

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REPORT

**The Reform Club
King Street
Manchester**

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

Greater Manchester

NBR No: 93453

Manchester

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Reform Club, also known as The Manchester Club, King Street

SUMMARY

The Reform Club was built between 1870 and 1871 as a meeting place for Manchester's Liberal Party supporters and politicians. The architect was Edward Salomons who constructed for the club a four-storey stone building in the Venetian Gothic style. The building was one of, if not the largest provincial clubhouses to survive into the later twentieth century. The lavish design of the clubhouse interiors reflects both the city's industrial wealth and the pre eminence of its Liberal political machine. Originally the club occupied only the upper floors of the building, the ground floor being let out as offices, and the basement as a repository, to raise revenue. In 1910, however, the building was partly refurbished by the architectural office of Maxwell and Tuke, much of the ground floor being absorbed into the clubhouse. In 1986 the club closed since which date the building has been empty. The basement has however, been converted into a public house.

REPORT

History

The Manchester Reform Club was formed in 1869. The first headquarters, in a converted warehouse on the present site called Newalls Buildings, which had been the repository for Bradshaw's Guide. The necessary initial £60,000 revenue for the new building was raised by selling £10 shares in a new company.¹ The new building was designed by Edward Salomons,² the builder

¹ *The Sphinx*, (15.01.1870), p21

² Edward Solomons (1826-1908) was a partner of various architects but chiefly John Philpot Jones. *Directory of British Architects*, (London 1993) 797.

was Edward Nield.³ Letable office space was included on the ground floor, whilst the basement was to be let separately as a repository or warehouse. The club was opened in October 1871, William Gladstone, John Bright and John Stuart Mill being amongst the early members.

At the height of the club's membership in 1910 just under 1,000 people were members,⁴ the building was partly refurbished,⁵ and the club accommodation expanded into the ground floor. The architects chosen were Maxwell and Tuke, the decorative scheme being provided by Ferguson and Co.⁶

Further alterations occurred in the inter-war period, this time resulting from a decline rather than an expansion of membership. This decline continued in the post war period until the Reform Club was merged with the Engineers Club in 1967 to form the Manchester Club. The two clubs used the King Street building as their headquarters, the Engineer's selling their Albert Square building to raise revenue. After the merger some refurbishment work was carried out on the King Street building, and part of the ground floor was let out as offices. The club's membership, however, continued to decline until it was wound up in 1986. At the time of survey the building had been empty for over seven years.

³ *The Building News*, 18 March 1870, 211, or, *The Builder*, March 26 1870, (p249); Neilds contract was for £20,000. The accounts published in the architectural press of the period, together with the accompanying engraving, appear to be almost word for word identical and were probably copied from a press release, the accompanying engraving by W E Hodgkin was probably done for fund raising purposes. Neither account or engraving are an entirely accurate description of the building as originally completed.

⁴ Information from Lambert Smith Hampton architects for the redevelopment of the club.

⁵ This refurbishment has previously been suggested as dating from the 1890's. Roderick Gradige in, Nikolaus Pevsner, *The Buildings of England, South Lancashire, Harmonsworth, 1979*, (p291).

⁶ *The Building News*, 14.10.1910, p566. The refurbishment also included the replacement of corroded external detailing.

Architectural development and description

The Original Building

The Reform Club is a large Venetian Gothic style building which is built of dressed limestone ashlar blocks with red Cheshire-sandstone detailing. The principal, or King Street elevation is further embellished with engaged polished red granite columns to the main entrance, and to the first floor windows.

The club building consists of three ranges, with distinct fenestration reflecting the differing floor levels within. The east and west ranges front onto Spring Gardens and Brown Street respectively and are of four storeys with attics. The principal range which fronts onto King Street is of three storeys. This last range is of five wide bays, with a single bay return elevation to each side street, whilst the elevations of the other ranges are of six bays. Although the Brown Street elevation is at a ninety degree angle to the principal one, that of the Spring Gardens range is at a forty five degree angle, reflecting the distinctive shape of the plot.

The roofs are of Welsh slate and are of mansard construction, whilst the corner turrets on the King Street range are crowned by octagonal spirelets.⁷ The parapet balustrading on the King Street elevation disguises the wooden casement windows set within the billiard hall skylight. The other windows in all three ranges are plate-glass wooden sashes. The first and third floor windows of the King Street and Spring Gardens elevations have balconies, those on the first-floor being constructed of stone, those on the third floor of cast-iron. Below each of the turret balconies are three relief panels depicting the arts, industry, and the sciences.

