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1921

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

http://hdl.handle.net/10539/18859

South African Architectural Record; Journal of the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State Provincial Institutes of South African Architects and the Chapter of South African Quantity Surveyors. 1921 vol 6: 1-4 p 429 -542

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BUILDING.

THE JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF TRANSVAAL ARCHITECTS
AND OF THE NATAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

No. 21. Vol. VI. MARCH, 1921. [ISSUED QUARTERLY] Price 1/-

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EDITORIAL NOTICE

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The Association does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed by individual contributors.

Annual Subscription per post 5/-. This Journal may be obtained from the principal Railway Bookstalls throughout the Union, or direct from the Business Manager.

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CENTRAL HOUSING BOARD.

HOUSING MEMORANDUM No. 2.

(Published by authority.)

Fees payable to Architects and Quantity Surveyors in connection with Housing Schemes carried out under the Housing Act No. 35 of 1920.

The scales set out below have been framed on the assumption that qualified members of the respective professions will be employed.

In the case of a scheme for over 250 houses for which it is proposed to employ a single architect or firm of architects, the Central Housing Board should be consulted before any arrangement as to fees is made.

Save in exceptional circumstances, it is not desirable that any one architect or firm of architects should be entrusted with more than 250 houses in any one scheme.

The scale of fees cover the ordinary variations in type of house and such modifications as are made to avoid monotony in appearance, and are intended to include all necessary duties of an architect and surveyor incidental to the carrying out of the work, including such duties as are involved in complying with the requirements of the Central Housing Board.

The conditions of engagements of architects and surveyors shall be those which are customary in the respective professions.

SCALE OF FEES. 1. ARCHITECTS.

A.—Preparation of Lay-out Plans.

For the preparation of a plan or scheme from existing maps, showing roads, builders' plots and buildings in block, including:—

(1) Conferences with local authorities and their officials;

(2) Surveying, levelling, and preparation of contour plan;

(3) General lay-out plan;

(4) Detailed lay-out plans; but exclusive of the preparation of detailed plans of buildings;

For 25 houses ... ... £1 per house.
For a further 75 houses ... 10/- ,,
For the remainder ... ... 7/6 ,,

Where a fully contoured plan of the site is provided by the local authority, a deduction shall be made in respect thereof, from the fees above stated, of £1 per acre.

B.—Roads and Sewers.

For preparing working drawings, specifications and quantities for roads and sewers in accordance with the lay-out plans prepared under Section A., advising on the same and on the preparation of contract furnishing to the contractor one copy of the drawings, specifications and quantities, general supervision, issuing certificates, measuring up, passing and certifying accounts:—

For 25 houses ... ... £2 per house.
For a further 75 houses ... £1 ,,
For the remainder ... ... 15/- ,,

This work will usually be performed by the officials of the local authority.

C.—Houses.

For taking instructions, preparing sketch designs, making approximate estimate of cost, preparing drawings and specifications, obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and on preparation of contract, selecting and instructing consultants, furnishing to the contractor one copy of the drawings and specifications, and such other details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, general supervision, issuing certificates for payments, and passing and certifying accounts:—

For schemes comprising any number of houses up to 250:—
5 per cent. upon 12 houses.
2½ per cent. upon a further 60 houses.
1½ per cent. upon a further 178 houses.

METHOD OF CALCULATING FEES.

For the purpose of arriving at the cost upon which the fees are to be calculated, the average cost of the houses over the whole scheme is to be taken.

A Scale of Fees for Quantity Surveyors will be submitted later.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

President: Ernest M. Powers.

Senior Vice-President: John S. Donaldson.

Junior Vice-President: F. L. H. Fleming.

Members of Council: Andrews, G. S. Burt.; Burton, Duncan M.; Cowin, Norris T.; Eagle, Piercy; Howden, Robert; Pearse, G. E.; Sinclair, D. Macdonald; Veale, Harry G.; Wilson, Allen.

Finance Committee: Mr. J. S. Donaldson (Chairman), Messrs. G. S. Burt Andrews, D. M. Burton, D. M. Sinclair, N. T. Cowin.

Practise Committee: Mr. H. G. Veale (Chairman), Messrs. P. Eagle, Allen Wilson, G. S. Burt Andrews, R. Howden, D. M. Sinclair, N. T. Cowin, G. E. Pearse.

Draft Act Committee: Mr. M. J. Harris (Chairman), Messrs.H. G. Veale, R. Howden, E. M. Powers.

Journal Committee: Mr. E. M. Powers (Chairman and Editor), Mr. R. Howden (Assistant Editor), Mr. E. H. Waugh (Assistant Editor), Messrs. Gordon Leith, J. W. Small, M. J. Harris, E. J. Wellman, D. M. Sinclair, G. E. Pearse, H. W. Spicer, G. W. Nicolay.

Art and Education Committee: Mr. D. M. Burton, Messrs. F. L. H. Fleming, (Chairman), G. E. Pearse, G. Moerdijk, Gordon Leith, E. H. Waugh, V. S. Rees poole, H. G. Veale, H. W. Spicer, Allen Wilson. T. Gordon Ellis.

Board of Examiners: Messrs. G. E. Pearse, R. Howden, E. H. Waugh, P. J. Hill, S. C. Dowsett, E. M. Powers, H. G. Veale.

Semour Memorial Library Committee: Mr. E. M. Powers.

Visitors to the Architectural Classes: Messrs. E. M. Powers, J. S. Donaldson, F. L. H. Fleming.

Pretoria Practise Committee: Mr. W. J. de Zwaan, (Chairman), Messrs. V. S. Rees Poole, F. Soff, P. Westmaas, F. Gordon McIntosh, J. B. Wyers, J. G. Kraan, F. Roberts.

East Rand Advisory Board: Mr. J. F. Mackenzie (Chairman), Messrs. J. S. Bowie, John Gibb, C. J. Wickee, W. J. Sloan, P. Rogers Cooke, J. L. Henderson, W. H. Mason.

The President and Vice-Presidents are Ex-officio members of all Committees.

Annual General Meeting.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Association of Transvaal Architects was held in the Lecture Room of the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies Building, Fox Street, Johannesburg, on Saturday, 26th February, 1921, at 8 p.m.

There were present the members of Council 1920 and some 30 members of the Association.

The meeting being declared duly constituted, the President, Mr. D. M. Sinclair, called upon the Registrar to read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the last Annual Meeting, which were taken as read and confirmed.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE SHEET.

On the motion of Mr. D. M. Sinclair, Chairman of Finance Committee, seconded by Mr. D. M. Burton, these were adopted.

Mr. McCubbin, rising to a point of order, asked for the motion standing in his name to be taken before the Annual Report., as it had particular bearing on the Report, which if passed would make his motion out of place and consequently he would be obliged to vote against the Report. It was agreed upon Mr. Burton's suggestion to take the Council's report, leaving that portion referring to the proposed New Railway Station, the subject of Mr. McCubbin's motion, to be discussed while the votes of the ballot for the incoming Council were being counted by the Scrutineers.

COUNCIL'S REPORT.

On the proposition of Mr. Porter seconded by Mr. Hill, the Council's report with the exception of that portion in connection with the Proposed Railway Station was unanimously adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

Mr. Burton: At this stage I would call for an expression of thanks to the Trustees of the Benevolent Fund, and I am sure our best thanks are due to them, and to those who have during the year subscribed to that Fund. Since the last Annual General Meeting we have had donations from a gentleman in Port Elizabeth and he is henceforth likely to be a permanent subscriber. I would like an expression of thanks to those who have supported it in the past and hope it will receive continued support in the future. We know that at the moment there are no architects in dire straits, but we have to protect those who at some future date may require assistance. Although we had not to pay out during the past year, we feel that we should build up this fund so that any calls can be met out of the interest on the fixed deposit. (Applause.)

The President: There is one item I would like to mention, and which was missed from the Council's report. That is, that your Council took Counsel's advice regarding the Municipal bye-law that building plans be received from Registered Architects only. Your Council considered it necessary to take Counsel's advice as to whether this bye-law was "ultra vires" or not. We have continually heard it stated that it was "ultra viris" and against the interests of architects. We now have, however, the definite opinion of Counsel that the bye-law is absolutely valid and not "ultra vires."

PRESIDENT'S VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

Gentlemen,

It has been customary in the past at our Annual General Meeting for the retiring President to give a valedictory address. We have had excellent papers from Past Presidents upon some subject closely connected with our profession, but this evening I propose to depart a little from this practice, owing to the length of the agenda and the importance of the items thereon, and to confine myself to a few remarks upon the year's work.

During the last few years your Councils have worked continually to bring our profession to the fore, and to the position it richly deserves, and it is very gratifying that success has at last been obtained in the establishment of a Chair of Architecture, The South African Academy, and the passing of by-law re building plans being prepared by qualified architects only. You will appreciate, gentlemen, that these reforms bring great responsibility with them; as it must be thoroughly understood, that the granting of the Chair of Architecture by the University authorities and passing of the by-law has been only done to bring about better architecture and conditions in the building world. Members of our Association will have to, in the future, as far as possible, try and get away from purely the material side, and help in every way in the scientific and technical portion of our art.

I would like to suggest to you, gentlemen, that now, as we have the right to use this room, which is so suitable, that quarterly meetings of our members and students be held, when papers can be read and general discussion take place on all matters dealing with our profession; this will not only, to my opinion, be beneficial to us intellectually, but help in bringing

about a more brotherly spirit, which is absolutely essential for the true progress of our profession.

I must say, gentlemen, that I endorse the remarks of Mr. Donaldson in his Presidential address to the South African Branch of the Society of Architects, re the future of Johannesburg; like him, I have been in South Arica a good many years, first arriving in Port Elizabeth in 1880; and have continually heard that this place or that is on its last legs, especially the Witwatersrand. We all know the gold mines are the main factor in the Transvaal at present, but even when they cease we have a greater asset in coal. I would also like to refer you to the remarks made some time back by one of our Past Presidents, Mr. Burton, requesting the Johannesburg Municipality to encourage industries. It is in my opinion imperative that our City Fathers wake up, give every facility, even at a loss, of cheaper light, power and water to all "bona fide" industries, as having the principal commodity, coal, at our doors, it is then certain that we can build up a big industrial centre in the future.

Though we have not yet been able to present an Architects Union Act to Parliament, owing to the difficulties as stated in the Council's report, I trust that during the coming year progress will be made, especially so as to help our Natal brethren, who are anxious to elevate their profession, and have always worked in perfect harmony with us for the betterment of architecture.

Gentlemen, the last year has been very strenuous and personally I find I attended 115 meetings, including the meetings of the Associated Scientific and Technical Society, of which I have the honour of being one of your delegates. I must confess that I have personally done very little but I have been exceptionally favoured in having such a brilliant and progressive Council, and it is entirely due to these gentlemen that such great strides have been made during the past year. It has been impossible to describe in the Council's report the amount of work done. I would also like to express my thanks to our Registrar for his valuable services during my term of office.

In conclusion I trust that now the Association is a live and virulent body, that members will throw off their inertia, take a personal interest, and so help, which is our only duty, to improve and uplift our profession—pure architecture.

ELECTION OF SCRUTINEERS.

The following Scrutineers, Messrs. Raine and Small, were unanimously elected.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The retiring President declared that Mr. E. M. Powers had been duly elected the President for the coming year. (Applause.) He further said: " Mr. Powers has been on the Council for many years, and has been a faithful and hard worker. He is, as you may not know, one of our principal speakers (with Mr. Burton) at various interviews and delegations. For some time past he has been Editor of your Journal, and we wish him every success and happiness during his term of office."

Mr. Powers, rising to reply said: " I would like to say to the members of this Association how very much I appreciate the honour done me not only in electing me President for the ensuing year, but also for the fact that the nomination was unanimous, there being no competitor for the office, and I think, in cases like this, the incoming President should have the full support of the members of the Association. Personally I would withdraw if there was any competition, because the President should feel that he has the full support of all the members of the Association. More particularly I appreciate the fact that I have been elected by my own colleagues and confreres, who undoubtedly are the men who know one's shortcomings better than the outside public, and to be placed in the Presidential Chair of this Association, which I consider the premier Association in South Africa, is a great honour. At the time I accepted nomination, which I did with a certain amount of hesitation, I felt that it required not only a strong man to fill the office, but also one who could put in a considerable amount of time. One follows on each successive year as an addition to a long list of very able Past-Presidents, who have done very excellent work for the Association, and you will see by the reports each year that the business of the Association does not get any less. The President last year had attendances at something over 100 meetings, which, by a simple sum in arithmetic, you will see works out at about two meetings a week. It is too much to expect busy men to put in such an amount of time; your Past-President has given the time ungrudgingly. Mr. Sinclair not only had the work incidental to his office in the Association, but also work in connection with the taking over of these very convenient premises, which will meet our requirements very much better than our old ones did in the past. I do not wish to make a long speech—we have a long agenda, and I would much prefer to give an account of my stewardship at the end of the year rather than say now what we are going to do. I would like, however, to say just one word to the members of the Association themselves. I would like the members, when the Council has been elected, not to feel that their responsibility is over. Councils have been elected, and when this is done one should not go away with the idea that " we have done our duty." The Council comes in for more kicks than ha-pence, and there is quite a lot the members of the Association can do. The Journal is dependent upon

voluntary contributions, and I think you will agree that the Journal of our Association is a brighter paper than any building paper in South Africa. We have only one serious competitor, and that is the Architects and Builders' Journal of the Cape. We don't want to deprecate our contemporaries, but I think you will agree that the Journal of the Association of Transvaal Architects, as far as South Africa is concerned at any rate, takes a lot of beating. We try to keep up-to-date and to place matters of interest before our members. Members are invited to send along their contributions; don't be afraid that the stuff will be turned down. It is arduous work each quarter to rush round to find sufficient material to fill up the Journal. If members will send along contributions, illustrations of their work, photographs, etc., I think the Journal Committee will think a long time before refusing them. I think that by these means we give our members more interest in the work of the Association, and I think it would be very good for the Association if we could get the sympathy and help of members who are not on the Council to come along to some of the various interviews and deputations which we have to attend. I thank you again for the honour you have done me and trust the year before us will be profitable and harmonious and for the prosperity of the Association. (Applause.)

