THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

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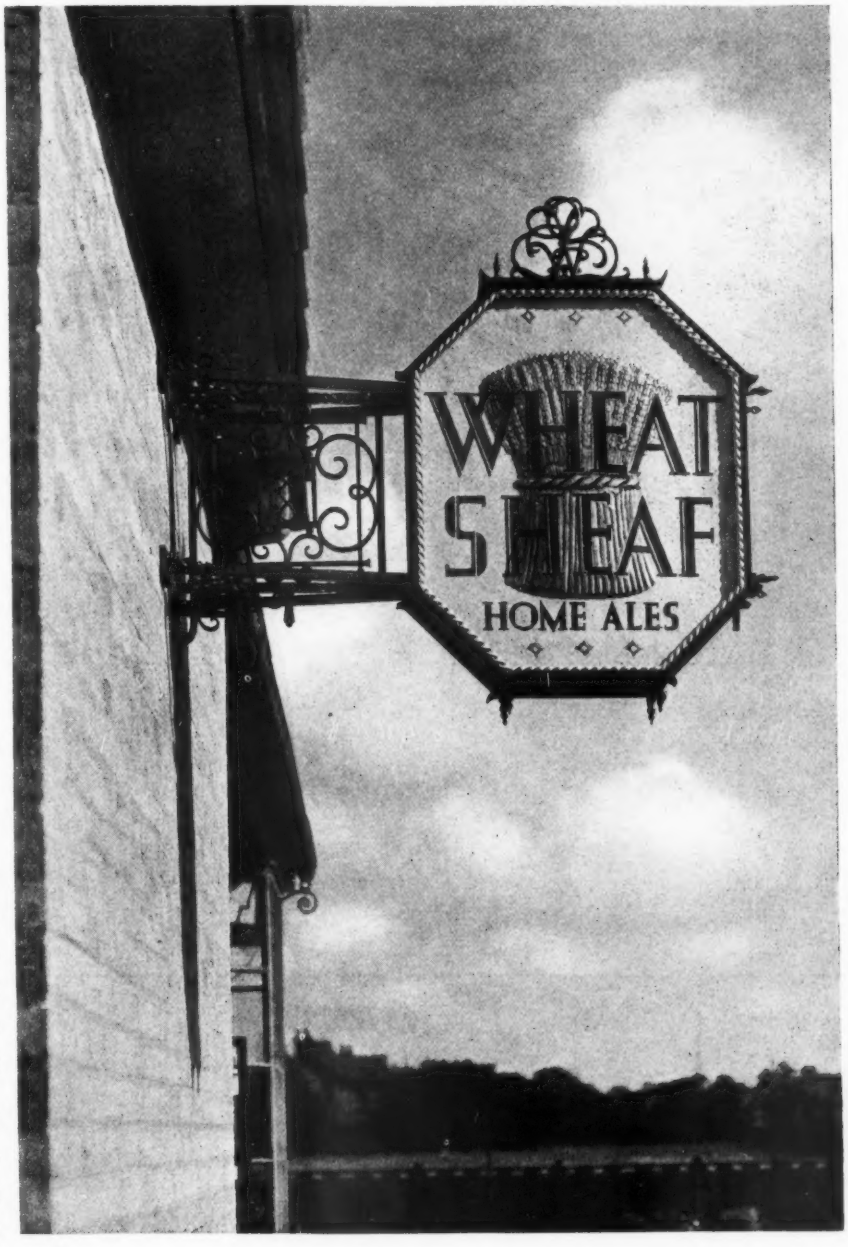
The Editor will be glad to receive MS. articles and also illustrations of current architecture in this country and abroad with a view to publication. Though every care will be taken, the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for material sent him.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1938. NUMBER 2288 : VOLUME 88

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

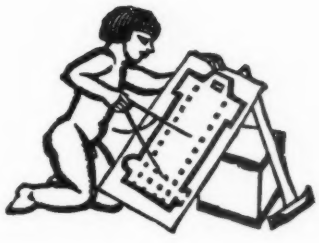
FIFTY-FOUR PUBLIC HOUSES



This double-faced sign, on The Wheatsheaf Hotel, at Wolverhampton, consists of two double-hammered wrot-iron plates, each carrying a hand-beaten copper modelled sheaf. The bracket and monogram are in delicately worked wrot-iron, finished grey. The background colour on the plates is cream ; the sheaf is picked out in gold and wheat-coloured tones in enamel ; the rope surrounding ornament is in gold, and the superimposed lettering is in flame-red enamel. The building upon which the sign hangs was designed by Mr. T. Cecil Howitt, and is illustrated on pages 846-847.

THE GUVNER

Len Lloyd, proprietor of The Two Chairmen, *Westminster, and uncrowned king of Queen Anne's Gate, which is the address of this Journal. Age 58. Weight 19 stone.*



PUB

THIS issue of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL is devoted entirely to public houses. The technical article is by Mr. E. B. Musman, and there are plans and photographs of fifty-four pubs. Mr. Musman, three of whose jobs are shown, discusses sites, plans, elevational treatment, construction, external and internal finishes, and the services the architect should provide for the comfort of the publican and for the comfort and entertainment of the public. The mode adopted by Mr. Musman for his article is also used when describing the public houses illustrated.

The buildings have been selected to show a multitude of types, and are not necessarily the largest carried out by the architects concerned. They are regarded for the purposes of this issue as public houses, in the technical meaning of the phrase, although they could be grouped separately under such titles as inns, taverns hotels or roadhouses. In these days there is no real difference in the main public services they render. Licences, broadly speaking, are of two kinds : one for the inn, the other for the public house. Holders of an inn licence must provide lodging and food. Holders of a public house licence are not legally compelled to provide either of these services, but usually supply food for the benefit of the public.

No plan has to display a more human understanding of almost every human mood than that of the public house. Some customers want to lean on the counters, some to sit in chairs, some to dance, others to play darts or shove-halfpenny — maybe all in the same room at the same time. Many districts, of course, demand billiards rooms, and skittle alleys, but in one public house only have we seen an indoor bowling green. This is in The Round House, Becontree.

In its construction the public house must defeat the not-too-singular customer who steals everything portable : toilet rolls, soap and towels from the lavatory ; door furniture, unless it has a special fixing ; electric light fittings, when they are not out of reach. Even pipes, when not recessed, have been stolen and the lead melted down.

Temporary bars are, of course, not absolutely necessary. A curious notion still persists that a publican, whose house is being rebuilt, automatically loses his licence once he stops selling beer. This is not so, providing permission is obtained from the licensing justices. The only reason for the temporary bar is that the brewer, quite naturally, does not wish to close the house, as customers go elsewhere and may not return.

Every building and rebuilding scheme, naturally, has to be approved by the licensing justices. They do, of course, reject plans and sometimes make suggestions. But we understand that in most cases they take little interest in the architectural treatment. This is all to the good. A licensing justice, according to the law, must be a Justice of the Peace, but that does not mean that he should be in a position to dispense æsthetic regulations.

Everyone agrees that a public house should look like a public house. But most people do not know what a public house *should* look like. Actually it has a singular character of its own : an atmosphere different from that of any other building. This character has grown through the ages and is the most important thing about the public house, both to those who like it for itself and to the brewer who makes money out of it. It is important that the brewer should realize that he is responsible to his fellow countrymen for the preservation of this character.

It is much better to keep an old public house and, when it has to be enlarged, to add to it sympathetically than to rebuild it. Examples, such as the Greyhound and Punch-Bowl, Wolverhampton, illustrated on pages 840-841, show how sympathetically these old buildings can be restored by competent hands. But to supplant a real olde worlde pub by an imitation olde worlde pubbe is the very worst way of preserving character. It is in fact the best way to lose it.

We are not suggesting that the kind of modernistic architecture associated with tubular steel furniture and jazz decoration is the solution. What we do suggest is that fake antique most definitely is not. The rebuilding in a brand new Baronial style of pubs that have stood the test of time, like The Ship, at Itchenor (which will be well known to yachting architects), represents in our opinion not a gain but an irreparable loss.

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NOTES & TOPICS

THE BRITISH PUBLIC HOUSE

YOU will not get far in this issue without finding it is all about pubs.

*

To the generality a pub is any building primarily designed for selling alcoholic drinks. These buildings are now mostly owned, altered or built by the brewery companies ; the money spent upon them is awe-inspiring, and the feelings of architects towards them are mixed.

CREDIT

Let us begin on the bright side. What have the breweries given us in twenty years that the " free house " could not give ? The answer is : a great deal.

*

Ill-ventilated and generally depressing public houses have almost wholly vanished. Space and brightness have improved customers' consumption from Shanklin to Thurso. Games of all kinds which do not take the patron too far from the counter have increased the dexterity of millions. The pub now caters for mother and the girl-friend.

DEBIT

And what have we lost ? A great deal. With much goodwill and greater wealth, the brewery companies have often failed their public in the subtler matters for lack of just a little thought, a little discrimination.

*

In the great drive for improvement, improvement has become standardized. The village inn, the urban and suburban public house and the roadhouse—three distinct and separate forms of contemporary social centre—have been levelled out flat in uniform " individual " treatment.

*

Easily the most widely disliked form of this standardization is the abolition of the cheap, inviting painted inn-sign. The Cow and Dairymaid disappears into a hop-leaf symbol announcing one more branch of Simmonds's ale. Here and now in the name of countless frothblowers I beg Messrs. Simmonds—a firm of high repute—to discontinue this practice and set an example to the rest.

*

Mistake No. 2 is not so easily altered, but is far more important socially. The village pub is the centre for village business and relaxation. To " improve " it to new suburban standards risks loss both ways : for the villager, the destruction of his club, and for the passing motorist, the loss of the very atmosphere which he has come out to look for. Motorists now spend a lot of time looking for " a real village pub."

*

The moral is plain. The unassuming centre of village society should be touched with care, and altered—unassumingly.

THE GIN-PALACE

There is also one style of city pub that one would be very sorry to see disappear. The Victorian Gin-Palace at its best had a vitality that made architecture out of the otherwise senseless riot of Victorian decoration.

*

With its plate glass engraved in enormous arabesques, its huge brass gasoliers, its bulbous mahogany fittings, it represents the best achievement of Victorian Baroque. Its robustness and consistency put our genteel neo-Georgianism to shame.

*

I do not suggest, of course, that we should build today in the style of the Gin-Palace ; but it will certainly be one of the first tasks of the Victorian Group of the S.P.A.B. (when that is formed, as it will have to be before long) to record and preserve the best surviving examples.

*

The name Gin-Palace, also, is one with an atmosphere of its own. We lost something when the name went out of use in the same way that a modern cinema is never quite the same place as the Picture Palace one originally knew, and the aeroplane has little of the excitement of the Flying Machine.

*

But this is only nostalgia. The architectural quality of the Gin-Palace is real.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING

On Wednesday, December 14, at 6.30 p.m., an all-in, unreported discussion will be opened at the R.I.B.A. by Professor J. B. S. Haldane and Mr. R. T. F. Skinner. It is called " A.R.P. and the Architect " and has been arranged by the Junior Members Committee.

*

Both speakers know their facts. The results of Professor Haldane's researches—definite, forceful results, as one would expect—are available in his best seller.* Mr. Skinner is a partner in the firm of architects now preparing a comprehensive A.R.P. scheme for the go-ahead Borough of Finsbury ; he collaborated in the A.A.S.T.A. Report on Structural A.R.P. (" A.J." for July 7) ; and he has been to Barcelona to see for himself.

*

The meeting is therefore sure to be successful in the sense that architects will turn up, listen, make a few " outspoken " remarks and then fall (I imply *back*) into

* *A.R.P.* By J. B. S. Haldane. Victor Gollancz. Price 7s. 6d.

line with the hundreds of thousands who are vaguely hoping that the Home Office, or the local Council, is going to do something, somehow, sometime. But it will be successful in the wrong sense.

*

It will be successful in the *right* sense if it leads the R.I.B.A. to decide to make a definite statement within two months of what architects think about A.R.P.—about the best means of providing, at the most reasonable cost, well-disposed protection in urban areas ; and about the part architects could play in providing it, and other forms of protection such as evacuation.

*

Architects who have made a special study of all these things exist; the public (and most local authorities) want the information. But the profession has made no effective move to give it to them.

CZECH REFUGEES

In this issue is enclosed a loose leaflet which asks for your help in an urgent cause.

*

In co-operation with the British Committee for Refugees from Czechoslovakia, a group of the staff and students of the A.A. are doing what they can to save 1,000 Austrian and German liberals (at present refugees in Czechoslovakia) from being surrendered to the Nazi authorities.

*

Money and offers of hospitality while emigration is being arranged are needed at once. The Secretary of the A.A. Appeal is Miss Brookhouse, 9 Gower Street, London, W.C.1. Cheques should be made out to the Treasurer, Mr. Max Lock, and crossed " Czech Refugees."

SOUTH BANK (ACTUAL)

After the much publicised proposals of *The Star* for the development of the South Bank of the Thames, it is encouraging to read that the L.C.C. has taken a big step—for these days—towards cleaning up this shameful waterfront. They have agreed to seek Parliamentary powers " for the compulsory acquisition of land, and for the construction of works, in order to redevelop the south bank of the Thames between Westminster and Waterloo bridges." Estimated net cost is £1,629,000, towards which the Minister of Transport has agreed to contribute 60 per cent.

*

Main features of the scheme are a new embankment, widening and realignment of Waterloo Bridge approach, and the widening of York Road, which runs parallel to the river. It is suggested that the land behind the proposed embankment wall for a depth of 100 feet should be laid out as promenade and public open space.

*

Here is the beginning of a really grand idea. I have always felt that we should make a fine wide *pedestrian* promenade along this stretch of river. Big open-air restaurants and beer gardens would range along its length, and there, gazing over the river towards the heart of the Empire, one could sit at a sidewalk table, glass in hand, peacefully admiring the new pleasures of the north bank.

*

Traffic, of course, would hurry along a separated motor way at the back of the new line of buildings, away from river strollers. The " south " shore at this point faces slightly north of west, so there would be plenty of afternoon and evening sun for our outdoor cafés. Some inborn quirk about climate makes us thoughtlessly ban this very human social custom from our streets.

PULL IT DOWN

According to the *Daily Express*, Cardiff's City Hall, " pride of the borough and show place of Wales," was called a disgrace to the Council by members of the civic committee. Ironical is the plight of the housing experts. Said a councillor : " The position in the housing department is a scandal. They are shut off from air, and work in artificial light all day. It is a new building and it is disgraceful how the plans were ever passed. I hope a future council will pull it down."

*

Since Cardiff, City Hall planning (not to be confused with City planning) has been in the ascendant. But we must still go on asking promoters to remember that requests for a " monumental building " may conflict with proper provision for the extensions that are sure to be needed.

THE AGE OF PLANNING

" When the house in which a man lives and rears his family is only just big enough—and no more—it is clear that if he and they are to get any comfort in it, a little planning and forethought are absolutely necessary." Now who do you think was responsible for this piece of advice ? The R.I.B.A. Small House catalogue ? Not a bit of it. The Times Furnishing Company. And they add, " The main idea is that *it pays to plan.*"

MAPS

The Ordnance Survey and its products stand with the Royal Navy and the English country house as something lesser races haven't got ; and seem to be wearing better than one of them.

*

The Departmental Committee on the Ordnance Survey has just published its Report including some excellent samples of the Department's first-class maps.

*

Principal recommendation of the high speed committee (appointed in '35) is 2½-in. maps to bridge the present gap between 1 in. and 6 ins. Some maps are already made to this scale for the War Office, and although they don't look as busy as the familiar 1 in., a great deal of additional information is given.

*

Ordnance Survey maps are not yet connoisseur's pieces, but some I saw in Ireland this year deserve it incomparably more than the old-world whimsies which are roaring best-sellers today. They were 1-in. maps of the first edition after the Irish Survey of about 1870 and were toned only in sepia. The Ordnance Survey should start a " Popular Classic " edition of reprints. ASTRAGAL

The usual weekly features—Current Prices for Measured Work, Part 1, Working Details, Trade Notes, etc.—are held over from this issue; they will be resumed next week.

NEWS

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SOCIETY OF INDUSTRIAL ARTISTS

At the annual dinner of the Society of Industrial Artists, professional body of industrial and commercial artists and designers, it was announced that after two years of negotiation the Incorporated Society of Artists in Commerce, the rival union for artists, had agreed to fuse its interests with those of the society, to advise its members to join the society and to wind up its own company.

SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

On Thursday, December 1, and Thursday, December 15, at 8 p.m., a series of two lectures will be given by Mr. H. T. F. Rhodes, on "Environmental Factors and the Incidence of Crime."

The lectures, which will take place at No. 7 Bedford Square, W.C.1, are open to the public.

TOWN PLANNING SCHEME FOR DURHAM

A planning scheme embracing an area of approximately 38,000 acres and including parts of the districts of nine local authorities in County Durham, received the Minister's approval on November 18.

The scheme provides among other things for industrial development in areas suitably situated for the purpose and for residential development at densities varying from 6 to 16 dwelling-houses to the acre. In a considerable area which is not yet ripe for development, general development is deferred pending the issue of General Development Orders in accordance with the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932.

GREEN BELT

The Parks Committee of the L.C.C., at a meeting on Tuesday last, recommended the Council to make contributions, amounting to nearly £100,000, towards the cost of acquiring or preserving approximately a further 2,450 acres for addition to the green belt. The principal areas concerned are: Hertfordshire—68½ acres of land at Boreham Wood, and 14 acres adjoining Aldenham reservoir. Kent—905 acres of land forming part of the High Elms Estate, Farnborough, Kent. Middlesex—499 acres adjoining Enfield Chase, and 95 acres of agricultural land in Potters Bar district. Surrey—480 acres forming part of the Shabden estate, Chipstead.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

A pamphlet entitled "Town and Country Planning: Extracts from the Annual Report of the Ministry of Health for 1937–38," has just been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 9d.

The pamphlet contains a general review of the position of planning schemes throughout the country, and includes notes on the preservation of the countryside, local administration and compensation and betterment. There is also a record of about 40 interesting decisions on appeals made to the Minister by intending developers.

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

Thursday, November 24

WOMAN'S FAIR AND EXHIBITION. *At Olympia. Until November 26. 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.*

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION. *At the Royal Academy, W.1. Until December 3.*

HOUSING CENTRE, 13 *Suffolk Street, S.W.1. Octavia Hill Centenary Exhibition. Until December 22.*

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, 11 *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.* "*Dock Gates.*" *By F. M. Easton. 6.30 p.m.*

CHADWICK PUBLIC LECTURE. *At 66 Portland Place, W.1.* "*Playing Fields and the National Fitness Movement.*" *By W. W. Wakefield. 5.30 p.m.*

Friday, November 25

NATIONAL HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COUNCIL. *Conference. Royal Hall, Harrogate. Until November 27.*

Saturday, November 26

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS. *Midland Counties Branch. Annual Dinner at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham. 6.45 p.m.*

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *At the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. A Short Address on the Society's History. By Frank R. Lewis. 2.30 p.m.*

Monday, November 28

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS. *Midland Counties Branch. At York House, Gt. Charles Street, Birmingham.* "*Soil Stabilization.*" *By Brigadier C. H. Haswell. 6.30 p.m.*

Tuesday, November 29

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 36 *Bedford Square, W.C.* "*The Empire Exhibition, Scotland, 1938.*" *By Thomas S. Tait. 8.30 p.m.*

Wednesday, November 30

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS. *Yorkshire Branch. Annual Dinner. At the Queen's Hotel, Leeds.*

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, CENTRAL (CARDIFF) BRANCH, AND THE INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS. "*The Small General Hospital.*" *By Anthony Minoprio.*

L.C.C. CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, W.C.2. "*Origin and Evolution of the Ionic Order. Ionic Temples in Greece and Asia Minor.*" *By Sir Banister Fletcher. 6 p.m.*

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 6 *Queen Square, W.C.2.* "*Masonic Sculptures of the Middle Ages.*" *By T. Gerard Davidson. 8 p.m.*

EXHIBITIONS

[*By D. COSENS*]

IT was once customary for students of art to work in the studio of the master who pleased them most. Then came the art schools, rapidly restricting all painting into approved channels, so that at the beginning of this century no student who was not of exceptional brilliance and independence had the remotest chance of escaping from a training that usually cramped him for life. Lately, during the last few years, there has been rebellion amongst students of art and architecture, and an insistence that they must be equipped for life today, and that they themselves are better judges of what that equipment should be than are their teachers with the often safety-first outlook of a generation that fears change above everything. The Reimann School is, though perhaps unconsciously, one of the results of this rebellion. It meets, much more than half-way, the demands of those who wish to experiment in the idiom that, dating from Corbusier and Picasso to trace it no further back, is supplanting that of the nineteenth century and its still-born Edwardian offspring. Their annual exhibition amply justifies the experiment, and it is obvious that, sooner or later, students who are producing work as good as this are going to influence profoundly the standards of design and presentation in the applied arts. Their display section, perhaps the best, is original, and very simple and decisive, depending entirely on controlled design and never on lavish production. The best fashion drawing is free, and of a far higher standard than the more conventional though very competent, theatrical design, and the photography, particularly the documentary photography, which is after all the camera's real contribution to art, is excellent. The whole exhibition is marked by an originality and ingenuity which is never allowed to over-run the practical limitations imposed by actual working conditions.

●

Exhibitions of amateur painting are unfortunately always very much the same—the bright boy who has been to an art school, the elderly lady who has been to Alassio, the young one who has seen a Matisse and the rest who take their painting very seriously, but have never learnt either to draw or to see. The Unprofessional Paintings, mostly by working men, at the Peckham Pioneer Health Centre, are altogether different. Perhaps the criticism applies that they also are by artists who never learnt to draw, but the much more important thing is that they can see, and put down with the utmost simplicity and clarity, the things they know. This exhibition vindicates the theory that the only interesting painting, whether it happens incidentally to be technically skilled or not, is that which is done to please the painter, and without any second thought to public demand or patronage. Miners, insurance collectors, telephone clerks, bus drivers, vanmen, drapers and nursemaids all achieve with complete sincerity work which is never self-conscious or deliberately naive.

●

L'Ecole de Paris at the Lefevre Galleries is an excellent exhibition, and one to be visited more than once. The seventy-four French paintings are well enough selected to give an approximate survey of the work of this century—a survey that is broad enough to include painters of such different opinion as Braque, Dali, Vuillard and Rousseau. The exhibition is particularly notable for the very fine collection of Picasso's work, dating from his "Corrida" of 1901, and his lovely "Vierge de Tolede" of a few years later, to his "Still Life" (60) painted in 1934. There are also Juan Gris's memorable "Hommage à Picasso," a fine Léger portrait, Roger de la Fresnaye's "L'Artillerie," and a very good Derain, "La Table Garnie."

●

Reimann School Annual Exhibition. 4–10 Regency Street, Westminster. Until November 30.

Unprofessional Painting. Peckham Pioneer Health Centre.

L'Ecole de Paris. Lefevre Galleries, 1a King Street, St. James's. Until November 26.

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R.I.B.A. MEETING

A paper entitled "Economics of the Building Industry—Achievements and Anomalies" was read by Mr. Oliver W. Roskill at a meeting of the R.I.B.A. on Monday last. The paper will be published in our next issue.

NOTES FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL

R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medals. Royal Institute of the Architects of Western Australia. The award of the jury in favour of the Girls' High School, East Perth, designed by Mr A. E. Clare, Chief Architect of the Public Works Department of the Government of West Australia was formally approved by the Council.

Election of Students. The following Probationers were elected as Students of the R.I.B.A.: Bacon, Amy Theresa (University of London); Bayne, Annie Margaret (Dundee School of Architecture); Faulkner, Patrick Arthur (The Polytechnic School of Architecture); Lawrence, John Anthony (University of Cambridge).

SOCIAL COMMITTEE PARTY

The programme of the Social Committee party on Monday, December 12, which all members and students are invited to attend, is as follows:

8.30 p.m.–1 a.m., Camera Club Exhibition.

9 p.m.–10. pm., The Dramatic Society will play "Still Life," by Noel Coward.

10 p.m.–1 a.m., a dance in the Henry Florence Hall, arranged by the Dance Club. Billy Tait's Band will play.

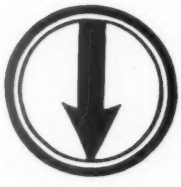
9 p.m.–1 a.m., Games Room.

Application for tickets at 3s. per head should be made to the Secretary, R.I.B.A. Members are reminded that as accommodation is strictly limited only two tickets can be issued to each Member or Student, and are allotted in order of application.

The poster and invitation card for the party were designed by two Student Members, the former by Mr. Goldhill and the latter by Mr. Delisle Burns.

The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information

INFORMATION SHEET
SUPPLEMENT



SHEETS IN THIS ISSUE

681 Corded Curtain Rails

682 Sound Insulation

In order that readers may preserve their Information Sheets, specially designed loose-leaf binders are available. The covers are of stiff board bound in "Rexine" with patent binding clip. Price 2s. 6d. each post free.

Sheets issued since index :

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603 : Hot Water Boilers—III
604 : Gas Cookers
605 : Insulation and Protection of Buildings
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617 : Kitchen Equipment
618 : Roof and Pavement Lights
619 : Glass Walls, Windows, Screens, and Partitions
620 : Weatherings—II
621 : Sanitary Equipment
622 : The Insulation of Boiler Bases
623 : Brickwork
624 : Metal Trim
625 : Kitchen Equipment
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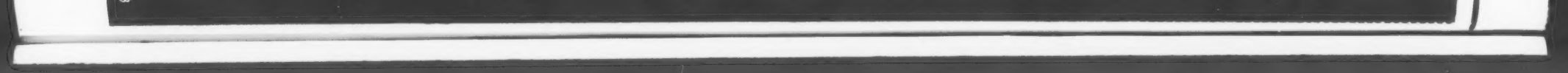
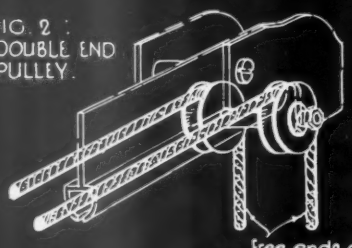


838. THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

HALF FULL SIZE ILLUSTRATIONS OF COMPONENTS FOR THE HARRISON ·950R· CORDED BRASS CURTAIN RAIL.



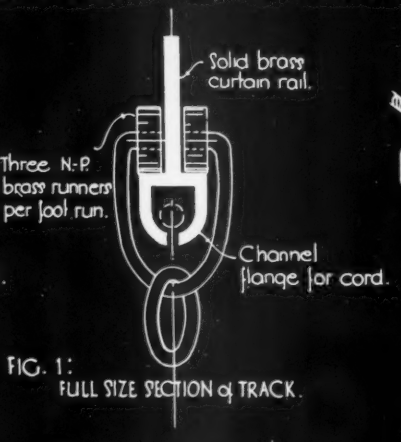
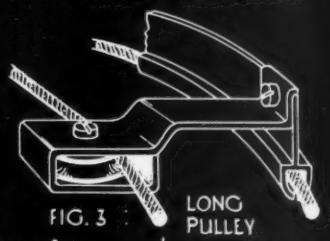
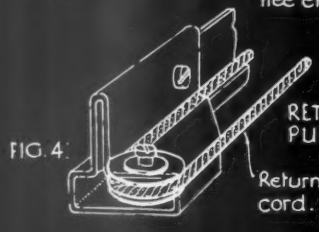
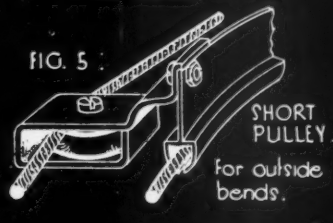


FIG. 1 : FULL SIZE SECTION of TRACK.







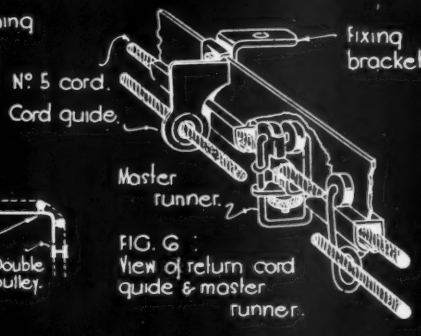


FIG. 6 : View of return cord guide & master runner.

FIG. 7 : SQUARE WINDOW. Cords operated from one side.

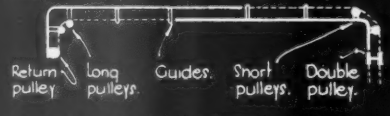


FIG. 8 : SQUARE WINDOW. Cords operated from both sides.

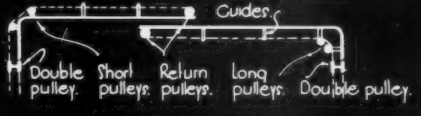
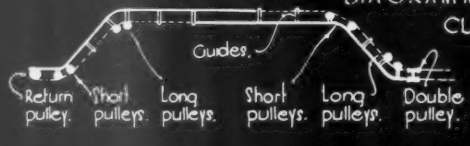


FIG. 9 : BAY WINDOW. Cords operated from one side.



DIAGRAMMATIC PLANS OF TYPICAL CURTAIN RAIL INSTALLATIONS.

FIG. 10 : ORIEL WINDOW. Cords operated from both sides.

HALF F.S. ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE HARRISON STANDARD CORDING SETS FOR STRAIGHT RUNS ONLY :

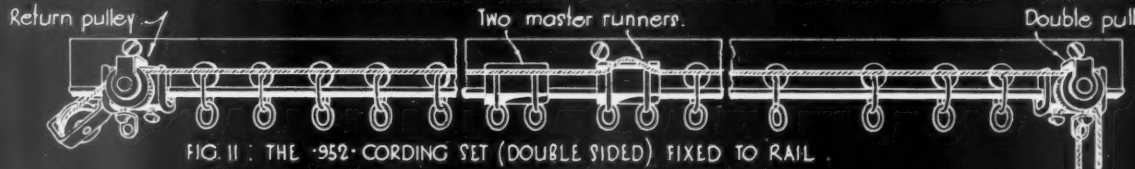


FIG. 11 : THE ·952· CORDING SET (DOUBLE SIDED) FIXED TO RAIL.

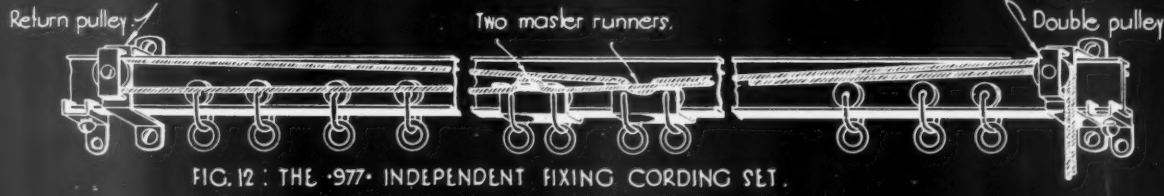
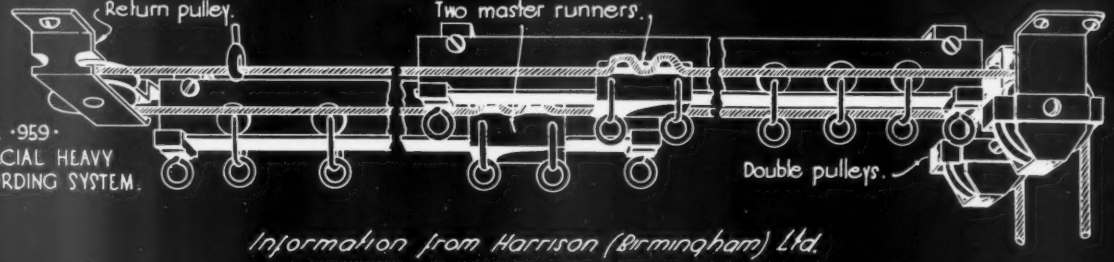


FIG. 12 : THE ·977· INDEPENDENT FIXING CORDING SET.



Information from Harrison (Birmingham) Ltd.

INFORMATION SHEET : METAL RAILS FOR CORD-OPERATED CURTAINS.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1 • Oscar A. Bayne.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
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INFORMATION SHEET

• 681 •

CORDED CURTAIN RAILS

Products : Harrison Curtain Rails and Cord Systems
Corded Rail and Components 950 R
Cording Set 952
Independent Fixing Cording Set 977
Heavy Cording System 959

General :

This Sheet illustrates the 950 R corded curtain rail with methods of cording and fixing in curved or angular positions, such as bay windows. It also shows three of the standard cording sets suitable for fixing to straight lengths of any standard Harrison curtain rail (see Sheet No. 645).

Design :

The corded curtain rail is designed on the principle of balanced double runners revolving on a smooth double track, and is an efficient and reliable method of hanging either light, medium or heavy curtains round any shape of window. Cord operation is a convenience in drawing curtains, particularly those of heavy fabrics. It is also a protection for delicate materials because handling of the fabrics is then unnecessary. Curtains covering the whole window may be opened or closed simultaneously by one pair of cords, but when the length of the rail exceeds 8 ft., two cords should be used. The maximum length of rail recommended for operation by two cords is 16 ft. The rail can be readily fixed and can be bent by hand to suit any shape of window, an overlap being formed automatically without additional bending. It is supplied complete with three extra large nickel-plated runners per foot, top fixing brackets and necessary screws, bolts, nuts, cord guides and end stops. Pulleys, cord, master runners and other components are supplied separately.

The 952 and 977 cording sets are supplied ready for fixing to any of the 950 series of curtain rails. These may be fixed to any straight length of 950 curtain rail (not exceeding 10 ft. long) after the rail has been erected.

The 959 special heavy cording system is supplied with two master runners and pulleys only, and is suitable for straight runs up to 16 ft. overall. It is suitable for heavy curtains such as may be used for amateur stages, hotels, public halls, etc., where the rail is top fixed to a pelmet board or other soffit. It is designed for use with a close top fixing curtain rail.

950 R Curtain Rail and Components :

The 950 R corded curtain rail is formed of extruded brass, with a channel on its bottom face to contain the cord which operates the curtains (fig. 1).

The extra large runners are of nickel-plated brass, the rollers being formed from solid brass rod to ensure accuracy and balance.

The master runner or cord grip is like a runner, but has a tubular projection to its loop, which, after the cord is threaded, slides in the channel of the rail. When in position, the cord is clamped by means of a thumb nut operating upon the cord grip inside the tubular section. This type of master runner is always accessible and easily adjustable to take up any stretch in the cord (fig. 6).

Double Pulley Brackets :

The double pulleys are mounted in a special housing which can be fitted either to the front or back of the rail at its extremities. These pulleys serve to lead the free ends of the cord down to the operator (fig. 2).

Return Pulley Brackets :

The cord is returned round the end of the rail by this horizontal pulley, carried in a rigid housing (fig. 4).

Cord Guide Brackets :

The return or loose cord is supported and guided along the straight sections of the rail by brackets, thus eliminating sag. One of these brackets should be used for every foot o straight curtain rail (fig. 6).

Short Guide Pulley Brackets :

The return or loose cord is guided round outside bends by a short guide pulley. This reduces fray and friction, whilst holding the cord in the same plane as the rail. The number of brackets required is dependent on the shape and size of the bend (fig. 5).

Long Guide Pulley Brackets :

These brackets are like the short guide pulley brackets, and guide the return or loose cord round inside curves or reverse bends (fig. 3).

Cord Weights :

Are available in various weights and sizes in N.P. brass.

Cord :

Best quality braided No. 5 cord (2¼ lbs.) is supplied.