The rear elevation faces onto a small service yard, entered from Brown Street, which is faced in white glazed brick with red brick dressings. Projecting from the eastern section of this facade is a small single storey, and single bay, block which has a single two-light plate glass sash window and a later inserted goods entrance.

⁷ The elaborate roof structure shown on Hodgkin's engraving of the building in *The Building News*, was probably never constructed. The engraving was probably done from architects sketches, little of the building having been constructed by 1870. It may be that this roof structure was never intended to be constructed for although far more architecturally impressive than that existing today, it would not have allowed the use of the third floor King Street elevation as the billiard room for which purpose the accompanying article clearly proves that it was intended.

Interior

The interior of the Reform Club as originally designed by Salomons in 1869 was to be segregated functionally by floor level. The original intention seems to have been to make the first floor a formal one for entertaining, with perhaps the second floor used for political gatherings and committee rooms, the third floor given over to more recreational activities such as smoking and billiards, and the fourth or attic floor housing the building's services. The polite areas of the building were linked together by a massive central staircase hall, the design of which apes that of London clubhouses of the period.

Salomons' original scheme for the ground floor offices has largely been lost, whilst the basement was not accessible at the time of survey.

Ground Floor

The members' entrance lobby was formerly situated in the centre of the King Street range. It was decorated with heavy Italian Renaissance style plasterwork, hidden at the time of survey behind later false partitions. At either side of the lobby were three arched openings with moulded plaster hoods supported on pilasters with stiff leafed capitals. The two outer openings were glazed whilst the central opening in each side was a doorway. A small outer lobby separated the members lobby from the outer door by means of a wooden glazed screen.

The principal staircase hall rises through the full height of the building and is situated in its centre. To the east was a small light well, which the recesses on the first-floor half-landing may have originally been a window into. The staircase hall was originally entered from the King Street members' lobby through a now blocked arched opening. The stair is top-lit and rises from first to third floors. It is constructed of oak with barley sugar banisters and a moulded handrail. The newels are elaborately carved that at the foot of the stair being crowned with a heavy brass lamp standard, a common feature of stairs of the period both in public buildings and private dwellings. The rises of the treads bare traces of stencilled decoration. On the first-floor half-landing is a fitted pendulum clock in a mahogany case and a First World War memorial.⁸ The floor of the staircase hall is of pale blue and cream tile work.

The service staircase could be reached from an external door at the rear of the building. It rises through the full height of the club to the kitchens at the top of the building. The treads are of stone, with square section iron balusters and a moulded pine hand rail. It is lit by a four light sash window on each half

⁸ The other First World War Memorial situated in the staircase hall was originally in the Engineer's Club, Albert Square, Manchester but was removed to this building in 1967 when the two clubs were merged. It is a small brass wall plate.

landing. The stairwell has probably always housed a service lift of some description.

The office accommodation on the ground floor could possibly originally have been separated into three separate units, one entered from Brown Street and, two from Spring Gardens. That entered from Brown Street could possibly have included all the rooms along that frontage. This including Maxwell and Tuke's washroom and the cloakroom beyond as well as the unit at the corner of King Street. Alternatively the cloakroom could originally have been part of what is now a store room to the east, and being entered from the service stairwell, this would suggest that it was always part of the clubhouse accommodation. The offices on the corner of Spring Gardens and King Street was originally entered through a small doorway, now a window, beneath the oriel. The present entrance having been converted from a large window opening.⁹ In the northern wall of the main office is a blocked doorway which remains as an alcove. This door opening position mirrors that in the offices on the corner of Brown Street and King Street. The third possible office suite is situated in the area which became in the early 1970s the principal entrance to the clubhouse. This suite of rooms has been radically remodelled, but retains within what later became the club secretary's office a simple marble chimneypiece with its original iron grate .

At the rear of the building is a small single storey outshot. This is heated via a corner fireplace which retains its original cast iron grate. The walls are painted brick rather than plaster. This room was probably part of the service accommodation.