TWO VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The President stated there were only two nominations for the offices of Vice-Presidents, viz., Messrs. Donaldson and Fleming, and that therefore, as in the case of the President, there would be no election. Mr. Donaldson thus became the Senior Vice-President and Mr. Fleming the Junior, and he had great pleasure in duly declaring these gentlemen elected.

Messrs. Donaldson and Fleming thanked the members for their election in suitable terms.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL.

The President stated that this was the first election that had taken place since the new Bye-Laws governing elections had been gazetted, and said: "It is necessary in an Association like this to see that only those vote who are entitled to do so, and for that purpose a bye-law has been approved and gazetted, to the effect that the ballot papers shall be enclosed in sealed and signed envelopes. You have appointed the scrutineers, to whom Mr. Carpenter will hand the envelopes. The scrutineers will remove the envelopes, putting each ballot paper in the ballot box, and will then retire and count the votes. An important point is that only those vote who are entiled to do so, and the ballot will be quite secret."

Mr. Hill asked for the scrutineers to call out the names as the votes are dropped into the box. This was agreed to, and the ballot was proceeded with and 48 voters were registered as having voted.

ELECTION OF AUDITORS.

Mr. Sinclair proposed that Messrs. Aiken & Carter be re-elected, and that their remuneration be fixed at twelve guineas. This was agreed to unanimously.

The President explained that some time ago a letter was received from a certain body in the Union, pointing out that our scale of charges was 5 per cent., and that other Associations in South Africa and overseas had raised their charges to 6 per cent. This Association considered that as we were a registered body and had been successful with the various Municipalities in getting them to pass bye-laws that plans should be received only from registered architects, we considered it inadvisable to make any alteration in the charges. The other bodies brought forward the question of cost of living and that it was necessary to increase charges. As a matter of fact, Architects' fees automatically increase on account of the high cost of building, and there was no necessity in his opinion to make any alteration, but would be pleased to hear the views of those present.

Mr. Leith said as the scale of the R.I.B.A. is now 6 per cent., the Association as an affiliated body may be obliged to accept the same. I take it that the R.I.B.A. fee is a maximum fee?

The President said he very much doubted whether the Articles of the Association of the R.I.B.A. really have any effect upon its members overseas. Their charges deal purely with architects practising in Great Britain. It has always been a moot point as to whether our charges are minimum or maximum. His own opinion was that they are maximum; as some charges are and must be a matter of arrangement.

Mr. Harris said: It was not my intention to speak at all, but seeing that the Chairman and another member of the retiring Council have made the statement that the charges laid down in our Act are maximum charges, and seeing that an official report is being taken of these proceedings, I think it would be entirely wrong if some one were not emphatically to protest against any such construction on the terms of our Act. If there is any meaning at all in the adoption of a scale of professional charges, it is that any man carrying out work at less than those charges is guilty of unprofessional conduct. I think it is very necessary that we should arrive at an understanding on this point. If the view be taken that the charges laid down in our Act are maximum, there is an immense vista of the extent professional men can carry on their practice whilst actually evading the law, which lays down as unprofessional conduct one architect competing against another on the basis of professional charges. It is the

shady man against whom such bye-laws are framed, to protect an honourable profession. Such men will say they were not aware that any other man was in competition for the job. It has come to my notice that people do cut their fees for the purpose of getting the work, and I dare say there are many men in this room who have felt the effect of it. I myself have had that experience. Now Mr. President I hope that the members present will not be lacking in courage to come forward and speak and let us have the sense of the meeting as to whether the charges laid down in the Act are maximum charges, or whether, as I think, they are minimum charges. The intention of those who designed the Act was the carrying on of the profession in a gentlemanly and honourable manner.

Mr. Howden, speaking on the subject of discussion, said: "Mr. Harris did not intend to speak on the question but unfortunately he has spoken. I cannot sit down and take the same view as Mr. Harris. The Council cannot say " These are the fees; and you must not work for less—if you do we will expel you from our Association." That may happen in voluntary associations where the Council has power to expel a member if he is guilty of unprofessional conduct in the sense that he is working for less fees than those laid down. Now with a registered association we are in a very different position, and with all due respect to Mr. Harris, however much he wishes, and we would wish, to have control over our members, similar to a voluntary institution, we have not that power. The facts are, and it is no use trying to disguise them, we have no control over our members for charging less than the amounts stipulated in their scale of fees. When the Under-Secretary interviewed us in the early days he impressed upon us that he was registering our Association not for the benefit of its members, but for the benefit of the public, and the public only were taken into consideration. Any of our fees can at any time be taken before the Court and the judge could say, " I award you on the value of the work done." No matter what our fees are, the judge had the right to say at any time, " You are charging too much or too little and I assess you so-and-so." It is absolutely impossible to expel any member for charging less fees. We expect every member to act up to the suggestions we make. If an architect considers five per cent. too much and if he feels he has not done his work conscientiously and honourably, no-one can stop him charging three or four per cent., and a judge would tell him so. Therefore it must not be stated that we can hold our members up to the full amount of the fees. Doctors will charge you a hundred guineas for an operation. If I go to Court with that doctor he would probably be allowed £10 or £15 for the operation; but if I consider him entitled to it for the work he has done on me, I can pay him his full fee. There is a doctor at Home—a tickey doctor—and no Court or medical society can interfere, except that any voluntary association he may belong to may expel him; but he cannot be expelled from an association under any Act of Parliament. I consider the five per cent laid down in the Act as a maximum fee and you cannot take action against a member who charges less.

Mr. Veale: We are not in a position to take action, but the Court is. The Under Secretary said: "I consider those fees reasonable and I agree to them, but you must not charge more." Five per cent. is allowed under the Act and you may not charge more.

The President, addressing the Meeting, said: Mr. Howden and Mr. Veale have both told you that we consider these fees the maximum charge. It is a point for your Council to decide. It is quite clear in the Act that the charge is one which the architect is entitled to. I would like to add that recently I was asked to give evidence in support of an architect's fees and that architect was asked by his legal advisers to substantiate his charges, not by a scale of charges under the Act but by extracts from his diary to show he had earned the amount claimed. The judges and magistrates do not admit that our scale of charges is law. It is a question of value for work done.

Mr. Leith proposed, "That the terms and conditions as laid down in the bye-laws, and that there is no question of over-charging or under-charging, be accepted."

MR. McCUBBIN'S NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. McCubbin, speaking to his Motion, said: "Mr. President, I very much regret I feel compelled to challenge the Council's report upon one item only—the Johannesburg Railway Station. It may perhaps appear to you a personal question, and I can assure you it is nothing of the kind. To me it is a matter of very great principle as it involves the artistic liberty of the members of this Association. I do not know whether all the members present have read the correspondence—I do not suppose they have. I will just mention a few errors in the printing of the correspondence—little matters, but which point out to you that I have very carefully read the report (mentions errors referred to). In order that those members who have not gone into the correspondence, and are therefore not acquainted with the point at issue, I will read the particular points. I may say before I do so that I appreciate the Council's report very much. I am aware that in the designing of this railway station I had a very onerous duty thrust upon me and due to the criticism of the Town Plan-

ning Association I was immediately able to say, 'We must get out an amended design'. It is as an official architect that I approach this matter and I want an expression of the Annual General Meeting upon it as a matter which concerns us all very greatly. The following is the item which I object to in the Council's criticism. 'We consider a classical design suitable as giving dignity of proportion and more in keeping with University Buildings, which being in the foreground of the scheme should be followed preferably to the existing Railway Offices, which does not present any great difficulties to alter.' My reply to that, Mr. President, as you know, is this: 'In the point at issue between us, namely that you consider a classical design suitable, I have yet to learn that the design of the present Railway Offices is not fit to be repeated, which is what your Council's remarks would infer. Further I contend that your Council have exceeded its functions in suggesting a different architectural treatment than that shown on the design they have inspected. I have always been taught that 'Art is free' but apparently in the Transvaal it is to be governed by the opinion of the Council of the Association of Architects. The individual members of your Council may be of the opinion expressed in the report, but it should not have been put forward as the Council's opinion, and I beg to take strong exception to it.'

"I regret exceedingly to have to bring this matter forward but I think it is one of great importance. If this meeting endorses the Council's action, a precedent will be established which will create a very undesirable position and which I feel sure will destroy the success and usefulness of this Association, as the Council must in all fairness in the future treat private practitioners in similar manner to what they have treated the official architect of the railway in this instance—as far as I am concerned the building happens to be a public one.

"It must appear to you, gentlemen, that it is unreasonable and unfair. The only thing architects have to-day is their artistic liberty; an Association instituted under a private Act of Parliament wishes to deprive its members of the only liberty they have left! Are members going to agree to such a possibility and endorse the action of the Council? Liberty of design must never be infringed upon. No doubt the Council will defend itself by reference to the Deed of Guilds. I take it, gentlemen, that the League of Guilds were in existence so as to see that ugly or unsuitable architecture is not repeated, but I challenge the Council to prove that they have qualified as judges to say that Mr. Moodie's architecture in the Railway Offices is unfit for repetition. I do not like to say this is an attack upon official architecture; I do not like to think so, but if it is not and the meeting endorses the Council's action it will not be justice. The members of this Association will see that the same action is meted out whether the architect is official, municipal or private. Mr. Howden stated in his reference about fees that no control over fees can be exercised by this Association as it is founded on an Act. Then how can the Council of this Association endeavour to exercise control over the artistic liberty of its members? I have nothing more to say, gentlemen, this is not a vote of censure, but I do hope this meeting will deprecate the manner in which this attack upon the artistic liberty of a member of the Association has been brought." (Applause).

Mr. McCubbin's Motion was seconded by Mr. Dowsett, who added that he hoped the Council would show clearly under what powers in the Act they ventured this step.

The President: I shall just say a few words on this matter and then I shall be glad to hear the views of any members present. As Mr. McCubbin rightly says, the Council has to defend itself, and I am the one upon whom falls the duty of defence. I do not think it is a very arduous case and I think very little defence is necessary. The station is perhaps one of our most important public buildings that are likely to be erected in Johannesburg, and I think every member present will appreciate the fact that there is no-one better qualified to express an opinion of architectural treatment here than the Architects' Association, and its views are for the time being voiced by the members of its Council—you surely would not require the criticism or the opinion of the local shopkeepers on the matter?

Admitted, the Council criticised and suggested alteration in architectural treatment, I venture to say the Council are the best qualified to express even voluntarily that opinion. Mr. McCubbin has drawn an

analogy, but it is not an analogy. This is a public building and Mr. McCubbin is a public official and I do not admit that the Railway Administration are Mr. McCubbin's clients; the Administration are his employers, and the Council, when they made that report, had no idea of hurting Mr. McCubbin's susceptibilities. It was not a question of extending the facade of the railway offices as designed by Mr. Moodie and no-one suggested that Mr. Moodie's design is not excellent in every way. In reporting to the Mayor the Council considered it undesirable that the previous elevation to the railway offices should be extended ad lib without some special feature. I can confidently state that there was no slur intended or anything of the sort on Mr. McCubbin's design and I can assure him there was no intention of personality whatever.

Mr. McCubbin: You are endeavouring on behalf of your Council to establish a precedent whereby you wish to rule and govern members of this Association—that is my point.

The President: There is no question of establishing a precedent. We were invited by the Mayor to express our views; we were asked to give our opinion and any opinion given must necessarily be a voluntary opinion. I do not see how one can possibly criticise a design than to criticise it properly. The new designs have been submitted and this Association has agreed that they are a great improvement on previous designs; therefore the criticisms on this point have evidently done good.

After further discussion and an assurance from the President on behalf of the Council that no attack on the artistic liberty of the Architect was intended, Mr. McCubbin withdrew his Motion.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL, 1921-22.

The Scrutineers reported the results of the ballot, and the Chairman declared the result of the election as follows.

Mr. Burton, 40; Mr. Sinclair, 40; Mr. Veale, 40; Mr. Andrews, 36; Mr. Pearce, 35; Mr. Howden, 34; Mr. Wilson, 21; Mr. Cowin, 18. For the ninth place there were three ties, viz., Messrs. Eagle, Leith and McKenzie.

According to the rules it was necessary to draw for the ninth place, in view of the tie, and the draw resulted in Mr. Eagle being elected.

PUPILS.

The President then referred to the excellent results of the Students' Competitions, in response to invitations to Students to compete for prizes offered by members of Council, for design, construction and measured work.

He hoped that the Academy Committee would permit the work to be on view at the forthcoming Academy Exhibition.

PRESENTATION OF MR. SINCLAIR'S PORTRAIT.

The President: I have now a pleasing function to perform, and that is to present our late President, Mr. D. M. Sinclair, with an enlargement of his photograph. (Applause.)

I would like to say in presenting this photograph that we hope he won't take it home. These rooms will shortly be covered with photographs of our Presidents and Past Presidents among the celebrities of other Associations and in presenting this photograph to Mr. Sinclair I do so as a mark of esteem and appreciation of his work during the past year. His work as you know has been no light matter. It is in this spirit that we present this memento to Mr. Sinclair and we trust he will accept it and that he will for many years be a member of this Council and if he retires from this Council let us hope we shall continue to have the benefit of his help and experience. Mr. Past President, on behalf of the Council I present to you this enlargement of your photograph as a mark of esteem and appreciation of your Chairmanship during the past year.