Figures 7, 8, 9 and 10 illustrate typical installations of 950 R corded curtain rail round various types of bay windows.

In Figures 7 and 9 the rail is operated from one side only, whereas in Figures 8 and 10 the rail is operated from both sides. The factor governing the single or double operation of the cords is the length of the rail.

Full instructions for fitting are supplied with every con-consignment of 950 R.

952 Cording Set (fig. 11) :

This is a simple double-sided cording set. The pulleys are fixed to the rail itself, and the cord is returned at the back of the rail. It is suitable for cording any straight length of Harrison curtain rail up to 10 ft. long.

The 950 series of curtain rails is described in Sheet No. 645. Additional drilling and screws are unnecessary with this cording set.

The 977 Independent Fixing Cording Set (fig. 12) :

This cording set is simple in design and rigid in action. It is fixed independently either to the wall or ceiling, pelmet board, etc., thereby eliminating drag or pull on the curtain rail itself. With this system the rails may be corded after fixing. The cords run high up and in front of the rail and therefore cannot foul the curtain hooks.

The 959 Special Heavy Cording System (fig. 13) :

This cording system is a simple, foolproof and practical arrangement. It is easy to erect and to cord, and, when necessary, to re-cord. The extra large single and double pulleys, working with the improved four-roller master runner, ensure perfectly free action. The cord traverses in front of both rails, thus making it impossible for it to become entangled in the curtain hooks. Screw eyes are used to prevent the cord sagging. The fittings are of solid construction throughout and may be used for heavy curtains and straight lengths up to 16 ft. The cording set is for top fixing only, and should, where possible, be fixed to a pelmet board. The system is recommended for use with 950 HB or 950 H rail.

Models :

Purpose made models can also be supplied. A full range of the 950 series of curtain rails is on view at the Building Centre, 158 New Bond Street, London, W.1.

Manufacturer : Harrison (Birmingham) Limited
Address : Bradford Street Works, Birmingham, 12
Telephone : Victoria 2771
Telegrams : Remarkable

London Office : 27-30, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1
Telephone : Central 8227

Glasgow Office : 52, St. Enoch Square, C.1
Telephone : Central 5381

822.

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COMPARATIVE RESISTANCE OF WALLS TO THE TRANSMISSION OF AIR-BORNE SOUND.

Tests made by National Physical Laboratory, references S.502, S.562A, S.562B.

DESCRIPTION.	SECTION	Approx. weight in lbs. per sq. ft.	Av. reduction in decibels. frequency: 200-4,000 c.p.s.
1. ½" plaster finish. 4½" brick. ½" plaster finish.	5½" overall thickness	47.	52.
2. ½" plaster finish. 2½" Thermacoust. ½" plaster finish.	3½" overall thickness	14.	46.
3. ¾" plaster finish. 4½" brick. 2" air space. 2" Thermacoust. ¾" plaster finish.	10" overall thickness	55	60.
4. ¾" plaster finish. 4½" brick. 2"×2" battens at 27" c. to c. 1" Thermacoust. ¾" plaster finish.	9" overall thickness	53.	60.
5. ½" plaster finish. 1" Thermacoust. 4"×2" studs at 19" c. to c. 1" Thermacoust. ½" plaster finish.	7" overall thickness	16.	58.
6. ½" plaster finish. 1" Thermacoust. 2"×2" studs at 19" c. to c. 1" Thermacoust. ½" plaster finish.	5" overall thickness	15.	56.
7. ½" plaster finish. 1" Thermacoust. 3"×2" staggered studs at 16" c. to c. 1" Thermacoust. ½" plaster finish.	9" overall thickness	22.	59.
8. ½" plaster finish. 2½" Thermacoust. 1" air space. 2" Thermacoust. ½" plaster finish.	6½" overall thickness	20	60.

The partitions tested were of overall dimensions 5 feet 2 inches × 3 feet 10 inches, having external faces plastered. Where used, Thermacoust was insulated by felt from the wooden frame containing the specimen.

Information from Thermacoust Products Limited.

INFORMATION SHEET: CONSTRUCTIONAL USES OF WOOD WOOL FIBRE BUILDING SLABS: No. 5.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1 *Wm. A. Boyne*

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
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INFORMATION SHEET

• 682 •

SOUND INSULATION

Product : Thermacoust Wood Wool Fibre Building Slabs

General :

This is the fifth of a series of Sheets showing the constructional uses of Thermacoust building slabs, and illustrates their use in walls for increasing resistance to the transmission of air-borne sound.

Material :

Thermacoust is manufactured from wood wool fibres cemented together under pressure. The inorganic content exceeds 80 per cent. and no magnesite is used. The material has been subjected to tests by the Building Research Station, the National Physical Laboratory and other authorities, and tests and reports relating to fire resistance, moisture movement, plastering, strength of joints, sound absorption and resistance, thermal resistance, etc., are open to inspection upon application to the Company.

A strong mechanical key is provided for either plaster or concrete, and condensation and cracking in the finished plaster work are reduced to a minimum. All thicknesses of slab are readily cut with an ordinary hand saw. Movement due to variations of humidity is negligible, and structural strength is adequate for the purposes recommended.

Fire Resistance :

The fire resistance of the material falls within Grade C approved by the L.C.C. for division between flat and flat, and flat and corridor. Thermal conductivity is ·58 B.Th.U.'s per sq. ft. per hour for 1" thickness and 1° F. difference in temperature. Weight per cubic foot is 25/30 lbs. depending on thickness and use intended.

Sound Resistance :

The table given below sets out some generally accepted comparative values for various noises under average conditions, based upon the Decibel as the unit of sound measurement:—

40 Decibels (and under) Quiet conditions.
50 ,, Ordinary conversation.
60 ,, Loud speech.
70 ,, Busy traffic : noisy office.
80 ,, Railway travel.
90 ,, Pneumatic drill.
100 ,, Aeroplane engine.

Recent experiments have shown that a wall or floor giving resistance to air-borne sound of 60 decibels achieves the maximum efficiency to be expected in ordinary building construction, owing to the tendency for sound in excess of 60 decibels to be transmitted through the structure surrounding the wall or floor.

Although the sound resistance of a homogeneous wall depends to a large extent upon its weight, increase in resistance is not directly proportional to increase in weight.

In brick walls for instance the sound resistance values are calculated to be :—

4½" thick ... ... 52 decibels
9" thick ... ... 57 decibels (approx.)
12" thick ... ... 60 decibels (approx.)

over a range of sound frequencies from 200 to 4,000 cycles per second.

These figures show that great increases in weight and thickness are accompanied only by relatively small increases in sound resistance.

Thermacoust air-space construction has been developed to produce walls and floors of high sound resistance without great weight.

The relatively high level of resistance of 60 decibels is obtained in three of the types of wall shown on this Sheet, Nos. 3, 4 and 8. Nos. 5 and 7 have a slightly lower resistance.

The simple Thermacoust partition given (No. 2) shows that the resistance value of Thermacoust is of the same order as other homogeneous partition materials of the same thickness.

Sound Absorption :

The following table sets out the sound absorption coefficients of ordinary grade Thermacoust slabs, 1" in thickness, for sound intensities ranging between 250 and 2,000 cycles per second :—

Cycles per second ...	250	500	1,000	2,000
Absorption Coefficients	0·30	0·60	0·80	0·60

Erecting :

(*a*) *Freestanding Thermacoust.*—Solid or hollow freestanding Thermacoust partitions of the types shown in examples 2, 3 and 8 should be built against temporary timber liners fixed at suitable intervals. Any grade of mortar may be used for the ¼" jointing, and vertical joints should be staggered. Slabs should be keyed or tied to the side walls as illustrated on Information Sheet No. 658, the first of this series.

(*b*) *Thermacoust with Framing.*—When fixed to stud or post walls as in examples 4, 5, 6 and 7, the ends of the slabs are butt jointed and nailed to the timber with wide-headed galvanized nails, spaced not more than 6" centre to centre across the slab. Nails should be driven flush with, but not deeper than, the face of the slab.

Edge joints should be butted, but not nailed. All joints should be scrimmed to prevent risk of pattern staining and as a precaution against timber movement.

Plastering :

The plastering may be carried out in one or more coats. For single coat work any of the recognized gypsum setting plasters are recommended. For finishes comprising more than one coat, any of the ordinary wall mixes may be used.

Openings :

The sound resistance of double windows in Thermacoust or other walls may be increased by lining the edges of the space between the windows with Thermacoust.

For typical treatment at doors, see Information Sheet No. 658, the first of this series.

Sizes, Weights and Prices :

Slabs ½", ¾", 1", 1½", 2", 2½", 3" and 4" in thickness are commonly used for sound resisting walls. The size of each slab is 7' 0" by 1' 11½", giving a cover of 1½ square yards.

	STANDARD SLABS									HEAVY DUTY	
Thickness	½"	¾"	1"	1½"	2"	2½"	3"	4"	5"	1½"	2"
Price per yard (ex Works) ...	1/3	1/6	1/9	2/3	2/9	3/3	3/9	4/7	5/6	2/9	3/3
Weight per slab in lbs. ...	20	29	33	44	56	68	80	95	110	50	67
Weight per square yard in lbs.	14	19	22	29	37	45	53	63	75	33	44
Number of slabs per ton ...	112	79	67	50	40	34	28	24	20	45	34
Square yards per ton ...	168	118	100	75	60	50	42	36	30	68	52

The cost of carriage is additional depending on quantity of slabs and travelling distance. Slabs made for special acoustic purposes and to special shape are subject to individual quotation.

Scrim :

Any of the usual scrim materials may be used to cover the joints, but Jute scrim 4" wide is supplied by the Company in 100-yard rolls at 2s. 6d. per roll, sufficient for 50 square yards of Thermacoust.

Nails :

Wide-headed galvanized nails must be used ; they may be of any make, or they may be obtained from the Company in 14 lb. bags at 6d. per lb.

Nails per pound : 2" nails 90
(Approx.) 1¾" nails 100

Nails required :—
Joists at 14" C. to C.—23 nails per square yard
,, 21" C. to C.—17 ,, ,,
,, 28" C. to C.—14 ,, ,,
,, 32" C. to C.—10 ,, ,,

Workmanship :

Thermacoust slabs do not require especially great care nor specialist workmen for their erection. The Company will, however, undertake to fix or lay Thermacoust work in any part of the country and estimates will be given for this work on request.

If Thermacoust is being used in an unusual way or for some special form of sound treatment it is usually advisable for the Company's specialist staff to undertake the work.

Design :

It cannot be too strongly stressed that the fixing arrangements should be designed to suit the purpose of the insulation ; otherwise full value may not be obtained from the material.

Previous Sheets :

Previous Sheets in this series are Nos. 658, 662, 666 and 674, dealing with partitions, sound insulation of wood floors and ceilings and thermal insulation of roofs.

Manufacturers : Thermacoust Products, Ltd.

Address : 32 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1

Telephone : Abbey 6211

PUBLIC HOUSES

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

[BY E. B. MUSMAN]

IN designing a public house, the architect must have a clear and comprehensive grasp of the fundamental principles underlying the purpose and working of the plan. He must also have a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the brewer, the licensing justices, the landlord and the public.

GENERAL PROBLEM AND PLAN

What principles are involved and what steps has the architect to take to achieve a lay-out which will satisfy all parties concerned? Practice varies in many parts of the country and requirements become almost contradictory.

Let us put ourselves in the position of an architect who has just received instructions to design a public house for a brewery company in London or in the Home Counties.

What is he to do? His first reaction probably will be to find out what has been written on the matter. He will not discover much. No comprehensive treatise, it would appear, has been compiled yet on the planning and equipment of the licensed house. He will, therefore, have to obtain his information from articles which have been published from time to time in the architectural journals or from papers which have been read to various societies.

The second source of information is to study plans illustrated in the same technical journals. These are quite numerous, and will give him a very fair idea of what is required. The third and best method of all is to visit good examples of existing buildings, study the requirements on the spot, make a friend of the publican and ascertain how he runs his business. The rest is common sense.

The information gleaned will be, broadly speaking, as follows:

He will have discovered that, apart from the question of preparing a plan complying with the various Town-Planning Acts and the local or other by-laws, he will also have to satisfy the requirements of the Licensing Justices and the Police.

He will receive certain instructions from his clients as to the accommodation, number of bars and so on which have to be provided, and he will then prepare the usual preliminary plans for their approval. After he has obtained this approval and satisfied himself that all is in order in regard to building lines, lines of frontage and the like, the scheme will have to be submitted to and approved by the Bench of Licensing Justices.

The plans for this purpose should be as simple as possible. Each bench has its own views on their presentation, but in every case simplicity is the guiding factor. Plans of the existing house have to be shown, together with plans of the new or altered premises. The areas of the bars should be given, as well as the foot run of counters. Circulation and service should be clearly indicated as well as lavatory accommodation. The plans should be shorn of all unnecessary detail, such as beam lines, cornice lines and the usual tricks of draughtsmanship. He will find that he will have to attend the plans committee and answer their criticisms, and possibly amend the plans before the application is heard by the Bench. He will attend the court as a witness and answer any questions he may be asked.

Drawings should also be submitted at this stage to the County Authorities for preliminary approval if a music and dance licence is required. If a new licence has been applied for, and in certain other cases laid down in the Licensing Acts, the confirmation of the County Licensing Bench will have to be sought after the application has been heard by the local justices.

Confirmation having been obtained, the next step will be to prepare proper working drawings, a specification and bills of quantities, and obtain tenders and carry out the work in the usual way.

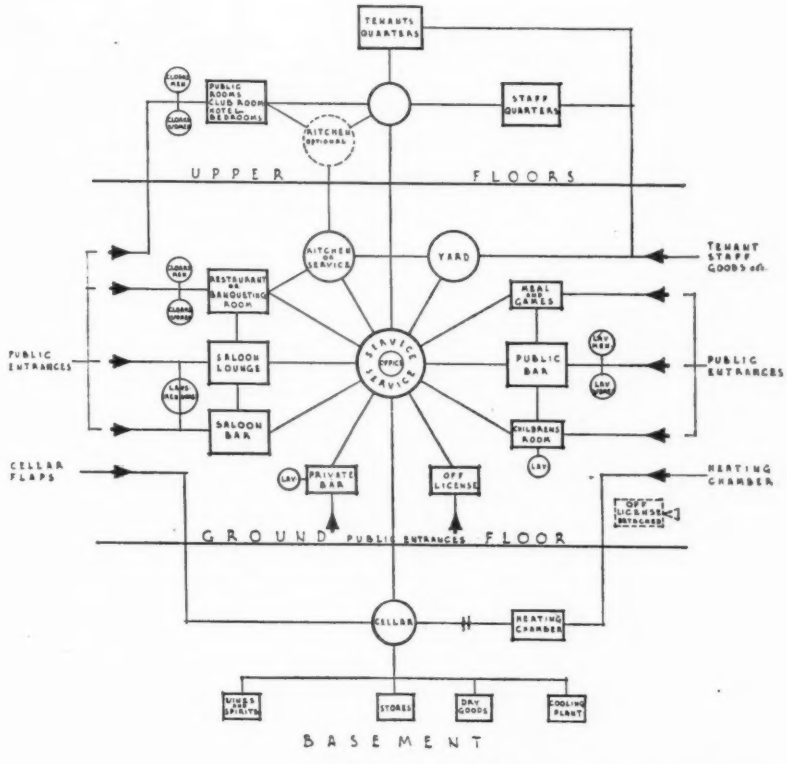


Diagram showing services

It should be borne in mind that the main lines of the plan, particularly all parts connected with the bars, must be strictly adhered to in the carrying out of the contract. If any revisions are necessary, care must be taken that the surveyor to the bench is notified and the consent of the justices obtained.

The working drawings will, of course, embody the particular requirements formulated by his clients to suit a certain district and class of trade. The cost will probably be limited, and some special conditions may have to be followed. For the sake of clearness as to what is usually required it may be better to generalise on the accommodation necessary and the type of plan and house rather than to work out some definite programme.

In general terms, this will be as follows :

First, as regards public rooms, the most important of these are the bars. In practically every case one finds a public bar and a saloon bar. As the house gets larger, a so-called private bar is incorporated and used either in conjunction with the saloon bar or the public bar, and by its use becoming—dependent on the district—a women's bar or a more intimate edition of the saloon bar.

The saloon lounge is the next important room. It should have a separate entrance from the street, and at the same time be planned *en suite* with the saloon bar, either directly or by means of an ante-room or lobby. In most cases the proportions of this room should be generous.

The counter space is as a rule more restricted than in the other bars, or it may be omitted altogether and service provided by means of a hatch. The need for large counter space in a lounge is not so necessary, as the room is usually fully equipped with chairs and small tables, and service to customers is rather by means of waiters and standing at the bar is discouraged.

The off-licence, which sometimes goes by the name of off-sales department, out-door department or bottle and jug, is the next public room to be considered. This part of the business caters for the sale of liquor to be consumed off the premises. The off-licence can be planned either as part of the main building with its service directly connected to the general service behind the bars, or it can be a separate establishment entirely, with its own service and storage space and controlled during opening hours by its own staff. As to which method is preferable, it is difficult to lay down any rule. Some brewery companies and landlords prefer the former method as being easier to look after and more economical in that no extra staff is required for service. On the other hand, the separate establishment has advantages in certain districts, as in this case the off-licence becomes a proper shop and can secure a better display of goods to be sold and greater facilities for dealing with orders.

In connection with the bars, some form of games room or meal space should, where possible, be attached to the public bar. This is an important adjunct, and there should be plenty of space for games such as darts or dominoes to be carried on without the players being interfered with or jostled by a crowd of people drinking in the main bar, and also where it is possible to have a light meal in comfort.

Space for a dart board should also be provided in the saloon bar. A snack counter in the saloon bar or lounge is another excellent provision. This generally is an extension of the main counter with an attractive display of viands in the cabinet behind the service.

A room for children should adjoin the public bar. This is particularly desirable in a crowded area where there is no open space for children to wait while their parents are in the bar. In any case a room is better than an open space, as in cold or wet weather it is essential that there should be some protection for small children.

One of the most awkward problems to be overcome is the proper and convenient placing of the lavatories. Suitable accommodation has to be provided for both sexes, not only for the public bar but also for the saloon bar, and separate cloakroom and lavatories are required as well in the case of a restaurant or assembly room or banqueting room. The same lavatories that serve the saloon bar can also serve the saloon lounge. The private bar is often planned without lavatory accommodation, though if it can be arranged it is better to provide a women's lavatory. The children's room requires one, and also, of course, the staff. It will be realised how difficult it can be to arrange for all this lavatory accommodation satisfactorily without cluttering up the plan, especially as the entrances must not be tucked away in hidden corners so that the public cannot find them easily, or the landlord supervise them properly. Certain benches insist that the lobbies to these lavatories should open directly from some part of the bar and be visible from the service. This rule applies more particularly to the town rather than to the country house. Other benches do not object to the lavatories being approached from the entrance lobbies to the bars.

SUPERVISION AND SERVICE

There are two fundamental principles which are of vital importance in the general problem of planning the public house. The first is supervision, and the second, service. In the case of supervision, it is essential that all parts of a bar should be visible to the person serving behind the counter. There should be no alcoves or portions screened off in which customers can carry on betting or other practices prohibited on the premises. If in the arrangement of the plan it is not possible to attain this perfect arrangement, the difficulty can be partly overcome by the use of reflecting mirrors judiciously placed which will enable the publican to control this part of the bar from the service.

Supervision is equally important in the proper control of the staff. This leads us to the second vital principle, i.e., service. The best type of plan is that with a central service. The service becomes the hub of the plan, and should as far as possible be arranged in such a way that all the bars can be reached with a minimum of effort by the staff. The landlord's office often forms the nucleus of this hub, and by the proper use of a special type of glass he is able to control not only the service space surrounding his office, but also can see into a good part of the bars themselves without being visible himself. There is an excellent kind of mirrored glass which from the bar side acts like a mirror, but from the reverse side gives a clear view through. In this way supervision can be properly maintained.

The central service answers another important purpose. During periods when business is slack, one man can conveniently look after, say, two bars. The danger of theft or dishonesty is minimised as the pilferer is aware that he may be watched from the central office or that somebody may come upon him from either side of the service.

It is, of course, not always possible to plan a central service, and when this is the case the length of service should be kept down to the minimum and some form of secret or unexpected supervision provided.

The most essential point is to reduce labour to a minimum and allow plenty of room to deal with a large number of customers efficiently and quickly without cross traffic. This central service should connect directly, or by means of a small service lift, with the kitchen.

Light meals are often served in the public bar or in a small room off the public bar. Service will be required to the saloon lounge, where lunches are sometimes served, or to a separate dining room and club room, or in the case of larger houses, the restaurant and banqueting room.

Communication is necessary with the cellar by means of a beer hoist as well as by the staircase, which should not

be available to the public, but should, where possible, open directly from the service. The beer hoist, which can either be worked by electricity or hand power, is for the purpose of feeding the bars with bottled beer, and should be in a central position for easy distribution to the various bars.

The tenant's and staff quarters must be in direct communication with this central service, and should have a separate entrance from the outside distinct from the entrances to the bars or other public rooms. Plenty of storage space is necessary.

In the larger type of house where the saloon lounge is of generous proportions, and where perhaps a banqueting room, assembly room or club room has been provided, arrangements should be made in the plan for public music and dancing. There is no particular difficulty in allowing for this other than to see that the regulations are complied with, such as the requisite number of exits, correct width of the staircases, form of construction, lavatory accommodation and dual lighting.

Other aspects of the general problem refer to such items as parking space for cars and outside amenities such as gardens and loggias. The parking space for cars is a very important feature. With the tremendous growth of motor traffic it is becoming absolutely necessary to set aside as much space as possible on a site for this purpose. It is wiser as a general rule not to herd all your cars in a closed park unless this is of a considerable area. It is better in the case of a large house to arrange your parking all round the house, as the motorist, who thinks of stopping for a drink, would prefer to park his car near to the bar he wishes to enter rather than put it in a closed car park with the probable difficulty of not being able to get it out again easily. The car park should be well made, preferably in some form of tarmac or non-gritty or dusty material, and some portion of it may conveniently be planned with one or more lock-up garages.

With regard to the provision of gardens, this depends very largely on the area available, but if there is sufficient room a well-laid-out and attractive garden is a very considerable asset. Pleasant lawns, banks of flowers, a loggia, terraces and so on, all tend to encourage out-of-door drinking in fine weather, and the business of the house will be considerably increased and its appearance enhanced.

In the case of the country house, particularly the larger type on an important thoroughfare, it must not be forgotten that the service of food and teas during unlicensed as well as licensed hours is becoming every day increasingly important. If there is no separate tea room, the saloon bar or lounge can be used for this purpose, provided that suitable arrangements are made to close the service to the bar during unlicensed hours and for the service of food and teas through another entrance.

The modern pub aims at gentility.

The Gin palace is now an historic type and should not be destroyed. The craftsmanship is often very fine.

As the landlord and a certain number of the staff usually live on the premises, careful thought has to be given to the planning of their quarters. Communication with the service should be direct, so that the landlord can control every part of the house, both public and private, without any difficulty.

The living quarters allowed to the landlord usually consist of a living room, or in some cases a sitting-room and separate dining-room, kitchen and usual offices, three or four bedrooms, dependent on the size of his family, bathroom, linen room and lavatory. Quarters for the staff again depend upon circumstances. It is customary to provide one or two bedrooms with a separate bathroom and lavatory in the average-sized house. In larger houses separate staff quarters are sometimes planned with more bedrooms, or some form of dormitory for either sex. In other cases only a few members of the staff live in, and the remainder work daily or board nearby in a separate establishment under the control of the landlord or in quarters found by themselves.

Except in the case of the small house, the staff should have a common room of their own where they can rest when off duty and where they can have their meals in comfort. Lavatories and cloakrooms are, of course, essential. The landlord will require some form of office in which he can keep his safe and books. This can be planned either as part of the central service or in another part of the house if space in the service area is so restricted that it is impossible to plan the office in this position.

The kitchen quarters in the small house call for no particular comment. They can be planned in much the same way as in the usual domestic building. The position of the kitchen largely depends upon individual requirements, and the area available for the public rooms. It does not matter very much whether it is on the first or ground floor, provided that service is well arranged. As a general rule, it is preferable to plan the kitchen quarters on the first floor with a separate entrance for tradesmen by means of an outside open staircase

leading on to a flat, provided that there is a secondary internal staircase between the service and the living and staff quarters on the first floor. In this way, the whole of the ground floor is unrestricted and can be given up to the bars and public rooms, which gives more freedom in planning and affords a good opportunity of allowing for future extensions or enlargements of the premises.

The last, but very far from least, important item of the plan is the cellar. Without a well-planned and efficient cellar the whole functioning of the public-house business will fail. The architect must, therefore, take particular care to see that everything in this respect is as good as it can be. Mistakes made in a cellar plan are not easy to eliminate, and if the area is too small it is a most expensive and awkward matter to enlarge it. The brewer, too, will be on his track if complaints are received that the beer is too warm or cold, or that the landlord is grumbling about the unsatisfactory arrangements for dealing with the barrelage or the stocks of bottled beer, wine and spirits. A good cellar should be adequate in area with the margin always on the large side. It should be planned directly under the bars so as to minimise the length of piping leading from the barrels to the beer engines. The pipes, built up in short lengths of clear glass, connected by rubber unions, are fastened to runners on the ceiling. Storage for wines and spirits is usually allowed for in a corner of the cellar divided off by a partition constructed of wooden slats about 1½ ins. apart, or a framework of wire mesh or netting. The barrels are lowered through flaps in the pavement and slide down oak or teak runners with a hardwood block at the foot to prevent damage to the casks. Care should be taken to see that there is sufficient head room to take a hogshead comfortably.

The floor should be laid to proper falls and constructed in granolithic or some such hard impervious material, with a channel to take off water from washing down. The wastes from bar wells should not discharge into this channel, but be taken away into the main drainage system. Adequate ventilation is essential with, if possible, a cross current of air to aid circulation. The temperature must be controlled and even, and all heating pipes kept outside, or if this is impracticable any exposed pipes must be covered and lagged to keep the heat from affecting the general temperature of the cellar.

This question of cellar temperature is a very difficult one. The only really satisfactory solution, it would appear, is the installation of a special cooling plant, which is an expensive and complicated matter. Short of this, careful attention to excluding outside sources of heat, such as pipes or fumes from a heating chamber, proper ventilation aided by circulating or extract fans, keeping the cellar flaps on the north or east side will give a cellar which should be quite satisfactory. It is extremely difficult to regulate outside and inside temperatures without artificial means.

Some of the best cellars are to be found in old inns, where the walls are soaking with moisture and the floor is of earth. Where practicable, it is not a bad plan to omit the vertical damp-course to the cellar walls and thus ensure the external walls being kept cool by their contact with the damp subsoil outside.

THE SITE

Now that we have dealt broadly with the general principles of the plan and what the public and the brewer expect the architect to provide, let us say a few words about the kind of site on which he will be expected to erect his building.

Perhaps the most common type is a corner one. One cannot help observing when travelling through town and country how general is this fact. The corner site offers great possibilities of free planning and individual treatment of elevation. The house should be placed so as to advertise itself, and should be made to appear as large as possible to the general public. Access to the bars and car park must be easy and direct. Cross-overs and a well-chosen position for a sign should be carefully studied.

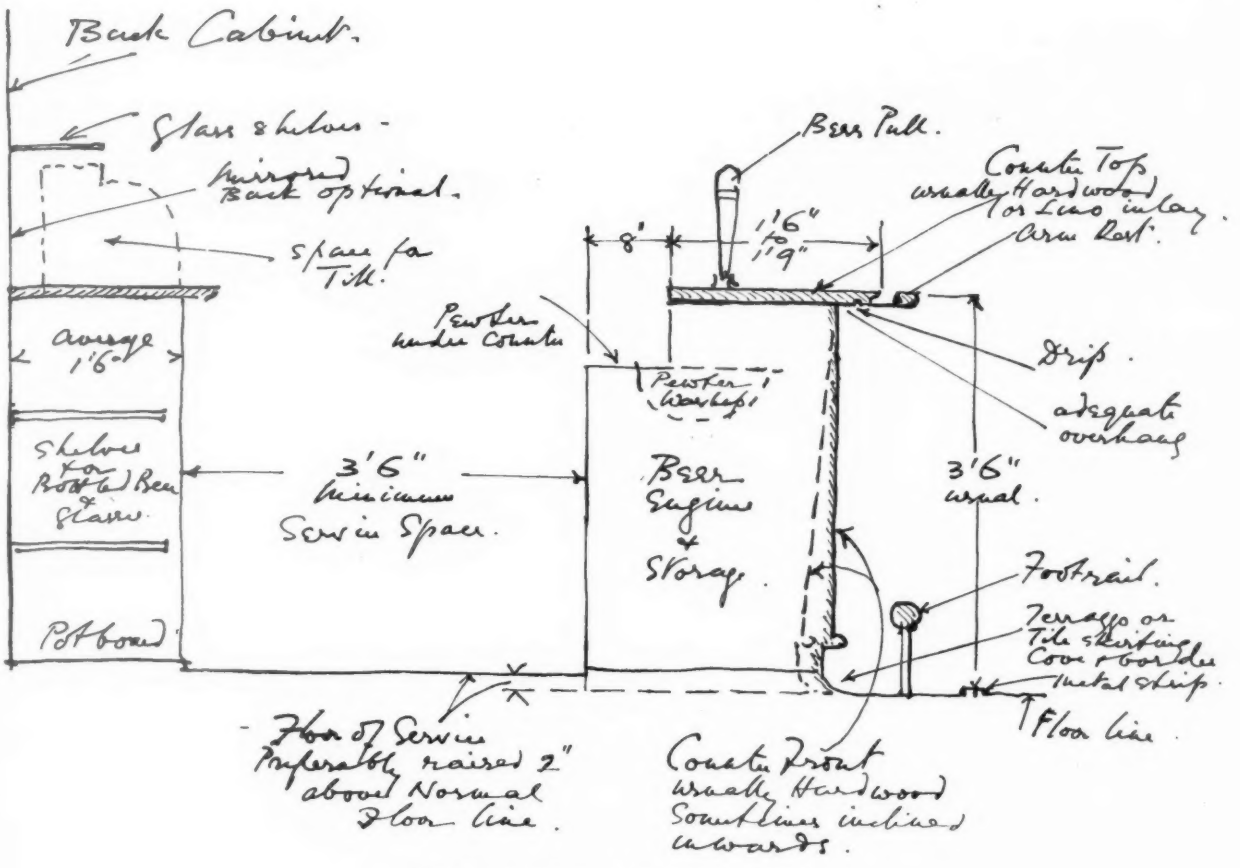
The second common type is that bounded on each side by other buildings, and applies particularly to large and provincial towns. In this case the architect is faced with the difficulty, if the site is small, of having to provide car parking space by setting back his house in order to arrange for a draw-in, thereby hiding it from view.

The third type is the completely open one, usually in a country district or on a new road, leaving the architect quite free to deal with his problem in any way he wishes, without having to build his house on a restricted site while he is demolishing the existing building and arranging for the business to be carried on the whole time during the rebuilding or alterations, either in a part of the old house or in a temporary bar erected on a free part of the site. This is often no easy problem, and calls for considerable ingenuity on the part of the architect and builder, and much patience and good temper on that of the landlord.

EXTERIOR TREATMENT

We now come to exterior treatment. How is the architect to clothe his plan? Is his material and cut to be modern or traditional, simple or ornate, bold and forceful, or restrained and restful? Whatever treatment he may decide to adopt, he must, without doubt, aim at creating something which will look like a public house and not like any other type of public building. It must have an inviting aspect, a feeling of welcome and comfort, a sense of refine-

Gin palace interior: Victorian Baroque at its best.



Typical section through bar counter and service.

ment and well-being. It should make the passer-by stop and wish to enter. The very requirements and conditions of the plan all help towards an interesting elevation. The combination of both public and domestic uses gives splendid opportunities for varied and individual treatment. As to style or manner, this is one which may well be left to the architect himself. Let him never forget his surroundings, and place a so-called modern building in the centre of an old-world village, or vice versa, a Tudor design in the centre of an up-to-date town. His design should suit its own particular site and surroundings and the class of custom it will probably serve. He will have a great opportunity of shunning all the hideous and meaningless signs, lettering, plaques and ostentatious decorations which, alas, have for so many years been a feature of the gin palace, and confine himself to simplicity, good proportions and well-chosen ornament, carefully designed lamps, name plates and other details.

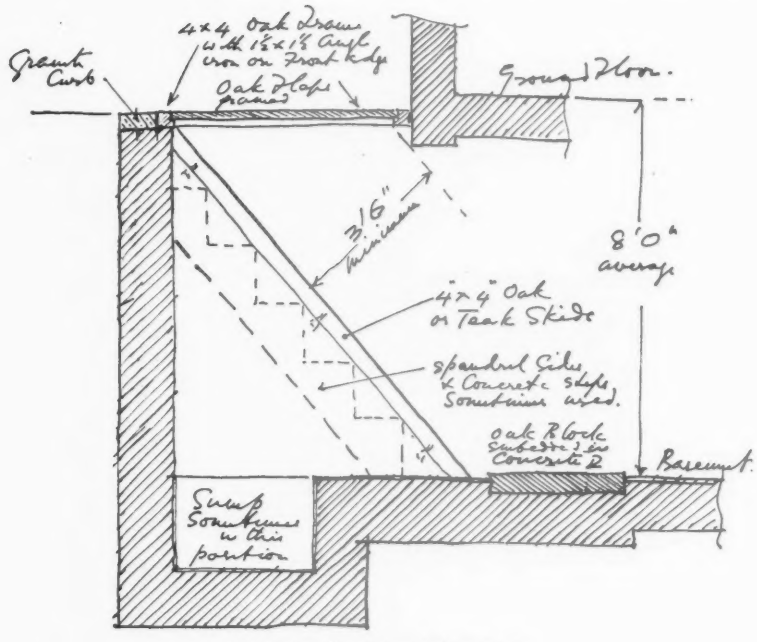
Then there are the various cement finishes and the use of half-timber or hanging tile. The town house calls for something more durable which can be easily cleaned and is difficult to deface. Polished granite, faience, glazed tiles, quartzite, glazed brick and other similar materials, very carefully selected as to colour and surface values. The doors and windows to the bars and public rooms should preferably be in hardwood, e.g. teak or oak, as this is the best in the long run in respect of durability and ease of maintenance. He must not forget the value of colour and the use of the flower-box and the open loggia and the final rounding off of his whole scheme in the design and placing of an attractive sign, either hanging from the building or on a post or standard ; for more than anything else the sign is the hall mark of the public-house and helps to advertise the building itself and the brewery company for whom it is built.

Finally, the question of external lighting has to be considered. Well-placed and well-designed lamps, good illuminated boxes over public entrances and some form of lighting to the sign, together with a comprehensive and well-thought-out system of floodlighting the building itself all help to bring it to the notice of the public at large.

INTERIOR FINISH

As in the question of exterior treatment, so also in that of interior finishes and decoration, the guiding principles to be followed are simplicity and good proportion, durability and refinement, suitability and maintenance.

He must bear in mind that the bar as a general rule receives rough usage and that durability of material and ease of maintenance are his first considerations. The walls of the public bar can be finished in hardwood or some pleasing form of glazed tile up to dado or door height, and the remaining surfaces painted so that they can be easily washed down. The floor should be in hardwood or laid with a good linoleum on a proper sub-floor. Rubber, cork and floors of this character give an excellent choice of material. The use of linoleum is quite general as it is easy to keep clean and is not expensive to replace when worn out. The lower half of the windows is usually obscured to prevent the people in the street from seeing who is in the bar. Furniture should be very simple and



Typical section through barrel-way.

strong and constructed in some form of hardwood.

