick dado six feet high, with brick piers dividing the upper plastered walls into bays.

The windows are glazed with leaded lights. The church is covered with an open timbered hammer beam roof constructed with 9" x 7" and 7" x 7" timbers.

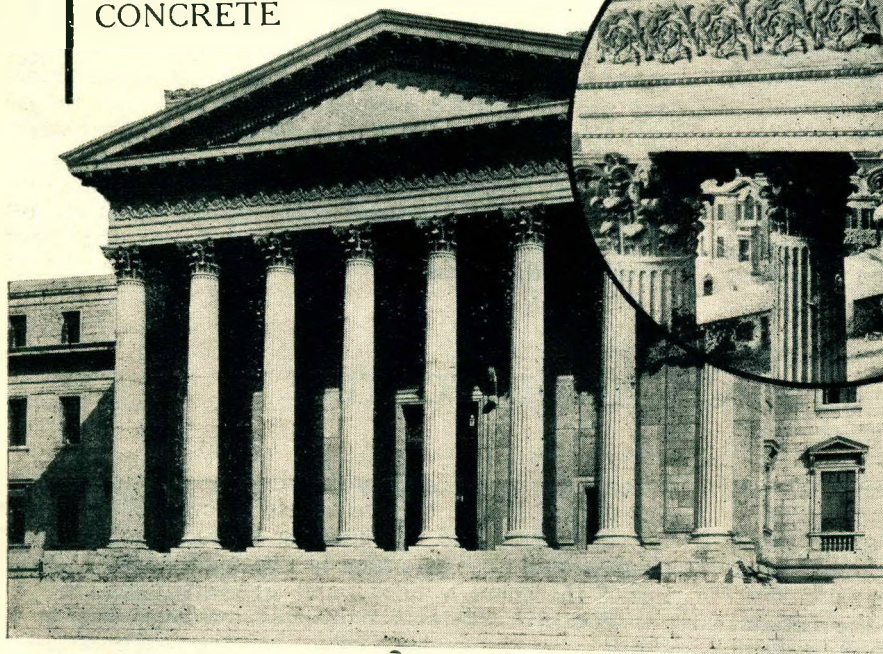
Electric radiators in wall recesses supply heat during the cold weather and the electric lighting is of the inverted bowl type supplemented by pendants bracketted out from the metal band containing the bowls.

The building when completed will possess one of the finest up country Church organs in South Africa, the specification having been drawn up by Mr. John Connell, the City Organist of Johannesburg, and the construction carried out by Messrs. Cooper, Gill and Tomkins.

The architect is Mr. Fredk. W. Masey, Licentiate, R.I.B.A., who was placed first in the competition, for which Professor G. E. Pearse was the assessor.

The general contractors are Messrs. Moffat Bros. It is hoped to illustrate the plan and detail photographs in a later issue.

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PROFESSIONAL NEWS.

Mr. C. C. Deuchar A.R.I.B.A., who has been on the Staff of the Public Works Department for some years and recently Assistant Government Architect, has been appointed Architect to the South African Railways and Harbours, in succession to Mr. D. A. McCubbin, F.R.I.B.A. We offer him our heartiest congratulations on his appointment and success in his new sphere of activity.

Our best wishes are also accorded to Mr. McCubbin, who is retiring from the Railway service to take up private practice.

Mr. R. Howden, F.R.I.B.A., our President-in-Chief, has recently returned from a tour of the Union when he visited the Provincial Institutes and was warmly welcomed by them. His tour should largely contribute to the closer linking up of the various Provincial Institutes and do much to allay any ill feeling or uncertainty that may exist in connection with the working of our Act.

We are glad to report that the Competition for the Baker Scholarship is now being organised and will take place in the next few weeks.

In our last issue we illustrated the first and second premiated designs in the competition for the South African Mutual's new premises, at Bloemfontein, but unfortunately these were not designated.