Mr. Sinclair suitably replied.

ITEM 10.

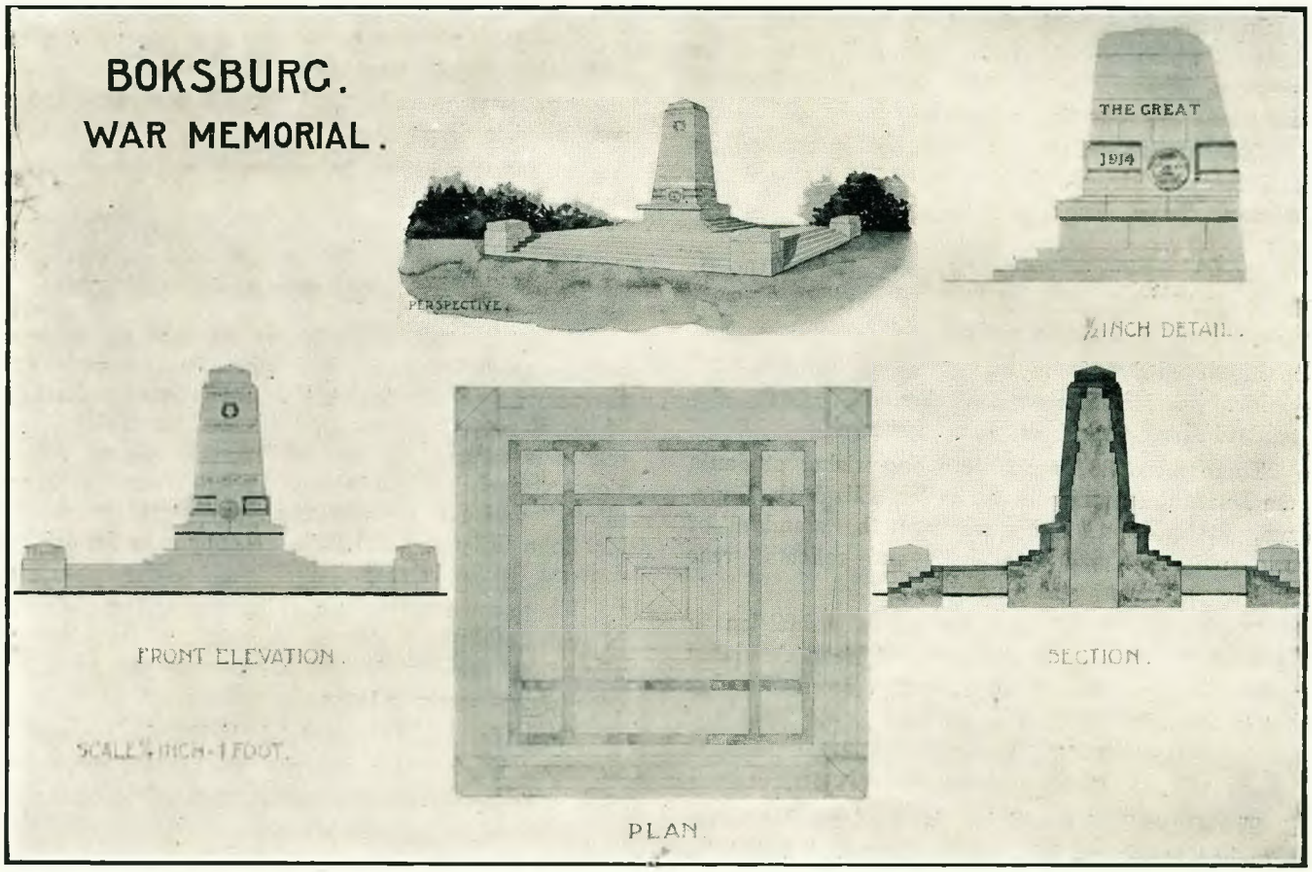
Mr. Cowin spoke in support of his Motion, "To promote good architecture and to study the people's welfare, Municipalities should be urged to employ qualified architects on Housing Schemes."

The Motion was seconded by Mr. McKenzie, and after considerable discussion, the Motion was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Veale proposed, and Mr. Burton seconded, a vote of thanks to the Editor and Sub-Editors of the Journal, also to Messrs. Pearce and Spicer, and Messrs. Heir and Forrest, for the valuable services in connection with the Architectural Classes at the University College.

The Motion was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Sinclair made an appeal on behalf of the Children's Memorial Hospital for funds to endow an Architects' Cot. The meeting then terminated.



First Premiated Design.—W. Tait Conner, A.R.I.B.A., Johannesburg.

The Chairman,
Boksburg War Memorial Committee,
Boksburg.

Sir,

ASSESSOR'S REPORT ON COMPETITIVE DESIGNS.

I have the honour to present my report on the designs submitted in competition for the proposed War Memorial, Boksburg.

Eight designs consecutively numbered with their supporting documents attached were handed to me by Mr. M. K. Carpenter, Registrar of the Association of Transvaal Architects, and although the number of designs submitted is not large your Committee is to be congratulated on the high standard of merit of the designs generally, and consequently it has been difficult to select the most suitable.

Of the eight designs submitted I selected Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 for final consideration, and am of opinion that Nos. 1 and 3 would cost more to erect than the authors have estimated.

Granite is undoubtedly the most suitable material for work of this nature, being practically imperishable, and to execute either of these designs in this material would further increase the cost.

No. 5 is a pleasing design possessing a simple grandeur of proportion and outline, standing upon the raised granite platform this design is very suitable for a situation in an open space and its proportions will not compete with the future Town Hall building when erected.

The names of the fallen are not indicated on the design but should without doubt be inscribed on the Memorial.

No. 7 is also of considerable merit, but my criticism of cost also applies to this design, which is in stone with bronze panels.

The small proportions of the base give the impression of abruptness of outline which is detrimental more particularly as there is plenty of open space around the site.

After careful consideration of all these points I award Design No. 5 first and No. 7 second premium.

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST M. POWERS,
Assessor.

STUDENTS' COMPETIONS.

In connection with the three Competitions for Students which closed at the end of February, the Assessors, Messrs. H. G. Veale and Robert Howden have made the following awards:—

Construction.—Prize of £5 5s. 0d. presented by the President, Mr. E. M. Powers, F.R.I.B.A.: A. O. Coltman, Town Engineer's Department, Johannesburg.

Design.—Prize of £5 5s. 0d. presented by Mr. D. M. Sinclair, F.S.Arc.: F. L. Dreyer, 42, S. A. Mutual Buildings, Johannesburg.

Measured Drawing.—Prize of £5 5s. 0d. presented by Mr. D. M. Burton, F.S.Arc.: F. Cook, 68, Standard Bank Chambers, Johannesburg.

There were 23 competitors comprising students from Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth, Capetown, Pretoria and Johannesburg; the standard of work submitted was very high and reflects great credit upon Masters and Students.

The successful designs will be on Exhibition in the Students' corner of the South African Academy at the Selborne Hall, Johannesburg, from Tuesday next to Saturday, April 2nd, 1921.

CHAIR OF ARCHITECTURE.

MR. G. E. PEARSE APPOINTED.

The Council of the University College, Johannesburg, has appointed Mr. G. E. Pearse, A.R.I.B.A., of Johannesburg, to be the first Professor of Architecture at the College.

Mr. Pearse, who is a member of Council of the Association of Transvaal Architects, is a South African by birth, matriculated at Weenen County College, Natal, and after serving an apprenticeship in engineering, became articled pupil to the late Mr. G. St. John Cottrill, during which time, from 1903-1907, he obtained all the certificates possible in architecture and building construction at the Transvaal Technical Institute. From 1907-1911, Mr. Pearse studied privately in England, and gained experience in the offices of Mr. Leonard Stokes, President of the R.I.B.A., and Mr. S. Ward, A.R.I.B.A. He also studied under Professors Banister, Fletcher and E. A. Richardson, as well as under Messrs. C. F. Mitchell and George Mitchell, the well-known authors of text books on building construction, specification, quantities, sanitation and allied subjects.

In 1909-1910, Mr. Pearse took a tour on the Continent, and in 1911 qualified as R.I.B.A., returning to South Africa, where for a short while, he joined the firm of Messrs. Baker and Fleming. He has won several open competitions, notably for the Boksburg Town Hall, with Messrs. Gibson and Robertson, and was placed in the competition for the Governor-General's residence in Capetown in 1913. In 1915 he left for Europe, and during his period of active service with the Royal Engineers found opportunity of visiting Assyria, India and Egypt, and was twice mentioned in despatches.

In January, 1920, he returned to Johannesburg, and resumed practice.

HOSPITALS.

Hospital work is so important that no apology need be made for referring to it here in these notes for the use of students, derived from experience and study of recent works on the subject. For greater detail the reader is referred to Dr. Macintosh's volume, "The Construction, Equipment and Management of Hospitals," which contains also a very useful article by Mr. John Wilson, F.R.I.B.A. A copy is in the Johannesburg Public Library.

There are certain laws which govern the planning of such buildings that even climatic conditions do not affect, and those anxious to do the right thing are the ones always ready to learn.

The Administrative and Admission block is one of the most important buildings. To prevent confusion and to relieve officials as much as possible of inconvenience, three entrances are required. One for officials, another for patients, and a third for visiting days. A moment's thought will give the reason. Patients, and especially urgent cases that may arrive on visiting days, do not want the curious gaze, or to be mixed up with such visitors. It is not necessary for a hundred or two friends and relatives to go through the office block to reach the various wards, to be a source of annoyance to the officials.

Those Units common to all wards should be as central as possible for obvious reasons—to facilitate service, Operating-theatre, Kitchen, Laundry, etc.

Laundries must have three receiving rooms, one for patients' linen, another for staff and a third for septic. The linen having been washed and treated, one set of drying, ironing and mangling and delivering rooms is only necessary.

For some reasons the requirements in the recent competition of the Nurses' Home were rather short of those conveniences found in every well equiped hospital in England. For instance, no sick rooms were asked for, with conveniences, sewing, linen, box or visitors' rooms, study and library. Day rooms were also omitted in the wards, for those who are able to leave their beds and are on the way to recovery, such rooms are a necessity.

E. J. W.

THE BEGINNING OF FREEDOM.

By G. W. Nicclay, M.S.A.

Early in the fourth century of the present era, a new development of building and the general design and detail of the accompanying architecture began to show themselves; first frankly discarding the Roman traditions and then quickly growing into new and vigorous individuality, as distinct and attractive as the work of the Greeks at their best, and which may be described as the style of the arcade, the dome and the counterfort; and which we know by the name "Byzantine."

The arcade appears first so far as ancient monuments indicate, in the palace of Diocletian at Spalato early in the fourth century. The dome, though not a new feature and which may be regarded as a primitive hut of a well known type raised to a high level instead of resting on the ground, was built in a new manner, not as formerly resting on a circular substructure but upon "pendentives" built up in the angles formed by the four walls. It would be more descriptive to call them "ascendentives," for they grow from a point in the angle into triangular sections of a frustrum of a hemisphere or similar figure until reaching the centre of each wall they form a ring on which the dome is built and actually support it and do not hang from it, nor rightly looked at even seem to do so. This appears apparently first in the great church of S. Sophia at Constantinople and in the same building the counterforte or buttress, not in an insignificant experimental way but taking the lateral thrust of a dome and the arches supporting it having a span of a hundred and twenty feet and the base of the dome being a hundred and fifty feet from the pavement or to compare with a more generally known building the arches being about the same height as the great transverse arches of Amiens Cathedral and having a span seventy feet greater. There is nothing extant of this kind elsewhere.

This great church which is the most magnificent and perhaps the first complete example of Byzantium work, was finished in 563 A.D., and stands complete at the present day. It is built of brick and faced internally with slabs of marble and with mosaic.

This change in architecture and in the mental devising of it was the result of the great religious and political changes that were undermining the great Roman Empire and setting the whole world in motion towards the re-arrangement, as may be said, of the map. The Roman provinces were rapidly becoming independent states again. The Roman people had carried their civilisation to every part of the then known or recognised world, had exhibited their refined and luxurious living which was here appreciated and there despised, had relaxed their rule, as hard and cold as ice, and were unable to recover it; the new religion had practically set aside their pagan traditions and the first day of the week had been proclaimed a public holiday throughout the Empire now ruled from Constantinople soon to be rent in halves and then to be extinguished, but leaving a glorious memory likely to endure to remotest time to come.

The change in architecture was, no doubt, a necessity. Buildings of the extent formerly common were no longer easily possible. People were anxious, looking to the safety of their property, and in the political turmoils, magnificent building was not to be expected. A change had to be made. It was imperative. Standing and well known to them were buildings then comparitively new which had been standing some seven or eight hundred years, built in the most costly way, entirely regardless of cost, with walls and collonades of solid marble, and that used because it was the best, not because it was good to look at, being hidden by added colour, embellished with the best sculpture ever seen and finished within with the same lavishness; these were not to be competed with nor improved upon unless a new method was devised. This new method is shown at S. Sophia and it may be noticed in passing that nothing equal in splendour or in size was achieved for a long time after.

The old adage, "necessity is the mother of invention," indicates clearly the origin of this new architecture. The most perfect work of the ancients had been laid aside long since; external display had been principal, they turned their attention to the interior.

The Parthenon at Athens is about two hundred and thirty feet long and a hundred wide and again a hundred from the top of the stylobate to the apex of

the tympannum. This building could be placed inside the church under notice clear of the walls so that it might be exhibited as in a museum and leave a clear fifty feet above it at the springing of the dome and fifty feet more to the summit of the dome. It seems clear when regarded in this way that great internal space was the architects' first aim, and this was probably due to the fact that the Christian religion was only recently recognised and was not much out of doors.

