

.n introduction to the forgotten work of Paul Victor Edison Mauger, F.R.I.B.A. (1896-1982)

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The architect Paul V. E. Mauger (surname pronounced in a French manner) was born on 7 January 1896. **[Figure 1: Mauger in 1956-57]** He attended the Friends School at Saffron Walden, Essex; and between 1915 and 1919 was in the French War Zone engaged on Refugee Relief work including housing under the French Red Cross and also went into the Friends' Ambulance Service, as he was a Conscientious Objector during WWI. Mauger was a Quaker and later a member of C.N.D.ⁱ

Mauger's architectural education started in 1913 at the Architectural Association Day School, London, where was until 1915. From May 1920 to July 1921 Mauger attended lectures at the Architectural Association's 'Atelier' and from March 1919 to May 1921 he was an assistant to J.T. Saunders and occasionally for Messrs Easton & Robertson. Subsequently, Mauger was an assistant for three months to Messrs Lanchester, Rickard & Lucas. In October 1921 he was an assistant to Messrs Simpson & Anthony and was living at Gloucester Terrace, London. During these formative years he travelled particularly in France, as well as Italy, France, Germany, Greece and the near East. In 1922 he was made an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects (R.I.B.A.) and his nomination papers dated 21 November 1921 are instructive for he was recommended by the architects T. Alwyn Lloyd, H.V. Lanchester and Geoffry Lucas – bearing in mind the latter's considerable output at Hampstead Garden Suburb, London, this might explain why Mauger's earliest known work is on the Suburb.ⁱⁱ Between 1928 and 1931 he was the Assistant Architect for the Palestine Archaeological Museum built for the Government of Palestine.ⁱⁱⁱ

In 1938 Mauger became a Fellow of the R.I.B.A. and he was proposed and recommended for this by Sir Raymond Unwin, the doyen of early twentieth century English town planning, and two other R.I.B.A. Fellows. Mauger's 1938 R.I.B.A. Candidate's Separate Statement to be a Fellow is very useful for the light it throws upon his career and work up until 1938.^{iv} Bearing in mind that Mauger's earliest independent work dates from 1923, it is curious that he states February 1931 as the year in which he commenced practice, when he was based in 'London S.W. (during first two years I was also designing and supervising work for the late Edwin Unwin.)' Edwin Unwin, son of Sir Raymond, qualified as an architect and town planner 'but was temperamentally unsuited to the rigorous work regime of his father'.^v He died in 1936 at the age of only forty-two.

The earliest work we know by Mauger is No. 49 Northway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, of 1923. **[Figure 2: No. 49 Northway]** A variant of this, No. 119 Handside Lane, was built by Mauger and an architect called Tanner (Henry Tanner, 1876-1947?) at Welwyn Garden City only a year later in 1924 **[Figure 3a: No. 119 Handside Lane]** and No. 20 Norrice Lea, Hampstead Garden Suburb, of 1935 **[Figure 4: No. 20 Norrice Lea]** is arguably a stripped-down version of the 1923 formula. No. 119 Handside Lane is still in its original condition with its timber casement windows, Flemish roof pantiles and the distinctive dropped eaves that it shares with its Hampstead sibling. It also has little idiosyncrasies such as a tiny side dormer and the use of a multi brick in the quoin and window surround treatment – note also the beautifully detailed treatment surrounding the central door. Another highly unusual feature is the exquisite 'mosaic' treatment randomly set into the front elevation brickwork **[Figure 3b: No. 119 Handside Lane]**; all these motifs lend the building a more 'folksy' air than its slightly more classical equivalent at Hampstead,

ith its use of ground floor blind arches flanking the entrance. In 1924 Mauger and Tanner also built No. 16 Middleway at Hampstead. **[Figure 5: No. 16 Middleway]**