First Floor

The first-floor of the Reform Club originally contained the principal dining room and two further reception rooms, all entered from the principal staircase hall. One of these rooms has since been remodelled to form a kitchen store, its original appearance cannot now be reconstructed. It is likely that Salomons also originally designed a small corridor running alongside the service courtyard to the single storey section of the main dining hall, which has since been destroyed. This would have had two uses, as a service corridor and as access for non-members to the dining room. The two support columns in the present kitchen were probably inserted when the outer corridor wall was removed.

The principal dining room is the largest room in the building, it occupying the whole of the King Street and Spring Gardens facades. The room is therefore

⁹ Hodgkin's engraving shows this arrangement, *The Building News*, March 18 1870, the window opening and area wall also show signs of alteration and of the insertion of new stonework.

-L- shaped, that section fronting onto King Street being of two storeys in height, whilst that fronting onto Spring Gardens is single-storied. The dining room ceiling is panelled in pitched pine and embellished with heavily ornamented and gilded cast-iron pendants. The floor is laid with parquet. In the northern wall of the King Street section of the room are two Gothic stone chimney pieces. At the north-western corner of the room is a life-sized plaster statue of William Ewart Gladstone set on a stone plinth. The room also has oak linenfold dado panelling and a moulded dado rail. Walk-in windows allow access on to the main balcony which was used during election celebrations.

The single storey section of the room may have acted as a 'Stranger's Dining room' segregated sections of larger dining halls were used for non-members in some London clubhouses.¹⁰ The polite entrance which leads into the present kitchen probably originally allowed separate access to this section of the room, via a corridor from the principal staircase. The final bay the room was probably a small separate serving area until the later twentieth century. A doorway in the western wall, which led to the service stairway having been blocked. Between the service stair and this room was a further service area the appearance of which is now difficult to reconstruct.¹¹

To the west of the principal stair at this level is a further function room of unsecertain usage.¹² This room overlooks Brown Street. It has a strapwork ceiling and a coved and embellished cornice. The original chimneypiece in the centre of the north wall was removed and replaced by one in the centre of the eastern wall. The walls have been embellished with plaster panels. A window to the east of the chimney breast in the northern wall has been blocked by a false partition but the frame is still intact.

Second Floor

The second floor accommodation is limited to the Spring Gardens and Brown Street ranges, although polite, the rooms contained on this floor are minor ones. It is possible that some of the rooms here were intended to provide over Knight accommodation. The King Street range is taken up by the upper half of the two storey, first floor, dining room. The rooms fronting onto Brown Street open immediately off the principal staircase hall whilst those on the Spring Gardens front are reached by a corridor which runs along two sides of the former service light well, by which it was originally lit. An eight-light

¹⁰ For example the Junior Carlton Club, London of 1866-9.

¹¹ For a similar arrangement see David Brandon's 1867 scheme for the Junior Carlton Club, reproduced in, FHW Sheppard (ed), *Survey of London Vol 30, The Parish of St James's Westminster, Part one*, (London 1960), p1 120b, & 120c.

¹² This room is probably that listed as the coffee room by the Building News, *The Building News*, (March 18, 1870), 211

sash window survives from this phase, although the light well beyond has been floored over.

The Lancaster Room overlooks Brown Street and is entered from the principal staircase hall through a small lobby. It was probably intended to be used as a small private dining room. In the centre of the staircase hall wall is a large shallow arched buffet recess. One side of this recess is formed by the lobby, the other by a small closet entered from the principal staircase hall. The room retains its elaborate cornice and original stone chimneypiece. Beyond the Lancaster room is a further reception room of uncertain usage, this has the same cornice as its neighbour. It is heated, and retains a painted marble chimneypiece and original wooden mirrored overmantel.

Overlooking Spring Gardens are two further reception rooms which were originally connected by means of a large shallow arched opening. The larger of these now separated rooms has since been refitted. The smaller room is lit by an oriel on the corner of the Spring Gardens and King Street ranges. At the head of the corridor is a further small room which probably formed part of the service accommodation as it is also accessible from the service stair. This room retains an elaborate Gothic cast iron chimneypiece fitted to a corner fireplace. A false ceiling has been inserted.

Third Floor

The principal room on this floor fronts onto King Street and was intended to house a number of billiard tables. On the Brown Street elevation are a writing room and library which are accessible from the main staircase hall via a small lobby.