The design of this building is not aesthetically very perfect externally. But for its four great buttresses which replace on the North and South sides the semidomes which are placed to the East and West, and which would not unnaturally have been adopted as more in accord with the spirit of the general idea, would have had the effect of a sort of bulbous pyramid, a sleepy and rather ungainly appearance from every point of view, and its ranges of similar window openings growing and diminishing perspectively on its rounded surfaces would have given the appearance of motion and instability. The great wall-like buttresses eliminated these mischances, casting great broad shadows over the adjacent circular and spherical surfaces giving interest and even majesty to what would have otherwise been unattractive and even repulsive.

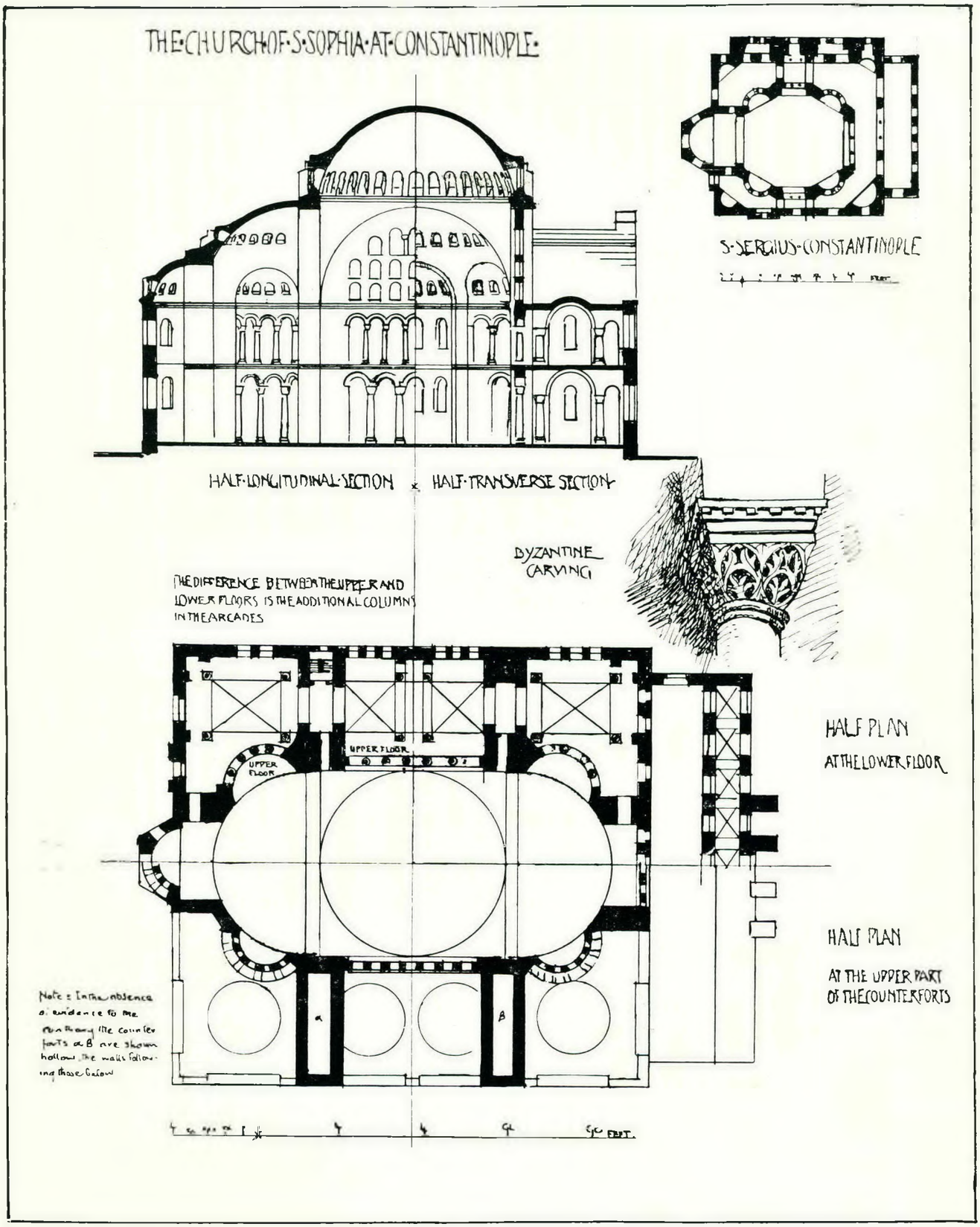
It is remarkable that this expedient should have been adopted because though something of the kind is discernable in the church of S. Sergius also at Constantinople probably completed during the building of S. Sophia, the device was previously not used. There is some similarity in the plans of these two churches which suggests the relationship which has been claimed for the little domed church of S. Stephan Walbrook in connection with S. Paul's Cathedral; that the smaller church was used as an opportunity for experiment in view of the larger church which was in prospect.

We cannot tell by what methods in the bygone ages men set to work when they wished to build something so much out of the ordinary practice of the times, and the church of S. Sophia exhibits nothing to help us in an enquiry into the mystery. The dome stands apparently on a great square mass supported by four equal arches. The abutments on the East and West side are semidomes, with their haunches backed up, about one third the height of the great arches, which the builders considered sufficient. To replace this abutment on the North and South sides they put great masses of masonry carried up somewhat above the walls under the semidomes, at the angles of the square base of the dome. It seems clear that this was done for aesthetic reasons because the semi-domes afford no abutment for the great North and South arches above their springing and the builders probably realised that if the great arches were secure the dome was safe as the thrust of it was almost all discharged through the pendentives. Had they not thought so they would have devised an abutment in the centre of the wall where the circular base of the dome impinges upon it, and further the buttresses are so vastly greater than there is any reason for, that it is not likely they were raised in mere ignorance of the requirements.

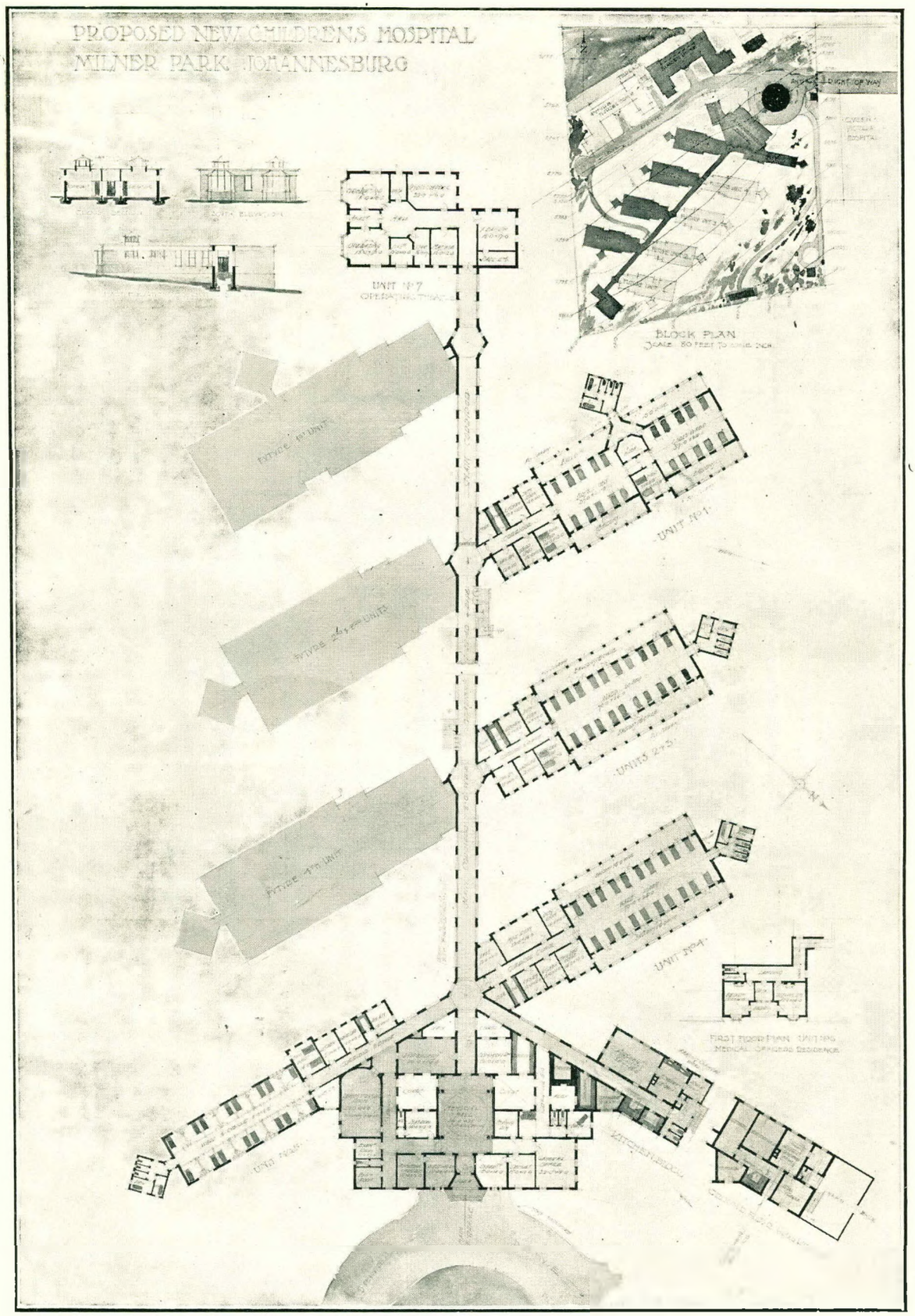
The exterior has nothing that reminds us of the Roman except these stupendous abutments which rise to a height of one hundred and thirty feet and show an apparently solid mass above the aisles of fifty feet in height projecting fifty feet and twenty-five feet thick. These are rather Roman in character, but in a reverse way, showing much solicitude for a purely aesthetic demand and sacrificing the clear statement of practical utility for it. On the other hand there was a freedom from precedent and tradition which the Romans only exhibited when aesthetic considerations could be eliminated.

The interior is in the same manner. Arcades replace colonades and carry the walls and the capitals are carved in a new manner quite independent of the "orders," the entablature has disappeared and all set proportions for either the general structure or of its parts in detail vanished and as if at the command of some magician a vast space is enclosed upon the most delicate supports, magical, bewildering with complexity in the general view, and yet instinct with that still solemnity so dear to the oriental mind.

Viewed now after an existence of thirteen hundred years it carries the conviction that the Greek artist, for he is here again, has achieved another pre-excellence in architecture scarcely less remarkable than that in the age of Pericles.

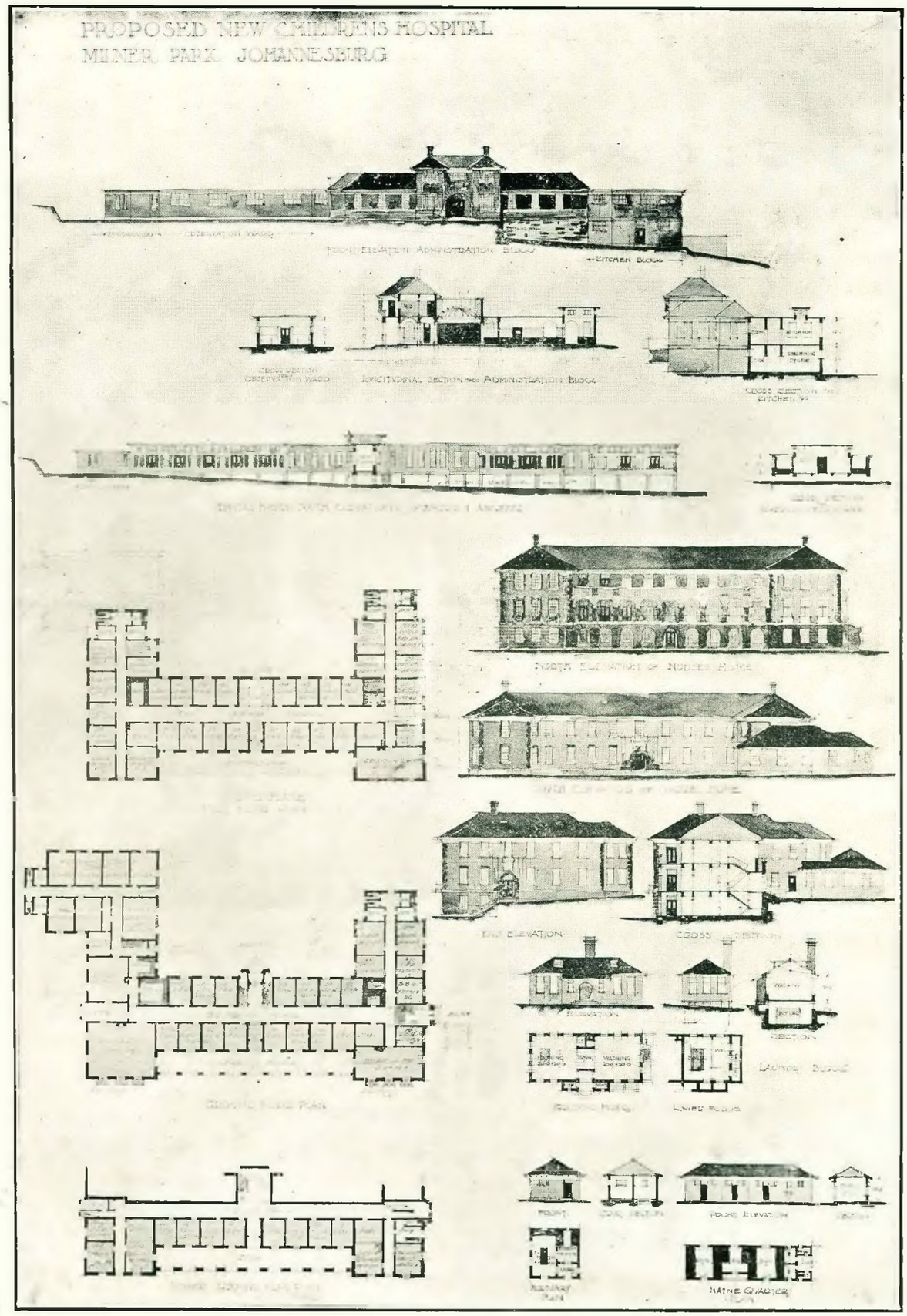


Drawn by G. W. Nicolay, M.S.A.