A house Mauger designed at Jordans, Bucks., in 1933 is showcased in R. Randal Phillips' *Houses for Moderate Means* (1949) **[Figure 6: house at Jordans, Bucks.]** and this property appears to have been alluded to in his 1938 R.I.B.A. Candidate's Separate Statement to be a Fellow: '1926/33. Two houses for Edmund Cooper, Esq. at Jordans.' As early as 1935, Mauger, in a lecture to the Welwyn Garden City Arts Club, acknowledged the importance of Hampstead Garden Suburb as a town planning exemplar. The following excerpt is evidence that the architect had clearly imbued the Garden City ideal: 'They [the brothers Adam] were the prototypes of the breed of 'Spec. Builders' whose speculations in land have resulted in the miles of mean houses in all our towns. Under the influence of Raymond Unwin, a great social planner, the way out of this wilderness was led by Hampstead Garden Suburb, by the Addison housing schemes, and later by Welwyn, where economies of road construction made it possible to give each house nearly double the usual frontage.'^{vi}

Perhaps Mauger's most distinctive work at Hampstead Garden Suburb is the semi-detached pair Nos. 33-33A Deansway of 1935, **[Figure 7: Nos. 33-33A Deansway]** which has an unusual part mansard pantiled roof - a feature that has much more in common with Louis de Soissons' work at Welwyn Garden City than Hampstead. At Deansway there is an unusual tension between the Modern Movement massing - this being the linking section between the 'towers' - and the more traditional roof shaping and arched towers.

I have not been able to trace an obituary for Mauger; however, he seems to have been well regarded by his peers and was awarded a R.I.B.A. Distinction in Town Planning on 13 March 1945, as well as being a member of the Town Planning Institute and had a Diploma in Town Planning from London University and by 1935-37 Mauger was 'Consultant to five Statutory Planning Authorities.'^{vii} Maurice de Soissons, son of Louis de Soissons, master planner of Welwyn Garden City, informs me that 'My father [Louis] had a high regard for him [Mauger].'^{viii} Although Louis de Soissons designed much of Welwyn Garden City in a very conservative neo-Georgian idiom, he was clearly broad minded enough to allow examples of the Modern Movement in the form of, for example, Nos. 24 (architect: Eugene Kaufmann, 1938) and 26 Pentley Park (by Mauger, 1936-7) **[Figure 8: No. 26 Pentley Park]** and the horribly altered No. 34 Coneydale (architect: John W. M. Dudding, in 1936 or 1937), with its very distinctive two storey stair window. These three buildings are certainly very different to the traditional red brick neo-Georgian belonging to the rest of Welwyn Garden City and therefore form a triumvirate of Modernist architectural interlopers.

In 1937 No. 26 Pentley Park was Mauger's home and at this time it would have been on the very edge of the City picturesquely surrounded by woodland, as the rest of Pentley Park is post-war. No. 26 is a beautifully pared down essay reliant entirely on massing in stock brick.^x Mauger's domestic work of the 1930s is elementally pared down with a reliance on no more than architectural massing - by now ornament has been completely eliminated in a way that the Viennese Modernist architect Adolf Loos might have endorsed. With Mauger's work at Welwyn of this period, the emphasis is on horizontality due to the trabeated construction - a flat roof is hidden below the parapet. When it came to designing his own house Mauger might have been partly influenced by his collaboration with a female Modernist architect we ought to know more about, Mary Crowley, for it was in 1935-36 that they collaborated on a house at Gerrards Cross, Bucks.^x

1939 Mauger had two entries accepted in that year's Royal Academy exhibition.^{xi} Publication-wise, in 1936-37 Mauger contributed 'four chapters on House Design to Modern Building Practice' to a publication^{xii} that I have been unable to trace; however, it is easier to track down his 1959 book *Buildings in the Country: a mid-century assessment* and this publication appears to be well-balanced in that he did not take the opportunity to overly feature his own work, though there are quite a few illustrated examples of the work carried out when Mauger was in partnership with Gavin, Mathers and Mitchell.