The billiard room was originally lit not only from windows in the Spring Gardens, Norfolk Street, and King Street elevations but also from a series of large skylights filled with smoked and engraved glass set within the coved sides of the central section of the roof above. The room is divided into three sections, the central section of which is of three bays, and is two-storeys in height. The two canted end sections are twin pairs of cast iron columns which support the service apartments in the attics ranged along the Norfolk Street and Spring Gardens elevations respectively.

The room retains its original fixed wooden seating with revolving, circular, movable drinks tables which have gold painted tubular iron stands and mahogany tops. In the fitted chair backs are service bells for waiters.¹³ In front of the main entrance to the room is also a safety screen of mahogany. The billiard room is lined to dado height with Lincrusta of a highly elaborate

¹³ The walls are also decorated with trophy boards, the earliest of which date from 1904 for Billiards, and 1949 for Snooker.

and unusual aesthetic movement design depicting swallows, dolphins and sunflowers, this is probably of late nineteenth century date. The skirting and dado rail are of moulded mahogany. The original colour scheme appears to have been of pale green with details picked out in gold. The chimneypieces are constructed of a number of coloured marbles, whilst the insets are finished with ox-blood coloured tiles. Adjacent to the chimneypieces are service bells.

The library is situated in the centre of the Brown Street elevation and probably dates, unlike the adjoining card room, from the original phase of construction. The chimneypiece is situated in the centre of the east wall. It is made of Ashford Black marble and is crowned with an elaborate mahogany overmantel containing a mirror. The room is lined along three walls with bookcases whilst those sections of the walling that are exposed have a moulded mahogany dado rail and skirting. The dado rail also divides the two designs of embossed wallpaper both of which are based on a sunflower motif. The elaborately embellished cornice has partially collapsed. The sash windows retain their original etched pannels. A small brass plaque in the room commemorates John Bright who was a member of the club. The adjacent room which was perhaps originally a card room was refurbished in 1910 and is described in a separate section below.

On the Spring Gardens facade are two further minor function rooms which are both heated. They were originally linked by twin openings which have since been blocked and lower doors inserted. A glazed mahogany screen was inserted in the inner room when these openings were blocked. It is embellished with linenfold pannels. The inner room also retains its original etched pannels to the inner courtyard windows. The chimneypieces are made of marble and are of a type found in other subsidiary polite areas of the building.

A service corridor linking these rooms to the principal staircase was originally lit from the inner courtyard but the window has since been blocked. The service stair also is reached from this corridor. It has square-section iron balusters, a moulded pine handrail and stone steps. It is lit from four-light plate-glass sashes on each half landing.

Fourth Floor

The fourth floor accommodation lies within the pitch of the roof and was designed to house the Reform Club's staff and kitchens.¹⁴ It is divided physically and functionally into two sections, set between which are the light

¹⁴ Restricting service accommodation to the top floor was not a unique arrangement. The Green Dragon Hotel, now the Guildford Tavern, Headrow Leeds had a similar arrangement. Robinson Son & Pyke. *Leeds Illustrated*, (Brighton 1892), p67. At the other end of the scale is Mewes and Davies, Royal Automobile Club of 1908-11., *Survey of London*, Volume 30, *Parish of St James Westminster*, Part One, (London 1960), p416-417.

wells of the billiard room and principal staircase. This floor accommodation can only be reached from the service staircase. Those rooms overlooking the Spring Gardens elevation were for food preparation whilst those on the Brown Street elevation, were for storage, and staff.

The principal kitchen is in the south-western corner of this floor adjacent to the service stair. It is open to the roof and has a massive central stack within which the main cooking ranges were situated. In the south-eastern corner is a small wooden office, the upper portion of which is glazed. It was lit from the street and from the service courtyard by two pane semi-circular headed, plate-glass sash windows, however further window openings were inserted in the twentieth century.

Adjacent to the service staircase are a series of small store rooms, a number of which were inaccessible at the time of survey. These stores did, however, include a tile-lined cold store complete with a marble topped worktable, and cast iron hooks set within the ceiling.

In the centre of the Brown Street elevation is a small heated office with wooden splat dado panelling and a small cast iron grate set in a simple painted wooden chimneypiece. This room was originally connected to one to the south. Beyond the office is the staff cloak room which is situated in the corner of the Brown Street and King Street elevations, is plastered and finished to dado height with splat panelling. It has a plaster floor. A door in the outer corner gives access to a small octagonal room within the spirelet on the corner of the building. A service hatch gives access to the roof space above the billiard room.