The finishes to lavatories must be considered above all from the point of view of cleanliness and maintenance. All wall surfaces should be in glazed tile, terrazzo or some such impervious material, preferably right up to the ceiling. The floors should be finished in a similar material. Ceilings should be painted, the fittings themselves the best of their kind and if possible all cisterns and pipes covered in.

With regard to the service the same principle applies. If expense is not a vital consideration it is better to use hardwood throughout. Corners should be rounded and the use of plaster avoided, as constant handling of crates of beer and other heavy objects soon cause damage and deterioration.

The liberal use of glazed tiling is to be recommended for the finish of the walls of the kitchen, potman's room, scullery, larder and other offices of this description.

In the living quarters of the landlord a good but inexpensive finish is usually allowed in the contract and the choice of colours and papers is in most cases left to the landlord himself.

The whole subject of internal decoration is so wide that it is quite impossible to give more than the above general indications as to treatment in the space available.

The finishes to the remaining bars, i.e. private bar, saloon bar or saloon lounge may also be in some kind of hardwood panelling, perhaps a little more full in treatment to denote a distinction from the public bar.

SERVICE

Our final consideration is the less obvious but all-important equipment of licensed premises. Light, heat, water, ventilation, beer engines, clocks, time bells, wireless, cooking equipment, and the like. Even a house of moderate size must have every facility.

A low-pressure hot-water system, with a separate boiler for supplying hot water for domestic purposes, for the bar wells and kitchen, with a system of radiators throughout the premises, is often installed. Whether the heating agent is coke, gas or electricity will depend on local circumstances. The importance of the open fire must not be overlooked, as its cheerful glow adds so much to the snugness and comfort of the bar.

Electric light is practically universal, and considerable care should be exercised in providing all the lighting points necessary, at the same time keeping the general effect soft and warm.

Emergency lighting by gas or other means should be installed at points near the cash tills.

Where the premises are large and accommodate large public rooms for public dancing and entertainment, a secondary system of electric supply by means of storage batteries can usefully be employed.

A full bar quickly fills with smoke from cigarettes and pipes, and some form of ventilation is very essential. The plant will vary with the size and type of the house from a few extract fans to a complete system.

Electric clocks and wireless loud-speakers can now be incorporated in the design of the interior, and there is no excuse for them to appear as compromising afterthoughts.

Time bells—operated electrically—are a very necessary equipment: some houses even use them to inform their customers when they may commence drinking, in addition to accompanying the curt but final, "Time, gentlemen, please!"

Our old friend the beer pull must be in evidence. Many forms have been evolved; in fact, taps can now be arranged under the level of the counter and beer supplied by means of pressure coming from gas cylinders in the cellar. Access to the engines must be provided either on the service or the public side of the counter. An under-counter and washups, all lined with such materials as pewter and stainless steel, are essential, and there must be adequate storage space for glasses.

Below the cabinet—a familiar fitting to all—are shelves for bottled beers. These may be arranged in the form of enclosed fittings and cooled during the summer months.

Great strides have now been made in the problem of cooling draught beers, and consideration should be given to the facilities available.

The matter of kitchen equipment will depend on the size of the house, and can vary from a gas cooker hired from the local gas company to an elaborate system planned to serve a large hotel.

We have now come to the end of our brief survey of some of the problems confronting the architect in the design and planning of the public-house. It must be clearly understood that the facts and principles set forth apply in the main, as has been previously stated, to London and the Home Counties, and are quite general in character.

In every class of building there are wide differences of opinion as to methods of planning, elevational treatment and application of the many Acts and Regulations in force at the present time. The public-house is no exception to this rule. The architect must be prepared to adapt himself and his ideas to any particular problem which he has to solve.

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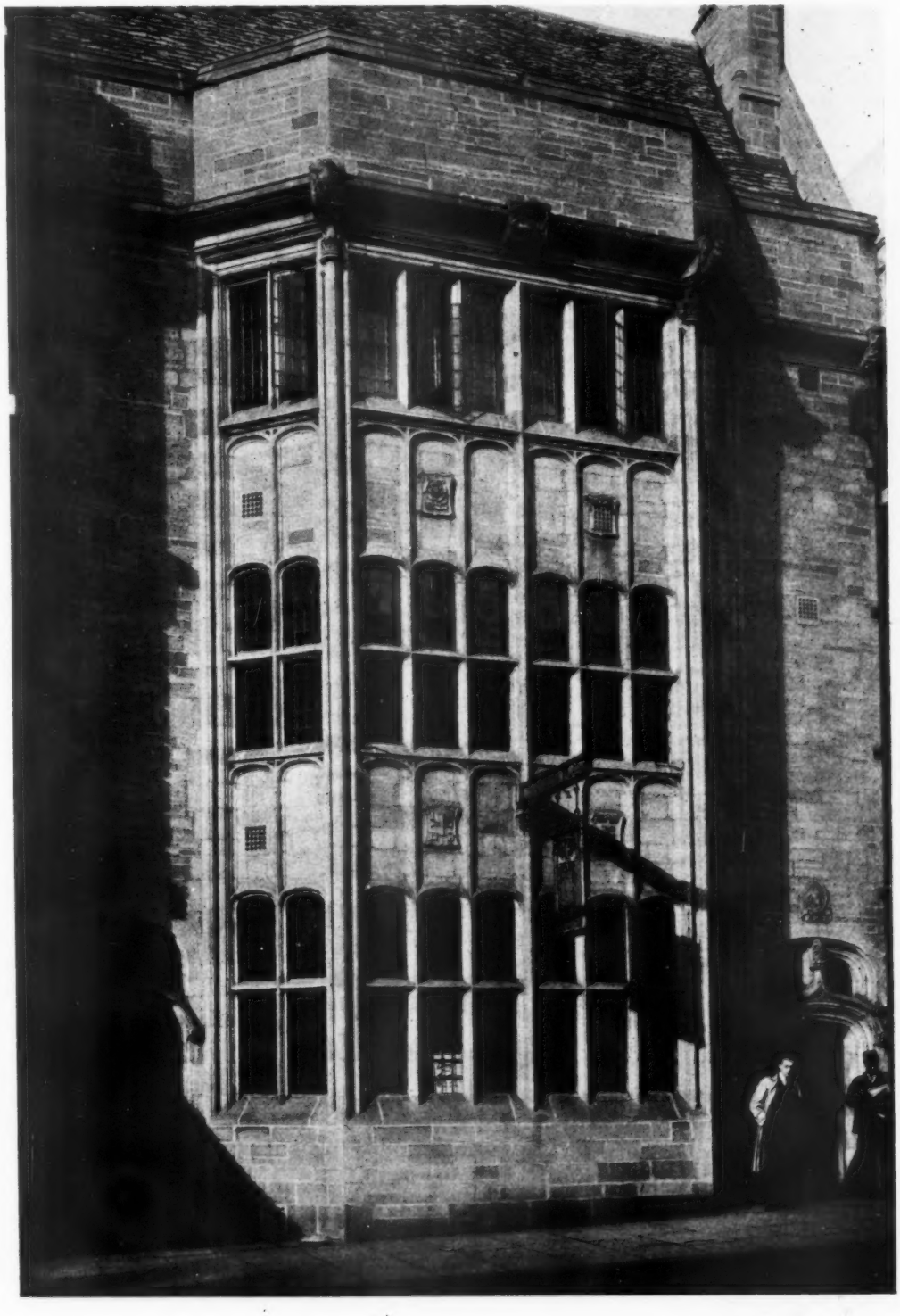
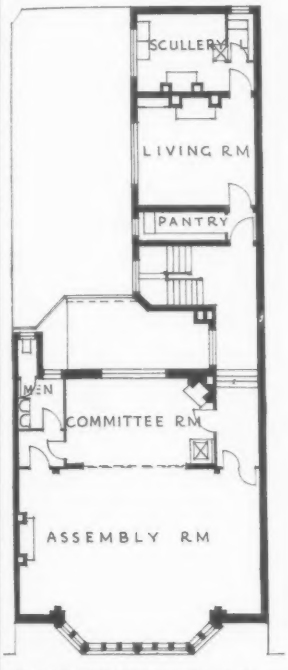
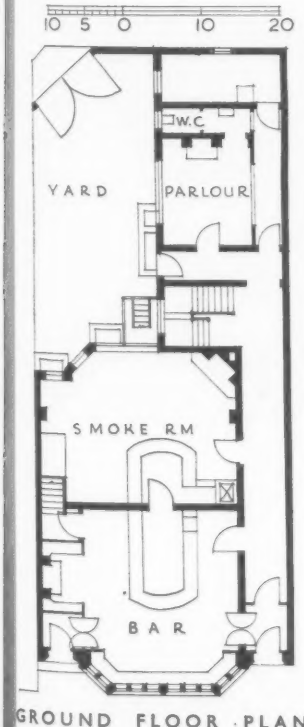
On the following pages are illustrated fifty-four public houses. A complete list of the buildings, the names of the architects, and the towns in which they are situated appears on page 821.

1: THE GIFFARD'S ARMS • JAMES A. SWAN





FIRST FLOOR PLAN

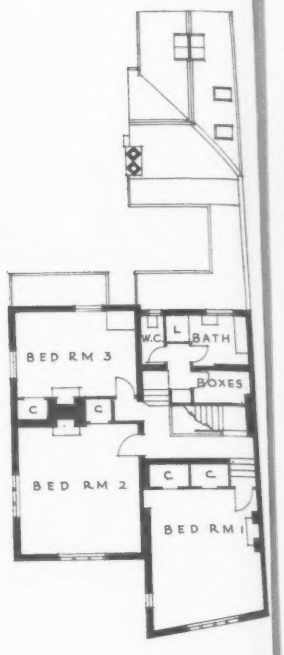


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

PROBLEM AND SITE—In Victoria Street, Wolverhampton. The historic traditions of the family name of "Giffard" and the local interest which has lasted for generations have been incorporated in the design, and legends of an early period have provided subjects for the carved enrichments. The heraldic shields of arms on the bay of the exterior are of Staffordshire, Wolverhampton, the Tudor Rose and Portcullis. The carved bosses on the main cornice represent in medieval fashion "Good Cheer" (the innkeeper quenching his thirst), "Morning" (the cock crowing), and "Night" (the owl). The sign, in English oak, contains the carved coat of "The Giffard's Arms."

INTERNAL FINISH—The decoration of the interior is, as far as possible, a reproduction of the old building. The assembly room on the first floor has oak panelled walls, beams, painted glass and enriched plaster ceiling.

2: GREYHOUND AND PUNCH-BOWL • JAMES A. SWA



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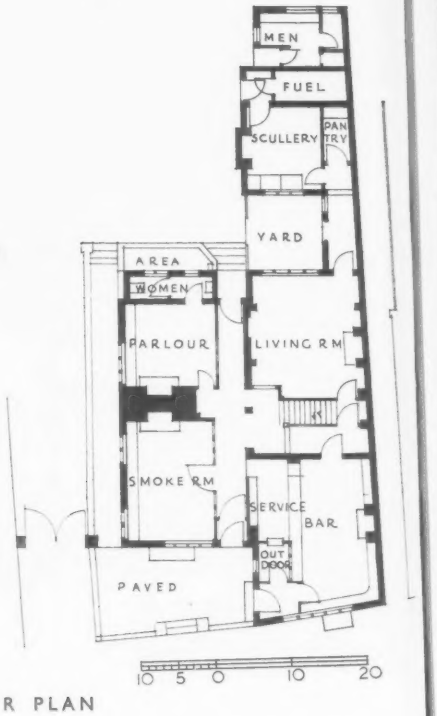


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Top and centre, the original building, before restoration; bottom after restoration.

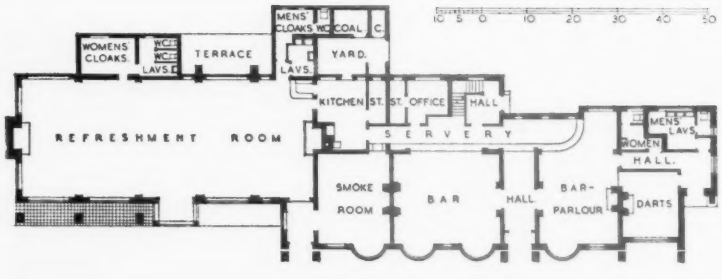
PROBLEM AND SITE—This building, restored in 1936, was formerly the Stow Heath Manor House (*c.* 1460). It is situated in Watling Street, the old Roman Road from London to Holyhead, at Bilston. The west wing is the only portion of the original building left; the restoration work brought to light some hitherto unknown and interesting features; foremost of these is the overhanging gable of the south-west angle, hidden for more than 120 years by some additions made when the house was converted into an inn named the Greyhound and Punchbowl. In the excavations part of the main wall of the centre hall space was exposed; the present new gable facing the High Street has been built in front of this and occupies the original recessed front of the old hall. The construction of the main foundation walls when uncovered showed the old method of damp-proofing below ground, with banks of puddled clay on both sides as a precaution in low lying ground.

EXTERIOR TREATMENT—The west front is now a complete example of timber framing. The oak trees for the main posts were worked only on the exposed faces with axed surfaces, the inside faces being left with bark removed.

INTERNAL FINISH—The principal room on the ground floor has been adapted to present-day requirements without losing its old-world appearance. It has a plaster-worked ceiling and panelled walls mostly original and part removed from the room above. During the restoration, no trace of the original stone fireplaces was found, they have been replaced in the traditional style of the period.

Above, the entrance to the smoke-room (left) and the service bar.

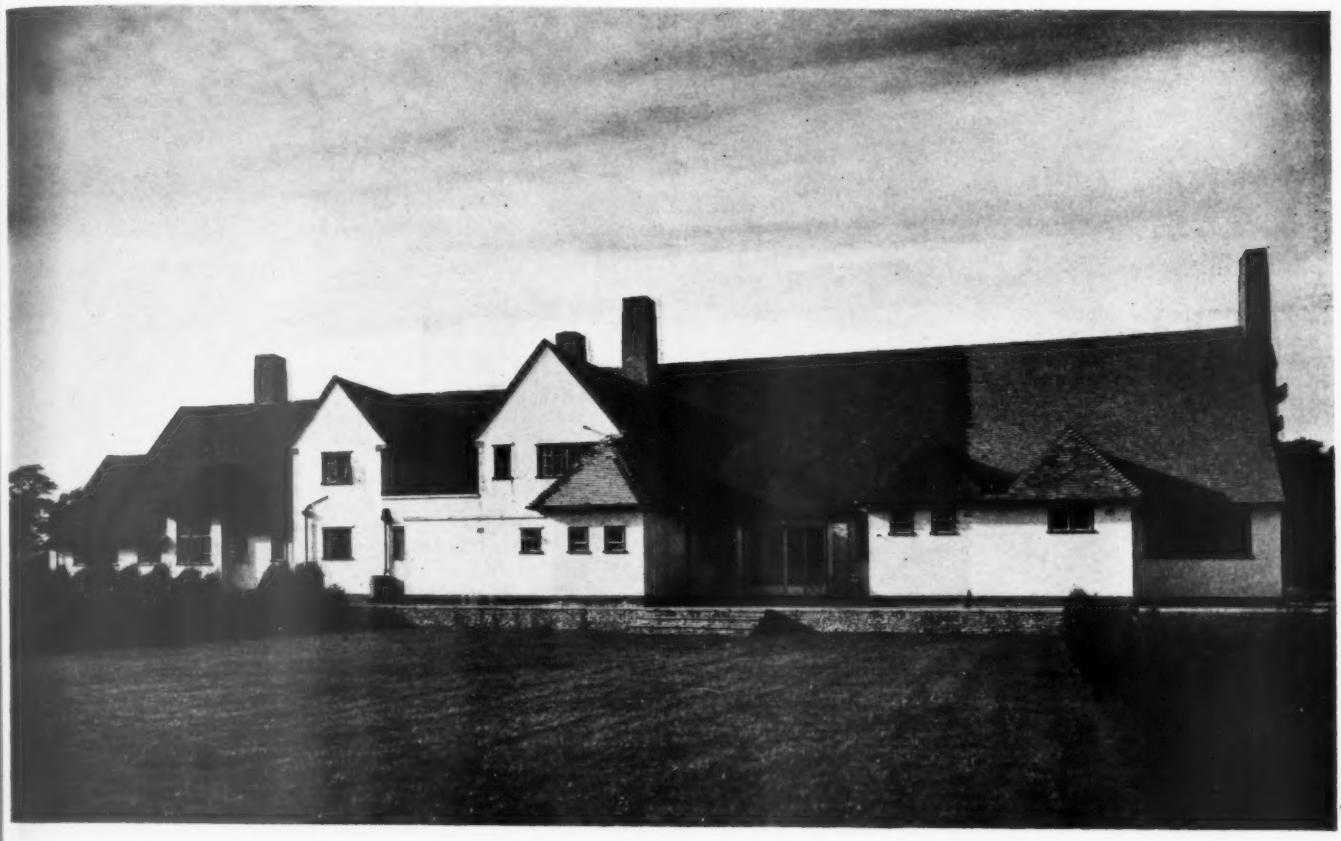
3: ROYAL OAK, BIRMINGHAM • F. W. B. YORKE



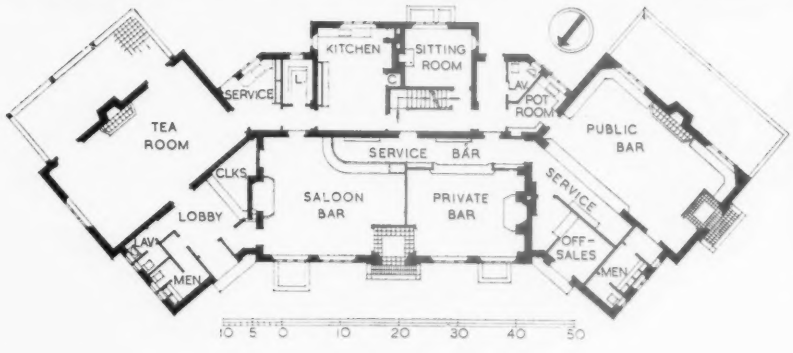
PROBLEM AND SITE—The unusual plan is to be accounted for by the fact that the building was to have been built on the foundation of the original house. That scheme had been adopted and approved before the building line had to be put back. There is access for local trade on the south side, for bars and out-door departments centrally, and for the week-end and evening trade in close proximity to the car park. The clients desired a modern building with a traditional rustic appearance.

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERIOR TREATMENT — Brickwork throughout; with Colesford hand-made facings, partly cement rendered; roofs covered with hand-made tiles, with swept valleys. The roof trusses of the refreshment room were designed to serve the double purpose of roofing the external veranda and giving a symmetrical appearance in the refreshment room. Ground floors generally are solid concrete, with wood blocks on hardwood battens. Porches and veranda are paved with russet brown tiles with wide joints.

INTERNAL FINISH—Walls finished with cream water paint; gloss painted woodwork generally; furniture generally of oak; fire places, brick built.



4: THE ANCIENT BRITON • H. P. G. MAULE



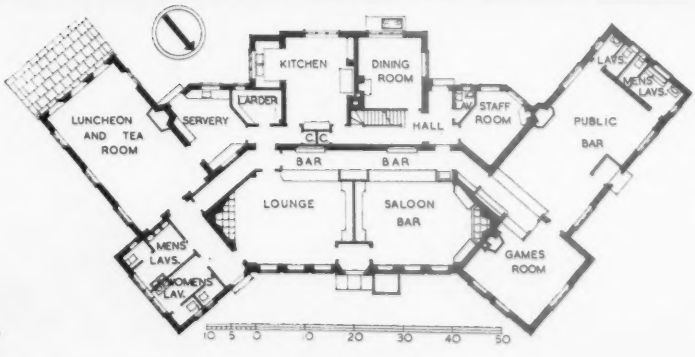
GENERAL—This house is a replacement of a house in St. Albans called "The Cross Keys," and in view of the fact that the new position is close to an ancient pre-Roman earthwork the name was changed to "The Ancient Briton."

SITE—About 1 mile from St. Albans on the Luton Road. The site is a corner one at the angle of the main and side road, the latter having been formed since the house was built.

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERIOR TREATMENT—Hollow tile floors; steel casements; roofs, green glazed tiles.

INTERNAL FINISH—The oak seats in the public bar were designed by the architect; rubber and linoleum flooring.

5: THE CROOKED BILLET • H. P. G. MAULE



GENERAL AND SITE—This house occupies a prominent place at the junction of five roads known as Five Points, Iver Heath. Very shortly the Buckinghamshire County Council is going to make a large roundabout absorbing four of the five roads, while a fifth is to be by-passed into one of the others. A considerable portion of the land now in the occupation of the tenant will then be absorbed.

CONSTRUCTION—Brick; hollow tile floors; steel casements.

EXTERNAL TREATMENT—External walls rendered with cement on a water repellent backing, the base being in brick with brick dressings to the principal entrance. Roof is covered with Norfolk thatch. The chimneys are left in brickwork harmonizing with the colour of the roof.

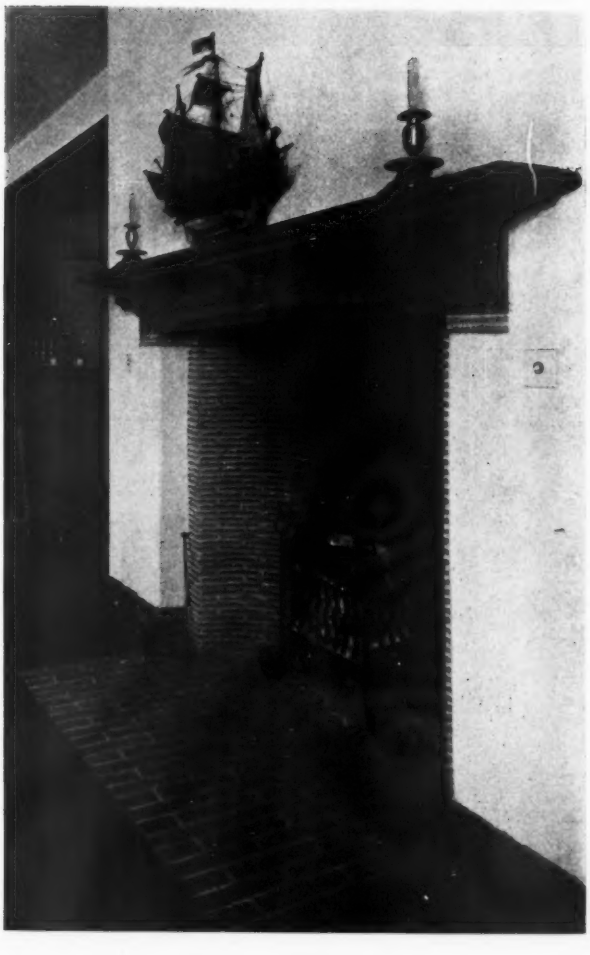
INTERNAL FINISH—The lounge and saloon bar are panelled in Australian walnut. The walls of the public bar, games room and tea room are left in plaster from a wooden float. The tea room and public bar have coved ceilings. The tea room floor is of oak strip, the remaining public rooms having rubber floors.

6: DRUM INN • SIR EDWIN LUTYENS

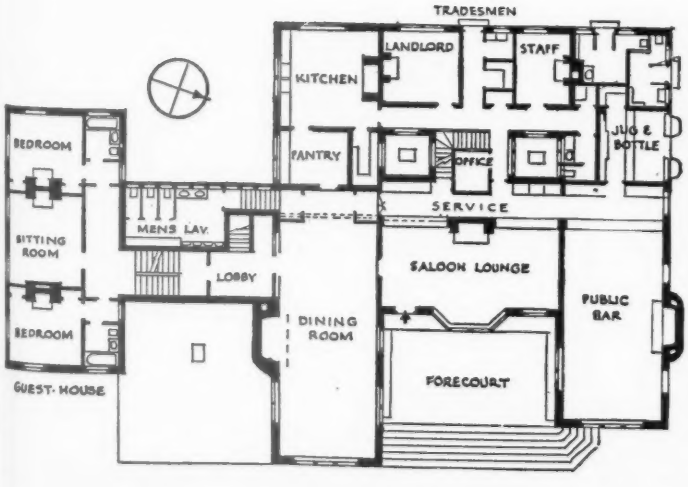
SITE—At Cockington, Devonshire, an old village of russet-colour thatched cottages, set among trees.

CONSTRUCTION—Walls, brick, finished externally with a brick base, and rendered in white cement above. Roof, thatch, made fire- and vermin-resisting. The terrace and steps are stone.

INTERNAL FINISH—The furniture in all the public rooms has been designed by the architect. In the saloon lounge, colour prints and grey mirror glass form the decoration on the end wall, the mirror glass being repeated in the surrounds to the bars. In the dining-room the colour scheme is orange vermilion, and the circular-back chairs are ash. In the public bar the counter is mahogany, the furniture natural oak. In the dining-room and in the public bar the light fittings on the exposed hip rafters are designed as heraldic beasts, painted in bright colours.



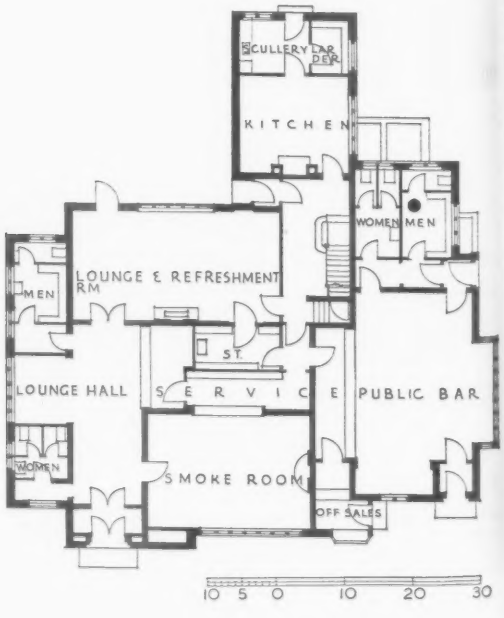
Left, the dining room; right, the fireplace in the saloon lounge.

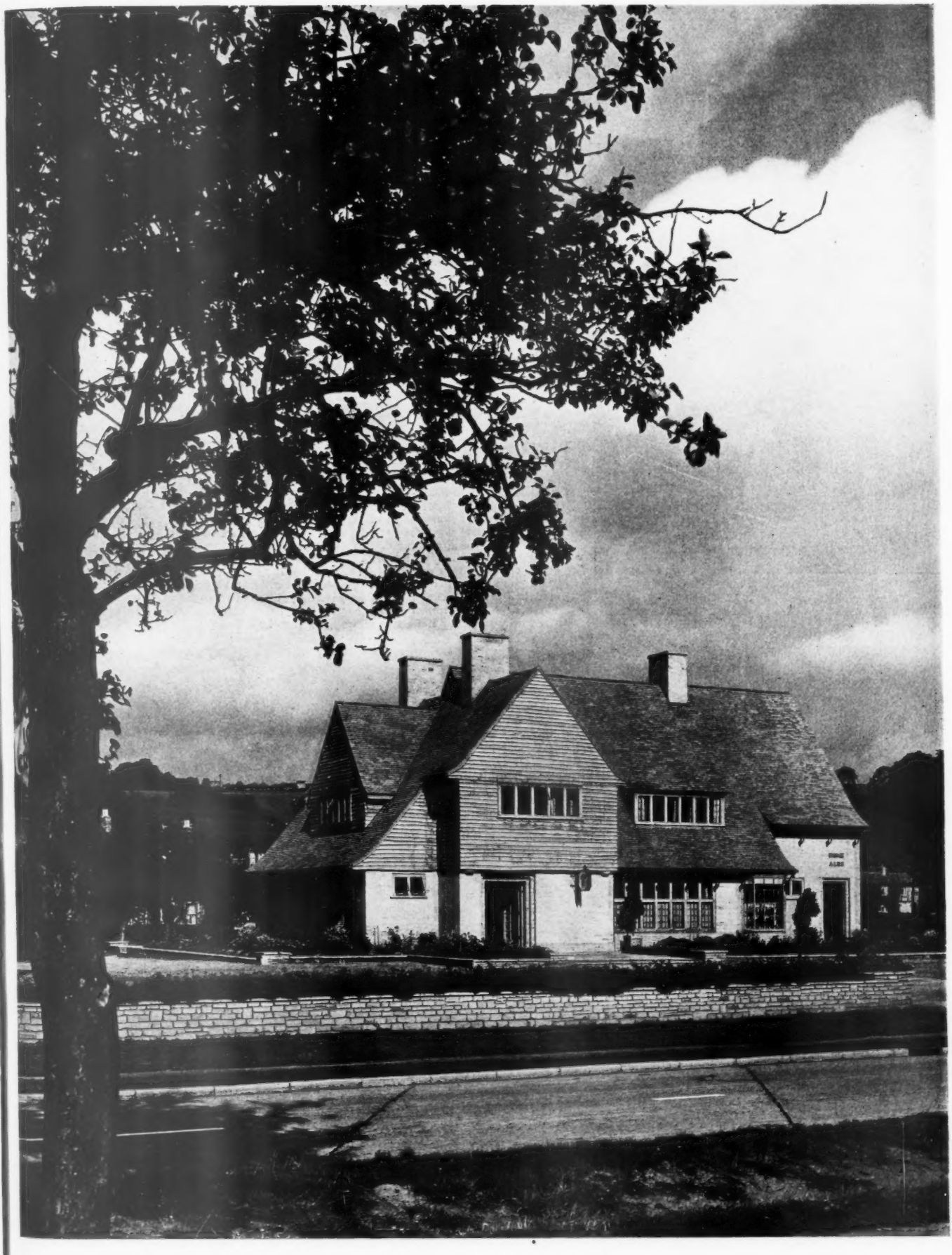


7: WHEATSHEAF, BURTON JOYCE • T. CECIL HOWITT

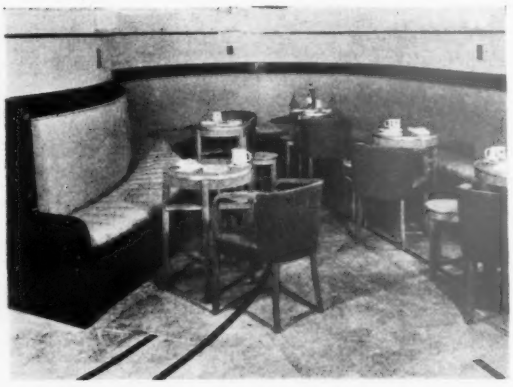
PROBLEM AND SITE—A medium-size hotel in the growing village of Burton Joyce, about 7 miles from Nottingham. Situated on a new by-pass road and replacing an old licensed building. The trade is largely casual and no accommodation is required for guests. There is an orchard behind the building. All elevations have been carefully treated as the old village street is beyond the orchard, thus exposing the building on an island site. Much has been made of the groundworks, particularly in the dwarf double boundary wall on the south front with raised flower display.

CONSTRUCTION AND ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—Brickwork construction, wood joists and boarded floors, hollow tile fire-resisting floors over cellars. Elevations are in 2-in. stone-coloured sandstock bricks, with thick flush joints; roofs, brown tiles. The overhanging gables are finished with untreated elm boarding; windows are steel in oak frames. Above, the public bar ; left, the lounge.





8: THE BLACKBIRD • PICK, EVERARD, KEAY AND GIMSON



GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS

PROBLEM AND SITE—A level corner one of about 1 acre on the main north to south by-pass road about 1 mile from Leicester. The hotel meets the needs of a new residential district of small houses and of traffic by-passing Leicester. A wide forecourt is provided for cars staying for brief periods, and there is an additional car park at the back. The remainder of the site is devoted to a spacious public garden and paved areas for summer use. Sliding-folding windows are fitted in the loggia overlooking the garden, and roller-shutter grilles to all counter openings. The building is floodlighted from the sign on the main axis. The sign of the "Blackbird" was painted by Mr. H. R. Hosking, A.R.C.A. Nine 2-ft. diameter modelled plaster roundels are placed in the panels between the windows on the main fronts. These depict the nursery rhyme "Sing a Song of Sixpence," and were modelled by Mr. Percy Brown. Left, two views in the smoke room.

9: GOLDEN LION • LAVENDER AND TWENTYMAN

SITE—At Cannock Road, Wolverhampton.

PROBLEM—Clients required traditional type of elevations and service to garden; police required good supervision of all rooms from serving bar.

CONSTRUCTION—11-in. hollow walls; roofing of pantiles on felt and boarding; flats patent roofing; upper floors board and joist; brick and hollow block partitions; brick vaulted cellar.

ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—Grey hand-made bricks; Hollington stone copings and door surrounds; brown pantiles; anodised aluminium windows in wood frames.

INTERNAL FINISH—Floors: tiled in bar, vestibules and lavatories; oak boards in assembly room and club room; rubber composition flooring in parlour and smoke room. Walls, generally plaster; walnut panelling in parlour; oak-panelling in smoke room; oak or tiled dadoes elsewhere. Joinery: walnut in parlour, oak elsewhere; flush doors.

SERVICES—Heating by pipes under seats, and radiators, automatic stoker. Extract ventilation from all public rooms through false ceiling of serving bar.

G

10: VALE HOTEL, DAYBROOK • T. CECIL HOWITT

PROBLEM—A medium-size hotel for casual trade principally and small amount of guest accommodation on first floor. Large car park.

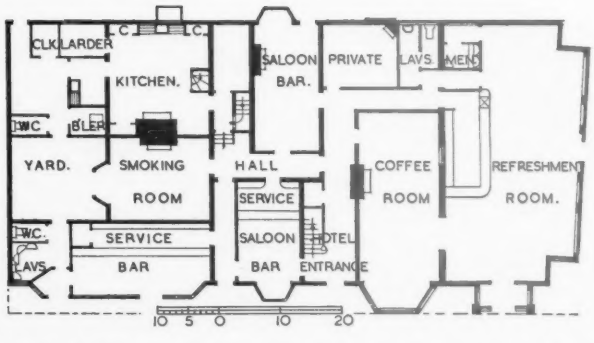
SITE—In Daybrook, on a corner site at the junction of two busy roads leading from Nottingham to the North. The building has a raised double boundary wall with flower display.

CONSTRUCTION AND ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—Brickwork construction with wood joists and boarded floors: hollow tile fire-resisting floors over cellars. Elevations are hand-made stone-coloured sandstocks, with Clipsham stone dressings. First floor set back for floodlight night effect; three neon signs.

INTERNAL FINISH—Smoke-room and lounge hall panelled full height in oak of light colour, with inlaid bands of silver-gilt. Lounge dado and fittings sycamore; main wall surface panelled in silver-gilt fibre board. Decorative features made of outlet vents to concealed radiators behind panelling. Floors to smoke-room and lounge hall finished in rubber of tiled effect in light colours. Wood block floors in public bar and services.

SERVICES—Extract ventilation with concealed lighting vent incorporated with lighting fittings. Radiators in principal rooms, concealed type in ducts. Right, top, the lounge; centre and bottom, lounge hall.