Mauger's 1950s output is very much of its time with a higher amount of fenestration glazing than one would find in his 1930s work, as well as featuring the reintroduction of the pitched roof, as can be seen on the two bungalows he designed flanking the entrance to Woodland Rise, Welwyn Garden City, at No. 60 Woodland Rise **[Figure 9: No. 60 Woodland Rise]** and No. 19 Mandeville Rise **[Figure 10: No. 19 Mandeville Rise]** sometime after 1954. Although Mauger embraced Modernism, he clearly never forgot his Garden City origins for the Chantry Housing Estate, Billericay, Essex, of 1953 was designed with special attention paid to landscaping, as was the beautifully settled scheme at Digswell, Hertfordshire. **[Figure 11: Digswell, Hertfordshire]** With such an approach, perhaps Mauger was aware of the contemporary work of Eric Lyons' SPAN housing, which represented a post-WWII updating of the Garden Suburb approach to town planning. The 1950s appear to have been an especially prolific decade for Mauger and his practice, one which must have made up for a lean decade during the first half of the 1940s.^{xiii} This busy period took the form of local authority social housing projects (see the list below of known work) and George Mathers' unpublished 'Memories of Paul Mauger' is particularly instructive on this aspect of Mauger's *oeuvre*:

'By this time the Government Housing Programme had been launched partly in the new towns but also the regeneration at the Local Authority level in the council house building programme. Paul was well placed due to his planning connection with many of the authorities in the Hertfordshire area and through this he became appointed for the Architectural work of those local authorities in their housing projects. He also had a contact with the Cooperative Society who commissioned the firm for work at Billericay. By this time Paul had invited Alec Gavin, John Mitchell and myself to join the firm as partners, which seemed to coincide with Arthur May's retirement from the firm[']s work though I believe he continued to act for the Methodist Missionary Society.^{xiv}

The practice was first re-titled Paul Mauger & Partners and subsequently as Paul Mauger, Gavin, Mathers & Mitchell. John Mitchell, from the W.G.C. office, joined Alec Gavin at the London office [and] I stayed on with Paul at Welwyn Garden City working mainly on housing for the Royston and Braughing Councils. There was not very much that could be considered adventurous in the housing field which was strictly controlled both in cost and accommodation by the Parker Morris standards laid down by Government but we tried to give some kind of "local" quality to the work that we did and the firm earned three local Government housing awards, one at Buntingford for Braughing RDC for which I was responsible, one in Welwyn Garden City and the third, I think, at Billericay. As part of this programme we were involved in experimental forms of construction i.e. the "Airey" Prefabricated Concrete System and for one or two sites the imported timber "Swedish" houses.'

Work from this period can be seen in Mauger's *Buildings in the Country: A mid-century assessment* of 1959.

Stylistically, Mauger's *oeuvre* is subtle, relying on often beautiful proportions, a now lost language of considerable architectural understatement (he was after all a Quaker) and tasteful use of materials. **[Figure 12: garden elevation of No. 20 Norrice Lea]** Moreover, it is often very unassuming – he designed (in two phases) a large block on London's Marylebone Road that one would hardly notice, unless pointed out. George Mathers, his one time partner, has suggested that Mauger was not a very good architect; however, this is debatable – he is certainly not well known but is this necessarily a reflection of an individual's talent? But obscurity is not Mathers's point and so I would argue that Mauger was actually a master of architectural restraint, a skill that can be misread as being dull. If not now well known, Mauger's style certainly evolved with the times – if one is to compare 1924's No. 119 Handside Lane, Welwyn Garden City, with No. 29 Marylebone Road of 1964, you can see the development of twentieth century architecture. The 1924 building is a mild essay in late Arts and Crafts, the 1964 building an unmistakable product of Modernism, with simple, broad massing.

Also instructive is a comparison with No. 29's neighbour, Nos. 25-27 Marylebone Road **[Figure 13: Nos. 25-27 Marylebone Road]**, designed by Mauger, Arthur May and L. Sylvester Sullivan in 1939 as Methodist Church House (Methodist Missionary Society),^{xv} a building that shows a not uncommon for the period Swedish-Scandinavian town hall-type influence in terms of massing, detail and materials – the Marylebone Road elevation has large first floor windows not dissimilar to the Weymouth Street elevation of the R.I.B.A.'s Portland Place headquarters, as well as mildly R.I.B.A.-like metal entrance doors with sculptural reliefs. Chris Rogers has described the difference between Mauger's 1939 and 1964 buildings thus: 'A quarter-century later a second building [No. 29] was erected by the same firm immediately adjacent to Methodist Church House to the west. Pleasingly, number 29 maintains the style of 25-27 remarkably closely, with only its angular cut-out entrance and coloured mosaic marking it out as a product of the sixties rather than the thirties.'^{xvi} **[Figure 14: No. 29 Marylebone Road]** In fact, No. 29 also has a very period use of lush marble walling in the entrance lobby (consider Ernő Goldfinger's Trelick Tower lobby, London, 1967-1972) and note the deeply stepped-back elevation, with subtle blue mosaic facing, on the Luxborough Street return. **[Figure 15: Luxborough Street elevation of No. 29 Marylebone Road]** The complete absence of ornamentation is another sign of the twenty-five year passage in time between both buildings.^{xvii}