Maxwell and Tuke's Refurbishment

Maxwell and Tuke¹⁵ partly refurbished the Reform Club and extended its accommodation into what had been separately let offices on the ground floor of the building. Their principal surviving interiors are probably the ground floor washroom and the card room on the third floor.

The washroom was probably created as part of Maxwell and Tuke's partial remodelling of the club in 1910. It is a remarkable and virtually complete example of the most opulent taste of the period. However various aspects of the sanitary arrangements are puzzling. For a clubhouse with 1,000 members to have been provided with only two water closets was, even by the standards of the day, an extraordinarily small number. There is also evidence for the possibility of two now blocked door openings, one through what is now an alcove into the cloakroom, and one into what is now an empty shop in the

¹⁵ As both original partners had died in 1893, the architect responsible could therefore have been Francis Maxwell. *Directory of British Architects 1834-1900* (London 1993) 609

King Street/Brown Street corner of the building.

The room is entered through an elaborate mahogany screen. The ceiling is panelled in wood stained green and marbled. The floor is of terracotta red mosaic with a cream and black border. The sinks are situated in the centre of the room in mahogany panelled octagonal pedestals, each containing four circular sinks each. These are topped with white marble, between the sinks is a marble soap stand. The chimney piece is situated in the centre of the northern wall. It is of an elaborate mahogany design incorporating a mirror and a clock. At either side of the chimney piece is a fitted mahogany waste paper basket with decorative mahogany turned wooded spindles screening wicker baskets. The walls are lined to dado height with small mahogany lockers. A doorway in the northern wall of the room gives access to a small single storey extension housing urinals.

The present window openings of the cloakroom and their Art Nouveau stained glass probably date from this period, as does the mosaic tiled floor.

The card room is situated in the corner of the Brown Street and courtyard elevations on the third floor. It has a panelled wooden ceiling and half panelled walls. The chimneypiece is of carved wood with a mirror set within a broken pedimented overmantel. The inset is of copper with repousse work embellishments. Fixed to the northern wall is the regulator for a Verity and Aston 200-250 vault ceiling fan.¹⁶

Within the ground floor of the Spring Gardens range are several decorative elements, which although since reset probably date from this phase. These include the doorway into the club secretaries office with its decorative stained and leaded glass window.

Inter War period alterations

The service light well was floored over at ground, first, second and third floor levels. It is not known what the newly created space on the ground floor was used for, or in what form it was laid out as this area was again altered in the 1970s. The Victorian kitchens and service rooms on the fourth-floor were abandoned around 1937¹⁷ and new kitchens created adjacent to the dining room on the first-floor within what had been originally a servery and the courtyard light-well. Above on the second and third floors utility rooms were also created within the light well.

During this period the reception room overlooking Spring Gardens on the

¹⁶ The painted panels which formerly were set within the panelling had been removed prior to survey and the stained glass destroyed by vandals.

¹⁷ Information from Lambert Smith Hampton Associates

second floor was subdivided, the larger section being refurbished. Although it is possibly that this refurbishment dates from Maxwell and Tuke's involvement with the club, it is more probably at a date between the two World Wars, the quality of the decorative treatment being far poorer than in other parts of the building. It is heated, and retains a wooden chimneypiece with a machine carved central panel.

Post 1967 alterations

After the Second World War club membership further declined. A spate of refurbishment did occur, however, after the Reform Club and Engineers Club merged to form the Manchester Club.

The ground-floor rooms fronting onto King Street were leased out as commercial premises in the early 1970s, this necessitated the removal of the main entrance from the King Street to the Spring Gardens facade. The massive arched opening at the foot of the principal stair from the former members' entrance lobby was bricked up. The elaborate ceilings of the ground-floor rooms on the King Street elevation, including that of the main lobby were then hidden behind false ceilings. The plaster work was subsequently damaged by the insertion of heating ducts. The Spring Gardens entrance hall was slightly altered and the area between it and the principal staircase hall, refurbished. Further lavatories were also inserted within this space.

The dining room was also altered, the Spring Gardens section of the room being converted into a bar and a pair of double doors knocked through into the new kitchen. At the rear of the building two minor reception rooms were converted to other uses, that on the first floor to kitchens and that on the second to a ladies toilet. The adjoining reception room on the first floor were also altered at this time to form a further bar.

On the third floor a small reception room at the rear was refurbished in 1978. Etched glass depicting monuments of local industry and commerce designed and engraved by David Prythask being inserted into the existing windows to compliment the scheme.