The winning design is shown at the foot of page 220 and on page 221.

On Saturday, March 30th, Mr. and Mrs. John Barrow celebrated their diamond wedding. We feel sure that all Architects, Quantity Surveyors and Master Builders in the Transvaal will join us in offering them our heartiest congratulations. Mr. Barrow has long been connected with the building industry in Johannesburg and has done much to set a high standard of work, which will always redound to his credit.

His name is connected with several of our most important public buildings and private residences, and Sir Herbert Baker has always paid a tribute to him as being one of the pioneer builders in the use of our local kopje stone.

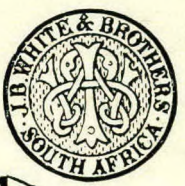
The New University Buildings at Milner Park, St. John's College, Houghton Estate, the Medical Research Institute, are a few of the important works carried out by him.

Architects in Johannesburg, and particularly the younger generation, will always be grateful to him for the splendid workmanship and craftsmanship, so characteristic of all his achievements.

We wish him and Mrs. Barrow the best of health and continued success for many years to come.

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SOUTH AFRICAN ACADEMY.

The Tenth Annual Exhibition of the South African Academy (under the auspices of the Transvaal Provincial Institute of South African Architects), of original works of art, executed by South African artists and craftsmen will be held in the Selborne Hall, Johannesburg, from the 29th of April, to the 11th May, 1929, both dates inclusive.

The Exhibition will be open for paintings (all media), sculpture, tapestry, embroidery, stone and wood carving, metal work, enamels, book binding, modelling, plaster work, leather work, furniture, jewellery, ceramics, miniatures and architectural drawings.

Intending Exhibitors should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, 67, Exploration Building, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, for Forms of Entry and all particulars relative to the submission of works, the sending-in date and general instructions.

The attention of Members, Architects and Quantity Surveyors, is drawn to the fact that Courses in Quantity Surveying have been established at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, and the Transvaal University College, Pretoria, leading up to the examinations required under the Architects and Quantity Surveyors Act.

Particulars may be obtained from the Registrars of the Institutions concerned.

THE TRANSVAAL PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTS.

The following have been elected members of the Transvaal Provincial Committee:—

Provincial Committee.—H. N. Porter, L.R.I.B.A. (President), G. E. Pearse, A.R.I.B.A. (Vice-President), S. C. Dowsett, F.R.I.B.A. (Vice-President), N. T. Cowin, M.B.E., L.R.I.B.A., J. S. Cleland, F.R.I.B.A., M.B.E.,

RECENT BOOKS.

MODERN ARCHITECTURE

A new and interesting publication has been brought out by Messrs. John Tiranti & Co., on the Monumental and Commercial Architecture of Great Britain of the Present Day.

The object of this work is to give a presentation of recent Monumental Architecture, so as to form a comprehensive and practical reference book on building as carried out in Great Britain. The writer Mr. Dexter Morand in his preface states that his intention is in the first place, to publish representative work by British Architects and secondly to be impartial in his choice. "We have therefore an office building in an Italian style (Brittanic House) in juxtaposition to one quite 'modern' (Adelaide House)." The book is well illustrated with large photographs and working drawings and includes many well known buildings erected in England in recent years, such as: Brittanic House, by Sir E. Lutyens; Adelaide House, by Sir John Burnet and Partners; Shepherds Bush Pavilion Cinema, by F. T. Verity; and Liberty's Regent Street, by E. T. & E. Stanley Hall.

The work is to include Theatres and Cinemas, Memorial Buildings, School and University Buildings, Flats, Business Premises and Office Buildings, Banks and Insurance Buildings, Public Buildings. The author finally states "when you consider the vast amount of work done and are compelled to make a selection of approximately forty buildings, I can assure you it is no easy task. At the same time I know that no man can

come forward and say: "Voilà! These are the best forty buildings in Great Britain. Confident in that knowledge, I can, however, say: These are the best forty buildings according to *my taste*."