Mauger was in practice for six decades, from the 1920s to the 1970s. He moved to Welwyn Garden City in about 1927 or 1928 and was still there (his office being at Parkway Chambers from at least 1944 until 1959) in 1955 but by 1958 was based at Welwyn. He lived at several addresses in Welwyn Garden City and one in Welwyn, where he continued to practice from until eventual retirement in the 1970s. At Welwyn Garden City he was initially in partnership with Tanner and then shared an office with Eugene Kaufmann (later Kent).^{xviii} In the second half of the 1930s he was in partnership with Arthur J. May (see *The R.I.B.A. Calendar 1938-1939*^{xix}) and L. Sylvester Sullivan and by 1964 in partnership as Mauger, Gavin and Associates and was based at No. 31 Church Road, Old Welwyn, Herts., and No. 27 Marylebone Road, London, NW1. In 1956-57 Mauger was President of the Essex, Cambs. & Herts. Society of Architects, a regional branch of the R.I.B.A.

Mauger was married to a wife, Irene, he referred to as 'Gik' (Arabic for honey) and had a son and a daughter, now Shirley A. MacCalman, both still alive. Out of work, he was a keen follower of cricket. Paul Mauger died on 2 November 1982 at No. 20 Woodside House, Bridge Road, Welwyn Garden City, a place he had been

associated with for sixty years from during its formative period and through to eventual maturity. In conclusion, Mauger's forte appears to have been an ability to skilfully marry the urban and the rural environment in a way that was made possible by the Garden City/Suburb approach to 20th century English town planning.

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A list of Mauger's known work:

At Welwyn Garden City:

1) No. 26 Pentley Park, 1936-7. This was Mauger's home for many years. According to George Mathers he built at least one other house at Pentley Park.

2) No. 4 Barleycroft Road, 1928.

3) No. 4 Woodland Rise for a Mr. Corden.

4) No. 60 Woodland Rise (a bungalow built sometime after 1954).

5) No. 19 Mandeville Rise (a bungalow built sometime after 1954).

6) No. 119 Handside Lane, 1924.

7) No. 7 Ashley Close for a Mr. Dalton.

8) A house for a Dr. Rivlin.

9) A house at Welwyn Garden City (see Paul Mauger, *Buildings in the Country: A mid-century assessment*, 1959, plate 244). This could easily be one of the following he built for W.G.C. Development Corporation: six houses at The Reddings; 407 houses weekly rented and flats; 200 houses at Thistle Grove; 65 houses monthly rented at Rosedale.

10) And more generally according to his 1938 R.I.B.A. Candidate's Separate Statement to be a Fellow: '1925/37. Numerous small houses and alteration jobs at Welwyn Garden City'.

11) Mauger designed and lived in his own house at Old Welwyn, Pardoe's Spinney, Codicote Road.

At Hampstead Garden Suburb:

12) No. 20 Norrice Lea, 1935 (somewhat altered to the front) and likely to be '1935. House for Mrs. Morgan Jones at Hampstead Garden [Suburb]' according to his 1938 R.I.B.A. Candidate's Separate Statement to be a Fellow.

13) No. 49 Northway, 1923, the earliest known example of his work anywhere and probably one of the '1924-25. Two Houses at Hampstead Garden Suburb' listed on his 1938 R.I.B.A. Candidate's Separate Statement to be a Fellow.