11: NORFOLK HOTEL, A. W. ECCLESTONE



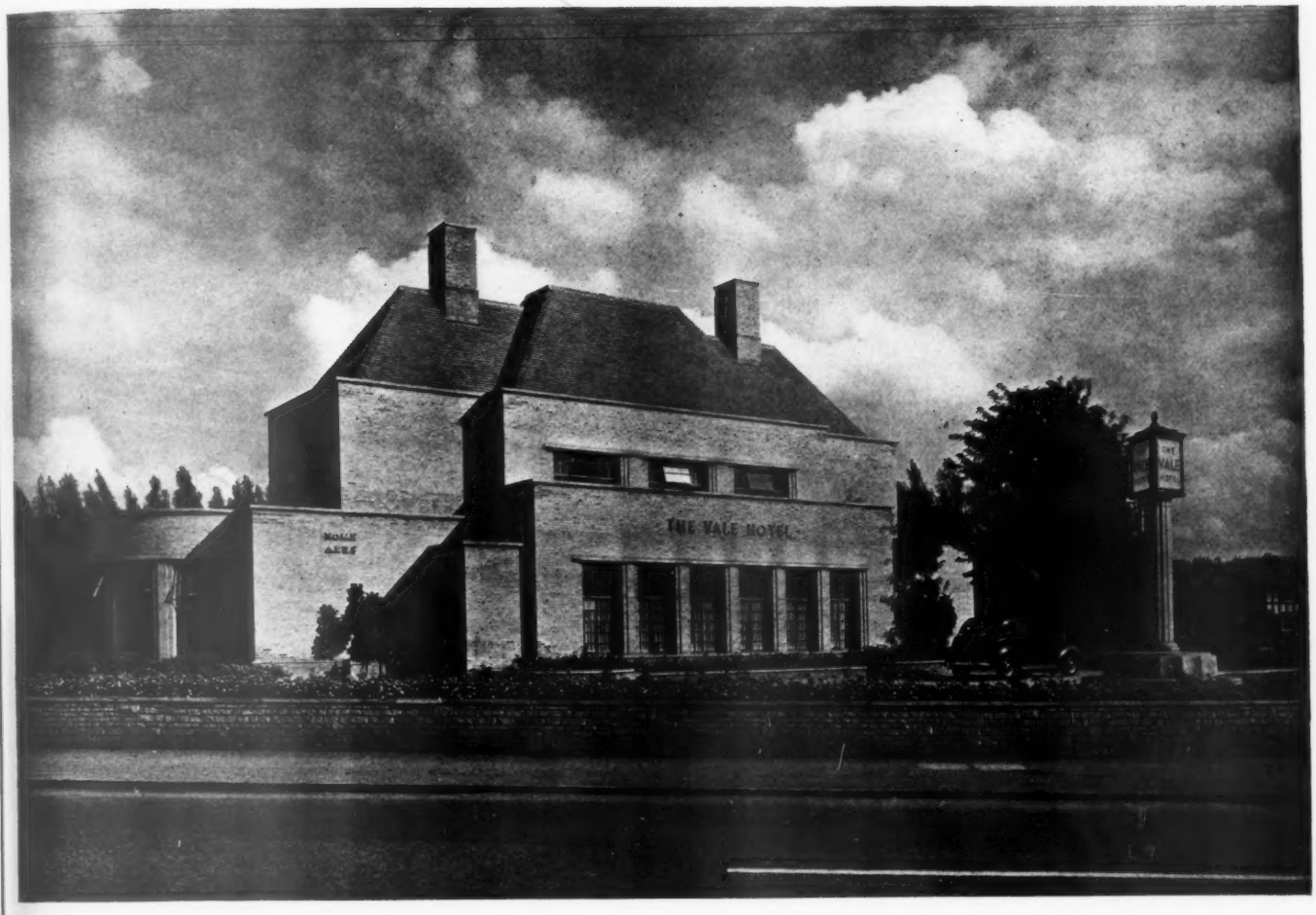
SITE—Marine Parade, Great Yarmouth, with side roads on both flanks. The problem was to convert what was formerly a boarding house with a licence into a small hotel. The new lounge bar was built on the old forecourt, with bedrooms above.

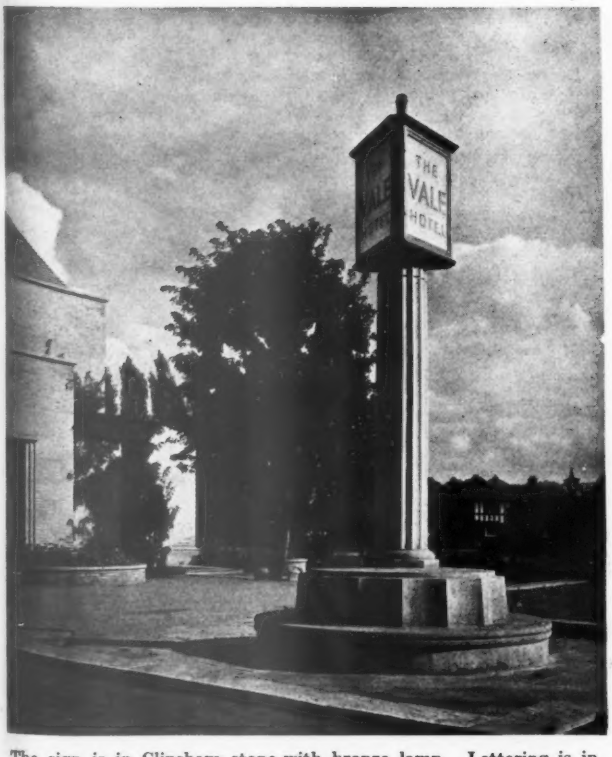
PLAN—It was necessary to adapt the additions to the existing general arrangements, and it was impossible to alter the position of kitchen and hotel service.

CONSTRUCTION AND ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT.—Facings are Ruabon silver grey bricks with white joints. The canopy is steel with glass letters on a glass fascia. The roof is asphalt; joinery teak.

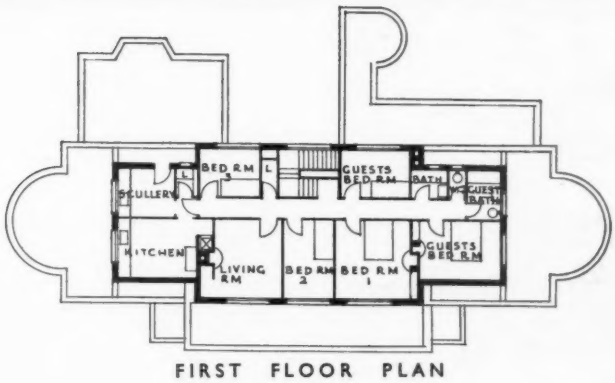
INTERNAL FINISH—Rough texture painting on the walls, relieved by raised motifs; the counter cellulosed sprayed, with glass fittings behind.

SERVICES.—A central domestic hot water supply; central heating; electric fires in bedrooms; coal fires in back smoke rooms.

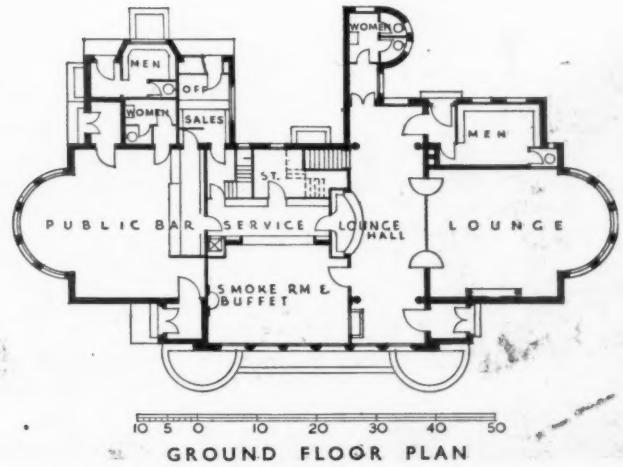




The sign is in Clipsham stone with bronze lamp. Lettering is in red enamel.

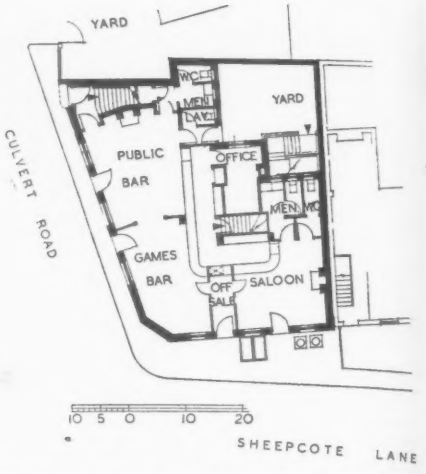


FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

12: BRITISH FLAG, BATTERSEA • CULPIN AND SON

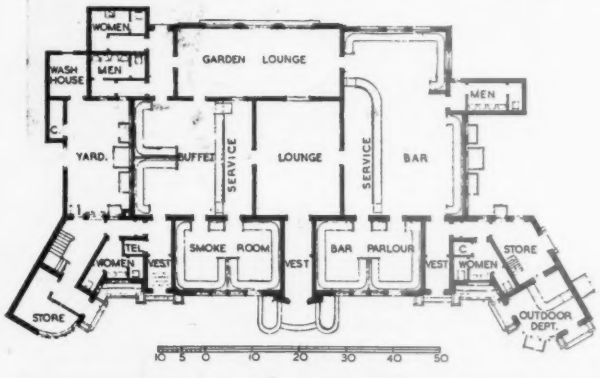


PROBLEM—Rebuilding a small existing beer house, taking in an adjoining cottage in Culvert Road. The clients desired that the public bars should be entered from Culvert Road and that a small off-sales bar be provided which could be thrown into the saloon bar if desired. A further requirement was a small club room on the first floor approached from the public bars and as far as possible avoiding disturbance in the licensee's private quarters.

CONSTRUCTION—Walls, brick; roofs, timber, with tiles sand faced, brown colour; internal walls, generally 4½-in. brick; on second floor (except between bedrooms 4 and 5) timber studding. Floors, hollow tile.

ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—At the clients' request the standard "Watney" brown glass fascias were incorporated and the standard circular house sign arranged on the splayed corner.

13: THE JOLLY MILLER • HAROLD E. DAVIES AND SON



SITE—At the intersection of Queens Drive, the principal ring road round Liverpool, and Mill Lane, one of the lesser arterial roads. Parking space for about 40 cars is provided at the front and sides of the house. The wall masks were carved and painted by W. L. Stevenson, and the bronze sign was modelled by H. Tyson-Smith.

PLAN—The house is large enough to justify dual services instead of a single centralized service, and since experience has shown that a large outdoor trade is to be expected in a suburban neighbourhood such as West Derby, a separate shop with its own store and cellar is arranged in a projecting wing. The shop has two doors so that at busy periods one can be used for entrance and the other for exit. The manager's own quarters are on the first floor.

CONSTRUCTION—14-in. brick external walls; wood joists and boards to ground and first floors; reinforced concrete to flat roofs; the cellar is insulated and fitted with refrigeration plant thermostatically controlled to ensure an even temperature for the beer. Public rooms are heated by radiators supplemented by hot water pipes under the banquette seating.

ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—Wall faced with 2¼-in. semi-rustic bricks with ½-in. cream mortar joint; roof in Westmorland green slates; windows metal casements in wood frames, painted green and ivory.

14: THE DOCTOR JOHNSON • H. REGINALD ROSS

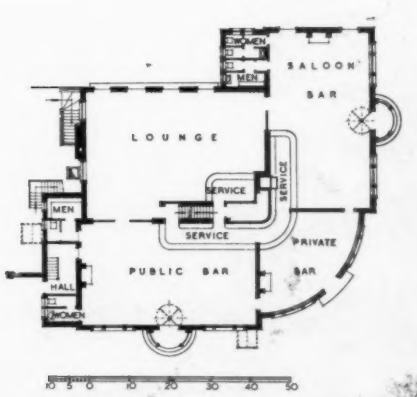
SITE—Corner of Longwood Gardens and Rushden Gardens, Barkingside.

PLAN—The lounge at the rear is accessible to the public and saloon bars and can be sub-divided by a sliding folding partition.

CONSTRUCTION AND ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—Below ground level: 18-in. solid brick walls tanked externally with asphalte; asphalte also carried through mid thickness of 10 in. concrete basement floor slab. R.C. concrete ground floor on steel joists, with pine floor covered with linoleum on 2 in. by 2 in. floor fillets. Above ground level: 15¾-in. cavity walls to first floor level, and 11¼-in. cavity walls above with golden brown rusticated facings; Clipsham stone plinth, and string course, blocking course and columns and cornice to porticos. First floor: wood joists on rolled steel joists. Tiled roof on rafters, purlins and steel principals, which also carry ceiling joists. Asphalte flats on wood joists on rolled steel joists. Internal walls brick, with partitions in coke breeze. Decorative panel by Arthur Betts representing Dr. Johnson.

INTERNAL FINISH—The back fittings are in teak with mirrored backs and have concealed lighting and an illuminated pelmet fitting. Bars and lounge dadoes veneered in Australian walnut with sunk teak skirting and chair stop.

SERVICES—Heating rayrads in special teak cases. Mechanical system of extract ventilation to bars and tenant's office.



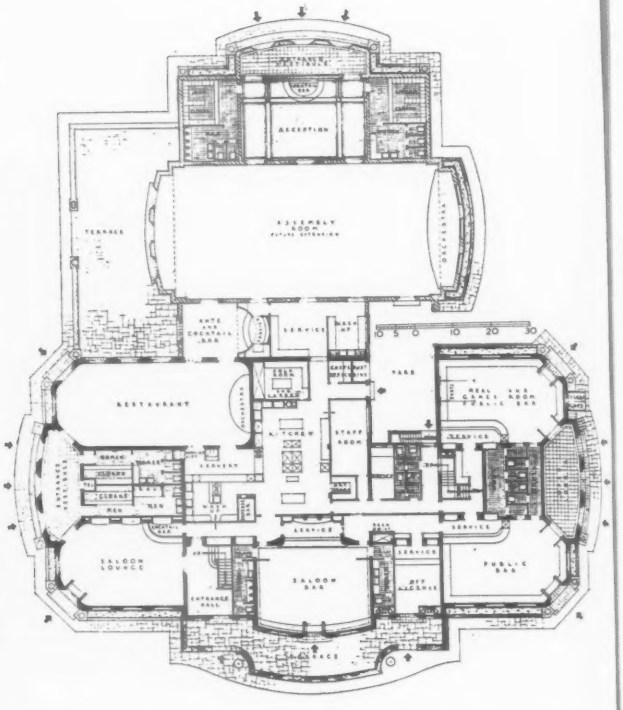
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

15: MYLLETT ARMS, PERIVALE • E. B. MUSMAN

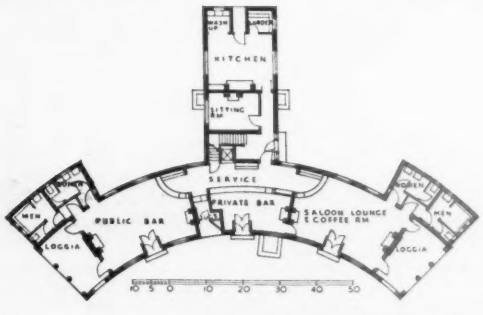
CONSTRUCTION—Normal brick walls with some steel framing; hollow tile floors; pitched roofs and hollow block partitions.

ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—2-in. brickwork in Bedford greys, with tile dressings similar in colour and texture. Roof covered in Italian tiles. External paintwork green. Natural cast lead rain-water gutters and pipes. Built-in flower boxes.

INTERNAL FINISH.—Saloon bar panelled 7 ft. high in flush laminated wood, veneered with blistered mahogany. Saloon lounge: flush panelled in teak, ceiling vaulted with intercepting vaults to circular headed windows. Restaurant: vaulted ceiling with intercepting vaults to windows; plain painted wall surfaces. Heating by flush panels. Floor, maple. Public bar panelled in oak boarding 7 ft. high. Games room tiled to 7 ft. high.



16: RISING SUN, FETCHAM • JOSEPH HILL



CONSTRUCTION—Walls, brick bearing; floors, timber joisted; partitions, 4½-in. brickwork and breeze block partitions; asphalted timber flat roofs and timber pitched roof, covered with boarding and sand-faced roofing tiles.

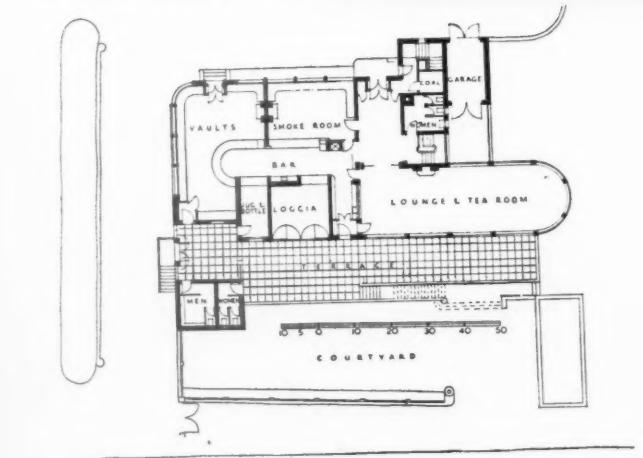
ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—Hand-made sand-faced brickwork laid with a thumbed gauged mortar joint; double hung sash windows.

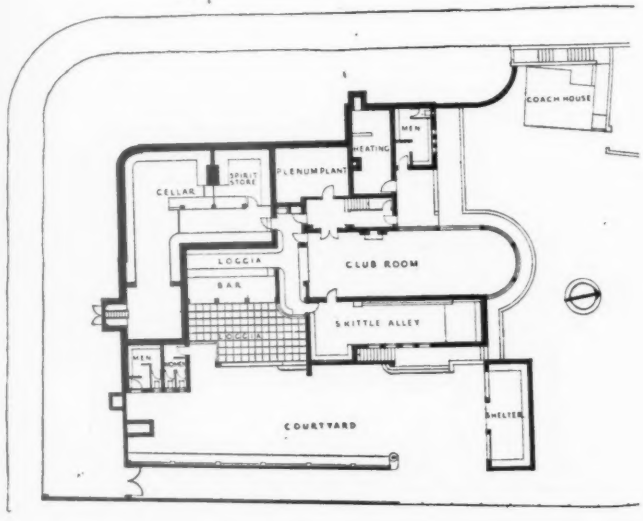
INTERNAL FINISH—Public, private and saloon bars panelled dado to walls, with plastic paint above and to ceilings. Floors linoleum on deal flooring except to public bar, scullery and loggias, which are paved with red quarry tiles. Lavatories off saloon lounge, bathroom and scullery, tiled dado to walls with painted plaster walls above and to ceilings. Lavatories off public bar varnished Fletton brickwork with painted plastered ceiling. Private licensee's room on ground floor, entrance hall, staircase and licensee's rooms on first floor: distempered plastered walls and ceilings.

SERVICES—Central heating to bars only; hot water throughout. Coal fires to all rooms.

17: COUNTY ARMS • PICK, EVERARD, KEAY AND GIMSON

GROUND AND LOWER GROUND FLOOR PLANS



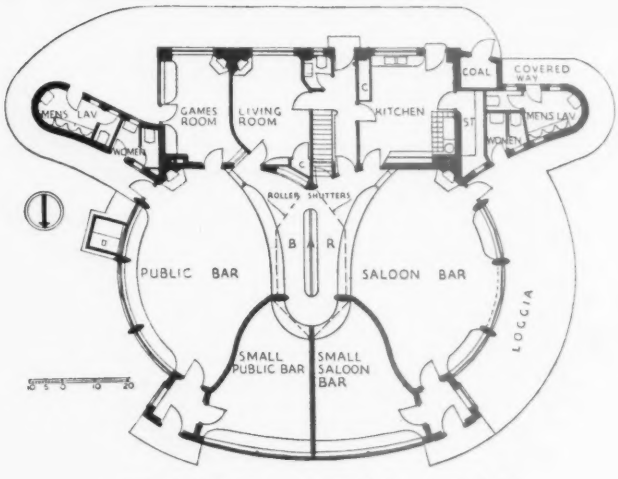


SITE AND PLAN—Corner site of the old Union Inn on the main Leicester to Rugby road, about 5 miles from the centre of Leicester. The rebuilding was brought about by the County Councils road improvements, which raised the existing road level 12 ft. above its previous level. The hotel serves the needs of a residential suburb and provides accommodation for passing main road traffic in the form of meals. Parking for 100 cars with access from the side road; large paved areas on the garden side for summer use. On the lower ground floor is the clubroom, seating 150 people for meals, skittle alley, garden service and loggia, children's shelter, beer cellar, ventilation and heating plants. The hand-painted sign is the work of Mr. H. R. Hosking, A.R.C.A. The kitchen is equipped with electric cooking equipment capable of providing 150 dinners at one sitting.

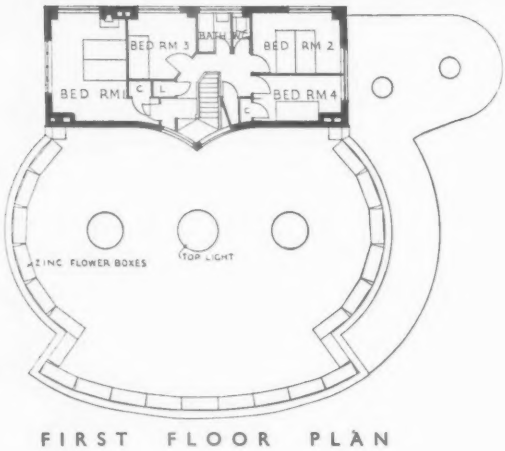
CONSTRUCTION AND ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—Structure, partly steel-framed; walls, brick, with 2-in. orange H.M. Staffordshire facings, with ¼-in. cream flush joints; rough brindled plinth; stonework, reconstructed, bush hammered to expose aggregate; roof, hollow tile and concrete covered with patent roofing; floors, hollow tile and concrete; steel casements.

INTERNAL FINISH—Floor coverings: lounge, maple with teak border, sprung for dancing; smoke-room and entrance hall, rubber; vaults, terrazzo tiles; service bars, compressed cork tiling. Doors, flush; flush panelling, teak, Indian silver greywood, Indian laurel and oak. Radio-gramophone loudspeakers and electric clocks to all public rooms. Chairs of cherrywood upholstered in red hide. Tables, cherrywood with red tops and aluminium edging. Bar counters veneered, bright red colour. Counter opening fitted with roller shutter grilles. Above, the tea-room.

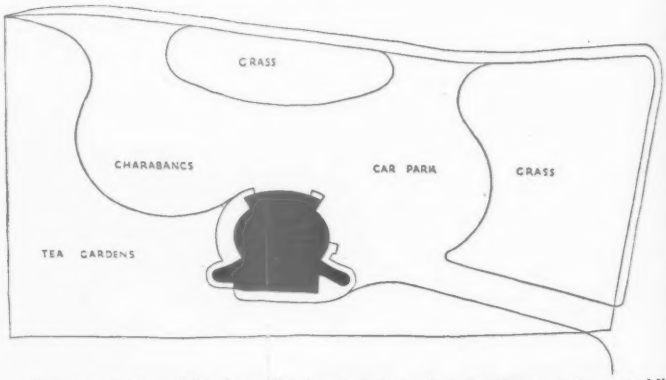
18: PROSPECT INN, MINSTER • OLIVER HILL



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SITE PLAN

PROBLEM—To design a modern inn, up to date in its arrangement and equipment and yet not appearing out of place in its rural setting.

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERIOR TREATMENT—External walls are brick with steel framing, and the roof slab, extended over to form the covered ways and loggia, is of reinforced concrete. The plinth is of special made bricks, laid vertically; the exteriors of the lavatory wings are rendered and coloured a warm russet. On the roof, visible for a considerable distance, is a whitened reinforced concrete pylon, floodlit at night and surmounted by a neon star.

INTERNAL FINISH—Features of the interiors are the cheerful and gay colouring generally and the floorings, which are executed in rubber inlaid with various decorative motifs, as follows: in the saloon bars, stylized plant forms; small public bar, the implements of a bricklayer; large public bar, those of husbandry and some wheatsheaves; games room, games equipment, etc. Contrasting colours and textures are used for the wall surfaces. The corrugated division walls in the small bars are coloured buttercup yellow.

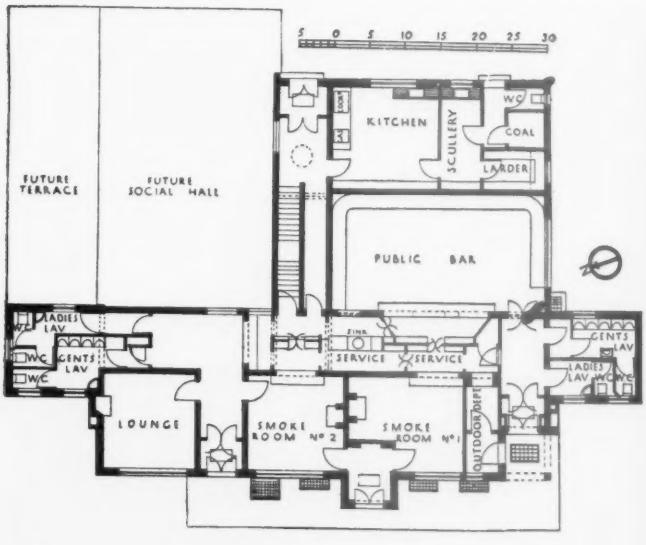

PROSPECT INN

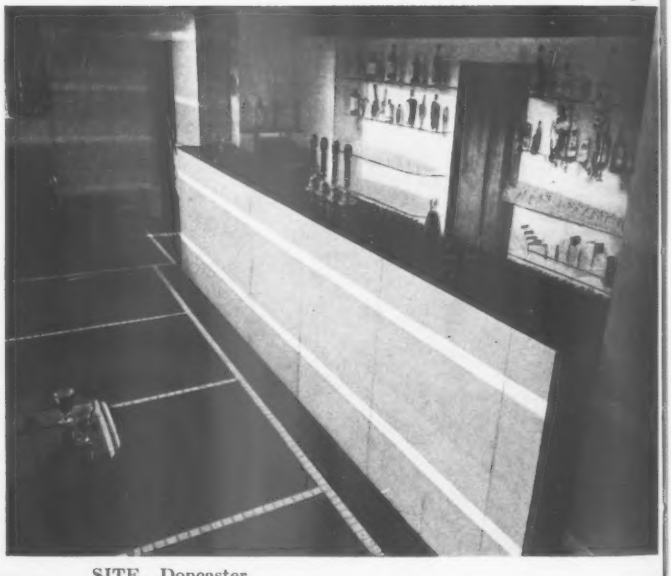
In the small saloon bar the floor is of rubber, inlaid with decorative motifs of stylized plant forms.

The saloon bar floor is, like the small saloon bar shown on the facing page, of rubber with the same decorative motifs.

In the large public bar the floor, also of rubber, is inlaid with decorative motifs of husbandry and some wheatsheaves. All the bar fronts are natural silver grey oak.

19: KIRK SANDALL HOTEL • T. H. JOHNSON AND SON





SITE—Doncaster.

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERNAL TREATMENT—This building is faced outside with glass. Above the black glass base the walls are faced with $\frac{1}{16}$-in. shell-pink glass, in panels approximately 3 ft. square. The upper floor windows are connected by narrow inlaid strips of $\frac{1}{16}$-in. pearl glass. These strips form an interesting feature at the ends of the building, where they intercept the black glass of the chimney stacks, and are returned vertically down to the lavatory wings. The whole of the exterior glass is fixed with mastic. The marquise and entrance are faced with $\frac{1}{16}$-in. turquoise glass—the marquise being constructed of circular glass roofing lights, set in concrete. The corner pier is cased in silvered plate glass to form a cylinder.

The staircase tower is constructed entirely of pressed glass tiles, with small hammered finish (approximately 8 in. square), and was cast in concrete on the site and erected in position. Only about $\frac{5}{8}$ in. of cement is visible between each tile. The parapets, chimney stacks, and piers are faced with $\frac{3}{16}$-in. shell-pink glass.

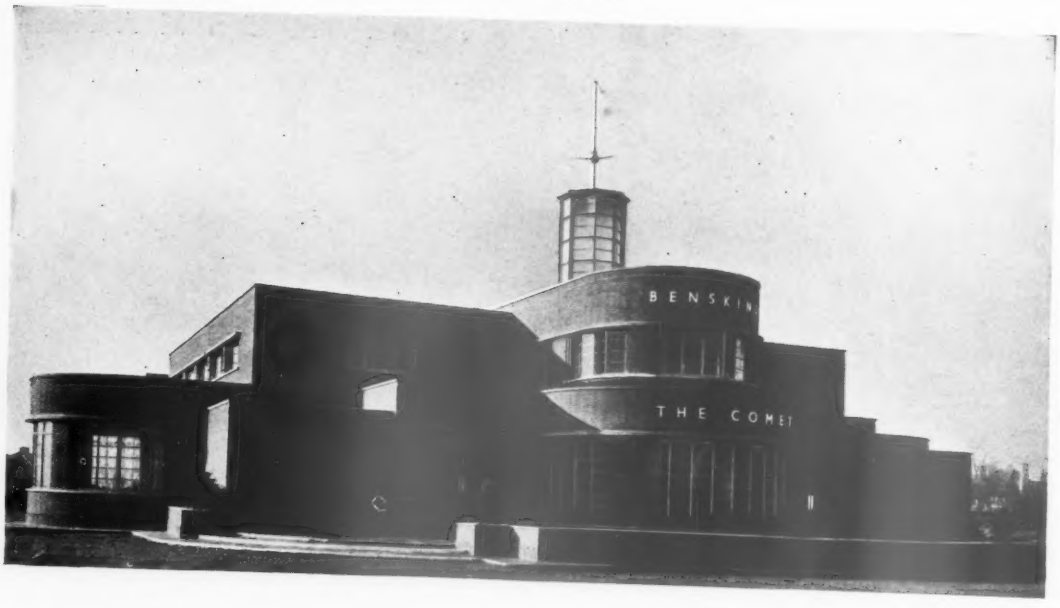
INTERNAL FINISH—Public bar: the walls are lined with bands of varying widths of $\frac{1}{16}$-in. eggshell green, and eggshell glass; and the bar surface is carried out in $\frac{5}{16}$-in. primrose glass—the shelves being of polished armourplate glass. The floor is constructed of $\frac{1}{16}$-in. pressed glass squares, $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. by $1\frac{7}{8}$ in., laid in cement to a gauge of six squares to the foot, and consists of green lines on a black background.

The interior decorations were executed by Kenneth Cheesman and A. S. Pollitzer.

Above, the public bar.

20: COMET, HATFIELD • E. B. MUSMAN

The sign in front of the Comet is in the form of a stone pylon surmounted by a model of the Comet aeroplane, coloured red, intertwined with a celestial comet, coloured silver. The carving on the pylon was designed and carried out by Eric Kennington, and represents 18 peculiar methods of flight.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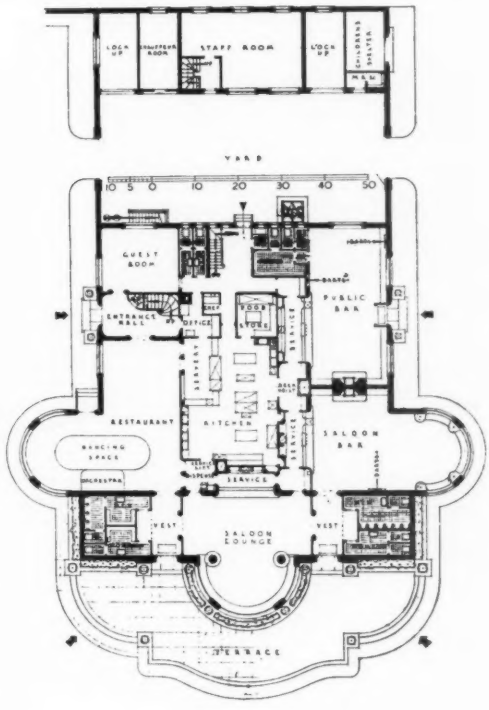


GENERAL PROBLEM—Road hotel to serve the dual purpose of a public house, with bars, and a restaurant and lounge for luncheons and dinners; there are also facilities for music and dancing. Twelve to fifteen bedrooms, with hot and cold water, are provided.

SITE—At the fork of the Barnet-By-Pass and the St. Albans Road, close to the de Havilland aerodrome at Hatfield.

PLAN—The general shape is in the form of an aeroplane and was inspired by the clients' wish to perpetuate the memory of the Comet machine flown by Scott and Black to Melbourne, and made at the de Havilland factory nearby.

CONSTRUCTION—External walls are 1½-in. rough textured bricks, brown in colour and treated with linseed oil, and laid with recessed joints. Floors and roofs, hollow tiles; partitions, sound-resisting slabs. The internal structure is partly steel frame.

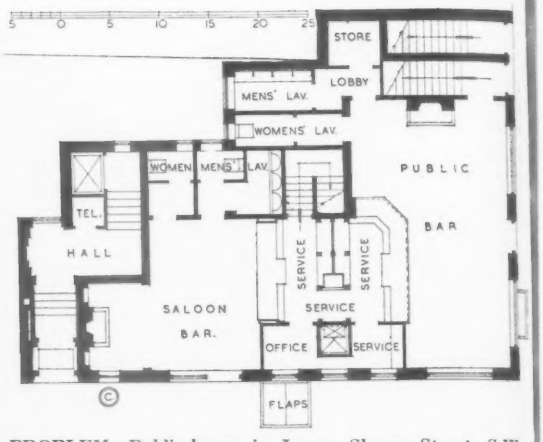
ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—Cills and heads to windows and doors are in Clipsham stone and are continuous; copings to parapet and terrace walls in the same material. Windows, metal frames, painted a pastel blue, those to the circular bay of the lounge and sitting-room over being made to open back to the piers. External doors, teak; external lettering in white enamel. Terrace and paving, squared random York stone; tower, metal and glass with internal lighting to show green at night. The flat roofs leading from the private sitting-room on the first floor to the tower are finished in tile.

INTERNAL FINISH—All internal decorations, furniture, fittings, carpets, curtains, etc., have been designed and selected by the architect. Saloon lounge: the walls and ceiling are plastered and finished with a stippled plastic paint of a Beauvais cream colour. Doors, seats, counter front, etc., are in waxed teak, and the floor is rubber in 15-in. buff squares with ½-in. dark brown joints. Chairs are teak, upholstered in hide of dull yellow, and the curtains are patterned in two tones of the same colour. Saloon bar: walls are panelled 9 ft. high in veneered figured teak. Curtains, floors and furniture are as in the saloon lounge. Public bar: the open fireplace has a tiled surround and rustless metal interior. There are fixed teak seats, provision for two dart boards; lighting and floor finish as in the saloon bar. Hotel entrance and staircase: walls are plastered and finished in stippled plastic paint, Beauvais cream colour, and have rounded angles everywhere. The floor and staircase is in terrazzo chippings, light buff in colour, mixed with mother-of-pearl.

SERVICES—Central heating with radiators in every room; extract ventilation plant is installed to all the bars, restaurant and kitchen. There is a service lift to the first floor, and a beer hoist to the cellar.

The public bar; the walls are lined with 4-in. brown tiles, eggshell finish, with teak capping and skirting, and counter front in tiles. The painting on the mirrored glass over the fireplace and the decorative frieze above the tiling all round the bar are by Cosmo Clark.

21: ROSE AND CROWN,



PROBLEM—Public house in Lower Sloane Street, S.W., with five floors of flats above it, two flats on each floor.

INTERNAL FINISH—The saloon bar is in light oak, polished egg-shell finish. A special feature is made of the fireplace and mirror and the fibrous plaster ceiling. Rustless steel tiles are used round the fireplace with contrasting lines of bright red. The floor is polished oak. The public bar which is used largely by the Pensioners from Chelsea Hospital has a specially decorative motif: a modelled trophy over the fireplace embodies all the crests of the regiments of the line. This room has an oak dado of a light colour, indirect light fittings over the counter and fibrous plaster arches.