The Monumental and Commercial Architecture of Great Britain in the Present Day, Volume I, by Dexter Morand. John Tiranti & Co., Architectural Publishers, 13 Maple Street, London W. 1., Price 30/-

ACADEMY ARCHITECTURE.

The latest number, Volume Sixty, of *Academy Architecture and Architectural Review* has just come to hand. The first Section deals with Architectural work in the Royal Academy, 1928, and includes some fine perspective work by Cyril Farey, P. D. Hepworth and H. G. L. Pilkington. The Second Section is devoted to plans and photographs of Theatres and Cinemas, Hotels and Railway Stations, Hospitals and Infirmarys. The Third part is devoted to a general Architectural review of recent buildings and the Fourth to the New Regent Street, giving a comprehensive survey of the buildings erected during the past year or two.

Altogether a useful reference book for practitioners.

Academy Architecture and Architectural Review Vol. 60. Edited by A. E. Martin-Kaye. Published by B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 94 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1. Price 8/6 paper 10/- cloth.

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ERRATA.

The following names were omitted from the list of members of the Transvaal Provincial Committee:—

C. C. Deuchar, A.R.I.B.A., J. S. Donaldson, F.R.I.B.A., J. Lockwood Hall, F.R.I.B.A., Robert Howden, A.R.V.I.A., F.R.I.B.A., D. M. Sinclair, F.R.I.B.A., F. Williamson, A.R.I.B.A., Allen Wilson, F.R.I.B.A.

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A new and interesting publication has been brought out by Messrs. John Tiranti & Co., on the Monumental and Commercial Architecture of Great Britain of the Present Day.

The object of this work is to give a presentation of recent Monumental Architecture, so as to form a comprehensive and practical reference book on building as carried out in Great Britain. The writer Mr. Dexter Morand in his preface states that his intention is in the first place, to publish representative work by British Architects and secondly to be impartial in his choice. "We have therefore an office building in an Italian style (Brittanic House) in juxtaposition to one quite 'modern' (Adelaide House)." The book is well illustrated with large photographs and working drawings and includes many well known buildings erected in England in recent years, such as: Brittanic House, by Sir E. Lutyens; Adelaide House, by Sir John Burnet and Partners; Shepherds Bush Pavilion Cinema, by F. T. Verity; and Liberty's Regent Street, by E. T. & E. Stanley Hall.

The work is to include Theatres and Cinemas, Memorial Buildings, School and University Buildings, Flats, Business Premises and Office Buildings, Banks and Insurance Buildings, Public Buildings. The author finally states "when you consider the vast amount of work done and are compelled to make a selection of approximately forty buildings, I can assure you it is no easy task. At the same time I know that no man can

come forward and say: "Voilà! These are the best forty buildings in Great Britain. Confident in that knowledge, I can, however, say: These are the best forty buildings according to *my taste*."

The Monumental and Commercial Architecture of Great Britain in the Present Day, Volume I, by Dexter Morand. John Tiranti & Co., Architectural Publishers, 13 Maple Street, London W. 1., Price 30/-

ACADEMY ARCHITECTURE.

The latest number, Volume Sixty, of Academy Architecture and Architectural Review has just come to hand. The first Section deals with Architectural work in the Royal Academy, 1928, and includes some fine perspective work by Cyril Farey, P. D. Hepworth and H. G. L. Pilkington. The Second Section is devoted to plans and photographs of Theatres and Cinemas, Hotels and Railway Stations, Hospitals and Infirmarys. The Third part is devoted to a general Architectural review of recent buildings and the Fourth to the New Regent Street, giving a comprehensive survey of the buildings erected during the past year or two.

Altogether a useful reference book for practitioners.

Academy Architecture and Architectural Review Vol. 60. Edited by A. E. Martin-Kaye. Published by B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 94 High Holborn, London, W. C. 1. Price 8/6 paper 10/- cloth.

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