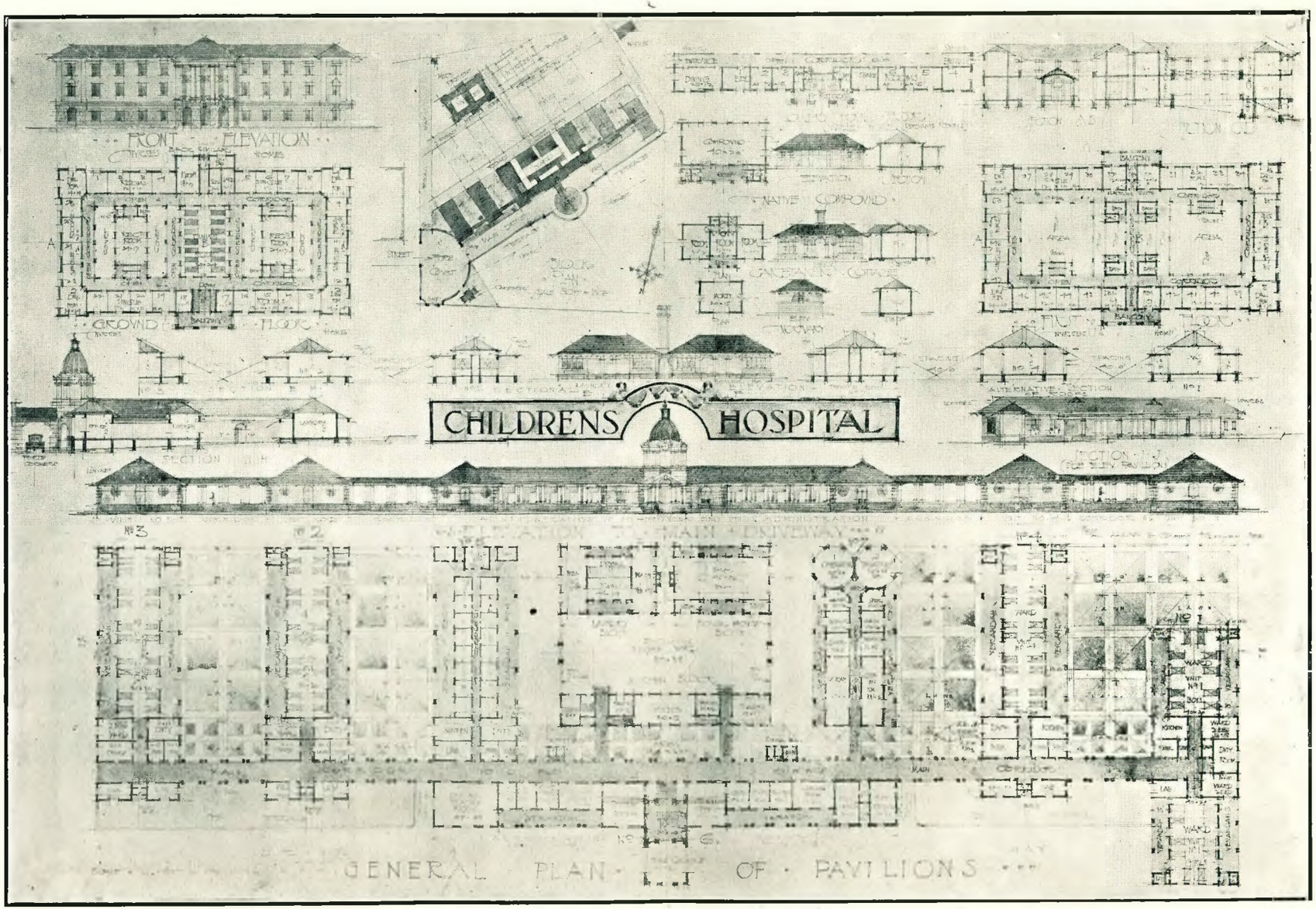
TRANSVAAL CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

First Premiated Design.—Messrs. Cowin & Powers, F.R.I.B.A., Johannesburg.



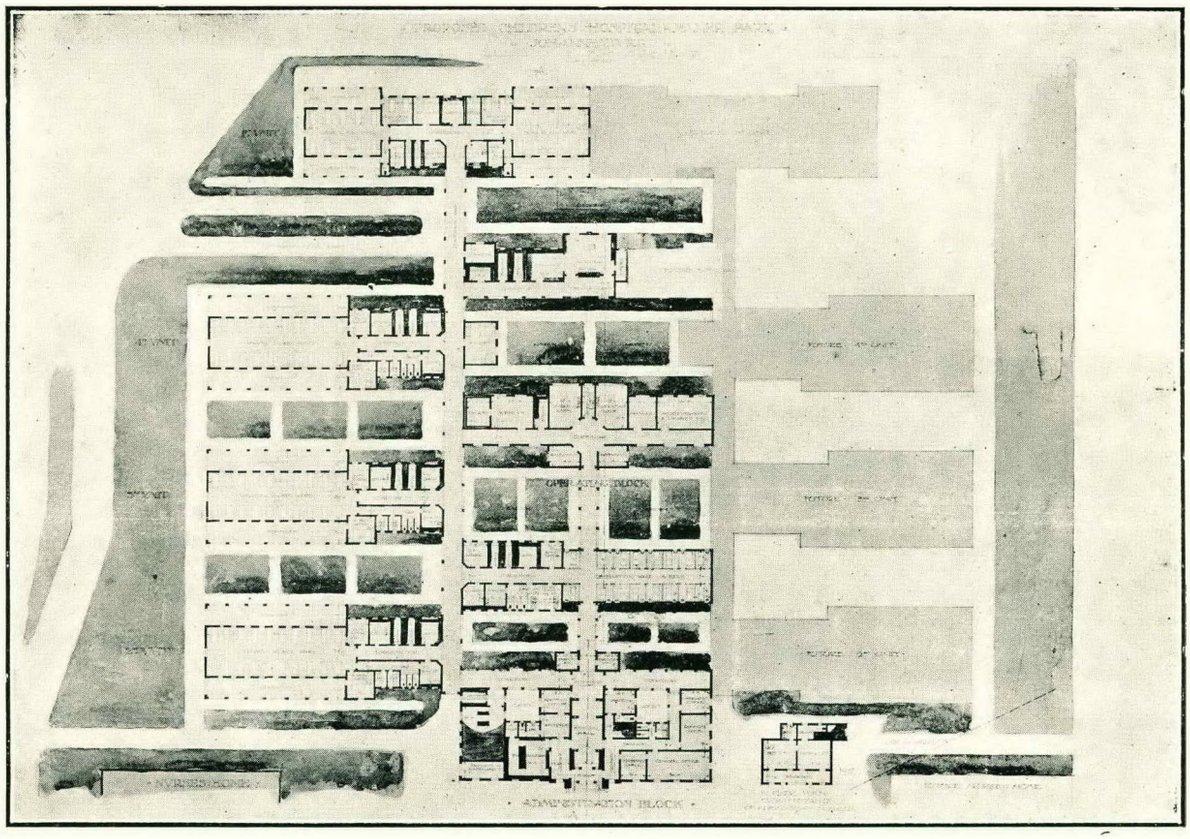
TRANSVAAL CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

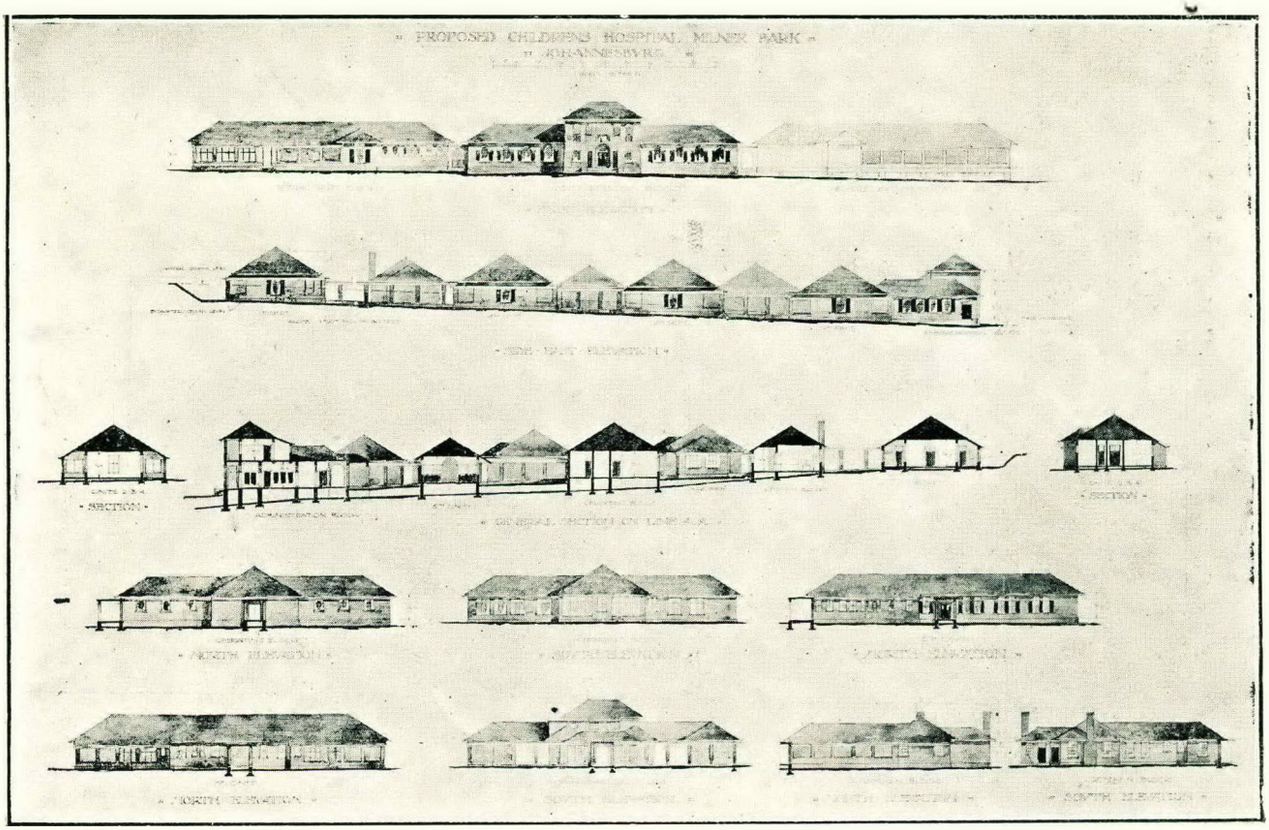
First Premiated Design.—Messrs. Cowin & Powers, F.R.I.B.A., Johannesburg.



TRANSVAAL CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

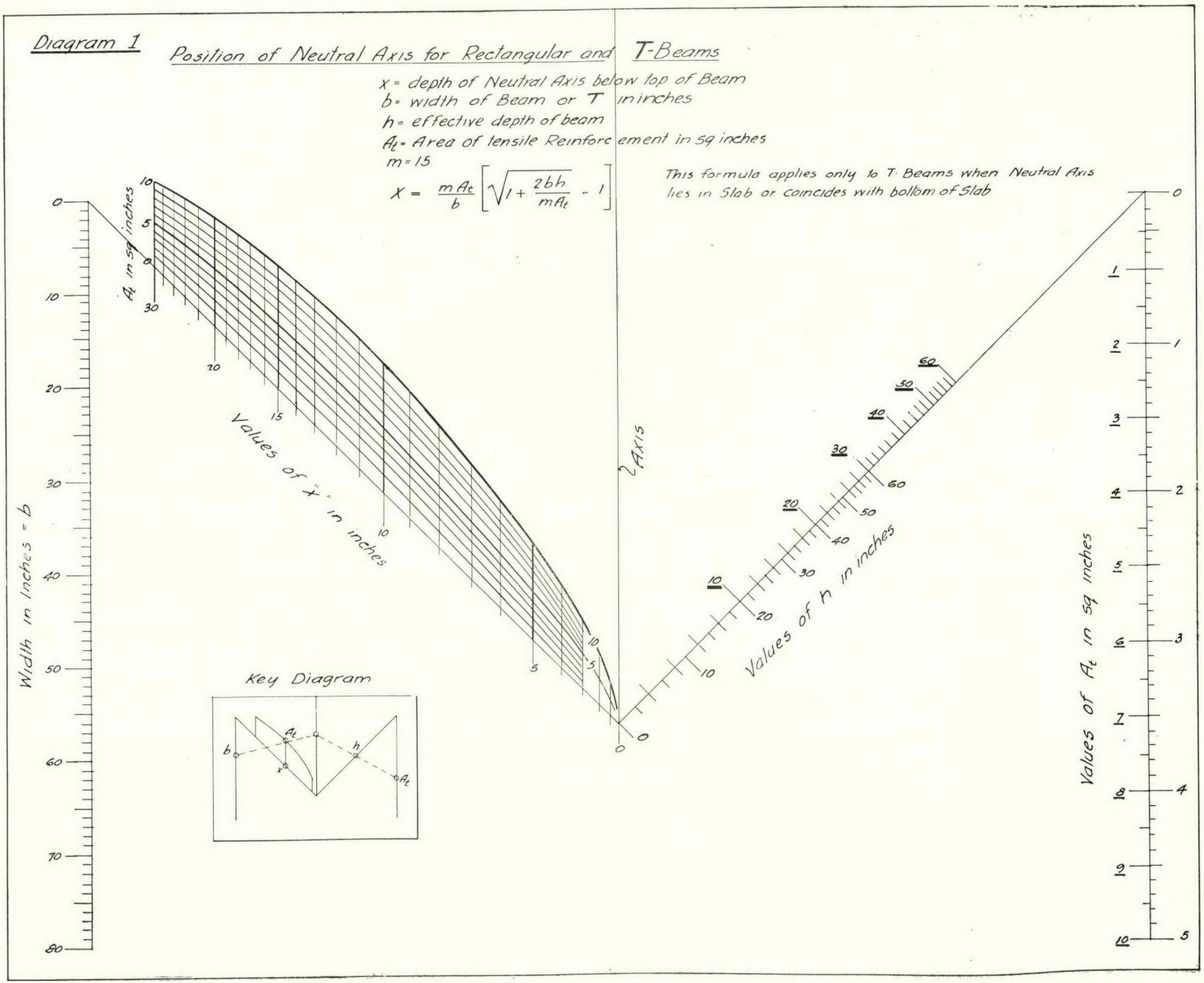
Second Premiated Design.—A J. Stewart, Johannesburg.