22: PAVIOURS ARMS,

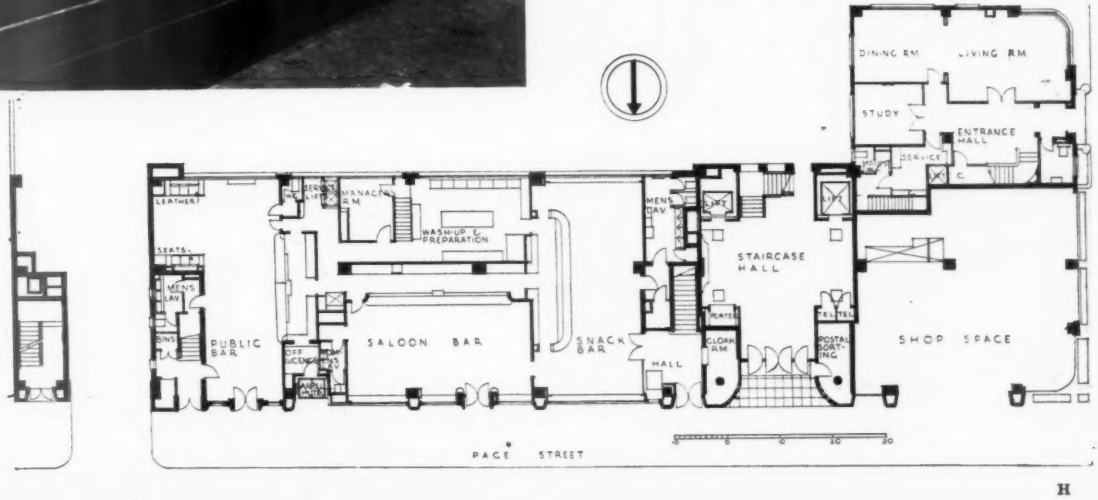
CHELSEA • G. G. MACFARLANE

WESTMINSTER • T. P. BENNETT AND SON

GENERAL PROBLEM AND SITE—At the junction of Page Street and Marsham Street, S.W.1. The upper floors are devoted to offices.

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERNAL TREATMENT — Reinforced concrete frame building with hollow-tile floors, faced externally with precast terrazzo slabs up to second floor level on two street elevations. Construction for external walling is 4½-in. brickwork facing on 5-in. R.C. constructional wall, iron ties cast in concrete, with 1-in. cork insulation inside, cork fixed to shuttering before concrete was poured.

INTERNAL FINISH—Wood mosaic floors in all bars; maple strip in restaurant, quarries in restaurant kitchen; reception hall and staircase, terrazzo; public bar has tiled bar counter. The saloon bar is panelled in Waterloo elm from piles under Waterloo bridge, the snack bar and entrance hall are panelled in walnut, and the restaurant is painted and mirrored. The restaurant, kitchen and bars are air-conditioned. The photograph is of the public bar.



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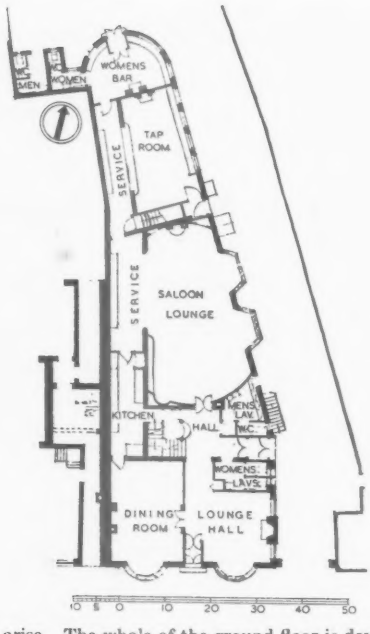
23: GOLDEN LION, NEWMARKET • E. B. GLANFIELD



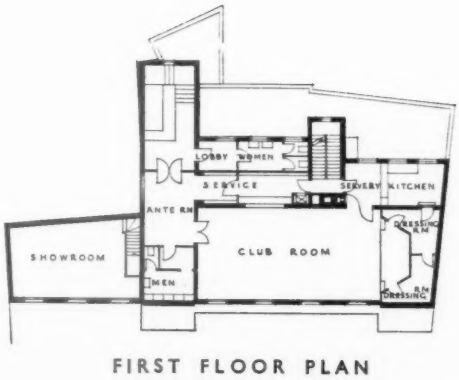
PROBLEM—This house has been redesigned to retain the character of its predecessor, an old coaching inn. The shape and size of the bay windows were governed by two bays of Georgian design, which were features of the old building.

SITE—Newmarket, Cambs. The layout was dictated by the confined and irregular nature of the site, and the shape of the building necessarily took the form of the boundaries, although this is not noticeable in the actual structure.

PLAN—The public rooms are grouped around a central service, to enable a minimum staff to deal with the lesser trade, other than race days, when the peak of custom is reached. Provision is made for additional guests' bedrooms on the first and second floors over the saloon lounge, should the necessity arise. The whole of the ground floor is devoted to public rooms, the kitchen and servants' quarters being planned on the first floor, with lift service to the ground floor. Access to garages at the rear of the site is at the side of the building.

CONSTRUCTION AND FINISHES—The rebuilding of this house was carried out in two sections, the original intention of the owners being to retain the front portion of the existing structure. During the course of the alterations at the rear of the property it was found that the carcass of the front portion was in a very defective state, and the scheme had to be reconsidered. The carved plaque over the entrance is in stone, the lion being gilt, on a background of bright blue. The door surround and bays are in dark oak.

24: FALCON HOTEL, LINCOLN • T. CECIL HOWITT



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SITE—Of irregular shape, bounded by existing buildings, and adjoining the historic Stone Bow in the centre of Lincoln.

PLAN.—Three principal rooms and good entrance hall were desired on the ground floor and club room with services on the first floor. Tenants' accommodation on second floor.

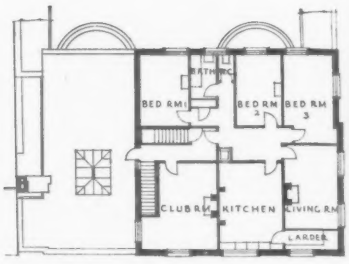
CONSTRUCTION AND ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—Brickwork construction throughout with fire-resisting floors. Basement tanked. Front elevation 2-in. stone-coloured sandstocks with Ancaster stone dressings. Special display of hotel sign and lighting effects for night use. Attic floor floodlit, centre neon sign and neon tube floods to two entrances. Bright coloured sunblinds to first floor windows and flower boxes.

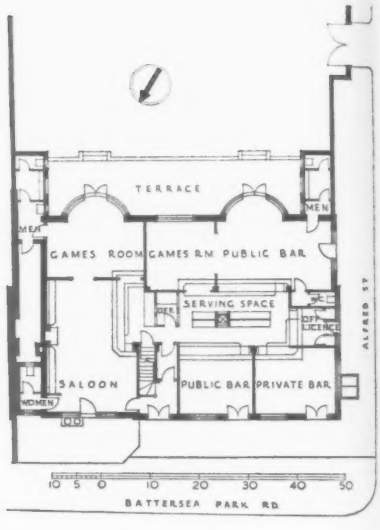
INTERNAL FINISH—Entrance hall and smoke room, flush walnut veneered panelling full height, with inlays of sycamore and ebony; smoke room fireplace in marble with feature over of photograph of Lincoln Cathedral; furniture upholstered in light blue leather; floors rubber; Falcon motif used as decorative feature. Lounge walls panelled in silver-gilt fibre board with similar line enrichment; indirect lighting in ceiling panel; marble fireplace surround to electric inset fire. Concealed loudspeaker in all rooms, and electric clocks. Club room general plastic paint treatment over dado of light oak.

SERVICES—Heating by concealed radiators and pipes. Extract ventilation plant.

The photograph shows a door handle designed with the Falcon motif.

25: EAGLE, BATTERSEA • A. W. BLOMFIELD





PROBLEM—To demolish an old public house and the adjoining premises, and replace it with a modern one incorporating the adjoining site.

PLAN—On the first floor is a club room with access from the street and from the saloon; and the licensee's flat. On the second floor is staff accommodation.

CONSTRUCTION AND ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—Brick and steel construction, faced with multi-coloured bricks, the lower front in granite and marble. The roof is of dark red sand-faced tiled; flats are asphalt. Internal walls are brick and breeze slabs. Floors: ground and first floors, reinforced concrete finished with wood to take linoleum; second floor, wood; kitchen and lavatories tiled.

INTERNAL FINISH—All bar walls are finished with horizontal panelling to dado height; light oak in the saloon and scumbled green paint to remainder. Above dado is paper to frieze rails with coloured fibrous plaster cornices to saloon; run cornices to other bars.

SERVICES—Central heating and hot-water plant, gas-coal fires to saloon, club-room and first floor living-room. Remainder of living-rooms have gas fires.

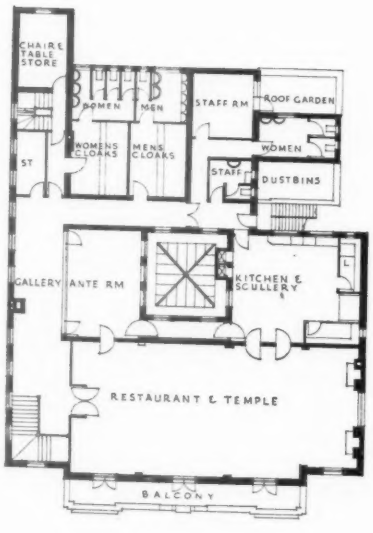
26: NORBURY HOTEL, NORBURY • JOSEPH HILL

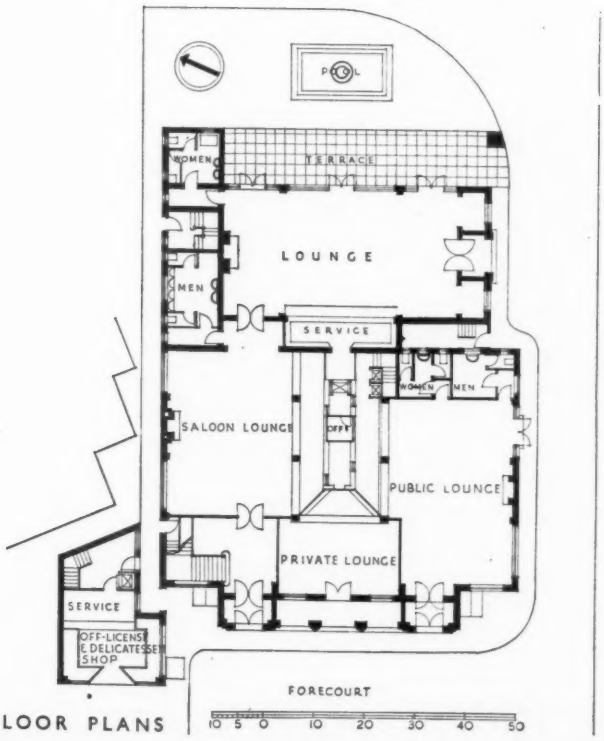
CONSTRUCTION—Brick bearing walls; floors and flat roofs, steel-framed, with hollow tile and concrete; internal walls, 4½-in. brickwork; hollow tile partition blocks.

ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT — Facing bricks laid with a thumbed gauged mortar joint.

INTERNAL FINISH—Bars and restaurant: panelled dado to walls with plastic paint above and to ceilings. Principal staircase, entrance vestibule, ante-room and gallery: plastic paint to walls and ceilings. Floors: public bar, linoleum on deal flooring; remainder of bar floors finished with special composition; serving spaces, red asphalt; gallery, ante-room and restaurant, oak strip; entrance vestibule and staircase, terrazzo. Kitchen: buff quarry tiled floor, tiled walls and painted ceiling. Public lavatories: quarry tiled floors, tiled dado to walls and painted above and to ceiling. Staff rooms and manager's rooms: distempered walls and ceilings; floors finished with lino. Bathrooms: tiled dado, with distempered walls above and to ceiling.

SERVICES—Extract ventilation to all bars and restaurant; central heating and hot water; coal fires, gas coke, to all bars.

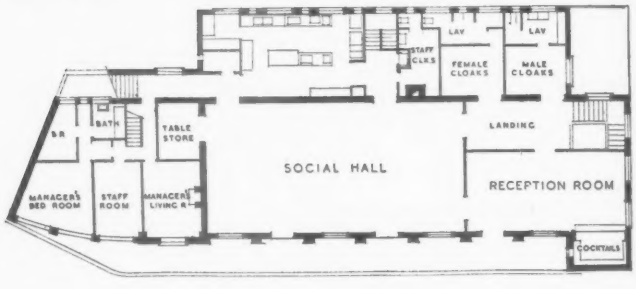




GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS

27 : PARK ROYAL • WELCH AND LANDER AND CACHEMAILLE-DAY

The saloon bar.



GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS

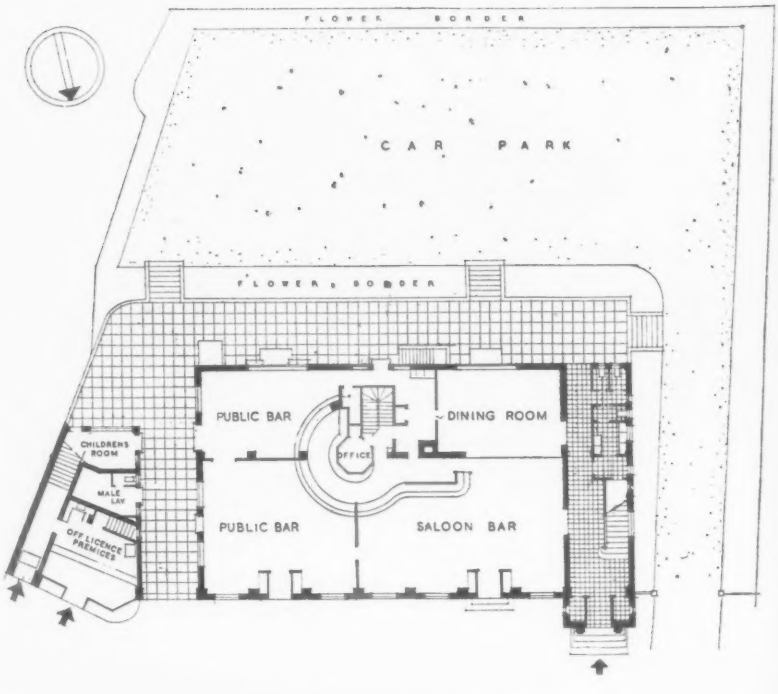
GENERAL PROBLEM—It was the special desire of the clients that a social hall and a reception room should be provided on the first floor.

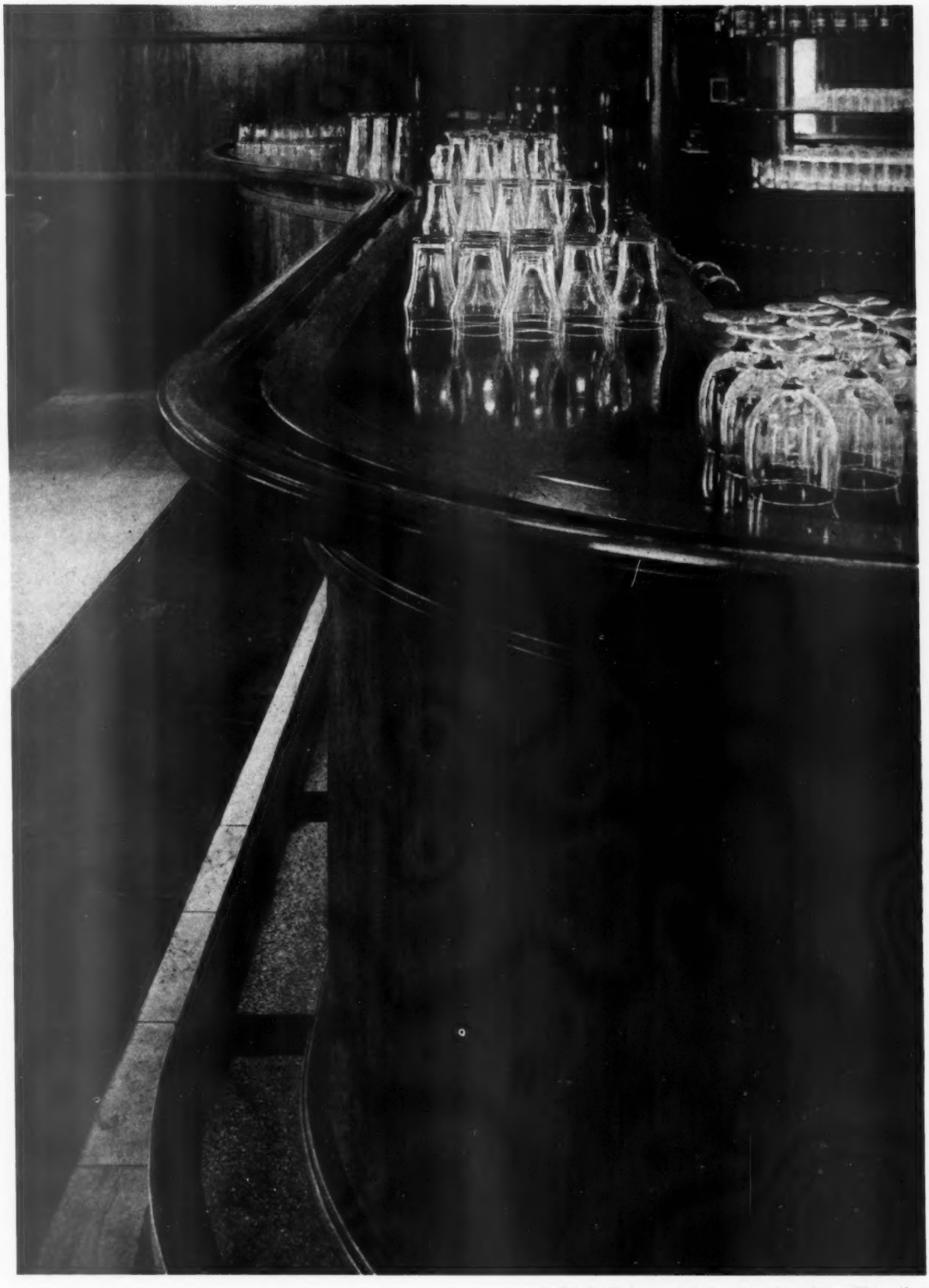
SITE—At Park Royal, Middlesex. This was the first building to be completed of a scheme for the development of a site at the junction of Western Avenue and the main road leading to Hanger Hill estate. The remaining buildings of the scheme include the new Park Royal station for the London Passenger Transport Board, block of shops with flats over, and a petrol-filling station with offices above. All these buildings, including the hotel, have been designed as one scheme by the architects.

CONSTRUCTION—Walls, brick, the colours of the facing bricks range from yellowish-brown to red. The metal windows and the external wood doors are fixed direct to the brickwork.

INTERNAL FINISH—In the saloon bar and dining-room the walls are panelled in oak plywood and relieved in soft wood, painted in bright tints of red and green; the friezes and ceilings are plastered, the shelves are glass, and the floors are finished with asbestos rubber tiles. In the public bars, the walls and counters are panelled in plywood with narrow V joints; the friezes and ceilings are plastered and the floors are finished with asbestos rubber tiles. The walls and ceilings of the entrance hall, the staircase and first floor landing are plastered, the dado, floors and stair treads being finished in pale-green terrazzo.

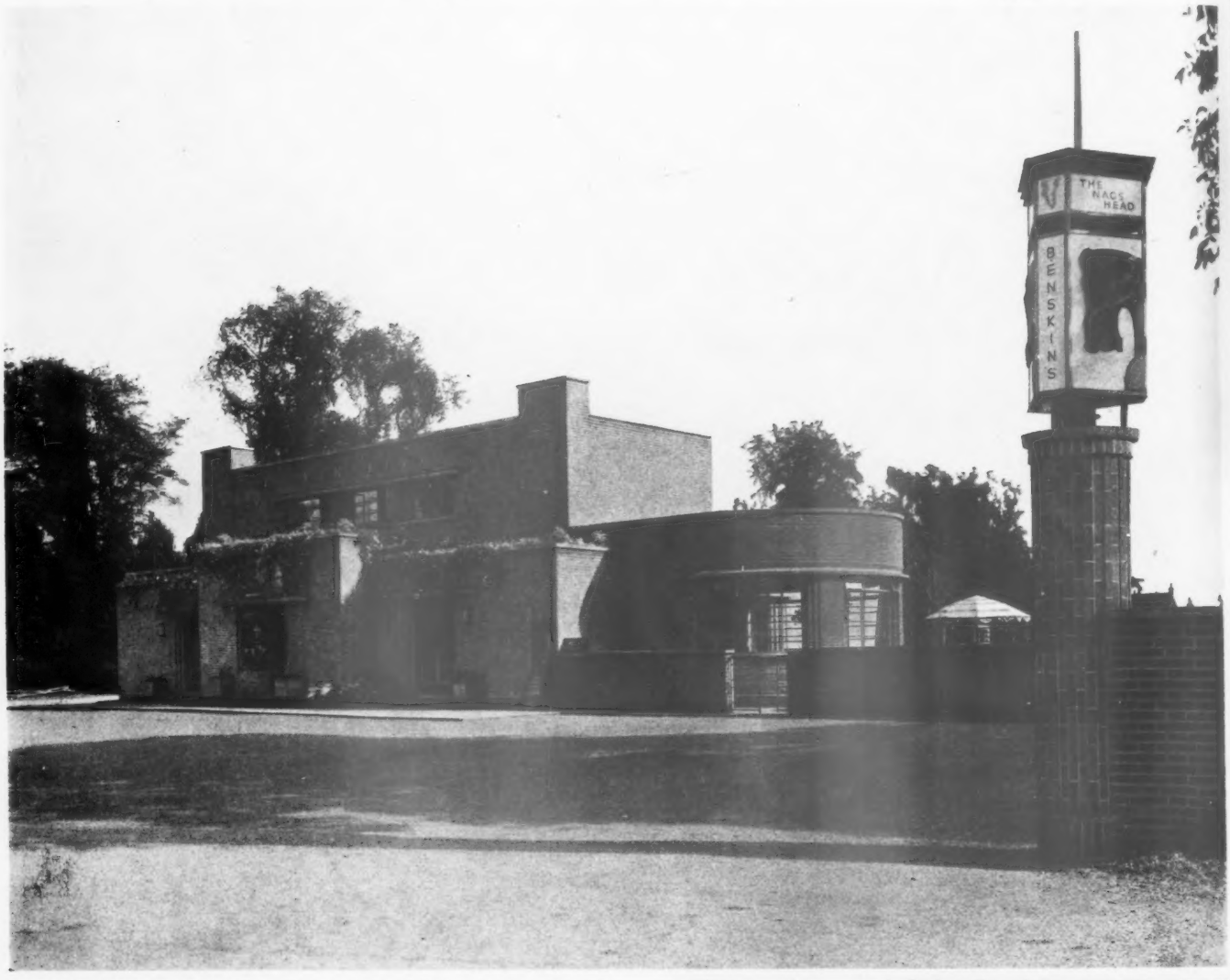
In the social hall, reception room and cocktail bar the walls are panelled in oak plywood relieved by soft wood, brightly painted, round the doors and windows; the friezes and ceilings are plastered and the floors are finished in maple laid in narrow widths. The built-in furniture and fittings are oak. In the kitchen and serveries the walls and floors are tiled, and the friezes and ceilings are plastered and distempered.





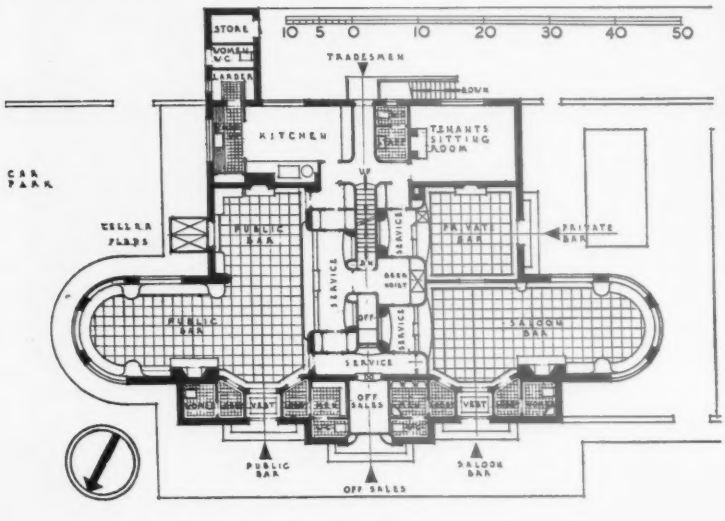
A detail of the counter in the saloon bar. The rail at the top enables the customer to lean against the counter without staining his clothes with beer.

28: NAG'S HEAD, BISHOP'S STORTFORD • E. B. MUSMAN



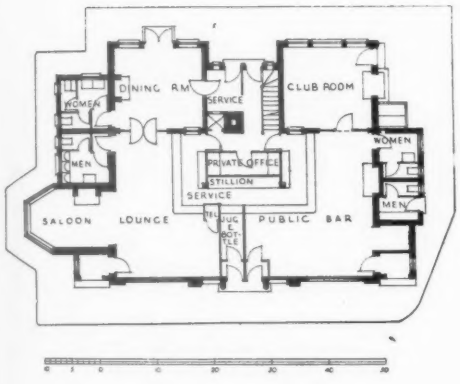
PROBLEM AND SITE—The clients allowed the architect to exercise complete control over the design and to choose his team of artists to execute the decorations: Eric Kennington for the carved stone panel above the centre entrance, and Cosmo Clark for wall paintings inside.

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERIOR TREATMENT—2-in. bricks of a mixed purple and red colour; copings and door and window heads, cast concrete with exposed glass aggregate; metal casements painted blue. Flower-boxes of brick, lined and drained, border the low balcony parapets of the front elevation.



INTERNAL FINISH—Walls and ceilings are painted pinkish apricot colour. Cosmo Clark's paintings consist of a panel over the hearth of each bar, and a frieze, showing the history of brewing, over the cabinet. In the public bar, the doors are flush and are of figured teak; the fireplace and hearth are in polished Portland stone: the floor is natural colour cork composition squares, with black joints, and all the furniture is cellulosed black. In the saloon bar, the fixed seating is natural coloured teak, wax finished; tables and chairs are cellulosed black. Above, the saloon bar.

29 : ADAM AND EVE, HAYES • H. REGINALD ROSS



SITE—Uxbridge Road, Hayes, Middlesex.

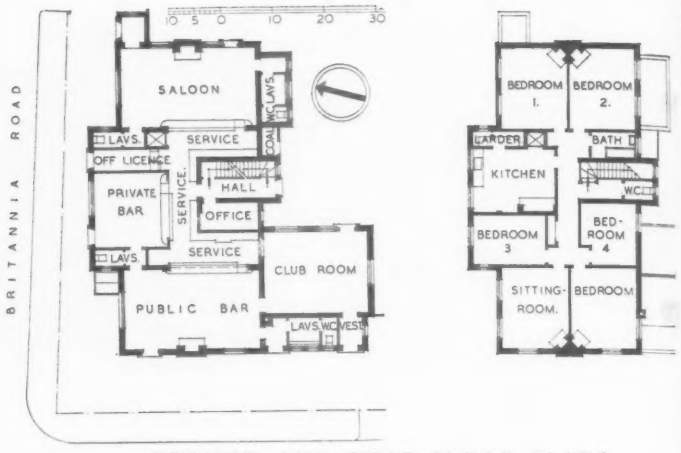
PLAN—In view of the comparatively small size of the public-house a private bar was not considered necessary, and the extra space was used to provide a large saloon lounge and public bar.

CONSTRUCTION AND ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—External walls, solid brickwork, chiefly 13½ ins. thick, the recessed portions 9 ins. The facings are 2-in. Bedford greys, laid five courses to a foot, certain portions being rusticated. A certain amount of steel has been used internally, but generally the walls are weight-bearing. The 30 deg. roof is covered with boarding and felt, and "under and over" Spanish pattern hand-made tiles. The stone feature is in Clipsham stone, and the panel over the door is in artificial stone.

INTERNAL FINISH—The internal flush panelled doors are mainly teak, with teak frames and Australian walnut architraves. Dadoes are mostly veneered in two heights with Australian walnut and Indian laurel, with Australian walnut capping and sunk teak skirtings. The dado panelling to the public bar and clubroom is in selected Columbian pine sheets. Cornices are fibrous plaster, and floor finishings cork carpet in the saloon and hardwood strip elsewhere.

SERVICES—Mechanical ventilation is used, although natural cross ventilation in very hot weather can be obtained by opening the dining-room and clubroom doors. Additional heating to that provided by the open fires is obtained by radiators fed by a boiler in the basement. Below, the glass panels in the doors of the lavatories.

30 : BRITANNIA, SURBITON • S. J. FUNNEL



GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS

GENERAL—New building on the site of an old public house.

PLAN—The ground floor is given up entirely to business. The first floor contains private quarters for the licensee.

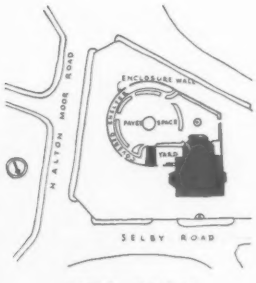
CONSTRUCTION—Brick.

ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—Multi-coloured facing bricks with faience surrounds to the bar entrances. Roofs, hand-made sand-faced tiles.

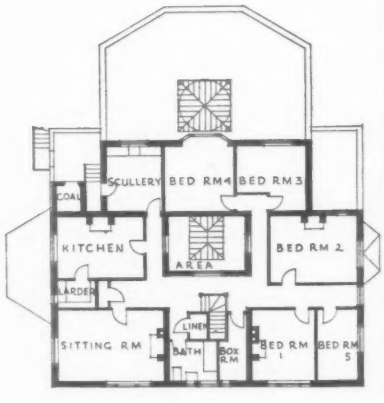
INTERNAL FINISH—Bars panelled in oak; floors, oak, stained and polished; bar fittings, oak.

SERVICES—The bars are heated by hot-water radiators. Hot and cold water is laid on to the bar sinks in the counters; gas coke fires in bars.

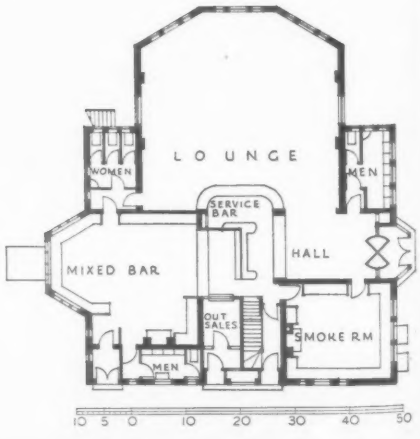
31: IRWIN ARMS, HALTON • B. WILSON



SITE PLAN



GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS



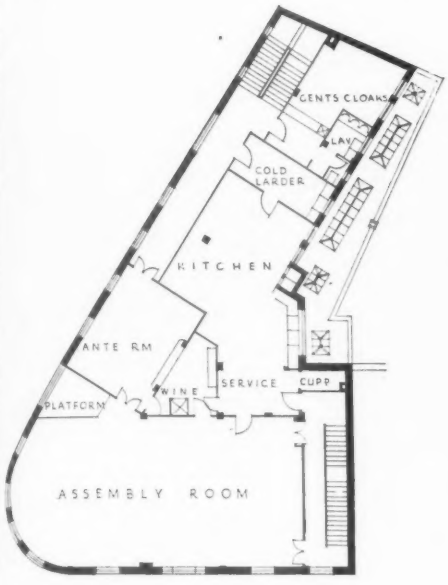
GENERAL—Rebuilt on the site of the old Irwin Arms, an hostelry over three hundred years old.

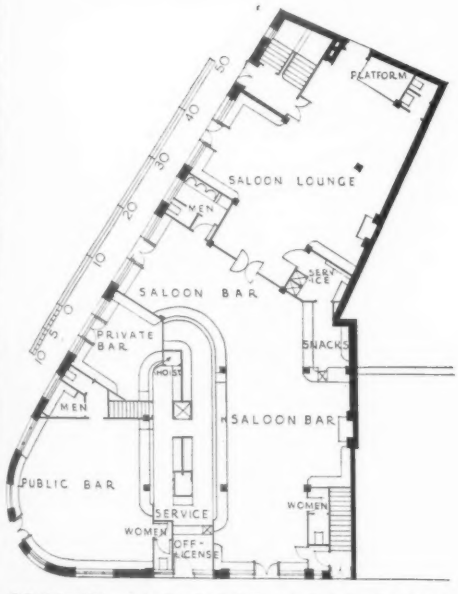
SITE—Halton, near Leeds.

CONSTRUCTION.—Structural brick cavity walls, supporting steel girders where necessary. Floors: mainly wood boards and joists with decorative finish. Portions subject to extremely heavy wear carried out in precast hollow concrete beams. Roof, timber-framed.

EXTERIOR TREATMENT—Golden-brown bricks set with a cream joint, plain surfaces being relieved by projecting stretchers and ornamental brick bands and artificial stone dressings. Roof covered with green Westmorland slates. The exterior before (centre) and after rebuilding.

32: SWAN, STOCKWELL • G. G. MACFARLANE





GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS

PROBLEM—To provide accommodation for every type of customer. The plan includes, on the ground floor, lunch-lounge, saloon bar, private bar, public bar and off-licence, and, on the first floor, a banqueting hall and ante-room, kitchens, etc. On the second floor, tenant's and staff accommodation.

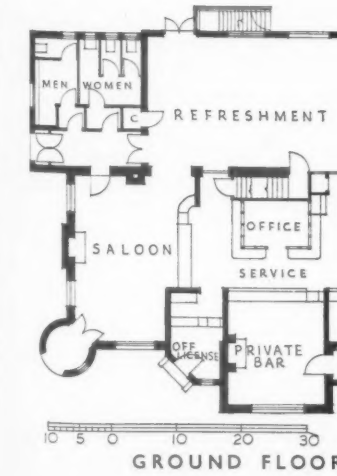
SITE—A prominent corner one in Clapham Road, Stockwell, S.E.

CONSTRUCTION—Steel frame and fireproof construction throughout. Brick walls; steel casements, stone dressings.

INTERNAL FINISH—Plaster walls with specially designed decorations, some of which are of a pictorial nature symbolical of the name of the house, etc. Hardwood finishings. Kitchens and bathrooms, tiled.

SERVICES—Central heating, mechanical ventilation, and all modern equipment.

33: RED COW • S. J. FUNNEL



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SITE—At Canvey-on-Sea, set well back on the site, with a spacious car park in front and at the sides of the premises. Large garden at rear.