4) No. 29 Wordsworth Walk (by Herbert Welch, 1910), alterations(?) by Mauger in 1933.

15) Nos. 33/33a Deansway, 1935. These are likely to be (speculatively-built) '1935. Houses at Hampstead Garden Suburb for Messrs. Ballester and Lindsey' according to his 1938 R.I.B.A. Candidate's Separate Statement to be a Fellow.

16) No. 16 Middleway, 1924 (Mauger and Tanner) and probably one of the '1924-25. Two Houses at Hampstead Garden Suburb' listed on his 1938 R.I.B.A. Candidate's Separate Statement to be a Fellow.

And elsewhere:

17) Houses at Jordans, Bucks., as referred to on his 1938 R.I.B.A. Candidate's Separate Statement to be a Fellow: '1925/37. Numerous small houses [...] at Jordans, Bucks' and: '1926/33. Two houses for Edmund Cooper, Esq. at Jordans.'

18) A house at Gerrards Cross, Bucks., in collaboration with Mary Crowley according to his 1938 R.I.B.A. Candidate's Separate Statement to be a Fellow.

19) In partnership with Arthur J. May:

Boys Modern (Secondary) School, St. Albans, 1936-37.

Three houses at Liphook, Hants., 1936-37.

Nursery School at Balham, 1937.

20) St. Paul's Methodist Church, Turpins Rise, Broadwater, Stevenage. A site for a permanent church was acquired adjacent to Broadwater Crescent and Turpin's Rise and the foundation stone was laid on 10 April 1954. This new church designed by Paul Mauger and Partners was officially opened on 21 May 1955. The building was registered for the solemnization of marriages in 1958. Further alterations were made in 1969 to provide an additional school room.

21) John Ruskin Grammar School, Shirley, Croydon, Surrey (Mauger, Gavin, Mathers and Mitchell), 1955.

22) Cottages (for elderly ladies) for the Honourable Alice Glyn Housing Trust in Turmore Dale & Hyde Valley, Welwyn Garden City (Mauger & Partners), 1954.

23) Chantry Estate, Billericay, Essex (Mauger, Gavin, Mathers and Mitchell), 1953.

24) Methodist Church Group, Harlow, New Town: construction commenced (Paul Mauger & Partners), 1952.

25) Archaeological Museum, Jerusalem (A. St. B. Harrison, Paul Mauger, W. Price), 1930-38.

26) Farmhouse at Bayford, Hertfordshire (Mauger, Gavin, Mathers and Mitchell). Also by the same practice a farmhouse at Buck's Farm, Bayford.

27) Six small housing layouts (Aspenden, High Wych, Buckland, Little Hadham, Albury and Westmill) for Braughing Rural District Council, Hertfordshire (Mauger, Gavin, Mathers and Mitchell). This was village and small town development and consisted of:

Buntingford, Baldock Road: 50 houses

Buntingford, Hare Street Road: 50 houses

Buntingford Old Peoples cottages

Throcking: 6 houses

Aspenden: 6 houses

Westmill: 6 houses

Braughing: 14 houses

Turneux Pelham: 6 houses
Stocking Pelham: 6 houses
Cromer: 4 houses
Albury: 4 houses
Little Hadham: 6 houses
Much Hadham: 20 houses
Meesden: 6 houses
Anstey: 4 houses
Buckland: 6 houses
Ardeley: 8 houses
High Wych: 12 houses
Green Tye: 4 houses

- 28) Village Hall, Cottered, Hertfordshire (Mauger, Gavin, Mathers and Mitchell).
- 29) Sports Pavilion for Co-operative Society, Osterley, Middlesex (Mauger, Gavin, Mathers and Mitchell).
- 30) Houses at Digswell, Hertfordshire (Mauger, Gavin, Mathers and Mitchell).
- 31) For Royston U.D.C.: six schemes of about twenty houses.
- 32) For Saffron Walden: two schemes of about twenty houses.
- 33) For the Co-operative Society: houses at Billericay, Essex.