TRANSVAAL CHILDREN'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Third Premiated Design.—John Perry, Capetown.


Diagram 1
Position of Neutral Axis for Rectangular and T-Beams
x = depth of Neutral Axis below top of Beam
b = width of Beam or T in inches
h = effective depth of beam
A_t = Area of tensile Reinforcement in sq inches
m = 15
$X = \frac{mA_t}{b}\left[\sqrt{1+\frac{2bh}{mA_t}} - 1\right]$
This formula applies only to T Beams when Neutral Axis lies in Slab or coincides with bottom of Slab
Width in Inches = b
A_t in sq inches
Values of x in inches
Z Axis
Values of h in inches
Values of A_t in sq inches
Key Diagram

REINFORCED CONCRETE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION II.

In the following problems which show the application of the previous formalae the working stresses recommended by the London County Council will be assumed, viz.:—

C equals 600 lbs. per sq. inch.
F equals 16,000 lbs. per sq. inch.

Problem 1.—Design a slab to span 6 feet and to carry a live load of 250 lbs. per sq. foot.

The slab is simply supported.

„ Live Load = 250 lbs per sq foot,
Assume 4½ slab dead load = 56 „ „
Finish = 12 „ „
Total 318

$$M = \frac{wl^2}{8} = \frac{318 \times 6^2 \times 12}{8} = 17200 \text{ inch-lbs}$$

From (11) $Mc = Rcbh^2$ and the value of R from table 1 column 4 is 95

$$\text{Then } h = \sqrt{\frac{17200}{12 \times 95}} = 3.9 \text{ inches and}$$

allowing ½ inch concrete below ste l for covering and fireproofing gives a thickness of slab of 4½ inches, which was assumed.

$$\text{From (10) } At = \frac{M}{F\left(h - \frac{x}{3}\right)} = \frac{17,200}{16000 \times .88 \times 4} = .305 \text{ sq ins}$$

Use ½ in. round rods spaced 7½ ins. centres.

Rods in slabs should not be spaced further apart than 2½ times the thickness of slab. If the value of h from the above equation had been greater than the assumed value, the slab thickness must be increased and the bending moment recalculated, otherwise the concrete would be stressed to over 600 lbs. pr sq. inch.

Problem 2.—Design a rectangular beam with span of 30 feet to carry a live load of 1,000 lbs. per foot run. The beam is to be simply supported at the ends.

The depth of rectangular beams vary from 1/8th to 1/12th of the span. Assume 1/9th of span which will give 40 inches deep, and make 14 inches wide, which is supposed to be the width of brickwork.

Live load = 1000 lbs per foot run
Beam dead load = 540 „ „
Total = 1540 „ „

$$M = \frac{wl^2}{8} = \frac{1540 \times 30^2 \times 12}{8} = 2{,}080{,}000 \text{ inch lbs}$$

$$\text{As before } h = \sqrt{\frac{2{,}080{,}000}{14 \times 95}} = 38\tfrac{1}{2} \text{ inches}$$

and allowing 1½ inches covering for concrete gives a depth of 40 inches.

$$A_t = \frac{2{,}080{,}000}{16000 \times .88 \times 38\tfrac{1}{2}} = 3.9 \text{ sq inches}$$

Use 5—1 inch round bars and place 1½ inches up from bottom of beam.

If the beam had been made 30 inches deep, and allowing 2 inches for fireproofing, the area of reinforcing steel would be

$$A_t = \frac{2{,}080{,}000}{16000 \times .88 \times 28} = 5.3 \text{ sq inches}$$

The compressive stress in the concrete would then be increased and the value of same would be calculated in the following manner:—

From (6)

$$X = \frac{15 \times 5.3}{14}\left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{2 \times 14 \times 28}{15 \times 5.3}} - 1\right]$$

$$= 5.7\left[\sqrt{1 + 9.9} - 1\right] = 5.7 \times 2.3 = 13 \text{ in}$$

and from 9

$$C = \frac{2 \times 2{,}080{,}000}{14 \times 13\left(28 - \frac{13}{3}\right)} = \frac{2 \times 2{,}080{,}000}{14 \times 13 \times 23.67}$$

= 965 lbs per sq inch

In this case the beam must be reinforced with compression steel to bring the concrete stress down to 600 lbs. per sq. inch.

The value of x is found from the chart as follows:— At,h and b are known. Lay a straight edge along the known values of At and h to intersect the main axis, and from this point of intersection again to the value of b. The point at which the straight edge intersects the value of At on the curved line and the vertical line for x is the value required.

The figures for At and h which are underlined are to be used in combination.

The case of beams which required to be reinforced for compression will be considered later. The next article will deal with shear and adhesive stresses and contain an alinement chart showing the spacing of stirrups for any point in a beam.

Note.—All calculations made on Slide Rule.

Competitions.

The Council of the Association of Transvaal Architects draws the attention of its members to the three following sets of conditions governing Architectural Competitions issued by (1) The R.I.B.A.; (2)The Institute of Architects of New South Wales; (3) The Association of Transvaal Architects.

The object in so doing is to make members acquainted with the conditions at present in force in the three Continents with a view to written suggestions being made which will enable our existing conditions (No. 3.) to be revised in such a manner as to provide a model set of conditions suitable for the requirements of the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia.

Members of the Natal and Cape Institutes and the Port Elizabeth Society of Architects are asked to interest themselves in this subject and to submit proposals on any points requiring alteration or amendment.

The Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects urge the co-operation of all architects, members of the Institute and the Allied Societies and others, in their endeavours to secure satisfactory conditions for architectural competitions. The Institute Regulations for Competitions have been drawn up after careful consideration by the Council and the Competitions Committee. All members of the Institute and the Allied Societies are bound by them, and it is only by their strict observance that the best results for promoters and the fair treatment of competing architects can be assured. These Regulations are printed in the Institute "Kalendar," and also in pamphlet form. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the Secretary of the R.I.B.A., and it is the duty of all members competing to be familiar with them.

Only when all other means have failed does the Competitions Committee request the Council to bar a competition, and it is often able, when put into touch with the promoters at an early stage, to bring about the amendment of unsatisfactory conditions, but at present no system can be arranged by which the conditions of all competitions shall automatically be presented to the Committee for review. The Committee must therefore rely largely upon intelligence given by members who, having applied for copies of conditions, find them not to accord with the Regulations. Early intervention is essential to success; members and others are requested to lose no time in sending copies of such conditions to the Hon. Secretary of the Competitions Committee.

The Council make the following suggestions for the improvement of architectural competitions:—

1. When applying for the conditions, intending competitors should state that unless the essential Clauses of the R.I.B.A. Conditions are embodied therein, they will be unable to compete.

2. On receipt of the conditions, they should compare them with the Regulations and note any discrepancies.

3. If any clauses are unsatisfactory, they should at once communicate with the Hon. Secretary of the Competitions Committee; they should also return the conditions without delay to the promoters, pointing out in what respects they are unsatisfactory, and intimate that if they are amended to accord with the Institute Regulations they will be pleased to reconsider their decision not to compete.

In some cases it may be desirable, when it becomes known that a competition is proposed, that architects in the neighbourhood should ascertain whether the promoters know of the Institute Regulations, and if not, should provide them with a copy.

The Council remind members that they may neither assess nor take part in competitions which are not in exact accordance with the Regulations, even if they have not seen any notice issued by the Institute. At the same time it invites all architects, non-members as well as members of the Institute, to co-operate in carrying out these suggestions. Much has already been done; only by constant vigilance and timely concerted action will the respect of the public be secured and the highest aims of architecture attained.

The Institute of Architects of N.S.W.

Regulation for Architectural Competitions.

1. There shall be appointed for every Competition one or more fully qualified professional Assessors, to whom the whole of the designs shall be submitted.

2. No promoter of a Competition and no Assessor engaged upon it, nor any employee of either, shall compete or assist a Competitor or act as Architect or joint Architect for the proposed work.

3. Each design shall be accompanied by a declaration, signed by the Competitor, or joint Competitors, stating that the design is his or their own personal work, and that the drawings have been

prepared under his or their own supervision. A successful Competitor must be prepared to satisfy the Assessor that he is the bona fide author of the design he has submitted.

4. The premiums shall be paid in accordance with the Assessors' award, and the author of the design placed first by the Assessor shall be employed to carry out the work, unless the promotors shall be satisfied that there is some valid objection to such employment, in which case the author of the design placed next in order of merit shall be employed, subject to a similar condition. The award of the Assessor shall not be set aside for any other reason.

5. The selected Architect shall be paid in accordance with the Code of Charges of the Institute of Architects of N.S.W.

6. The promoters of an intended Competition should, as their first step, appoint one or more professional Assessors, Architects of established reputation, whose appointment should be published in the original advertisements and instructions. The selection of an Assessor should be made with the greatest possible care, as the successful result of the Competition will depend very largely upon his experience and ability.

7. The duties of an Assessor are as follows:—

(a) To confer with and advise promoters on their requirements, and on the question of cost.

(b) To draw up instructions for the guidance of Competitors and for the conduct of the Competition, incorporating the whole of the Clauses of these Regulations which are applicable to the particular Competition.

Note.—It is essential in drawing up the instructions to state definitely which of the Conditions must be strictly adhered to, under penalty of disqualification from the Competition, and which of them are optional.

(c) To answer queries raised by the Competitors within a limited time during the preparation of the designs, such answers to be sent to all Competitors.

(d) To examine all the designs submitted by Competitors and to determine whether they conform to the Conditions and to exclude any which do not.

(e) To report to the promoters on the designs not so excluded and to award the premium in strict adherence to the Conditions.

8. Competitions may be conducted in one of the following ways:—

(a) By advertisement, inviting Architects willing to compete for the intended work to send in designs. For Competition for Public Works of great Architectural importance this method is recommended.

(b) By advertisement, inviting Architects willing to compete for the intended work to send in their names by a given day, with such other information as they think likely to advance their claims to be admitted to the Competition. From these names the promoters, with the advice of the Assessor, shall select a limited number to compete, and each Competitor thus selected shall receive a specified sum for the preparation of his design.

(c) By personal invitation to a limited number of selected Architects, to join in a Competition for the intended work. Each Competitor shall receive a specified sum for the preparation of his design.

Note.—Where a deposit is required for supplying the instructions, it shall be returned on the receipt of a bona fide design, or if the applicant declines to compete and returns the said instructions within a month after receipt of replies to Competitors' questions.

9. The number, scale, and method of finishing of the required drawings shall be distinctly set forth. The drawings shall not be more in number or to a larger scale than necessary clearly to explain the design, and such drawings shall be uniform in size, number, mode of colouring, and mounting. As a general rule, a scale of 8 feet to 1 inch will be found sufficient for plans, sections, and elevations, or in the case of large buildings a smaller scale should suffice. Unless the Assessor advises that perspective drawings are desirable, they shall not be admitted.

10. No design shall bear any motto or distinguishing mark, but all designs shall be numbered by the promoters in order of receipt. Each design shall be accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name of the author and enclosed in the package.

11. A design shall be excluded from a Competition:—

(a) If sent in after the period named (accidents in transit excepted).

(b) If it does not give substantially the accommodation asked for.

(c) If it exceeds the limits of site as shown on the plan issued by the promoters, the

figured dimensions on which shall be adhered to.

(d) If the Assessor shall determine that its probable cost will exceed by 10 per cent. the outlay in the instructions, or the estimate of the Competitor should no outlay be stated. If the Assessor be of opinion that the outlay stated in the instructions is inadequate, he shall not be bound in the selection of a design by the amount named in such instructions, but the question of cost shall be nevertheless a material element in the consideration of the award.

(e) If any of the Conditions or Instructions other than those of a suggestive character are violated.

(f) If a Competitor shall disclose his identity or attempt to influence the decision.

12. All designs and reports submitted in a Competition for a public building, except any excluded under Clause 11, shall be publicly exhibited after the award has been made, which award shall be published at the time of the Exhibition, and all designs and reports submitted in a Competition for a private building shall be similarly exhibited to the Competitors.