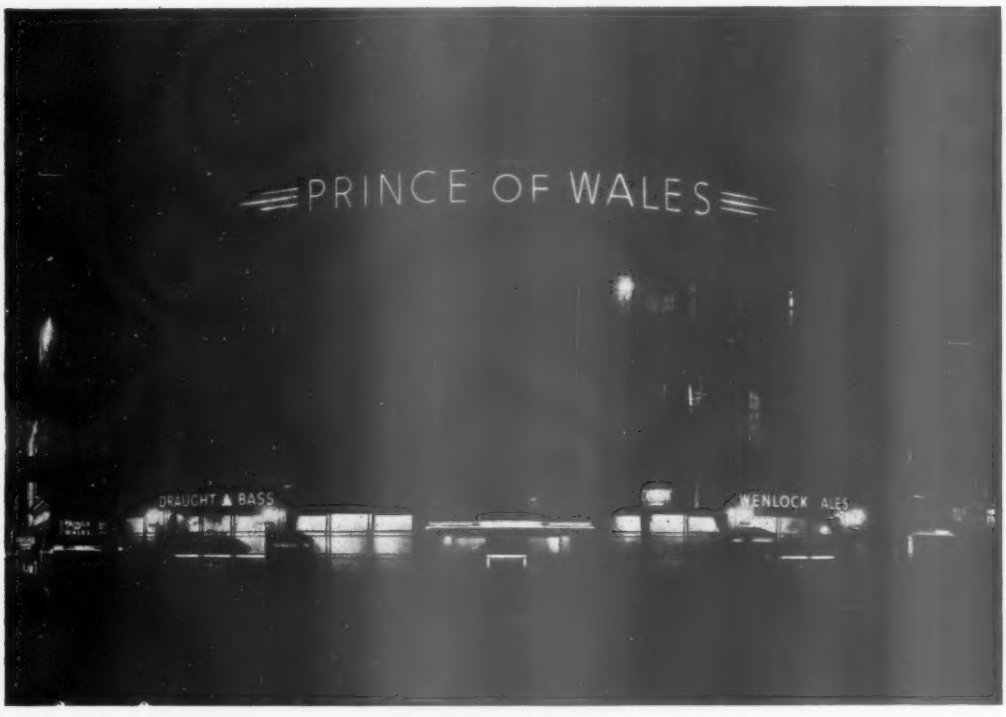
PLAN—The large room at the rear can be used for luncheons, etc., or can be used as additions to the bars in the busy season.

CONSTRUCTION AND ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—Cellar, reinforced concrete; remainder of building supported on a concrete raft. The whole building is supported on concrete piles. Walls rendered.

INTERNAL FINISH—Bars: panelled walls in oak; floors, oak stained and wax polished; bar fittings and counters oak; bar fireplaces, Dutch tile surrounds and oak mantels. Lavatories, walls and floors tiled.

SERVICES—Bars heated by hot water radiators; hot and cold water to bar sinks, etc.; fireplaces in bars.

34: PRINCE OF WALES, BRIXTON • JOSEPH HILL

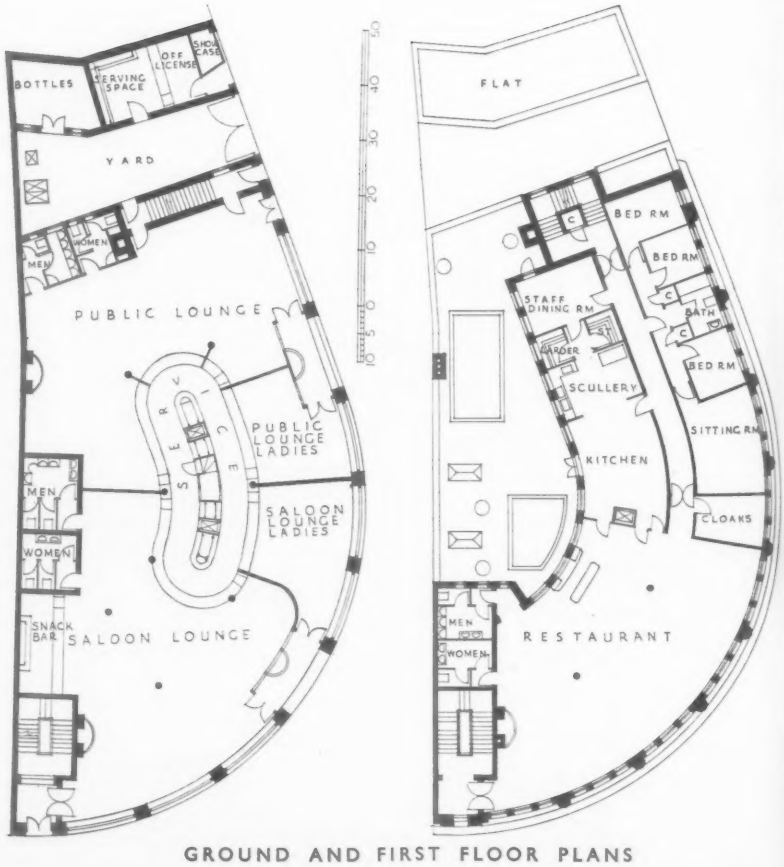


CONSTRUCTION—Walls, brick bearing; floors and flat roofs, steel framed with hollow tile and concrete; internal walls 4½ in. brickwork and partition blocks.

ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—Multi-coloured brickwork with black faience features and dressings; lower front, faience tiles with bronze metal windows and teak entrance doors; bronze canopies.

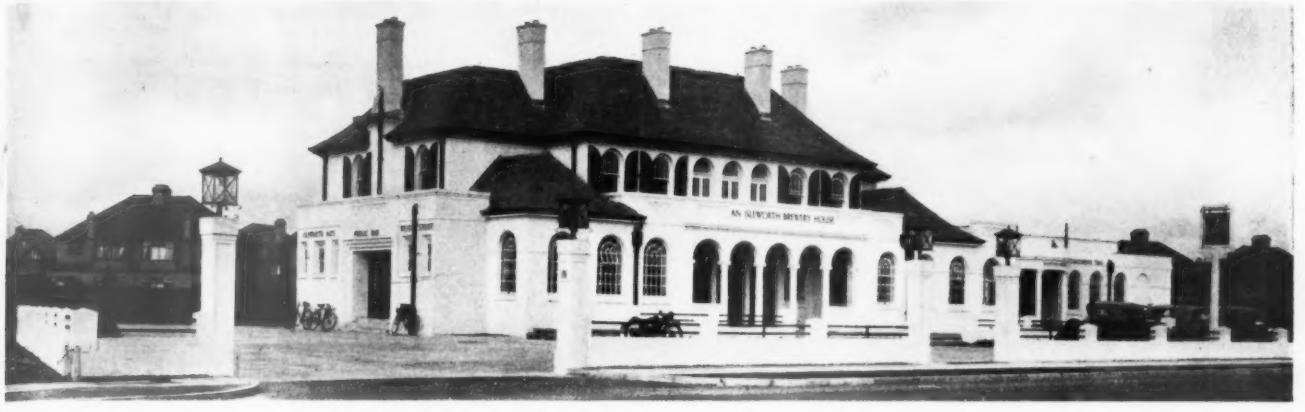
INTERNAL FINISH—Bars, restaurant and main staircase, panelled dado to walls, plastic paint above and to ceilings. Floors: saloon bar, hard wood mosaic flooring; public bars and services, jarrah block; restaurant, oak strip. Kitchen: buff quarry tile floor; tiled walls and painted ceiling. Bathrooms and public lavatories: red asphalt floors, tiled dado to walls with painted plaster above and to ceiling. Staff rooms and manager's rooms: distempered plastered walls and ceilings; floors linoleum. Main staircase and entrance vestibule paved with terrazzo. Staff staircase granolithic.

SERVICES—Separate extract ventilation plants for bars, restaurant, and kitchen. Central heating and hot water. Coal fires (gas coke) in restaurant, public and saloon bars.



GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS

35: THE WINNING POST • F. J. FISHER AND SON



PROBLEM.—Fully licensed public house with an assembly hall for 200 diners or 150 dancing couples, ante-rooms and cocktail bars. The assembly hall is entered by a separate foyer with cloakrooms. On the main front is a terrace for teas.

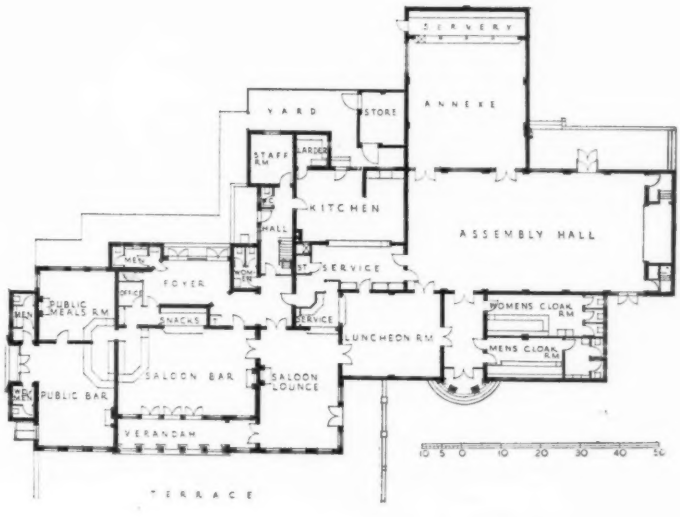
SITE—On the Great Chertsey Arterial Road at Whitton, in a recently developed housing estate.

CONSTRUCTION.—Walls afe brick, the pitch roofs covered with Westmorland slating and flats with asphalt. Internal walls are of brick, stud and hollow partitions. Floors are wood and concrete and tiles. The assembly hall has an oak strip sprung dance floor.

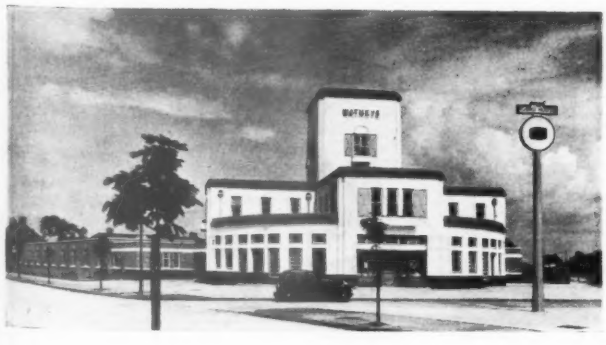
ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT.—Walls externally rendered with white cement, distempered. Upper window sashes, wood; lower sashes, metal. Balustrades, carved panels and columns are in reconstructed stone.

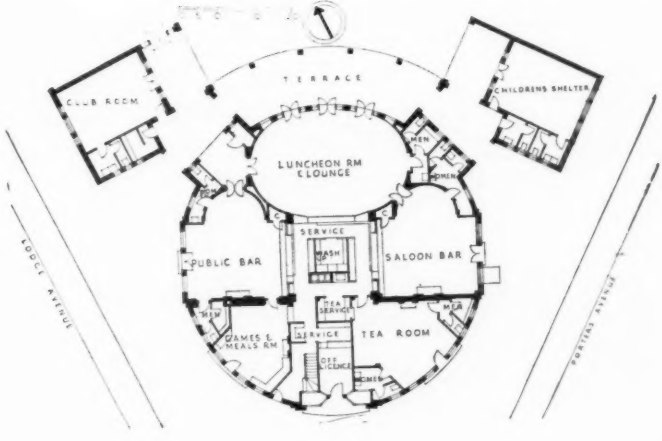
INTERNAL FINISH—All bars on the ground floor are covered with carpets. Assembly hall: walls finished in texture paint, with proscenium opening of the band alcove and decorative rails and friezes picked out and coloured. Oak floor, carpeted when not used for dancing. Ante-room similar treatment to assembly hall. Saloon bar and saloon lounge: walls panelled to a height of 7 ft. in oak with inlaid marquetry panels, representing sporting events. Floors covered with fitted-in carpet. Public bar and meals room: walls panelled in oak and treated above in texture paint. Floors linoleum. Bathrooms, kitchen, service room and lavatories tiled walls; all other surfaces painted.

SERVICES.—Central heating by radiators. Ventilation by extracto fans. Fireplaces fitted with gas-coke units in all rooms.



36: ROUND HOUSE • A. W. BLOMFIELD





SITE—On an open triangular site on the L.C.C. Becontree estate. There is a draw-in on the main front and a spacious car park on the Porters Avenue side of the site. Special requirements were a tea-room to be open all day and an indoor bowling green.

CONSTRUCTION AND ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—Brick and steel construction faced with rustic flettons, finished with light cream cement paint; plinth, dark brindle brick; copings, hand-made sand-faced tiles. Roofs, flat and asphalted; internal walls, mainly brick and breeze slabs. Floors are fire-resisting hollow block on ground, first and second floors, finished with wood or asphalt to take linoleum. Kitchen and lavatory walls and floors are tiled.

INTERNAL FINISH—General style of decoration, cellulosed oak flush panelling to counter height with paper filling to picture rails; colour enriched fibrous plaster cornices to principal bars and tea-room.

SERVICES—Central heating and hot water plant with automatic stoking, gas or gas-coke fires to all bars and living-rooms, neon clock on tower.

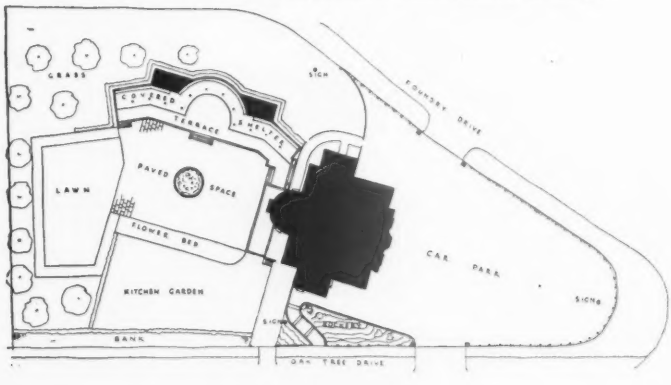
37: FAIRWAY HOTEL • B. WILSON

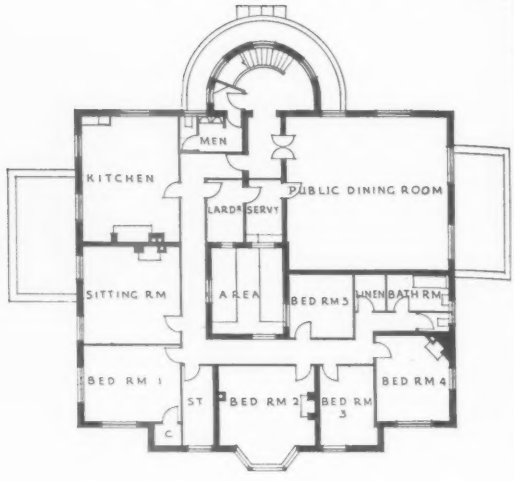
SITE—At the corner of two main estate roads at Gipton. The building is planned so that the gardens, terraces and music lounge take advantage of the extensive views of the countryside.

CONSTRUCTION—Brickwork with cavity walls; internal walls, solid brick, and light partitions of concrete. Floors are mainly pre-cast hollow concrete beams; roof is timber-framed.

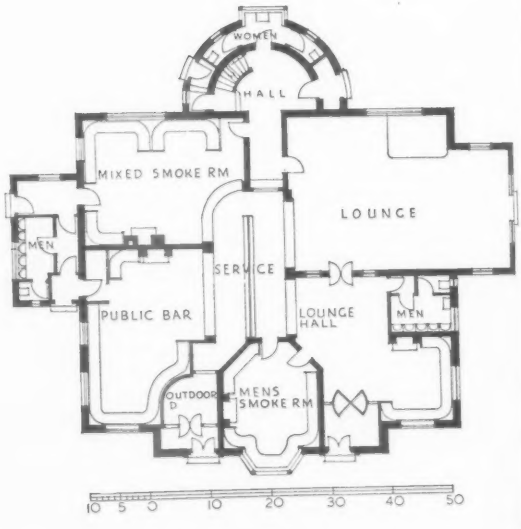
ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—Walls are faced with sand-faced rustic bricks of a warm colour set with a textured joint relieved with artificial stone dressings. The roof is covered with sand-faced hand-made tiles. Steel casements set in wooden frames.

INTERNAL FINISH—Floors: lounge, rubber to special design; public bar and all access corridors, terrazzo. Walls are finished in plastic paint on lime plaster. Ceilings are plastered with fibrous plaster moulded enrichment. The music lounge has a mural treatment with continuous frescoes. The mixed smoke-room is on similar lines, but with a banded treatment in marble. Counter fronts are varied by the use of either timber, rubber or tiling.





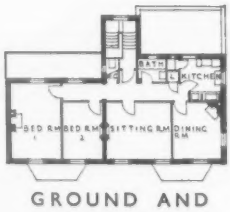
GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS



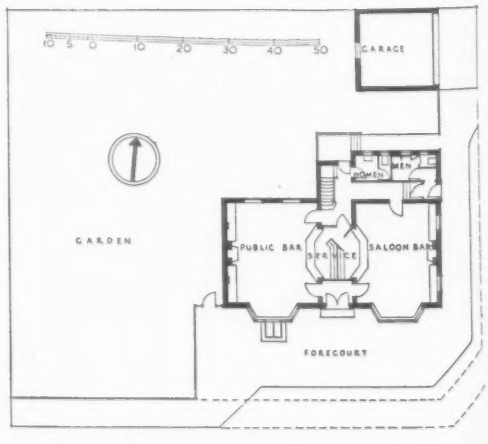
38: SNIPE INN • DENMAN AND SON

SITE—An open corner one at Patcham, at the junction of a major road and a crescent turning. There are a forecourt and a standing "bay" for cars, and garage for two cars for the tenants' use.

CONSTRUCTION AND ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—11-in. hollow brick external walls faced with 3-in. multi-coloured facing bricks, with cream joints. The roof is of plain sand-faced roofing tiles, with bold eaves and special cast-iron box gutter to merge as a cornice beneath the eaves. Steel beams support the upper storey. Partitions on the first floor are studding, lath and plaster. Woodwork generally is painted cream,



GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS



entrance doors are teak. The bronze metal letters with blue enamelled filling of Roman type is the usual lettering adopted by the brewery company.

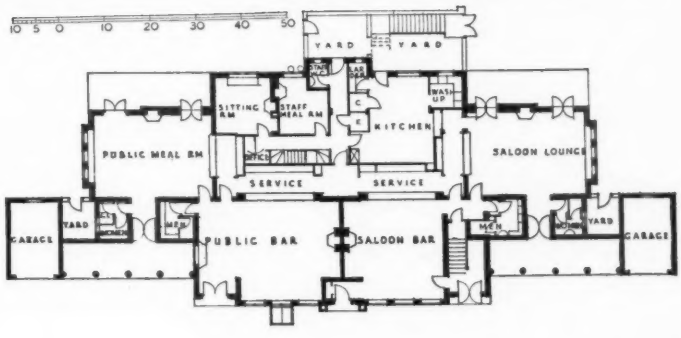
INTERNAL FINISH—Bar counters and seats are in Austrian oak finished with wax polish. The fitment dividing the serving bar screens the public bar from the saloon. It is of oak, and has bevelled ¼-in. polished plate glass mirrors at the back of the shelves.

39: BALLOT BOX • ROBERT G. MUIR

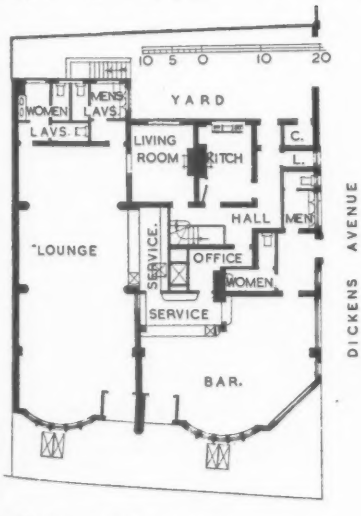
SITE—Sudbury.

ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT — Multi-colour facing bricks, Portland stone columns and dressings, sand-faced tiled roof.

INTERNAL FINISH—Saloon bar and saloon lounge panelled in limed oak with moulded board panelling; public bar and games room panelled in Swedish pine; clubroom, panelled to dado height in Swedish pine of a light grey colour with mouldings picked out in green, the upper portions treated in plastic paint.



40: THE GUNNER • A. W. ECCLESTONE

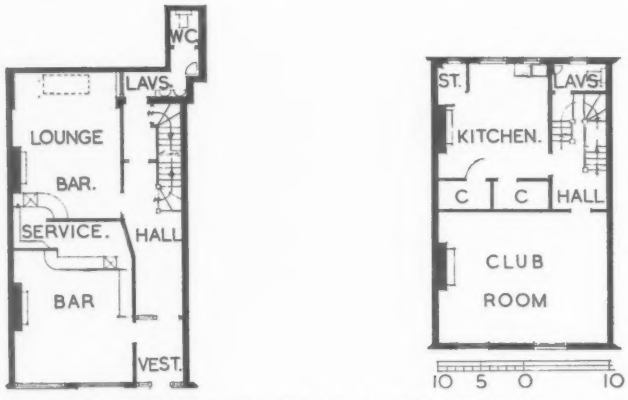


SITE—Marine Parade, Great Yarmouth, on a site having a frontage of 50 ft. and a depth of about 80 ft. Upon it was a house formerly the quartermaster's residence of the militia barracks. Owing to licensing requirements, the original house was left and the new premises grafted on to it.

ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—2-in. facing bricks in three shades; mullions of bay windows in purpose-made flat tiles. The model of the Gunner on the fin is in teak, and the tablet of the Gunner on the splayed angle is in tile. Windows are metal.

INTERNAL FINISH—In the lounge are panels showing various gunners. The walls of the lounge are covered with corrugated asbestos, sprayed with an orange paint fading off at the top to a cream. The dado is formed with lacewood ply relieved with Indian laurel.

41: THE ROSE • A. W. ECCLESTONE



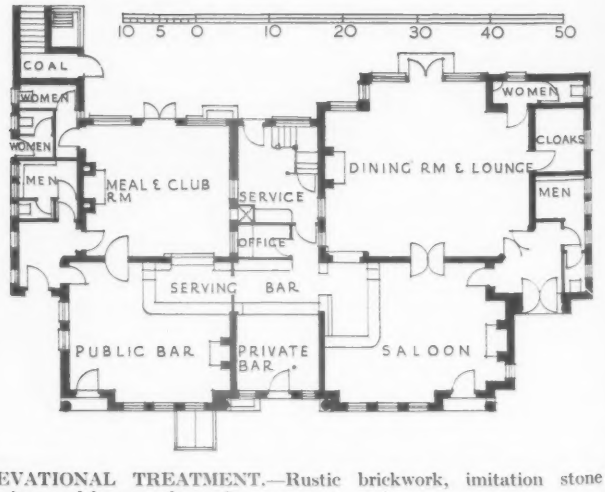
GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS

SITE—A narrow one, about 21 ft. wide, bounded on three sides by other properties and having no back entrance. Situated in the centre of Cambridge in a busy thoroughfare. It was necessary to have an entrance hall on one side for access to the living quarters, and this is combined with the access to the lounge bar at the rear.

CONSTRUCTION AND ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—The new front is in stoneware faience with metal window and doors, painted red and black. The façade above is painted and stippled to tone with the stoneware underneath. It had previously been painted an unpleasant colour, so that it was impossible to restore the original texture of the bricks.

INTERNAL FINISH—Decorations consist of wallboard panelling with varnished surfaces only in the entrance hall and bar. In the bar the panelling is relieved by a deep cream frieze, and the counter, which is curved on plan, is covered with plywood. The lounge counter has a black tile step, covered with silky oak ply, and the walls are stippled. The colour scheme in the lounge is vermilion, with black and light silky oak, and furniture to match.

42: THE YACHT • NOWELL PARR AND SON

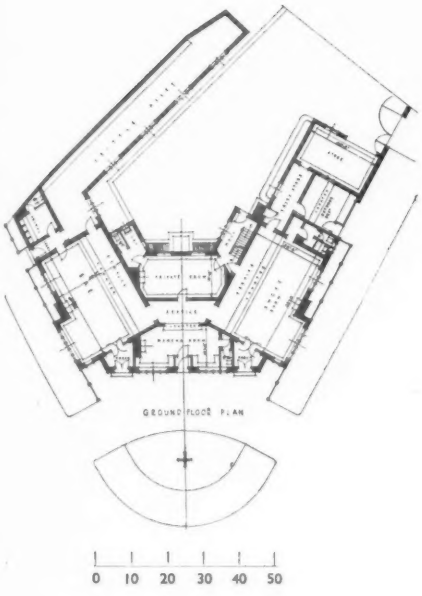


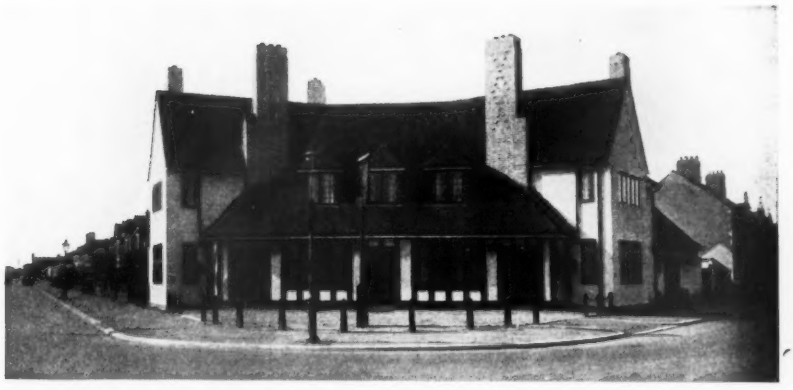
PROBLEM—A new hotel on a new site in Long Lane, Bexleyheath, Kent, to replace the famous old riverside inn known as The "Yacht," High Street, Erith, which was demolished under the local authorities' widening scheme.

ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT.—Rustic brickwork, imitation stone dressings and heavy oak cornice.

INTERNAL FINISH.—Public rooms: light oak colour panelling, plain plaster finishing and cornice moulding. Kitchen, etc.: white glazed tiles.

43: BIRCHGROVE INN • IVOR JONES AND PERCY THOMAS





PROBLEM AND SITE—This new inn, at the junction of four roads just outside the City of Cardiff, replaces an old building set right on a corner dangerous to motor traffic.

PLAN—The accommodation for the public is entirely on the ground floor, and consists of a large public bar, a smoke-room, and a separate bar for women. A skittle alley is arranged adjoining the public bar, so that it can be served by the same attendant. An off-licence department is provided, and the building is planned so that the landlord has a private room on the ground floor and also exercises complete control and supervision of the services from behind the counter. The first floor is devoted to private accommodation for the landlord and his staff, with a separate entrance at the rear.

CONSTRUCTION AND FINISHES—Brickwork, finished with stucco in white cement. The roofs are of hand-made sand-faced tiles, and the chimneys of brindled bricks. The windows throughout are metal casements in oak frames, fixed flush with the stucco. The interiors of all the public rooms are panelled in oak, with oak settles, window seats and bar fittings.

44: SPRING HILL • LAVENDER AND TWENTYMAN

PROBLEM—Special requirements were: traditional type of elevations, service to garden *via* loggia, lavatories for garden.

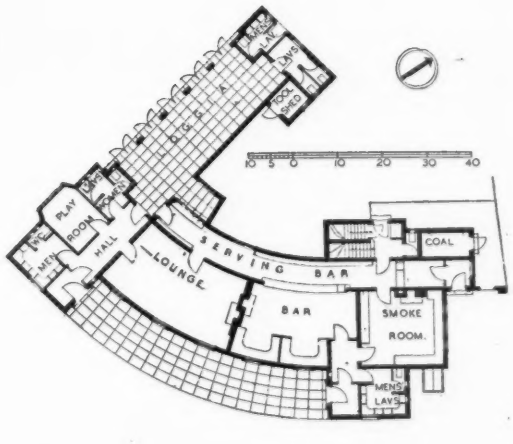
SITE—In Penn, Wolverhampton. Building planned on curve to follow road frontage and obtain west outlook over garden from loggia.

CONSTRUCTION—11-in. hollow walls; tiled roof on felt and boarding; flats patent roofing; upper floors of boards and joists; brick and hollow block partitions; brick vaulted cellar.

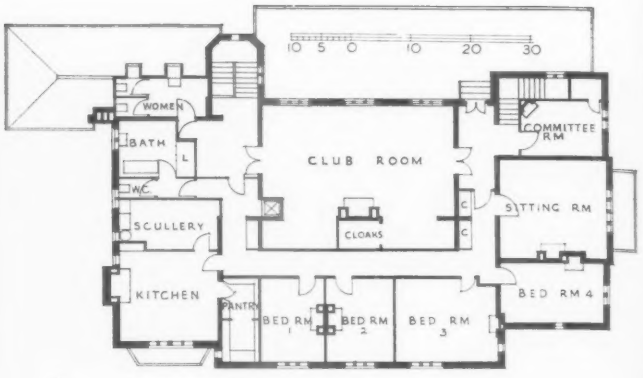
ELEVATIONS AND TREATMENT—Brownish red hand-made bricks, Hollington stone plinth and door and window surrounds, dark-brown tiles, wood casements.

INTERNAL FINISH—Floors: tiled in vestibules and lavatories, terrazzo in bar, rubber in lounge and smoke-room, cast stone in loggia. Walls: plastered, mahogany faced wallboard panelling in lounge, oak in smoke-room, oak or tiled dadoes elsewhere. Joinery: mahogany in lounge, oak elsewhere, flush doors.

SERVICES—Heating by pipes under seats and by concealed radiators. Gas-fired boiler. Extract ventilation from all public rooms through false ceiling of serving bar.



45 : ROSE AND CROWN, PENN • JAMES A. SWAN

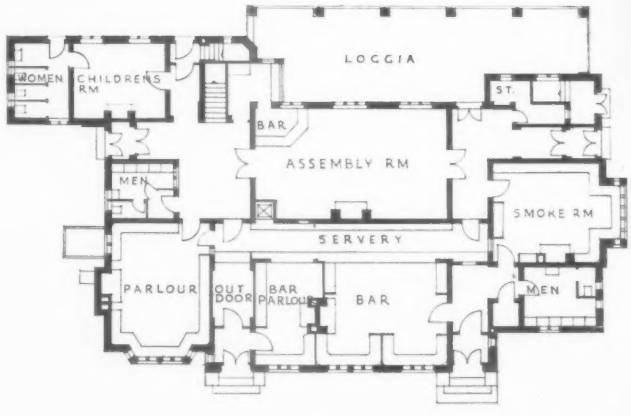


GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS

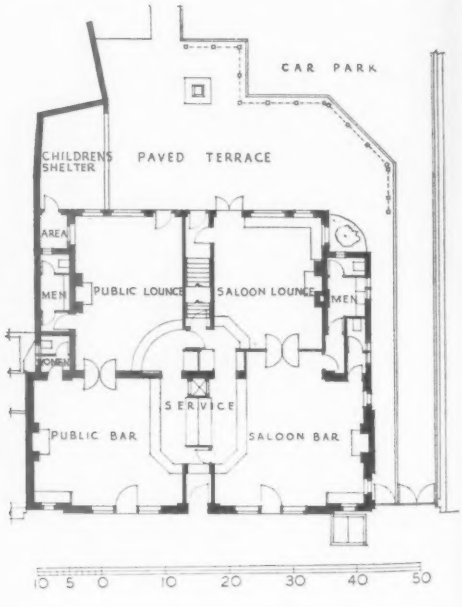
PROBLEM—Licensed premises on a main road to cater for local and calling custom. On the first floor are living accommodation for the manager, a large clubroom and a small committee room. There are a roof terrace on the flat roof of the loggia and a garden shelter on the stone-paved terrace at the rear of the house. Special requirements included : the planning of the ladies' lavatory so that supervision could be exercised over the children's room; a separate service bar for the assembly room, loggia and garden; emergency staircases from the clubroom; direct access from all rooms, except bar and bar parlour, to the loggia and garden; and an arched cellar placed centrally beneath the servery.

SITE—At Penn, on the junction of a main road into Wolverhampton and a smaller road leading to new housing development. The gardens at the rear are terraced away owing to the steeply inclined levels. The dwarf wall and hedge in front of the house is designed to prevent dazzle from car lights in the car park.

CONSTRUCTION AND ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—14-in. solid brickwork above ground level; 18-in. solid walls to cellar. Faced externally with multi-coloured sand-faced bricks in brown and light red shades. Internal walls, 9 ins. and 4½ ins. brick. Studd partitions. Clipsham stone windows and dressings; moulded brick parapet copings; windows, steel frames with leaded lights. Carved stone panels over main doorways made up of a heraldic motif arising from the name of the house (Rose and Crown).

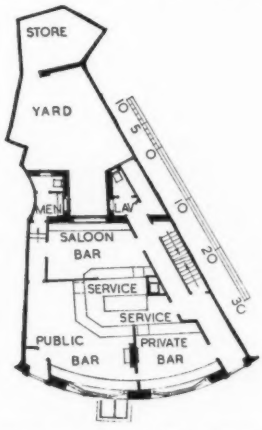


46: THE BELL AND HARE • ROBERT G. MUIR



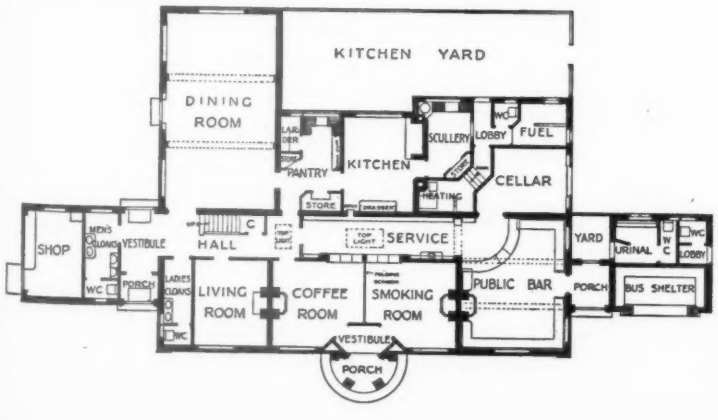
SITE.—Tottenham, N.
CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERIOR TREATMENT—Brick walls; stone dressings; tiled roof.
INTERNAL FINISH—Bars panelled throughout, some in oak, others in Norwegian pine. The saloon lounge is panelled in Norwegian pine stained to a grey shade, with green beading. It is furnished with low tables of black oak, the legs of which are picked out in silver. The chairs are low-seated and are of the same colouring as the tables, and upholstered in red hide.

47: THE ADMIRAL NAPIER • DENMAN AND SON



GENERAL—The existing premises at Elm Grove, Brighton, proved to be small and inconveniently arranged and needed extensive reconstruction. It was therefore decided to incorporate the adjoining house in order to improve the premises generally, and particularly to provide a third bar and adequate lavatory accommodation for both sexes. The site was wedge-shaped, the front being curved at the junction of the roads in one of the older working-class districts of the town. The whole of the ground-floor area was reconstructed to provide the three bars required with a central serving space and the lavatories at the rear as well as a private cut-off staircase giving access to the tenant's rooms at the first and second floors above. It was found possible to leave the whole of the upper floors intact, including the party walls and rear wall, but the front façade was rebuilt.

48: THE ANGEL HOTEL • C. BIRDWOOD WILLCOCKS

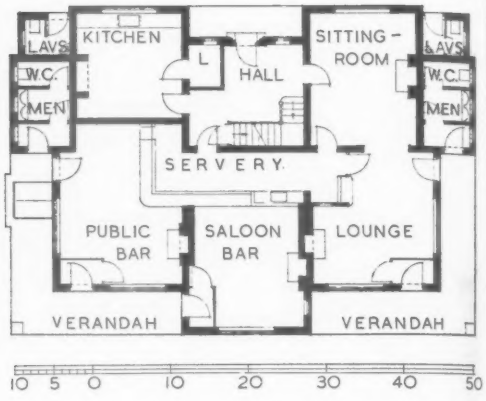


SITE—Woolhampton, Berkshire.

EXTERNAL TREATMENT—Walls are faced with sand-faced hand-made multi-coloured bricks; and the columns, architrave, frieze and cornice to the main porch and the dressings to the three entrances on the principal front are in artificial stone. Roofs are covered with old tiles, and windows are steel.