According to David M. Butler's *The Quaker Meeting Houses of Britain*, Mauger was involved with following the Quaker Meeting Houses:

New Meeting Houses:

- 34) The Friends' Meeting House, Hitchin, 1957-9. This is Listed and gained a Civic Trust Award. This has been described as an 'ikon' building and is illustrated in the *Hertfordshire Association of Architects Golden Jubilee book 1929-1979*.
- 35) Stansted, 1957.
- 36) Chelmsford, 1958.
- 37) Slough, 1966.
- 38) Methodist church group (including Goffs Oak Methodist Church), Goffs Oak, Hertfordshire (Mauger, Gavin, Mathers and Mitchell).

Alterations and extensions:

- 39) St. Bartholomew's Church, St. Albans, for Westminster Diocese, 1957.
- 40) Welwyn Garden City, a flat for wardens and extension of the lobby, 1968. Did he build the actual W.G.C. Methodist Church? According to George Mathers, yes.
- 41) Harpenden, 1971.
- 42) Hemel Hempstead, 1974.

And other ecclesiastical work:

- 43) Forest Gate Methodist Church.
- 44) Mary Church, Hatfield, for Westminster Diocese.
- 45) Convent Chapel, Buntingford.
- 46) Trinity Methodist Church, Croxdale Road, Boreham Wood. A site for a new church in Croxdale Road was purchased from the London County Council and the foundation stone was laid on 14 May 1955. While building work was in progress after September 1955 services, and a Sunday School, run in cooperation with the Anglican church, were held in a temporary hut erected on the site. The new church, designed by Paul Mauger & Partners, was formally opened on 11 February 1956. Alterations and extensions planned in 1964 were never carried out.

Restoration work:

- 47) Lockleys (now Sherrardswood School), Welywn Garden City.
- 48) Hare Street house, near Buntingford, for Westminster Diocese.

National government work:

- 49) S.O.S. Tyburn (Ministry of Supply code name), Frant, Sussex, during WWII. For more information on this job refer to George Mathers' unpublished 'Memories of Paul Mauger' draft (unpaginated). A copy is in the possession of the author.

Overseas:

- 50) A village girls school in Salonica and a school in Ramallah.

ⁱ According to George Mathers' unpublished 'Memories of Paul Mauger' draft (un-paginated and undated but probably 2007): 'He was a strong supporter of the Quaker ideal of fairness in his treatment of people and in many ways generous in his dealing. He was a curious mixture in that he would take on new staff if he felt the practice was earning too much irrespective of the practice needs but on the other hand wrote to the telephone company to get his tuppence back which he had lost when making a phone call and couldn't get through.' Shirley A. MacCalman, Mauger's adopted daughter, informs me thus (letter dated 1 November 2007): 'Dad was born on January 7th. 1896 at 154 Dawlish Mansions, Grays Inn Road, London, as he said "within the sound of Bow Bells" and was a Cockney. His father, who had lived in America for years, had him registered as an American citizen within weeks. He died when Dad was very young and Dad was raised by his mother and aunts, I believe in Southsea in his early years.'

ⁱⁱ R.I.B.A. Associate Nomination papers, 21 November 1921.

ⁱⁱⁱ Alternatively known as the Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem, it was designed by Austen St. Barbe Harrison, chief architect of the Mandatory Department of Public Works, who drew up blueprints for an impressive white limestone building integrating eastern and western architectural elements. The cornerstone of the new museum was laid on 19 June 1930, although it only opened to the public on 13 January 1938. Though, according to MacCalman: 'My parents went together to Palestine in (I believe) 1928 until 1929 while he was working on the design and overseeing construction of a school in Ramallah.'

^{iv} There are some very minor inconsistencies between the 1921 and 1938 statements; however, the latter reveals that he was also an assistant to Maxwell Ayrton and Messrs. Welch and Hollis.

^v Mervyn Miller and A. Stuart Gray, *Hampstead Garden Suburb*, (1992), p. 107.

^{vi} 'As an architect sees it: Mr. P. Mauger at the Arts Club', *The Welwyn Times*, 28 February 1935.

^{vii} Taken from his 1938 R.I.B.A. Candidate's Separate Statement to be a Fellow. On the Proposer's Separate Statement Raymond Unwin wrote on 30 December 1937 that he was acquainted with Mauger's 'Town & Country Planning Schemes in Hertfordshire.'