13. All drawings submitted in a Competition, except those of the design selected to be carried out, or on which premiums are paid, shall be returnd to the Competitors free of charge.

14. The Assessor shall determine the number and amount of the premium or premiums to be paid to the successful Competitors, and such premium or premiums shall not form part of the regular commission for carrying out the work.

THE ASSOCIATION OF TRANSVAAL ARCHITECTS.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

for.....

1.—Mr.....has been appointed as Assessor to advise the promoters of the relative merits of the design, the promoters do not bind themselves to accept as final the awards of the assessor, but have no reason to anticipate that they will not do so.

Note.—It is desirable that a fully competent, qualified man, preferably an Architect, should be appointed Assessor.

2.—Premiums as follows will be paid to the authors of the designs placed by the Assessor, viz.:—

First £ Second £ Third £

Note.—Premiums are not essential but advisable, and can be given in equal amounts or on a sliding scale up to any number.

3.—Remuneration to the Architect accepted (who, unless " bona fide " reasons prevent, shall be the author of the first premiated design) shall be in accordance with the professional fees as laid down in the Bye-Laws of the Architects Registration Act, 1909.

Note.—A copy of these fees can be obtained from the Registrar of the Association of Transvaal Architects.

4.—All designs to be delivered to..... on or before.....and will be returned to competitors at promoters' expense.

Note.—It is usual for competitors to pay forwarding charges but the promoters to pay all expenses in connection with the return of drawings, etc.

5.—The promoters undertake to exhibit the designs, and the publication of the winning design in the official Journal of the Association of the Transvaal Architects.

Note.—This is considered fair and reasonable to all competitors.

6.—The promoters undertake as far as they are concerned, to observe without infringement the artistic copyright of all designs submitted, and will guarantee not to make a practical use of any design without the agreement of the author.

7.—A deposit of £.....shall be paid by each applicant which deposit shall be refunded on receipt of " bona fide " design. A sealed envelope to contain the name and address of competitor, together with his declaration, will be forwarded to competitor on receipt of his deposit fee.

Note.—Deposits can range from £1 to £5 to ensure only " bona fide " competitors applying for same.

8.—Any competitor may make written enquiries relating to this competition, and copies of questions and answers will be forwarded to each competitor, but no enquiry received later than.....will be answered.

Note.—It is usual to permit questions up to within a month of the closing time for delivery of drawings.

9.—Each competitor, or competitors in the case of joint work, must send in with his or their designs, a

signed declaration stating that the drawings have been prepared in British South Africa under his or their own supervision, and that he is a Registered Architect, Transvaal, or eligible as such, stating his statutory qualifications. No name, motto, handwriting, signature, device or distinguishing mark of any kind whatsoever which might lead to the identification of the competitor, is to be put on any of the drawings, supporting documents, sealed envelope or case by the competitors of their agents. When each case is unpacked, it or its contents, together with the sealed envelope will be marked by the assessor for identification.

Note.—These are considered necessary precautions to prevent identification of author before drawings are assessed.

10.—Drawings required are as follows:—

Note.—Here state how many plans, sections, elevations and to what scale and whether perspective, and method of finishing drawings; it is desirable that the work required should not be more than is absolutely necessary, to illustrate a preliminary design, for which in most cases 1/16th scale drawings should be sufficient.

11.—The above mentioned drawings are to be executed on double elephant size sheet of white drawing paper, mounted on pine stretchers, and must be of an uniform size of three feet six inches by two feet six inches, without frames or glazing.

Note.—This for purpose of uniformity in shape and size.

12.—Accompanying the design of each competitor, an estimate of the cost of the building must be submitted, giving the details of how such estimate of cost is arrived at, cubing prices and dimensions, and method of arriving at same, also a typewritten description of specification, explaining the construction, materials, system of heating, lighting, ventilation, etc., proposed to be adopted.

The amount which the Committee is prepared to expend on the building including drainage, heating, elevators, lighting and ventilation but not furnishing, either fixed or moveable, is £.....which sum is exclusive of architects' charges, and the cost of clerk of works' services.

Note.—Here state amount available.

13.—In the event of the estimated cost for the building based on the lowest acceptable tender, being higher than the amount allocated by the Committee previous to the calling for tenders, the Committee shall call upon the architect to make such modifications in his design as it may deem necessary in order to reduce the cost. The architect shall provide all requisite drawings and specifications of such modified buildings and shall receive no further remuneration in respect of this item.

Note.—This clause to enable promoters to obtain tenders within the amount available.

ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED.

Here should follow accommodation required, plan or description of site, levels, etc., etc.

REVIEW.

To write a book which shall be sufficently technical for the Architectural Student and yet sufficently accurate to be readable and interesting to the layman requires more than ordinary journalistic talent. In the work under review, viz., "Design and Tradition," by Amor Fenn, the author has most successfully produced a book which any-one interested in the Arts and Crafts can find ample food for thought, and also a most interesting discourse on the works of past craftsmen from the ancients to the present day. As a work of reference one finds most subjects touched upon, though not in detail to the extent of being looked upon as a text book, but to the layman just sufficient as not to render the book too technical for his purpose.

Any-one anxious to acquire an insight into Architecture and its allied arts cannot do better than read this book from beginning to end. It is written in a most fascinating manner and one's interest is rivetted on every page; it is the lack of this knowledge so clearly described in this book that accounts for the mediocrity and plebishness exhibited by the average layman in his home, and in the town or city of which he is a responsible citizen, and if every home possessed a work of this kind we should have the rising generation taking a livelier and keener interest in the Arts and Crafts, the absence of which is so apparent to-day by the prevailing modernism exhibited in the domestic and civic life of the people.

R. H.

"Design & Tradition" by Amor Fenn, published by Chapman & Hall. Ltd., Henrietta St., Covent Garden, London. Price 30/-

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LOUIS M. THIBAULT, ARCHITECT.

Gerard Mcerdijk, A.R.I.B.A.

The question whether man creates or is created by opportunity has often been the burden of the moralising of philosophers. This much is certain, that the one seldom appears without the other. It can be argued that behind any cause that we can specify for a development in art, there is an economic one and this theory may be applied to the development

of the Cape Dutch style of architecture. That a great period of building should arise, there must be a certain accumulation of wealth. So we find that the Egyptian Temples can be traced to the wealth of the Pharaohs. The architecture of Rome was made possible by the spoils of the world. The magnificent temples of the Periclean age would have been impossible, were it not that the Greeks had brought to Athens the enormous riches obtained in the Persian wars.

Some 120 years ago there was great prosperity at the Cape. Towards the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, the whole world seemed to wage war. On the Continent of Europe the French Revolution was followed by the Napoleonic wars, and production was consequently much handicapped. This was an opportunity which the Cape used to the best advantage. The vineyards of Champagne had been destroyed and the Cape wine farmer found a great demand for his product. Most of the houses we now delight in, date from this period of prosperity, while existing buildings were rebuilt and remodelled according to the fashion of the time. The men directly and indirectly responsible for the characteristic design were Thibault, Anreith, Schutte and perhaps the earlier Martin Melck.

L. M. Thibault was a Frenchman who arrived at the Cape in 1781 as an officer of engineers. He entered the service of the Dutch East India Company as a military engineer, inspector-general and architect. In 1811 he was appointed surveyor-general by the British authorities. This is worthy of notice as British feeling against France and the French at that time was very strong. It may be that Thibault who had then been in the country for 30 years was taken for a Dutchman. Letters written by him before the British occupation of the Cape in 1806 were mostly in French, whereas after that date, he availed himself of the Dutch language.

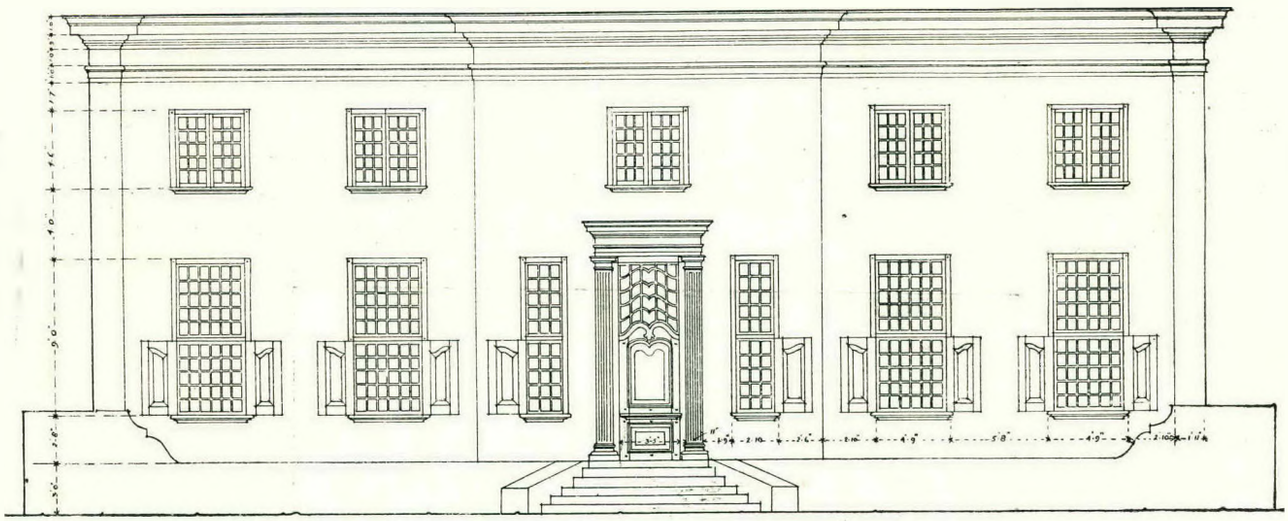
There is an address to the Governor de Graaf, drawn by Thibault in the Koopmans-de Wet Museum, which shows him to be a fine draughtsman. He died in 1815, aged 65 years, and was buried in the Dutch Reformed cemetary. His most important architectural work was the Masonic Temple at Capetown. This building was commenced by Thibault and Schutte in 1801 and was dedicated in 1803 by Commissioner General de Mist, as deputy Grand Master Natio: The plaster ceiling was designed and executed by Anton Anreith, and according to accounts must have been an exceedingly fine piece of work. The building cost between £8,000 and £9,000 at a time when labour was inexpensive. It was destroyed by a disastrous fire in 1892.

The house illustrated in this issue is one of the very few old double-storeyed country houses at the Cape. I know of only three others; there is one at Tulbagh, one at Mulders Vlei near Stellenbosch, which belonged to the late Mr. Sauer and one at Wynberg, "Alphen," the residence of the Cloete family. "Vredenhof" was probably built between 1803 and 1805, at the time when Thibault was busy on the Dutch Reformed Church at Paarl.