INTERNAL FINISH—Floors of the principal rooms are finished with wood blocks, and the walls of the public bar, smoking-room, coffee-room and service have panelled wood dadoes. Internal woodwork is stained dark brown. Above, the public bar.

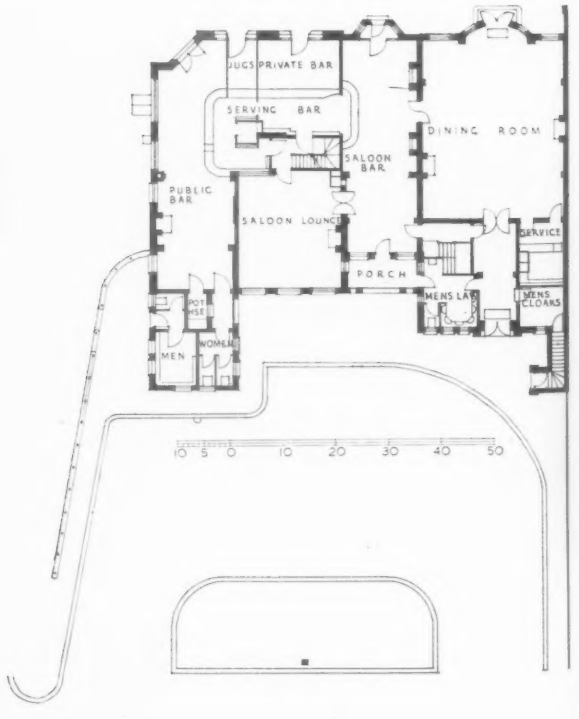
49: WOOLPACK • E. G. WILDIN



PROBLEM AND SITE—The site is about 1 mile from the main London to Folkestone road, mid-way between Hythe and Ashford, Kent. This house is a replacement of a famous old smugglers' inn. The old style has been kept in the new inn, the bars being panelled in oak. The fireplaces are of artificial stone. A large car park has been made at the corner of the site, and the gardens are laid out with lawns and flower beds.

EXTERIOR TREATMENT—Externally, the house is constructed of multi-coloured 2-in. bricks, and has a steeply pitched roof of old tiles, with verandas on three sides and dormer windows in the roof. All the external woodwork is in oak. Steel casements have leaded lights.

50: DUKE OF YORK • NOWELL PARR & SON



PROBLEM—Entire reconstruction of the frontage to the Great West Road, Brentford, and the provision of additional dining hall, kitchens, service bar and cloakrooms.

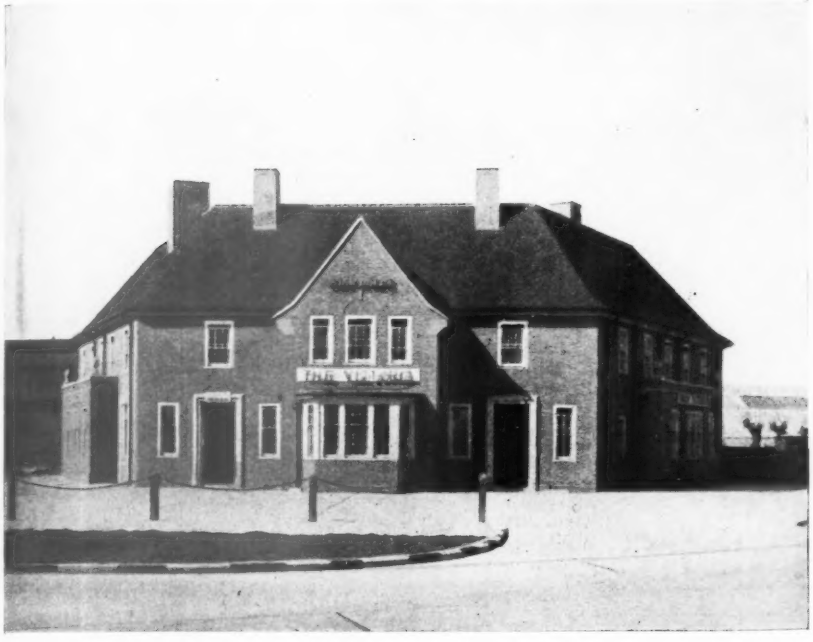
PLAN—Governed by the need to reverse the main entrances of the hotel for access from the Great West Road.

CONSTRUCTION—Rustic brickwork, tile creasing, tiled roof and heavy oak cornice.

INTERNAL FINISH—Public rooms: light oak panelling, plain plaster finishing. Kitchen: white glazed tiles to full height of walls.

Left (centre): the exterior before and (bottom) after rebuilding.

51: VICTORIA • J. J. CARDWELL



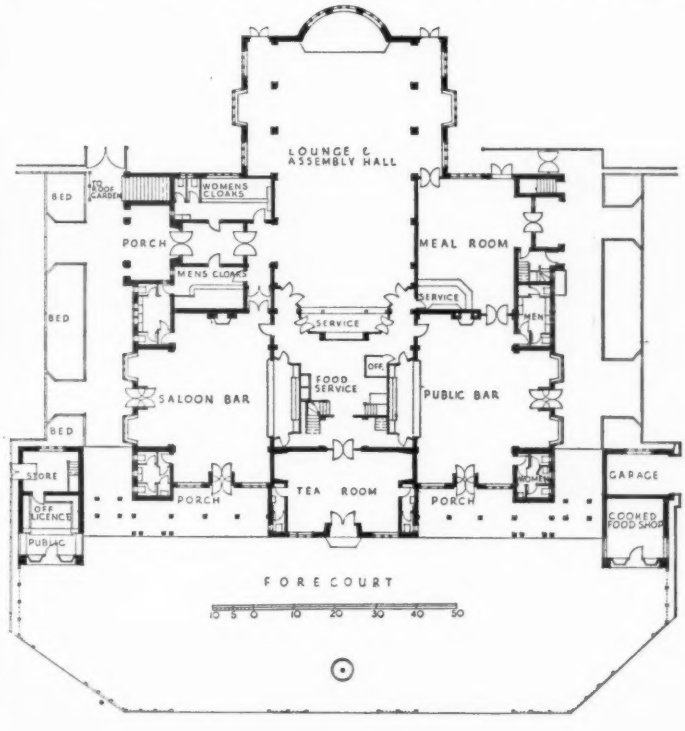
SITE—Egham.

PROBLEM—The house is designed to serve a particular locality, and at the same time provide refreshments for the travelling public without giving full hotel accommodation. During inclement weather the saloon can be used for teas instead of the lawn, a collapsible shutter being provided to shut off the servery.

CONSTRUCTION AND ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT — Brick walls; tiled roof; internal partitions brick; underground cellar reinforced concrete insulated with 2-in. cork. A free Georgian elevation was desired. Elevations are in hand-made multi-coloured facings with red hand-made roofing tiles, sash windows and Clipsham stone dressings.

INTERNAL FINISH—Public rooms, hardwood parquet floors; walls and ceilings, hard plaster with stippled finish above veneered walnut dadoes. Floors to lavatories, 6-in. by 6-in. quarry tiles; walls and ceilings painted above white glazed tiled dado. Floors to first floor, bordered deal, covered with linoleum; walls, plastered finished with distemper.

52: ST. HELIER'S ARMS • ROBERT G. MUIR

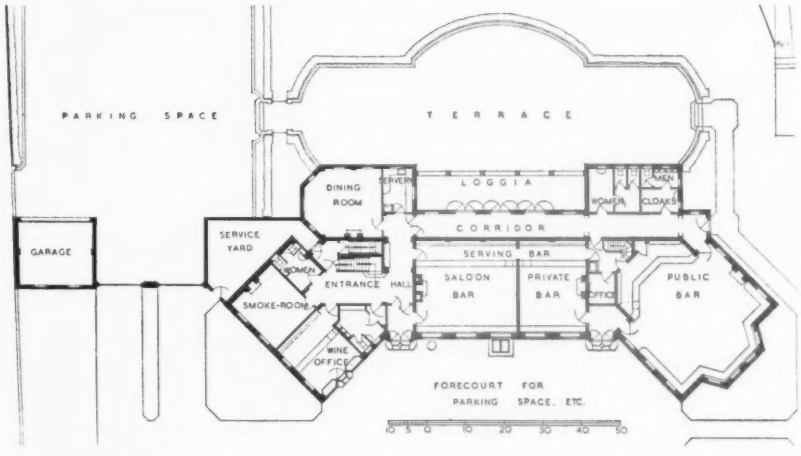


SITE—Morden, Surrey.

CONSTRUCTION AND ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—Bricks are multi-coloured; roof tiles, red. The house is floodlit in red by neon. The sign was painted by Mr. Ralph Ellis.

INTERNAL FINISH—The saloon bar is panelled in light oak and furnished with limed-oak chairs and tables; the public bar has dark oak chairs and tables. The large hall, used for dances, dinners and socials, has limed-oak tables and chairs with moquette upholstery.

53: CISSBURY HOTEL • DENMAN AND SON

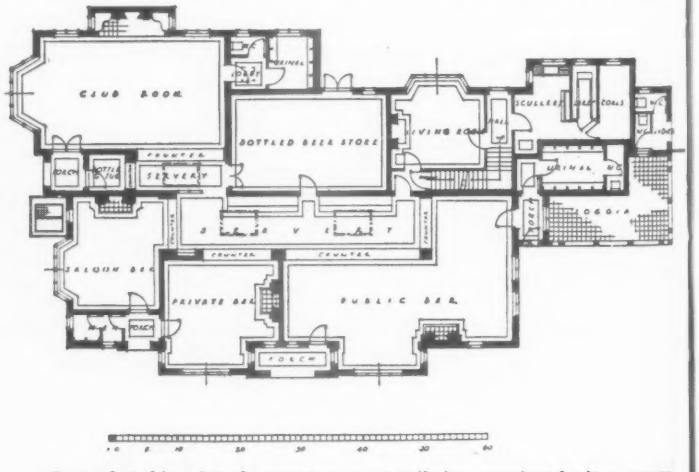


SITE—Findon Valley, Worthing.

CONSTRUCTION AND EXTERIOR TREATMENT—External walls are 16-in. and 11-in. hollow brick faced with 2-in. multi-coloured sand-faced bricks with cream joints; the roof is covered with hand-made plain tiles; semi-circular headed windows with Clipsham stone surrounds; wrot iron balconettes; carved stone panels designed by Mr. Chas. Knight and carved by Mr. Joseph Cribb; entrance doors teak.

INTERNAL FINISH—Public and private bars have oak counters, seats, fitments and dadoes. Saloon bar, similar counters, seats, fitments and dadoes in flush Australian walnut with macassar bands. Entrance hall and staircase oak ply faced panelling; main staircase oak; wine office fittings in oak on similar lines to those in the bars. Floors: ground floors generally teak wood block on cement concrete; loggia, corridors and lavatories quarry tile paving; walls generally plaster finish blush rose.

54: FOUR HORSE SHOES • FREDERICK G. SAINSBURY



PROBLEM AND SITE—The building stands on a site, set back about 30 ft. to form a good draw-in, on the main Basingstoke–Reading road, about a mile and a half from the centre of Reading. The original building was not uninteresting externally, but apart from the necessity of widening the road at this point, the structure was totally inconvenient for its purpose.

EXTERIOR TREATMENT—Local hand-made multi-coloured bricks; roof, dark hand-made sand-faced tiles. A little artificial stone was used in two only of the entrances.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

THE GIFFARDS ARMS, WOLVERHAMPTON (page 839). Architect: James A. Swan, F.R.I.B.A. General contractors were H. Gough and Son, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers: Brown and Hollington and D. French & Co., stone; Braithwaite & Co., structural steel; Manley and Regulus, Ltd., central heating, ventilation; Evans Lifts Co., lift; James Gibbons, Ltd., door furniture, casements, window furniture; Gaskell and Chambers, Ltd., bar fittings; W. Corke and Sons, clocks; R. Bridgeman and Sons, signs, stone carving.

ROYAL OAK INN, HOCKLEY HEATH (page 842). Architect: F. W. B. Yorke. General contractors: Espley & Co., Ltd., who were also responsible for heating. Sub-contractors and suppliers: Coleford Brick Co., Ltd., bricks; Hinton, Perry and Davenhill, Ltd., tiles; Wheatly & Co., quarry paving; Cotswold Stone Co., garden walling; W. E. Farrer, Ltd., sewage plant; Thomas Camm, leaded lights; Hills Patent Glazing Co., steel windows; Haywards, Ltd., sliding steel doors; Baldwins, Ltd., sanitary fittings; William Wadsworth, Ltd., lift; Gordon Hughes Electrical Co., Ltd., electric wiring; Ward and Croft and St.

George's Guild, fireplaces, etc.; Jos. Ebner, Ltd., oak flooring and blocks; Walker and Wood, Ltd., ironmongery; Gaskell and Chambers, beer machines; Ascog, Ltd., electrical fittings; G. Lines and Sons, pump and well; Fosco Signs, Ltd., lettering and door plates; Fell-Signs, Ltd., glittering dome signs; Neon Manufacturers, Ltd., signs; Keystone Paint and Varnish Co., Ltd., paint.

THE ANCIENT BRITON, ST. ALBANS (page 844). Architect: H. P. G. Maule. General contractors: Ekins & Co., Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers: R. Y. Ames, green glazed tiles for roofs supplied and laid; Kleine Co., hollow tile floors; B. Holden & Co., Ltd., rubber and linoleum flooring; Doulton & Co., Ltd., sanitary goods; Tyler and Freeman, electrical work; J. Jeffreys & Co., Ltd., heating and hot water; Gaskell and Chambers, counter work and cabinets; Murray and Jones, Ltd., paint and distemper; Druce & Co., furnishing; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., steel casements; Sage & Co., lettering; C. Hall, glazed hood to kitchen range; Bratt, Colbran & Co., Ltd., fireplace interiors and special tiles; Yannedis & Co., ironmongery; J. P. White and Sons, Ltd., oak seats in the public bar.

THE CROOKED BILLET INN, BUCKS. (page 844). Architect: H. P. G. Maule, General contractors: Jesse Meade, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., "Cullamix" rendered externally; R. W. Farman, Norfolk thatch; John P. White and Sons, Ltd., Australian walnut panelling; B. Holden & Co., Ltd., rubber floors; John Bolding and Sons, Ltd., sanitary goods; The Kleine Co., hollow tile floors; Tyler and Freeman, electrical work; J. Jeffreys & Co., Ltd., heating and hot water installation; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., steel casements; Thos. Parsons and Son, Ltd., paint and distemper; Bratt, Colbran & Co., fireplace interiors and special tiles; Fenning & Co., Ltd., artificial stone fireplaces; Richard Crittall & Co., Ltd., kitchen range; Gaskell and Chambers, counter work and cabinets; C. Hall, wrought-iron grilles and metal sign; Highways Construction, Ltd., "Colorpavet" kitchen floors; W. L. Jackson & Co., Ltd., floor and wall tiling; Fredk. Sage & Co., Ltd., lettering; Tomei and Sons, Ltd., fibrous plaster ceilings; Yannedis & Co., Ltd., ironmongery; Moler Products, Ltd., "Fosalsil" products.

THE DRUM INN, COCKINGTON (page 845). Architect: Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A. General contractors: Sherwell Builders, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers: G. N. Haden and Sons, Ltd., domestic hot water; Higgins and Cattle, Ltd., electric light fittings; Gaskell and Chambers, bar counters and back cabinets; Acme Flooring and Paving Co., Ltd., Rhodesian teak flooring; John Bolding and Sons, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Jos. Kaye and Sons, Ltd., locks and door furniture; Samuel Snowdon, Ltd., furniture; Benham & Sons, Ltd., kitchen equipment.

THE WHEATSHEAF HOTEL, BURTON JOYCE, NOTTS (page 846). Architect: T. Cecil Howitt. General contractors: John Cawley, Ltd., who were also responsible for demolition, excavation, foundations and dampcourses. Sub-contractors and suppliers: Nottingham Rock Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalt; Williamson Cliffe, Ltd., bricks and tiles; Trent Concrete, Ltd., artificial stone; John Booth (Bolton), Ltd., structural steel; Helical Bar and Engineering Co., Ltd., fireproof construction; W. and A. Goulding, Ltd., glazing to staircase window, plumbing; Fitchett and Woolacott, Ltd., woodblock flooring; Cork Insulation Co., cork floor; Korkoid Decorative Floors, Korkoid flooring; Young, Austen and Young, central heating, ventilation; Aga Heat Co., Ltd., cooker; Pearson Bros. (Nottingham), Ltd., grates; J. and S. Farr, Ltd., electric wiring; General Electric Co., Ltd., electric light fixtures; Cecil Ern & Co., Ltd., electric light fixtures, electric heating; Doulton & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; Lewis and Grundy, Ltd., door furniture; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., casements; G. T. Rackstraw, Ltd., joinery, panelling, decorative plaster, furniture; Carter & Co., Ltd., tiling; S. Peach and Sons, Ltd., curtains; T. B. and W. Cockayne, Ltd., furniture, garden furniture; S. Harvey, shrubs and trees; Evans Lifts, Ltd., lifts; Gent & Co., Ltd., clocks; H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., signs.

THE BLACKBIRD, LEICESTER (for Messrs. Everard's Brewery, Ltd.) (page 848). Architects: Pick, Everard, Keay and Gimson. General contractors: Clark and Garrett, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers: J. W. D. Pratt, Ltd., facing bricks; John Hewitt & Co., tarmacadam; Bolton and Hayes, concrete floors; Croft Granite Brick and Concrete Co., reconstructed stone; G. E. Palmer, stonemasonry; W. Herbert, plastering; G. Potter and Sons, structural steel; W. Freer, Ltd., plumbing and glazing and sanitary fittings; J. A. Tyler and Sons, painting; Witcomb and Blackwell, electric wiring; Gent & Co., electric clocks; Gimson & Co., electric lifts; Parmeko, Ltd., wireless installation; Rosser and Russell, Ltd., invisible panel heating and ventilation; Doodson and Bain, Ltd., steel windows; R. Pochin and Sons, Ltd., fire grates and ironmongery; Craven, Dunnill & Co., Ltd., wall tiling; Cork Insulation Co., cork insulation and floor coverings; Diespeker & Co., terrazzo pavings; Korkoid Decorative Floors, Ltd., rubber floor coverings; G. R. Speaker & Co., Ltd., Eonit partitions; F. Hills and Sons, Ltd., flush doors; Percy Brown, modelling; Hudson, Dodsworth & Co., bar fitting; H. R. Hosking, sign painting; Troughton and Young, lighting fittings; Gordon Russell, Ltd., furnishing; James Latham, Ltd., and Fitchett and Woollacott, panelling; William Briggs and Sons, Ltd., basement waterproofing; Cumming and Haddon, Ltd., roof tiling; A. Johnson & Co. (London), Ltd., bar sinks (Savestane Synkunits); F. E. Pickering and Sons, gardening; Haskins, Ltd., roller shutter grilles.

THE GOLDEN LION, WOLVERHAMPTON (page 849). Architects: Lavender and Twentyman. The general contractors were F. and E. V. Linford, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers: Haunchwood Brick and Tile Co., bricks; Colthurst, Symonds, Ltd., roofing tiles, patent roofing; Josiah Parkes and Sons, Ltd., door furniture; Venesta, Ltd., doors; Manley and Regulus, Ltd., plumbing and heating and sanitary fittings; Best and Lloyd, Ltd., electric light fittings; Gent & Co., Ltd., electric clocks; Gaskell and Chambers, Ltd., furniture; Pancheri and Halsk, sign; Gordon Russell, Ltd., curtains; M. A. Boswell & Co., forecourt; Craven Dunnill & Co., Ltd., wall tiling; Neon Excelda, neon sign; Burns and Dudgeon, electric wiring; Super Floors, Ltd., floor tiling, ruboleum flooring; Express Lifts, Ltd., lifts; James Gibbons, Ltd., steel windows; William Payne, seating.

THE VALE HOTEL, NOTTINGHAM (page 850). Architect: T. Cecil Howitt. General contractors: Hofton and Son, Ltd., who were also responsible for the demolition, excavation, foundations, dampcourses, plaster and plumbing. Sub-contractors and suppliers: Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., asphalte; Williamson Cliff, Ltd., bricks, tiles; Jackson Bros., stone; Trent Concrete, Ltd., artificial stone; Helical Bar and Engineering Co., Ltd., fireproof construction; Fitchett and Wollacott, Ltd., woodblock flooring; Runnymede Rubber Co., Ltd., patent flooring; Smart and Brown, Ltd., laid the patent flooring; Young, Austen and Young, central heating and ventilation; Nottingham Gas Dept., cooker; Thos. Danks & Co., Ltd., fireplaces; W. J. Furse & Co., Ltd., electric wiring; General Electric Co., Ltd., and F. H. Pride, electric light fixtures; Doulton & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; Cork Insulation Co., Ltd., stair treads; Lewis and Grundy, Ltd., door furniture; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., casements; J. Avery & Co., Ltd., sun blinds; G. T. Rackstraw, Ltd., decorative plaster and joinery and panelling; Carter & Co., tiling; Smart and Brown, Ltd., curtains; Thos. Danks & Co., Ltd., mantels; T. B. and W. Cockayne, Ltd., furniture; S. Harvey, shrubs and trees; Williams (Shopfitters), Ltd., shop fitting; W. J. Furse & Co., Ltd., lifts; Gent & Co., Ltd., clocks; H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., Morris-Singer Co., Ltd., and J. Daymond and Son, Ltd., signs.

BRITISH FLAG B.H. (page 852). Architects: Culpin and Son. The general contractors were W. Loweth and Sons. Sub-contractors and suppliers: Concrete, Ltd., reinforced concrete floors; A. D. Dawnay and Sons, Ltd., structural steel; Charles Arnold (Isleworth), Ltd., roof tiling; Vigers Bros. Ltd., woodblock flooring; W. Richardson & Co., Ltd., central heating, boilers; B. Finch & Co., grates, sanitary fittings, stoves, mantels; Gas Light and Coke Co., gas fixtures, gasfittings; Electrical Installations, Ltd., electric wiring, electric light fixtures, bells, telephones; Dent and Hellyer, Ltd., plumbing; Associated Pumps, Ltd., sewage pump; John and Henry Cocks, Ltd., cellar flaps; Yannedis & Co., door furniture; C. E. Welstead, Ltd., casements, window furniture; Haskins, rolling shutters; W. H. Heath, Ltd., pewtering; J. P. White and Sons, joinery; Bryon & Co., Ltd., tiling; Kandya, Ltd., kitchen fittings; Express Lift Co., Ltd., lifts; A.B.C. Signs, Ltd., and Cinescope Publicity Co., Ltd., signs.

THE JOLLY MILLER, LIVERPOOL (page 852). Architects: Harold E. Davies and Son. General contractors: W. H. Barnes and Son (Builders), Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers: D. Matthews and Son, Ltd., internal fittings; Pollard's, upholstery and rubber flooring; Henderson and Glass, steelwork; Houghton and Jones, slating; Northern Cement Construction Co., Ltd., artificial stone; Musgraves (Liverpool), Ltd., sanitary fittings; Williams and Watson, Ltd., steel windows; G. N. Haden and Sons, Ltd., heating; J. A. King & Co., Ltd., Glas-crete roof lights; D. T. Brown, Son & Co., wrought iron balcony; Walkers (Liverpool), Ltd., refrigeration of cellars; J. Slater, Esq., electrical installation; Norrington and Landon, Ltd., ventilation; Sefton Lift and Shutter Co., service lift; G. W. Wagdin, Ltd., glass and glazing; Bangham and Fleming, vitrolite and tiling; Wm. Rowlands & Co., garden lay-out; Turley and Williams (1925), Ltd., pewtering; Thos. Walker, electric light fittings; Underwood (Manchester), Ltd., directional signs; Perrin, Hughes & Co., Ltd., fireplaces and grates; General Electric Co., Ltd., special light fittings; Merseyside Terrazzo and Composite Flooring Co., Ltd., seamless flooring; H. Tyson-Smith, model for sign; Hughes and Ellison, Ltd., outside lamps and bronze signs; H. E. Wilson (Liverpool), Ltd., painting and decorating.

THE DOCTOR JOHNSON, BARKINGSIDE (page 853). Architect: H. Reginald Ross. General contractors: W. H. Gaze and Sons, Ltd., who were also responsible for the excavation, foundations, plaster, floor, partitions, dampcourses. Sub-contractors and suppliers: Lawford Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalt flat roof; British Reinforced Concrete Co., reinforced concrete; A. H. Herbert & Co., Ltd., bricks, tiles, roofing felts; Rutland Masonry Co., Ltd., stone; Alexandra Stone Co., Ltd., artificial stone; Matthew T. Shaw & Co., Ltd., structural steel, iron staircases; Pugh Bros., Ltd., glass; Mellowes & Co., Ltd., patent glazing; Hollis Bros., Ltd., woodblock flooring; Benham and Sons, Ltd., central heating, gas fixtures, boilers, ventilation; Well Fire and Foundry Co., Ltd., Metro coke fires; Mortimer, Gall & Co., Ltd., electric wiring, bells, telephones, clocks; Gas Supply Co., gas-fitting; General Electric Co., Ltd., electric light fixtures; R. J. Audrey, plumbing; John Bolding and Sons, Ltd., sanitary fittings; F. Knight & Co., Ltd., door furniture; C. E. Welstead, Ltd., casements; Bostwick Gate and Shutter Co., Ltd., folding gates; Revolving Door Co., Ltd., revolving doors; Tomei and Sons, Ltd., decorative plaster; Garton and Thorne, metalwork; J. P. White and Sons, Ltd., joinery; Bath and Portland Stone Co., Ltd., decorative panel; Arthur Betts, design for decorative panel of Dr. Johnson; Hoisting Appliance Co., lifts; Signcrafts, Ltd., signs.

THE MYLLET ARMS, PERIVALE (page 854). Architect: E. B. Musman. General contractors: E. H. Burgenn.

Sub-contractors and suppliers : Abbey Heating Co., heating and hot water installation ; Cosmo Clark, mural painting ; Cope & Co., Ltd., wall tiling ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., metal windows ; H. Norman Davis, electric clocks ; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., steelwork ; Express Lift Co., Ltd., service lift and cellar hoist ; Gaskell and Chambers, Ltd., counters and pewtering work ; Galsworthy, Ltd., box signs and light fittings ; Arthur Glover, fibrous plaster work ; Helical Bar and Engineering Co., Ltd., hollow tile floors ; Gertrude Hermes, wood carving ; Korkoid Decorative Floors, patent flooring ; Laminated Wood Products, Ltd., doors and panelling ; Proctor and Lavender, bricks ; Pugh Bros., Ltd., mirrors and lighting fittings ; Rashleigh, Phipps & Co., Ltd., electrical work ; Roberts, Adlard & Co., Ltd., roof tiling ; Rowley Gallery of Decorative Art, Ltd., furniture ; Taylor, Pearse & Co., ironmongery ; George Wright (London), Ltd., sanitary fittings ; Benham and Sons, Ltd., kitchen equipment. The Adamite Co. Ltd., Bull Dog clips.

THE RISING SUN, FETCHAM (page 854). Architect : Joseph Hill. General contractors : J. R. Opper & Son, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Field and Palmer, Ltd., dampcourses ; H. C. Parker & Co., bricks ; Moreland, Hayne & Co., Ltd., structural steel ; Roberts, Adlard & Co., Ltd., tiles ; Abbey Heating Co., central heating ; Shaw's Glazed Brick Co., grates ; S. Rogers & Co., electric wiring ; O'Brien, Thomas & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings ; Yannedis & Co., door furniture and folding gates ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., casements ; F. A. Norris & Co., Ltd., iron staircases ; Jas. Walker, Ltd., decorative plaster ; Morris Singer Co., Ltd., metalwork ; J. Burley and Sons, Ltd., shrubs and trees ; W. H. Heath & Co., Ltd., bar fittings ; Hammond Bros. and Champness, lifts.

THE COUNTY ARMS (Rebuilding of The Union Inn, Blaby, for Everard's Brewery, Ltd.) (page 855). Architects : Pick, Everard, Keay and Gimson. General contractors : Walter Smith and Son. Sub-contractors and suppliers : J. W. D. Pratt, Ltd., facing bricks ; Jn. Hewitt & Co., asphalte ; Helical Bar Co., concrete floors ; Empire Stone Co., Ltd., reconstructed stone ; Walter Brown, stonemasonry ; W. Herbert, plastering: Banister, Walton & Co., Ltd., structural steel ; W. White & Co., plumbing and glazing ; H. A. Pearson and Son, painting ; D. Anderson, Ltd., flat roof coverings ; Witcomb and Blackwell, electric wiring ; Gent & Co., electric clocks ; Evans Lifts, Ltd., electric lift ; Parmeko, Ltd., wireless installation ; Rosser and Russell, Ltd., invisible panel heating and ventilation ; Almarco, steel windows ; R. Pochin and Son, Ltd., fire-grates ; Craven, Dunnill & Co., Ltd., wall tiling ; Woodhouse & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings ; Cork Insulation Co., Ltd., cork insulation ; Marbello and Durus, terrazzo paving ; Korkoid Decorative Floors, floor coverings ; F. Hills and Sons, and Tucker Armoured Plywood Co., flush doors ; Dryad Metal Works, ironmongery ; Hudson, Dodsworth & Co., bar fitting ; R. Hosking, sign painting ; Troughton and Young, Ltd., lighting fittings ; Gordon Russell, Ltd., W. Hunt and Sons, and Pel, Ltd., furnishing ; Benham and Sons, Ltd., electric cooking equipment ; James Latham, Ltd., and Fitchett and Woolacot, panelling.

PROSPECT INN, MINSTER, KENT (page 856). Architect : Oliver Hill. The general contractors were Grummant Bros. Sub-contractors and suppliers : S. Whitmore Robinson, consulting heating engineer ; F. Clive Grimwade, F.S.I., quantity surveyor ; Smith Walker & Co., constructional steelwork ; Edward Deane and Beale, Ltd., heating installation ; Laslett & Co., electrical installation, neon star ; Haywards, Ltd., lantern light ; Pilkington Bros., dome light ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., metal casements ; Veneercraft, Ltd., doors and screens ; Runnymede Rubber Co., rubber flooring ; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., shelving and surrounds ; Alfred Olby & Co., sanitary fittings and road gullies ; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., grip handles ; Troughton and Young, electric light fittings ; Percy Smith, external lettering ; Cellon & Co., external rendering.

KIRK SANDALL HOTEL, DONCASTER (page 860.) Architects : T. H. Johnston and Son. General contractors : Walter Firth, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers : G. Ness, steel reinforcement ; J. Hadfield and Sons, Ltd., asphalte roofing and tarmacadam paving ; Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., wood block flooring ; H. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., central heating ; George Wright, Ltd., stoves, etc. ; Mellowes & Co., Ltd., metal casements ; Helliwell & Co., Ltd., patent glazing ; Luxfer, Ltd., pavement lights ; Dixon, Powner and Sons, Ltd., collapsible gates and balustrades ; Baxendale & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings and ironmongery ; Pel, Ltd., furniture ; Gaskell and Chambers, Ltd., beer engines ; B. James, curtains, fabrics, etc. ; Venesta, Ltd., flush doors ; Troughton and Young, lighting fittings ; Frank Baker and Sons, Ltd., metal letters ; J. and R. Pearson, Ltd., stainless steel strips ; Pilkington Bros., Ltd., all glass, including Vitrolite and decorative glass.

THE COMET, HATFIELD (page 861). Architect : E. B. Musman. The general contractors were Allen Fairhead and Sons, Ltd., and the sub-contractors and suppliers included : Proctor and Lavender, bricks ; Laminated Wood Products, Ltd., doors and flush panelling ; W. H. Heath, Ltd., counters and pewtering ; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., steelwork ; Helical Bar and Engineering Co., Ltd., hollow tile floors ; Rashleigh, Phipps & Co. Ltd., electrical installation ; Abbey Heating Co., heating and ventilation ; Thos. Parsons and Sons, Ltd., paint and distemper ; Cope & Co., Ltd., hall tiling and terrazzo ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., lantern light and metal windows ; Taylor, Pearse & Co., ironmongery ; Galsworthy, Ltd., lettering, bronze balustrade and lamps, metal work to tower and sign ; Rowley Galleries, Ltd., furniture and electric light fittings, and silver-gilt panelling to restaurant and sitting room ; Heal and Son, Ltd., carpets and curtains ; H. Norman Davis, wireless and clocks ; Express Lift Co., lifts ; Kelvinator Ltd., refrigeration ; Benham and Sons, kitchen equipment ; Damer Bros., stonework ; Korkoid, Ltd., floor coverings ; Pugh Bros., plain and decorative mirrors ; Lane's Nursery, garden lay-out ; George Wright (London), Ltd., sanitary fittings and fireplaces ; Hollis Bros., dance floor ; Gray's Pottery, crockery ; Arthur Glover, fibrous plaster work ; Institute of the Blind, mats ; Frazzi, Ltd., " Parapa " roofing.

THE ROSE AND CROWN, LOWER SLOANE STREET, S.W. (page 864). Architect : G. G. Macfarlane. General contractors : Halse and Sons, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Arthur Glover, decorative plaster ; Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., steelwork ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., windows ; Bratt, Colbran & Co., Ltd., fireplaces ; Abbey Heating Co., heating ; Buckley and Beach, electric work and bar fittings ; Yannedis & Co., ironmongery ; Waygood Otis, Ltd., lifts ; Haywards, Ltd., fire escape staircase ; George Wright (London), Ltd., sanitary fittings ; Hollis Bros. & Co., wood floors ; Helical Bar and Engineering Co., Ltd., reinforced floors ; Morris Singer & Co., Ltd., metalwork ; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., special pavings ; Chabot Metal Craftsmen, lettering ; S. and E. Collier, Ltd., bricks ; Broadmead Products, Ltd., artificial stone ; Rust's Vitreous Mosaic Co., Ltd., lower front.

PAVIOUR'S ARMS, WESTMINSTER (page 865). Architects : T. P. Bennett and Sons. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Norris Warming and Ventilating Co., heating and ventilating ; Express Lift Co., lift ; J. and E. Hall, refrigeration ; Doulton & Co., sanitary fittings ; Troughton and Young, electrical installation ; W. H. Heath, Ltd., beer-pressure installations and under counters to Paviours Arms ; Williams and Williams, windows ; Ramsdens, Ltd., precast external terrazzo and internal tiling ; W. B. Simpson, internal terrazzo pavings ; Courtney Pope, Ltd., wood panelling and metal balustrades, and Neon signs ; Claude General Neon Lights, Ltd., Neon signs ; F. A. Norris, general ironwork ; London Associated Electricity Undertakings, Richard Crittall & Co, and Jackson Boilers, Ltd., cooking equipment ; Noel Wood-Mosaic Co., Ltd., bar floors ; Hollis Bros., wood block floors to offices ; Plaster Decorations, fibrous plaster ; Kolster Brandes, Ltd., wireless ; Smith's English Clocks, clocks ; Matthew Hall & Co., plumbing and drainage ; John Thompson (Kennicot), Ltd., treatment plant ; Le Grand Sutcliffe and Gell, artesian wells and pumping plant ; Stitson, White & Co., deep well water copper mains ; Arthur Foulds, Ltd., kitchen joinery ; Eric Munday, internal lettering ; Carter and Aynsley, door furniture ; St. Dunstans, fibre mats ; Pugh Bros., Ltd., decorative glass ; Bratt, Colbran & Co., Ltd., fireplaces ; Ericsson Telephones, inter-communicating telephones ; Allan Walton, fabrics for Paviours Arms ; National Cash Register Co., cash registers for Paviours Arms.