^{viii} Postcard written to the author on 27/7/2007.

^{ix} George Mathers (in conversation with the author on 28 September 2007) recalls that Mauger's house was quite plain inside and far less Continental (or Bauhaus) in feeling than the Jewish émigré Eugene Kaufmann's house at No. 24 Pentley Park built in 1938.

^x According to 'Memories of Paul Mauger': 'Mary Crowley, an Architect and also Quaker employed by the County Council and at that time living in Tewin in a widely acclaimed group of houses designed by her. She continued to live there, subsequently with her husband David Medd also from the County Council who is still in residence.'

^{xi} 'At the Royal Academy', *The Welwyn Times*, 27 April 1939, p. 5.

^{xii} As mentioned on his 1938 R.I.B.A. Candidate's Separate Statement to be a Fellow.

^{xiii} George Mathers joined Mauger's practice in about 1942 and according to his 'Memories of Paul Mauger' we can learn about the non-private practice work that was undertaken during

WWII: 'At the time I joined the practice of Mauger & May they had no office in Welwyn Garden City. The Welwyn Garden City office was set up in one of Paul's bedrooms in Pentley Park and the workload consisted almost entirely of work being undertaken for the County Council in Hertford in a programme of "Milk in Schools", that is, providing facilities for dispensing milk to children and subsequently for "Meals in Schools" which arose from the need to accommodate children during the day when parents were otherwise occupied in, possibly war work. A further development was the construction in an early form of prefabrication of "wartime nurseries", again for the County Council. These were quite well and fully equipped small units of five or six rooms with fairly extensive toilet facilities for very young children including babies and nurses were employed to look after the children during the day when mothers were on war work. There was not much in the way of Architecture in these constructions but Paul [Mauger] did spend some time working out suitable internal decoration which would include the provision of pictures and paintings to relieve the otherwise somewhat utilitarian aspect of the buildings.'

^{xiv} According to his son, Anthony Mauger (letter dated 16 November 2007): 'his [Mauger's] involvement in the new town movement which emerged after WWII, a concept coincident with the New Towns Act of 1946. This involved the construction of a number of new towns in a ring around London not far beyond the green belt. I don't remember how many there were. Of course they all had good rail access to central London to enable those who worked in London to live in a pleasant semi-rural environment rather than in a relatively dreary London suburb.' This account is a little too broad and non-specific in order to warrant further study.

^{xv} According to 'Memories of Paul Mauger': 'Arising from this Methodist connection Arthur was commissioned for the Methodist Missionary Society headquarters in Marylebone Road, the building which is now completed. However having erected the frame and started to build the cladding and intermediate floors to the third or fourth level the war commenced and building had to stop. The top of the building therefore was never completed until after the war. Parts of the lower floors were refurbished under a temporary waterproof covering and one room on the corner of the building was refurbished as the London office for the practice.'

^{xvi} Chris Rogers, 'New Road Navigation', unpublished notes for a tour for the Twentieth Century Society, 11 August 2007, p. 32.

^{xvii} According to 'Memories of Paul Mauger': 'With the end of the war, work on Marylebone Road started up again. This was carried out entirely at the London office; the designs had already been set which were likely to have been mostly Arthur May's work. Alec Gavin was responsible mostly for completing the building and for extending the building, and also for the school in Croydon and a number of Methodist Churches in the south and London area.'

^{xviii} According to 'Memories of Paul Mauger' they were not actually in partnership (as has been understood previously): 'Both Paul and Kent shared offices but there was never any partnership between the two.'

^{xix} Register of Fellows, *The R.I.B.A. Kalendar 1938-1939*, p. 109. According to 'Memories of Paul Mauger': 'May, an Architect appointed by the Methodist Missionary Society as their travelling Architect who visited outline posts of Methodism throughout the world recommending on Chapel and school building which seemed from the small amount of record in the office mostly constructed in local materials, timber and thatch, in what one might call the vernacular of the area.' Was this May related to E. J. May, known for his late 19th century work at Bedford Park, London?