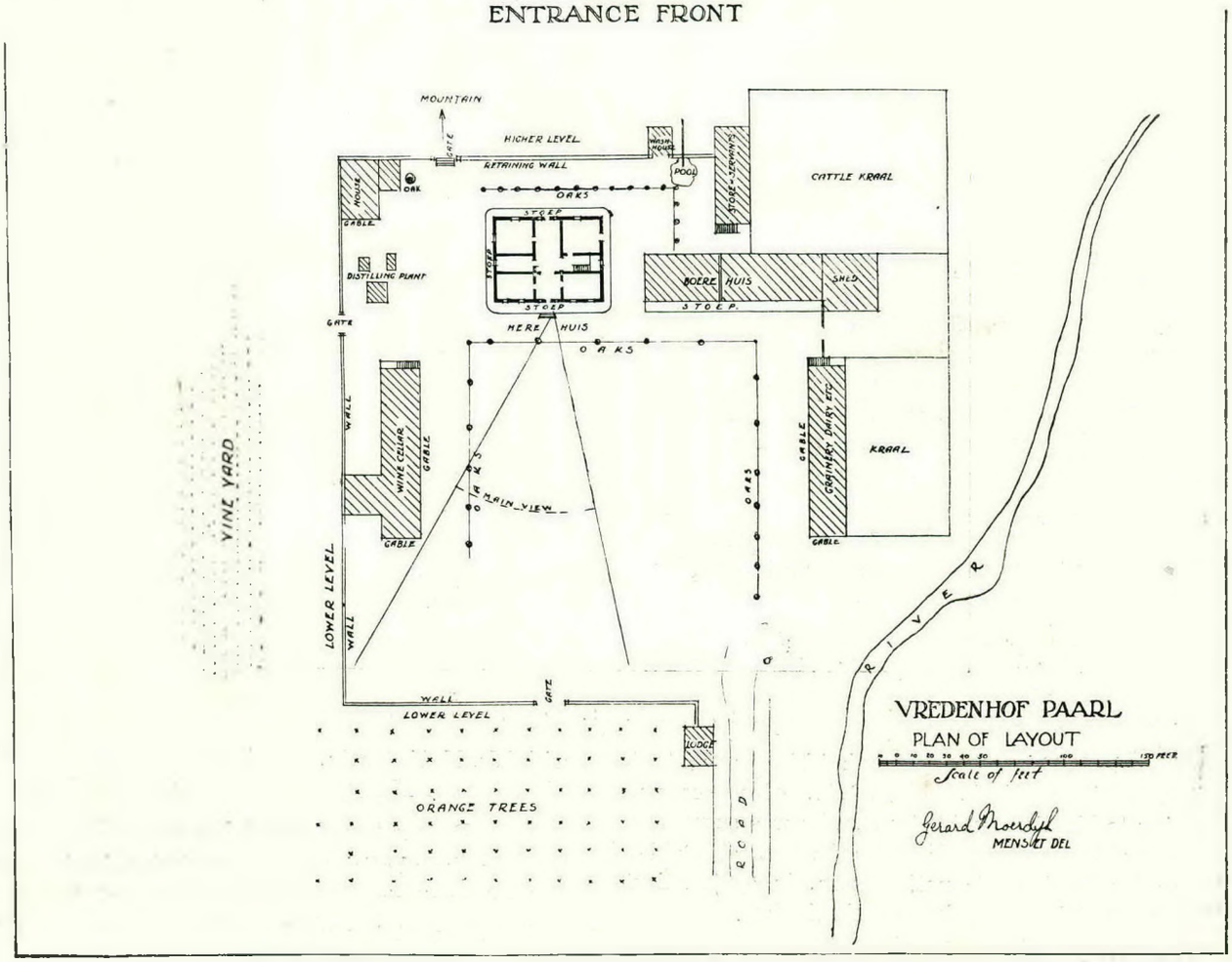


"VREDENHOF" NOORDER PAARL. LOUIS THIBAULT ARCHITECT

Scale of feet

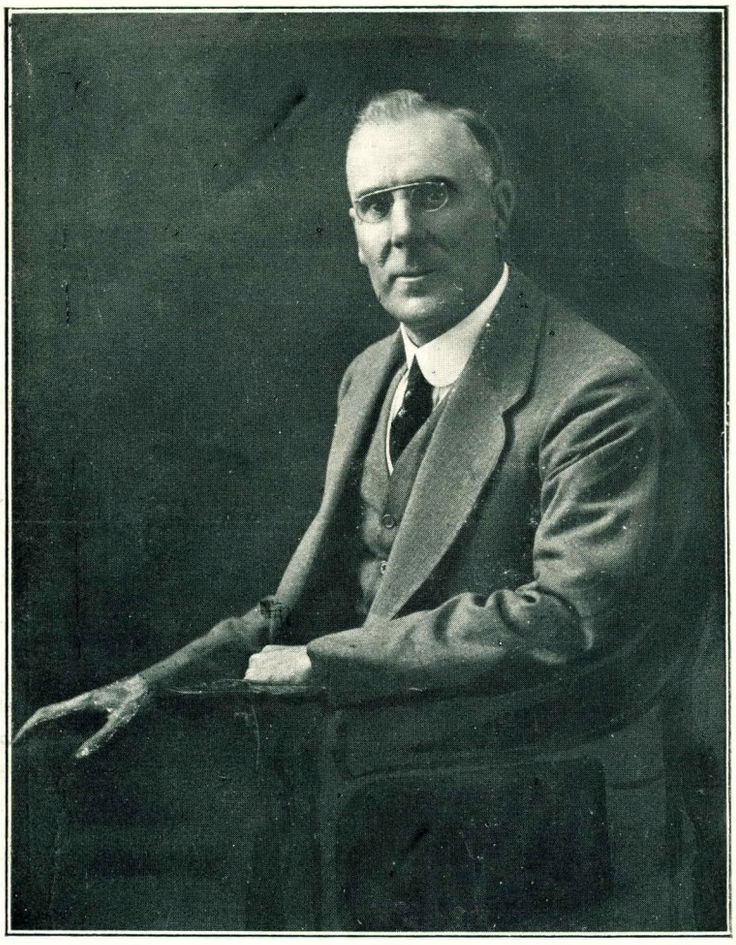


ENTRANCE FRONT



Our President.

Mr. Ernest M. Powers, our President 1921-22, was educated at King Edward the Sixth School, Birmingham, and commenced his architectural training at the Art School, West Bromwich, and as pupil in the office of Mr. I. W. Allen, architect of that town, and subsequently as assistant to Mr. F. Lloyd of Birmingham.



Ernest M. Powers, F.R.I.B.A.—President 1921.

Early in 1903 he came to South Africa as assistant to Mr. William Black, F.R.I.B.A., of Capetown, returning to England in 1907, when he was successful in winning his first competition for the Carnegie Public Library for Dudley, his native town, in conjunction with Mr. Geo Wenyon, a former schoolfellow.

Returning to Capetown for a short period, he proceeded to Australia, where he gained further experience in the Public Works Department of Victoria, and in abattoir and cold storage construction with the late Mr. Chas. D'Ebro, of Melbourne. Returning again to South Africa in 1910 to take up an appointment in the Public Works Department at Pretoria, where he remained until 1912, he embarked in private practice with Mr. N. T. Cowin, securing the Pretoria Municipal Fire Brigade Headquarters in open competition.

Mr. Powers has always taken a very keen interest in the work and affairs of the Association, having served on its Council since 1913 and as Editor of the Journal during the past two years. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects in March, 1920, having passed the qualifying examination and been elected an Associate of that body in 1909.

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ASSOCIATION NOTES AND NEWS.

Mr. J. Lockwood Hall of the Public Works Department, Pretoria, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Mr. F. Gordon McIntosh, of Pretoria, has been awarded the first premium for his design for a Campanile at Port Elizabeth to commemorate the landing of the 1820 Settlers, and Mr. John Perry of Capetown was placed second. The estimated cost of this successful design is £4,800.

Mr. Harold W. Spicer of Solomon and Marshall, Johannesburg, was the successful competitor in the Krugersdorp War Memorial Competition, and Mr. John Perry of Capetown was awarded the second premium.

The Institute of Architects of New South Wales has succeeded in obtaining the passing of a Registration Bill through the House of Assembly, we hope to give full particulars of the provision of this Act in a subsequent issue.

The Municipality of Durban are calling for competitive designs for a War Memorial to be erected in front of the Town Hall, Durban. The amount allocated is £25,000, there are to be three premiums of 300, 200 and 100 guineas each.

The author of the first premiated design will be employed to carry out the work.

The assessors are John Adams, A.R.C.A., Durban, and G. E. Pearse, A.R.I.B.A., Johannesburg.

The sending in date is 31st August.

In the Students' Competitions promoted by the Council of the Association, which closed last month, no less than 23 competitors submitted work—a remark-not yet established.

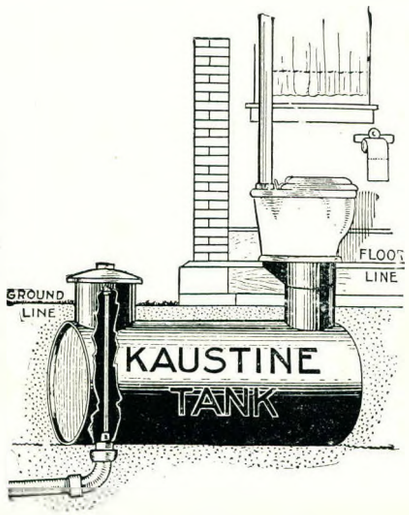
Mr. Gordon Leith, M.C., A.R.I.B.A., who lately returned from Europe, has opened an office in the Transvaal Bank Chambers, Fox Street, Johannesburg.

Mr. D. Macdonald Sinclair, the immediate Past-President, has been elected Vice-President of the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa.

Mr. E. H. Waugh is expected back, off extended leave, at the end of the month.

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British East Africa & Uganda: D. NEWMARK, Nairobi.

The Municipality of Benoni intend adopting a building by-law restricting the submission of plans to Registered Architects only.

Mr. Piercy Eagle, of Pretoria, has been elected a member of Council of the Association.

The Municipality of Mafeking has appointed Mr. Charles Hosking, of Johannesburg, to be the architect for their housing scheme.

Several applications have been received from qualified persons for positions as draughtsmen; practising members requiring assistance can obtain all the information respecting the respective applicants from the Registrar.

In the competition for designs for the Transvaal Children's Memorial Hospital, Messrs. Cowin and Powers of Johannesburg were awarded first premium, Mr. A. J. Stewart of Johannesburg second premium, and Mr. John Perry of Capetown third premium; there were 21 sets of designs submitted and the three premiated ones are reproduced in this issue.

The successful firm has been instructed to proceed with the working drawings.

The Registrar has received two applications from youths just left college, to become articled pupils. Practising members requiring a junior should ring up 5821.

Members visiting the South African Academy Exhibition will be able to inspect a very fine portrait, in oils, of G. W. Nicolay, M.S.A., one of the fathers of the profession in the Transvaal and a regular contributor to this journal. The portrait is the work of that well-known artist, A. E. Gyngell, of Johannesburg.

The Second Exhibition of the South African Academy, conducted under the auspices of the Association, will be held in the Selborne Hall, Johannesburg, from 22nd March to the 2nd April.

The opening ceremony will be performed by Lady Phillips at 3 p.m. on the 22nd instant, and members are requested to make a special point of being present on that occasion.

East London is to have a War Memorial, for which competitive designs are asked.

Mr. T. Gordon Ellis, A.R.I.B.A., a former member of Council who left for the Old Country late in

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1919, is returning to South Africa in April to join the firm of Cowin and Powers, and will take charge of the firm's Pretoria practice. Mr. Ellis will be remembered in connection with the Architectural Design and History Classes at the School of Mines in association with Mr. H. Spicer. Mr. Ellis's return to South Africa will be welcomed by the members of the A.T.A. for his keen interest in the art and educational work of the Association.

On Saturday, the 5th March, a pleasing and instructive afternoon was spent by members of the Association and their student juniors. At the invitation of the superintending architects, Messrs. Cowin and Powers, on behalf of Mr. John Perry of Capetown, a visit was made to the Witwatersrand University site at Milner Park, Johannesburg, to inspect the Hostel Building.

This building, the first of four hostels, each to accommodate 120 students; in single study bedrooms, and comprising common rooms, dining assembly hall and Dean's and staff apartments, is nearing completion and some 30 students are already in residence.

Inspection of the foundations for the University Buildings on the summit of the site was also made. The inspection was personally conducted by Messrs. Cowin and Powers, who were accompanied by the contractor, Mr. James Thompson, and the clerk of works, Mr. Craine.

It is hoped that other practising members having building in course of erection will afford similar facilities to their confreres and the large number of articled pupils now attached to the profession.

The author of " Design and Tradition " has produced a book which is at once interesting and instructive.

The subjects dealt with therein are well correlated and thoughtfully explained.

The chapter on architectural proportions is well worth careful study by the student, who will find a large amount of useful information of great value.

" Design and Tradition " is a work which should appeal to all, and a few books such as this one widely circulated cannot help but stimulate a greater interest in architecture.

The author is to be congratulated on his achievement.

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TWO GOOD THINGS.

By F. L. H. FLEMING.

The young lady who met all tiresome applications with the crushing finality " I never sign anything and I never join anything " was nevertheless married in due time and no doubt will live happily ever after. Even so, when a good thing offers itself a word to the wise will suffice—

In 1915 an Association was formed in England to promote good design and good workmanship—and a braver outlook—in industries and products " from buildings to wrapping paper and string, from the planning of cities to the forming of the letters of the alphabet."

Long before this time there had been prophets and schools of thought which from a fairly lofty plane had denounced and deplored the decadence of British design and workmanship, and many famous men had spent much breath and ink in the endeavour to show what was wrong and how it might be righted. But the topsy-turveydom of war changed many points of view, and while obscuring some well-known and trusted landmarks, cleared the vision elsewhere. The old vital truths—that beauty in form or colour and texture is largely and perhaps chiefly a matter of fitness—perfect fitness for usage; and that this beauty is essential to the happiness and moral development of peoples; were held on to tenaciously. But two or three new points of view presented themselves, namely (1) that machinery as the complete or contributory source of all the " manufactured " articles of ordinary usage, must be frankly accepted; (2) that industrial supremacy will in the future be to those whose products by the perfection of design on the basis of fitness attain to the greatest true economy and beauty; (3) that real joy and contentment in work, on the workers' part, will only be restored when the worker can with self-respect feel that his time and energies are well spent in high standard honourable employment.

These views have appealed to a large circle, including many eminent artists, architects, craftsmen, designers, sculptors, journalists, distributors, art masters, decorators, commercial travellers, lawyers, teachers, engineers, printers and manufacturers of every description, who have banded themselves together in the Design and Industries Association having a rapidly increasing membership, at present about 1,000.

The objects of the Association are to stimulate excellence of design and workmanship through the co-operation of manufacturers, distributors, designers, educationalists and the general public; and to extend the influence of design that all things may be made with that fitness and economy which renders workmanship beautiful. It pursues its aims by holding Exhibitions, by publishing literature, by propaganda and by lectures, by forming groups of manufacturers, designers and others interested, and by endeavouring to bring education generally into closer relationship with industry. Ordinary members subscribe 10s. 6d. per annum, or more at option. Members of Trade Unions, Students and Elementary School Teachers, 2s. 6d. per annum (entitling to publications only). These publications are by well-known writers, such as W. R. Lethaby, A. Clutton-Brock, H. M. Fletcher and others, and are always readable and highly suggestive. Twenty-five members in any locality may form a branch, enabling the possibility of small Exhibitions being organised from time to time and a closer connection with the main body generally.

Another valuable British organisation is the Civic Arts Association, founded in 1914 to encourage for civic purposes the right use of the arts and crafts. This body again has a very strong and representative membership and furthers its objects by means of publications, exhibitions and lectures. The subscription is 5s. per annum, which entitles members to publications. These are pamphlets on subjects of great interest to architects and to those in touch with civic development and town planning. Halsey Ricardo, Beresford Pite and Miss Gertrude Jekyll are among the writers. Branches of the Association may be formed and may obtain the published literature at cost price.

Having in mind the essential industrial development of this country, and the vague but persistent groping of the people towards the finer things of life, the architect among others may find in the Association briefly described above, a guidance and stimulus that may stand him, and his country through him, in good stead. If strong local branches of these Associations could be established in South Africa under the aegis of the Association of Transvaal Architects, mutual strengthening and extension of influence for the attainment of common ideals might result. The Registrar will be pleased to receive enquiries and to forward applications for membership.

Journal of the SA Architectural Institute

PUBLISHER:

University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

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