GOLDEN LION INN, NEWMARKET (page 866). Architect : Ernest B. Glanfield. General contractors : Kenney and Sons. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Benham and Sons, cooking apparatus ; Buckleys, electric signs ; Bratt, Colbran & Co., Ltd., fireplaces ; Cork Insulation Co., cork tile floor ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., metal windows ; Doulton & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings ; Dilworth and Carr, Ltd., central heating and hot water ; Esse Cooker Co., cooker ; Gaskell and Chambers, Ltd., bar fittings ; Harcourts, Ltd., electric light fittings ; Horsley, Smith & Co., Ltd., wood block flooring ; Keighley Lift Co., Ltd., lifts ; Leyland Paint Co., Ltd., paint ; London Sand Blast Decorative Glass Works, sand blast glass ; John Richards & Co., Ltd., electrical ; (Silvertown Rubber Co.) India Rubber Gutta Percha Co., rubber floors ; D. Sebel & Co., Ltd., decorative ironwork ; Tile Decorations, Ltd., wall and floor tiling ; Yannedis & Co., Ltd., ironmongery.

THE FALCON HOTEL, LINCOLN (page 867). Architect : T. Cecil Howitt. General contractors : John Cawley, Ltd., who were also responsible for demolition work. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Val de Travers Co., asphalte ; Williamson Cliff, Ltd., bricks ; Pask and Thorpe, stone ; John Booth and Sons, Ltd., structural steel ; Caxton Floors, Ltd., fireproof construction ; London Sand Blast Decorative Glass Works, Ltd., glass ; Birmingham Guild, Ltd., cast lead (flower boxes), metalwork ; Hollis Bros., Ltd., woodblock flooring ; Runnymede Rubber Co., Ltd., rubber flooring ; Young, Austen and Young, central heating and ventilation ; Lincoln Gas Co., cooker ; J. & S. Farr, Ltd., electric wiring ; General Electric Co., Ltd., electric light fixtures ; W. Knight, Ltd., plumbing ; Parker, Winder and Achurch, Ltd., sanitary fittings ; Trent Concrete, Ltd., stairtreads ; Alfred Brown & Co., door furniture ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., casements ; J. Avery & Co., Ltd., sunblinds ; Midland Plastering Co., Ltd., plaster ; H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., decorative plaster and joinery ; Carter & Co., Ltd., tiling ; Mawer and Collingham, Ltd., curtains ; Heal and Son, Ltd., T. B. and W. Cocknaye, Ltd., and Harris and Sheldon, furniture ; Evans Lifts, Ltd., lifts ; Gent & Co., clocks ; Birmingham Guild, Ltd., signs.

THE EAGLE, BATTERSEA (page 868). Architect : A. W. Blomfield. General contractors : A. T. Rowley (London), Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Lawford Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalte ; S. A. Hunter, Ltd., and London Brick Co., Ltd., bricks ; John Ellis and Sons, Ltd., artificial stone ; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., structural steel ; Roberts, Adlard & Co., Ltd., roof tiles, wall tiling ; J. Moffat and Sons, Ltd., copper to roofs ; Luxfer, Ltd., copper glazing ; H. W. Dutton, Ltd., central heating ; Bratt, Colbran & Co., Ltd., stoves and grates ; William Sugg & Co., Ltd., gas fixtures ; G. W. Day, electric wiring ; Best and Lloyd, Ltd., electric light fixtures ; John Bolding and Sons, Ltd., sanitary fittings ; Carter and Aynsley, Ltd., ironmongery and door furniture ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., casements ; Educational Supply Association, Ltd., folding doors ; A. Glover, decorative plaster ; Tudor Art Metal

Co. (1925), Ltd., metalwork ; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., Biancola ; Cooper, Wettern & Co., Ltd., granite ; Frawley and Coyle, Ltd., wallpapers ; W. H. Heath, Ltd., bar fittings ; Aldous and Campbell, Ltd., lifts ; Blunt and Wray, Ltd., signs ; J. Carter, window screens ; A. Arnold, cellulose painting.

THE NORBURY HOTEL, NORBURY (page 868). Architect : Joseph Hill. General contractors : W. H. Gaze and Sons, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Lawford Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalte flat roof and dampcourses ; Attoc Blocks, Ltd., reinforced concrete and fireproof construction ; H. C. Parker & Co., and W. Lawrence and Sons, bricks ; Carter & Co. (London), Ltd., terracotta ; Moreland Hayne & Co., structural steel ; Lenscrete, Ltd., lantern light ; Vigers Bros., Ltd., oak flooring ; Noel Wood Mosaic, Ltd., patent flooring ; Abbey Heating Co., central heating and boilers ; Bower Engineering Works, Ltd., electric wiring ; Southwell and Marriage, sanitary fittings ; Marble Mosaic Co., Ltd., stairtreads ; Yannedis & Co., door furniture ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd. casements ; F. A. Norris & Co., Ltd., iron staircase ; Heaton Tabb, decorative plaster and joinery ; Haskins, metalwork ; H. N. Barnes, Ltd., shop fronts ; Simmonds (Barfitters), Ltd., bar fittings ; Hammond Bros. and Champness, lifts ; Sign Crafts, Ltd., signs ; Benham and Sons, kitchen equipment.

PARK ROYAL HOTEL, MIDDLESEX (page 870) Architects : Welch and Lander and H. F. Cachemaille-Day. General contractors : Commercial Structures, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Salter, Edwards & Co., Ltd., asphalte ; Auclaye Brickfields, Ltd., bricks ; Matthew T. Shaw & Co., Ltd., structural steel; Caxton Floors, Ltd., solid floors, terrazzo finish; Diespeker & Co., Ltd., stair-treads ; Davis, Bennett & Co., Ltd., central heating ; Benham and Sons, Ltd., ventilation and kitchen equipment ; J. B. and F. Folkard, Ltd., sanitary fittings ; Gas Light and Coke Co., gas fixtures and fittings ; C. J. Ferguson and Sons, electric wiring ; Best and Lloyd, electric light fixtures ; Griffin Light Co., electric lights in bars ; J. Speirs & Co., door furniture ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., casements and window furniture ; Haskins, rolling shutters ; H. Cattle, Ltd., joinery ; F. Hodge, Ltd., wall tiling ; Turners Asbestos Cement Co., tiling in bars ; Haymills, Ltd., shrubs and trees ; Shimeild and Sons, bar fittings ; J. and E. Hall, Ltd., service and bottle lifts ; Fergusons, clocks ; Pearce Signs, Ltd., signs ; Metropolitan Water Board, water supply ; Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete foundations and casement ; The Adamite Co., Ltd., Bull Dog clips.

NAG'S HEAD, BISHOP'S STORTFORD (page 872). Architect : E. B. Musman. General contractors, John Willmott and Sons (Hitchin), Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers : W. T. Lamb and Sons, Ltd., bricks ; Matthew T. Shaw & Co., Ltd., structural steelwork ; Helical Bar and Engineering Co., Ltd., fireproof construction ; Hemel Hempstead Patent Brick Co., Ltd., partitions ; Pugh Bros., Ltd., decorative glass ; Korkoid Decorative Floors, Ltd., patent flooring ; Abbey Heating Co., Ltd., central heating ; Standard Range and Foundry Co., stoves ; Rashleigh Phipps & Co., Ltd., electric wiring ; Galsworthy, Ltd., electric light fixtures and metalwork ; George Wright (London), Ltd., sanitary fittings and mantels ; Taylor, Pearse & Co., Ltd., door furniture ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., casements ; S. W. Francis & Co., Ltd., rolling shutters ; London Spray and Brush Painting Co., Ltd., Stropol finish to plaster ; Laminated Wood Products Co., Ltd., flush doors, joinery ; Cope & Co., Ltd., tiling ; Peter Jones, Ltd., textiles ; Thomas Parsons and Sons, Ltd., paint and distempers and wallpaper ; Lord Bros., furniture ; W. H. Heath, Ltd., bar fittings ; Express Lift Co., Ltd., lifts ; Smith's English Clocks, Ltd., clocks.

ADAM AND EVE, HAYES (page 873). Architect : H. Reginald Ross. General contractors : Fuller Smith and Turner, Ltd., wh were also responsible for the demolition, excavations, etc. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Salter, Edwards & Co., Ltd., asphalte ; A. Herbert & Co., Ltd., bricks ; W. Benfield and Sons, stone ; A. J. Bridle, Ltd., structural steel ; A. H. Herbert & Co., Ltd., tiles, roofing felt and bricks ; Pugh Bros., Ltd., glass ; Armstrong Cork Co., Ltd., patent flooring ; Young, Austen and Young, Ltd., central heating ; W. N. Froy and Sons, Ltd., mantels, stoves, grates and sanitary fittings ; Ideal Boilers and Radiators, Ltd., Ideal Britannia boilers ; Sidney Hellyar, Ltd., electric wiring ; Merchant Adventurers of London, Ltd., and General Electric Co., electric light fixtures ; F. H. Handover, plumbing ; Yannedis & Co., Ltd., door furniture ; Williams and Williams, Ltd., casements ; Bostwick Gate Co., Ltd., folding gates ; W. Mustoe and Sons, plasterwork ; Garton and Thorne, Ltd., metalwork ; J. P. White and Sons, Ltd., joinery ; Empire Stone Co., Ltd., stonework ; Tweedy & Co., shrubs and trees ; Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Co., water supply ; Cosmo Clark and Miss Constance Hermes, signs ; Benham and Sons, Ltd., kitchen equipment.

BRITANNIA, SURBITON (page 874). Architect : S. J. Funnell. General Contractors : Burnand and Pickett, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Wm. Briggs and Sons, Ltd., asphalte and roofings ; Dorking Brick and Tile Co., bricks ; Carter & Co., Ltd., faience and tiles ; Matthew T. Shaw & Co., Ltd., structural steel ; Redbank Manufacturing Co., tiles ; Engert and Rolfe, roofing felt ; Jeffreys & Co., Ltd., central heating ; Nicholls and Clarke, stoves ; Wm. Shipp and Sons, electric wiring ; Falk, Stadelmann, Ltd., electric light fixtures ; Hart & Co., sanitary fittings ; Nettlefold and Sons, Ltd., door furniture ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., casements ; Bostwick Gate Co., Ltd., folding gates ; F. A. Norris & Co., iron staircases ; Sanderson and Sons, Ltd., and John Line and Sons, Ltd., wallpapers ; R. Neal and Sons, Ltd., shrubs and trees ; Lift and Hoist Co., lifts ; Smiths English Clocks, clocks ; Ralph Ellis signs ; Metropolitan Water Board, water supply.

IRWIN ARMS, HALTON (page 874). Architect : B. Wilson. General contractors, Wm. Birch and Sons, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers : J. Rushworth and Sons, carpenter and joiner ; H. and W. Parker, slater ; J. H. Shouksmith and Sons, Ltd., plumber and glazier ; Routh & Co., plasterer; Concrete, Ltd. artificial stone and pre-cast floors; Leeds Marble Works, Ltd., granite ; Doodson and Bain, Ltd., metal windows and laylights ; F.Verity and Son, fireplaces ; H. Barrett and Sons, Ltd., fireplaces and iron staircase ; Standard Patent Glazing Co., Ltd., patent glazing ; W. R. Pickup, Ltd., sanitary fittings ; Rosser and Russell, Ltd., heating and ventilating ; Allenby and Stockell, electric installation ; Tunstalls, Seyssel and Limmer Rock Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalte ; A. Andrews and Sons, terrazzo floors and wall tiling ; Asbestos and Rubber Co., Ltd., lino tile floors ; Williams and Turpie, door furniture ; Refrigerating Services, Ltd., cellar cooling ; D. Hardy, stone carving ; H. Morfitt and Sons, Vitrolite wall linings ; Falk, Stadelmann & Co., Ltd., lighting fittings and clocks ; Thomas Blackburn and Sons, Ltd., wrought iron railings ; Oldham Sign Service, signs ; Bellerby, Ltd., decorations ; Fieldings, Ltd., furnishings and curtains ; Colman Van Kannel Revolving Door Co., revolving doors ; F. Firth and Sons, carpets.

SWAN, STOCKWELL (page 875). Architect : G. G. MacFarlane General contractors : Sims and Russell. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., structural steel ; Cooper Wettern & Co. Ltd., Granite ; Rapid Flooring Co., Ltd., fireproof construction ; Pugh Bros., Ltd., embossed glass ; Abbey Heating Co., central heating ; Alpha Engineering Co., electric wiring ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., casements ; John Line and Sons, Ltd., wallpapers ; Bratt, Colbran & Co., Ltd., mantels ; W. H. Heath, Ltd., shop fittings, bar fittings, pewtering ; Benham and Sons, cooking apparatus ; Taylor Pearse & Co., ironmongery.

THE RED COW, CANVEY-ON-SEA (page 875). Architect : S. J. Funnell. General contractor, A. J. Arnold. Sub-contractors and suppliers : International Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalte ; Condidere Construction, Ltd., reinforced concrete ; Matthew T. Shaw, Ltd., structural steel ; Redbank Manufacturing Co., tiles (handcraft) ; Engert and Rolfe, Ltd., roofing felt ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., patent glazing and casements ; Briggs and Sons, Ltd., waterproofing materials ; Watkin Heating Co., Ltd., central heating ; Nicholls and Clarke, stoves ; Westons (Westcliffe), Ltd., electric wiring ; Hart & Co., sanitary fittings ; Nettlefold and Sons, Ltd., door furniture ; F. A. Norris & Co., iron staircases ; Summers & Co., tiling ; Lift and Hoist Co., lifts ; Smiths English Clocks, clocks ; Cosmo Clark, signs ; Southend Water Co., water supply.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, BRIXTON (page 876). Architect : Joseph Hill. General contractors : Haymills, Ltd. (Contractors), Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Lawford Asphalte Co., Ltd., dampcourse and waterproofing ; Attoc Blocks, Ltd., reinforced concrete and fireproof construction ; Brick Makers and Factors, Ltd., bricks ; Shaw's Glazed Brick Co., Ltd., terracotta and external tiling and faience ; Moreland, Hayne & Co., Ltd., structural steel ; D. W. Price & Co., Ltd., internal wall tiling ; G. R. Speaker & Co., Ltd., partitions (Eonit) ; W. G. Kaleyards, Ltd., patent glazing ; Calders, Ltd., woodblock flooring (oak and Jarrah) ; Noel Wood Mosaic, Ltd., patent flooring ; Abbey Heating Co., central heating and boilers ; Bower Engineering Works, Ltd., electric wiring and bells ; General Electric Co., Ltd., electric light fixtures ; O'Brien, Thomas & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings ; Marble Mosaic Co., Ltd., stairtreads ; Yannedis & Co., door furniture ; General Signal and Time Systems, Ltd., telephones ; James Walker, Ltd., decorative plaster and joinery ; Haskins, stairtreads and shopfronts ; Arrowsmith, Hall and Mumford, Ltd., furniture ; W. H. Heath, Ltd., bar fittings ; Sumerling & Co., Ltd., kitchen equipment ; J. and E. Hall, Ltd., lifts ; Pearce Signs, Ltd., signs.

THE WINNING POST, WHITTON (page 877). Architects : F. J. Fisher and Son. General contractors : A. and B. Hanson, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Arnold (Isleworth), Ltd., roofing ; Goddard & Co., Ltd., asphalte flats ; Haywards, Ltd., skylights, etc. ; J. Biggs, Ltd., electric and gas installations and fittings, and ventilation ; J. Hanson, Ltd., constructional steelwork ; Carter & Co., Ltd., wall and floor tiling ; Fenning & Co., Ltd., reconstructed stone ; Ebners, Ltd., hardwood floors ; Sumerling, Ltd., kitchen equipment ; F. W. Clifford, Ltd., panelling, wall decoration and plaster ; Froys, Ltd., stoves, mantels and sanitary goods ; Barker and Marvin, pewtering work ; H. Darvill & Co., Ltd., central heating ; Impervious Stone Co., beer cellar lining ; Aldous and Campbell, lifts and crate hoists ; Signcrafts, Ltd., Neon signs ; W. James & Co., steel windows and special glazing ; Yannedis & Co., Ltd., ironmongery ; The Adamite Co., Ltd., Bull Dog clips.

THE ROUND HOUSE, BECONTREE (page 877). Architects : A. W. Blomfield. General contractors : W. Loweth and Sons, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Lawford Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalte ; London Brick Co., Ltd., bricks ; John Ellis and Sons, Ltd., artificial stone ; Sanders and Forster, structural steel ; Roberts, Adlard & Co., Ltd., roof tiles ; Caxton Floors, Ltd., patent flooring ; Mumford, Bailey and Preston, central heating ; Bratt, Colbran & Co., Ltd., fireplaces and grates ; Buckley and Beach, electric installation ; Best and Lloyd, Ltd., electric light fixtures ; Dent and Hellyer, Ltd., sanitary fittings ; Carter and Aynsley, Ltd., ironmongery ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., metal casements ; J. Dean, sunblinds ; A. Glover, decorative plaster ; Fenning & Co., marble ; Carter & Co., Ltd., wall tiling ; Frawley and Coyle, Ltd., wallpapers ; W. H. Heath, Ltd., bar fittings ; Aldous and Campbell, Ltd., lifts ; Smith's English Clocks, electric clocks ; J. H. Heathman, Ltd., roof ladder ; Haywards, Ltd., cellar

flags and pavement lights ; J. Carter, window screens ; Claude-General Neon Lights, Ltd., neon signs ; Frigidaire, Ltd., refrigerator ; Benham and Sons, Ltd., kitchen equipment ; Shrimpton's Motors, Ltd., box signs ; B. Sunley and Co., Ltd., garden work ; Taylor, Rolph and Co., Ltd., bowling green (playing surface) ; Tudor Art Metal Co., Ltd., laylights ; A. Arnold, interior cellulose ; Jos. Freeman, Sons and Co., Ltd., Cementone ; John Sadd and Sons, Ltd., joinery.

FAIRWAY HOTEL, GIPTON (page 878). Architect : B. Wilson. General contractors, William Birch and Sons, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers : J. Rushworth and Sons, carpentry and joinery, H. and W. Parker, roof tiler ; Ion Dyson, Ltd., plumbing and glazing ; Routh and Co., plastering ; Concrete, Ltd., artificial stone and precast floors and concrete posts ; Doodson and Bain, Ltd., metal windows ; W. and R. Pickup, sanitary fittings ; Rosser and Russell, Ltd., heating and ventilating ; Allenby and Stockell, electrical installation ; A. Andrews and Sons, terrazzo and compo. floor ; Korkoid Decorative Floors, Ltd., Korkoid and rubber floors ; Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., and Granwood Flooring Co., wood block floors ; Northern Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalte ; F. Verity and Sons, and Hardy and Holgate, Ltd., fireplaces ; W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., patent glazing ; H. Westwall, wall tiling ; H. Morfitt and Son, Vitrolite wall linings ; Falk, Stadelmann & Co., Ltd., lighting fittings and clocks ; T. Blackburn and Sons, iron fencing ; I. Robson & Co., Ltd., wrought ironwork ; Armstrong, Ltd., and J. Rushworth and Sons, interior fittings ; Williams and Turpie and Hardy and Holgate, Ltd., door furniture ; Morris Singer Co., leaded lights ; Bellerbys, Ltd.,decorations ; Fieldings, furnishing and curtains ; Oldham Sign Service, signs ; Colman Van Kannel, revolving doors.

THE SNIPE INN, PATCHAM (page 878). Architects : Denman and Son. General contractors : F. T. Wilson and Sons, Ltd., who were also responsible for the line hung sashes and hot water domestic supplies. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Matthew T. Shaw & Co., Ltd., steelwork ; Haywards, Ltd., cellar flags ; J. J. G. Saunders and Sons, sanitary fittings, fireplaces and ironmongery ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., steel windows ; Dorking Brick Co., facing bricks ; Swallow Tile Co. (Cranleigh), Ltd., roofing tiles ; A. Turners and Son, Ltd., boundary fencing ; G. Asserati, Ltd., asphalte ; Walter Macfarlane & Co., Ltd., rainwater goods ; J. R. Pearson (Birmingham), Ltd., bronze enamelled letters ; Robert Adams (Victor), Ltd., floor springs ; Austin Dale, internal nameplates ; Joseph Cribb, stone carving ; Ralph Garrett, Ltd., electrical work ; P. C. Henderson, Ltd., sliding door gear ; Gaskell and Chambers, Ltd., beer engines ; Birmingham Guild, Ltd., external sign.

THE BALLOT BOX, SUDBURY (page 879). Architect : Robert G. Muir. General contractors : H. Brown.

THE GUNNER, GT. YARMOUTH (page 879). Architect : A. W. Ecclestone. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Venesta lacewood ply dado ; External bricks, Tucker's 2-in. facing bricks, in three shades ; Carter & Co., tiled tablet of model of gunner ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., metal windows ; L. G. Hawkins & Co., Ltd., light fittings.

THE ROSE, CAMBRIDGE (page 880). Architect : W. Ecclestone. General contractors, Prime, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Carter & Co., Ltd., stoneware faience to front ; Masonite, Ltd., internal decorations of Masonite panelling ; Venesta, Ltd., Zebrano ply to bar counter.

THE YACHT, BEXLEY HEATH (page 880). Architects : Nowell Parr and Son. General contractors, W. Loweth and Sons, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers : W. H. Heath, Ltd., bar fittings ; Gaskell and Chambers, Ltd., panelling ; Harold Eldred, M.I.H.V.E., heating ; S. Rogers & Co., Ltd., electric wiring ; General Electric Co., Ltd., electric fittings ; Aldous and Campbell, Ltd., lifts and hoists ; B. L. Norton, furnishing ; Savage & Co., floor coverings and curtains ; Simmonds (Bar Fitters), Ltd., beer cellar piping and equipment ; Wm. Sugg & Co., Ltd., kitchen equipment ; Electrolumination, Ltd., neon lights ; R. Neal and Sons, Ltd., garden lay-out ; Pellett, Scruby & Co., window screens ; H. C. Slingsby, loft ladders ; W. H. Willcox & Co., Ltd., pumps ; C. E. Welstead, Ltd., lantern and lay lights John Sadd and Sons, Ltd., joinery ; Dorking Brick Co., Ltd., facing bricks.

BIRCHGROVE INN, CARDIFF (page 881). Architects : Ivor Jones and Percy Thomas. General contractors : F. J. Thomas and Sons, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers : F. McNeill and Company, Leadonite ; Western Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., asphalte ; Phœnix Brick Co., Ltd., bricks ; Thomas Exley and Sons, Ltd., tiles ; J. G. Proger and Sons, Ltd., central heating ; Leonard Padfield, sanitary fittings ; S. A. Brain & Co., Ltd., electrical wiring ; James Gibbons, Ltd., door furniture ; John Williams and Sons (Cardiff), Ltd., casements and window furniture.

THE SPRING HILL, PENN, WOLVERHAMPTON (page 881). Architects : Lavender and Twentyman. The general contractors were R. Speake and Sons, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Bridgnorth Brick Co., bricks ; B.R.C. Engineering Co., concrete reinforcement ; Pratts, roofing tiles ; La Brea Asphalte, asphalte roofing ; James Gibbons, Ltd., door furniture ; Venesta, Ltd., doors ; Leyland Rubber Co., Ltd., rubber flooring ; Marbello and Durus, terrazzo; Manley and Regulus, Ltd., sanitary fittings, plumbing and heating ; Best and Lloyd, Ltd., and Troughton and Young, Ltd., electric light fittings ; Gaskell and Chambers, Ltd., furniture ; Phillips and Jones, Ltd., curtains ; Pancheri and Halsk, sign ; Gent & Co., clocks.

THE ROSE AND CROWN, WOLVERHAMPTON (page 882). Architect : J. A. Swan. General contractors, E. Speake and Son.

THE BELL AND HARE, TOTTENHAM (page 882). Architect : Robert G. Muir. General contractors : W. Loweth and Sons, Ltd.

THE ADMIRAL NAPIER, BRIGHTON (page 883). Architect : Denman and Son. The general contractors were Patching and Son, Ltd., who were also responsible for the demolition, excavation, foundations,dampcourses, reinforced concrete, glass, slates, ventilation, staircase, plaster, tiling and wallpapers, counters, seats, and fitments. Sub-contractors and suppliers : G. Asserati, Ltd., asphalte ; Dorking Brick Co., bricks ; J. Rooke and Son, Ltd., stone ; J. Every, structural steel ; J. J. G. Saunders and Sons, pioneer blocks, grates, sanitary fittings, door furniture, window furniture, marble and mantels ; Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., woodblock flooring ; Kerner-Greenwood & Co., Pudlo waterproofing materials ; W. H. Fellingham and Sons, hot water supplies, gas fixtures, gasfitting, boilers and plumbing ; Brighton, Hove and Worthing Gas Co., stoves ; Ralph Garrett, Ltd., electric wiring, bells and electric heating ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., line hung sashes ; G.P.O., telephones ; J. Starkie Gardner, Ltd., metalwork ; G. Grinsted, beer engines ; F. W. Giebeler, hand-power lift ; J. R. Pearson (Birmingham), Ltd., neon signs.

THE ANGEL HOTEL, WOOLHAMPTON (page 883). Architect : C. Birdwood Willcocks. General contractors : Cooke Bros. Sub-contractors and suppliers : W. W. Hall, facing bricks ; Stronic Construction Co., artificial stonework ; Stourbridge Glazed Brick Co., Ltd., and Joynes, Ltd., sanitary fittings ; Bratt, Colbran & Co., Ltd., and Elliotts West Hows Pottery, fireplaces ; Calles, Son and May, heating installation ; May, Hutt and Hobbs, electric light installation ; Tuke and Bell, Ltd., septic tank ; Henry Hope and Sons, steel casements ; J. Girdler, balcony railings.

THE WOOLPACK INN, ASHFORD, KENT (page 884). Architect : E. G. Wildin. General contractors : C. I. Epps and Sons, Ltd., who were also responsible for counters, cabinets, panelling, etc. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Carter & Co., Ltd., glazed and floor tiling ; James Clark and Son, leaded lights and signs, etc. ; Almarco Metal Window Co., steel casements ; A. Olby, Ltd., sanitary fittings, fireplaces, etc. ; Colledge and Bridgen, Ltd., ironmongery ; C. E. White & Co., Ltd., beer engines, pewter, etc. ; Sclater and Son (A. W.), electrical installation ; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., terrazzo work ; Val De Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., asphalte work ; S. and E. Collier, Ltd., facing and moulded bricks ; Harrison and Sons (Maidstone), Ltd., gardens ; Wingham Engineering Co., Ltd., tar paving.

THE DUKE OF YORK, BRENTFORD (page 884). Architects : Nowell Parr and Son. General contractors, L. Dorey & Co., Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers : George Wright & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings ; Aldous and Campbell, Ltd., lifts and hoists ; Leather and Strong, electric wiring ; General Electric Co., Ltd., electric fittings ; Haywards, Ltd., lantern and lay lights ; B. L. Norton, furniture ; Savage & Co., floor coverings and curtains ; Wondegrip Products, Ltd., patent rubber flooring ; Pellett, Scruby & Co., snack counter and cabinet ; Staines Kitchen Equipment Co., Ltd., and William Sugg & Co., Ltd., kitchen equipment ; Electrolumination, Ltd., neon lighting.

VICTORIA, EGHAM (page 885). Architect : John J. Cardwell. Staff architect : H. and G. Simonds, Ltd. General contractors : W. A. James and Sons. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Dawnays, Ltd., structural steelwork ; Haywards, Ltd., cellar flaps and skylights ; John Drake & Co. (Egham), Ltd., low pressure heating and hot water service ; Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete tank to basement ; Lawford Asphalt Co., asphalte flats ; S. and E. Collier, Ltd., facing bricks and tiles ; K. S. Neale, ironmongery ; Gaskell and Chambers, Ltd., joinery (part), beer engines and washups ; Dent and Hellyer, Ltd., sanitary fittings ; E. Harris, stone carvings to elevation ; Callas, Sons and May, Ltd., and Wiggins-Sankey, Ltd., fireplaces ; Walter Macfarlane & Co., rainwater heads ; Jos. F. Ebner, Ltd., ground-floor flooring ; V. C. Badois, electric lighting ; J. R. Pearson (Birmingham), Ltd., metal letters ; Ardon, neon installation. Chas. J. Earthy and Son, lead glazing to porches ; William Birch, Ltd., furniture to three public rooms ; W. N. Froy and Sons, Ltd., electric light fittings to ground floor.

ST. HELIER ARMS, MORDEN (page 885). Architect : Robert G. Muir. General contractors : E. Kent (Builders), Ltd.

THE FOUR HORSE SHOES, READING (page 886). Architect : Frederick G. Sainsbury. General contractors : Collier and Catley, who were also responsible for demolition, excavations, foundations and dampcourses. Sub-contractors and suppliers : Engert and Rolfe, Ltd., asphalte ; S. and E. Collier, bricks ; Strenie Construction Co., Ltd., artificial stone ; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., structural steel ; H. F. Warner, Ltd., tiles ; G. N. Haden and Sons, Ltd., central heating ; Reading Electric Supply, electric wiring and bells ; Stourbridge Glazed Brick Co., Ltd., urinals ; Lines, door and window furniture ; Potter Rax Gate Co., Ltd., folding gates ; Birmingham Guild, Ltd., lettering and signs.

THE CISSBURY HOTEL, WORTHING (page 886). Architects : Denman and Son. General contractors: E. W. Sparks, who were also responsible for excavation, foundations, dampcourses, internal counters fitments and seats, joinery, glass, stairtreads, plaster, tiling, and line hung sashes. Sub-contractors and suppliers : G. Asserati, Ltd., asphalte ; Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., expanded metal reinforcement ; Dorking Brick Co., facing bricks ; J. Rooke and Son, Ltd., stone and stonework ; Matthew T. Shaw & Co., Ltd., structural steel ; Swallow Tiles (Cranleigh), tiles ; Engert and Rolfe, roofing felt ; J. J. G. Saunders and Sons, Pioneer blocks, sanitary fittings, window furniture, door furniture, mantels ; Horsley, Smith & Co.,

Ltd., woodblock flooring; A. A. Byrd & Co., Tricosal; W. H. Fellingham and Sons, Ltd., central heating, stoves, grates, gasfitting, plumbing; Brighton, Hove and Worthing Gas, Co., gas fixtures; Ralph Garrett, Ltd., electric wiring, bells; The Merchant Adventurers, Ltd., General Electric Co., Ltd., and Galliers (Wholesale), Ltd., electric light fixtures; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., casements; G.P.O., telephones; F. Usher, iron gates; P. C. Henderson, Ltd., sliding door gear for garage doors; Jas. Walker (Architectural Decorations), Ltd., decorative plaster; J. Starkie Gardner, Ltd., metalwork; Barker and Marvin, beer engines; F. W. Giebeler, hand power lift; Birmingham Guild, Ltd., signs; J. R. Pearson (Birmingham), Ltd., neon signs.

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Manufacturers' Items

We omitted from the list of sub-contractors last week for Temple of Peace and Health, Cardiff, the name of Dale's of Brighton, who executed all the lettering.

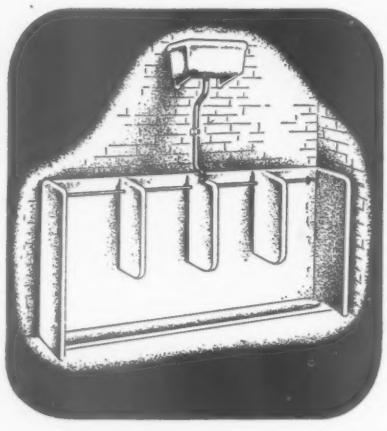
We regret that in the list of sub-contractors published last week concerning the Poplar Town Hall, we omitted to mention the name of Drytone Joinery, Ltd., who supplied the flush doors, also Newalls Insulation Co., who were responsible for the accoustic treatment.

In the list of contractors for the Adelphi building in our issue of November 10, we regret that the name of Bull Motors, Ltd., who supplied the Super Silent motors on the heating and ventilating equipment, was omitted.

Also in this issue, the contractors for Norwich City Hall did not include The Ketton Portland Cement Co., Ltd., whose Ketton freestone was used on the exterior of the building, and Ketton cement was used in the concrete work.

The Morris Singer Company were responsible for casting the bronze lions from models by the sculptor. We regret that these names were inadvertently omitted.

"Cornolith" terrazzo urinals, manufactured by Johnsone Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., are manufactured in standard widths of 2 ft. back panels, and whether full or half-length have division panels. Working on the principle that cement is attacked by uric acid, the manufacturers perfected a system whereby the cement was made inert after crystallization had taken place, and a polish resulted which proved a highly resistant surface for urinals. A chemically composed glaze resulting from the finish remains on the face of the "Cornolith" terrazzo after long use, and the fact that these can be produced in various colours at the same price, has proved a very satisfactory selling point to architects.



CONTRACTS OPEN

HOVE: FLATS

November 24.—20 flats (in five blocks) at the Council's housing estate at Knoll, for Hove B.C. Mr. T. R. Humble, A.M.INST.C.E., Town Hall, Hove, Sussex. Deposit £3 3s.

FLINTSHIRE: DOMESTIC SUBJECT CENTRE

November 26.—A domestic subject centre at Custom House Lane Junior School at Connah's Quay, for Flintshire C.C. County Architect, County Buildings, Mold.

HORDEN: SCHOOL

November 28.—Erection of senior girls' school at Horden for the Durham County E.C. Mr. F. Willey, 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

BRIGHTON: SUB-STATION

November 28.—Sub-station building, foundations, etc., at The Ridgeway, Woodingdean, Brighton, 7, for Brighton B.C. Mr. W. N. C. Clinch, Engineer and Manager, Brighton Corporation Electricity Undertaking, Electric House, Castle Square, Brighton, 1, Sussex. Deposit £1 1s.

BEBINGTON: HOUSES

November 28.—24 houses and 14 bungalows on land at Grove Street, New Ferry, for Bebington B.C. Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Brackenwood, Bebington, Cheshire. Deposit £2 2s.

BRIERLEY HILL: HOUSES

November 28.—20 parlour and non-parlour type houses, together with footpaths, fencing and drainage, on Tack Farm Estate, Wordsley, for Brierley Hill U.D.C. Mr. R. H. J. Comber, M.I.M. & CY.E., Engineer and Surveyor, Hawbush House, Brettell Lane, Brierley Hill, Staffs. Deposit £2 2s.

TOTTENHAM: SPORTS PAVILION

November 28.—Sports pavilion at Markfield Recreation Ground, for Tottenham B.C. Borough Engineer, Town Hal, Tottenham, N.15. Deposit £2 2s.

TOTTENHAM: HOUSES

November 28.—36 houses on the Scotland Green estate, for Tottenham B.C. Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Tottenham, N.15. Deposit £2 2s.

THURROCK: NURSES' HOME

November 28.—Nurses' home at Council's Isolation Hospital, Stifford Long Lane, Grays, for Thurrock U.D.C. Mr. G. F. Andrassy, Palmer's Avenue, Grays, Essex. Deposit £2 2s.

DURHAM: SCHOOL

November 28.—Senior mixed Council School at Willington to accommodate 360 scholars, for Durham C.C. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

SEVENOAKS: WELFARE CENTRE

November 28.—Welfare clinic and T.B. centre on a site at the junction of Bradbourne Road and St. John's Road, Sevenoaks, for Sevenoaks U.D.C. Mr. David E. Nye, F.I.A.A., 54 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Deposit £2 2s.