In the late twentieth century the basement was converted into a public house with access from Brown Street. In 1994 a scheme for the subdivision of the remainder of the building and conversion to offices by Lambert Smith Hampton Associates was granted listed building consent.

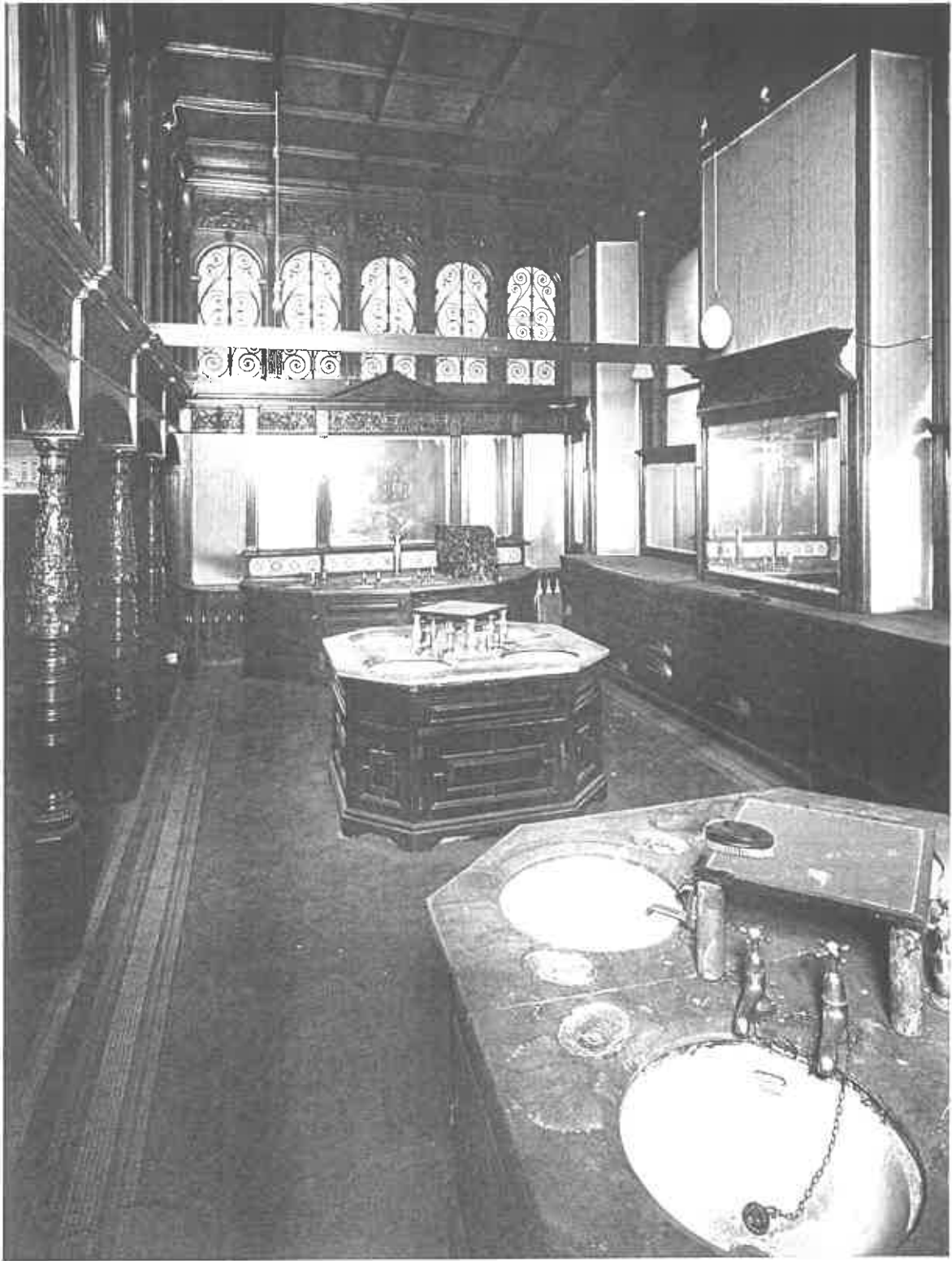
Visited by Keith Buck, Garry Corbett, James Darwin, 2nd August 1994

Report, James Darwin

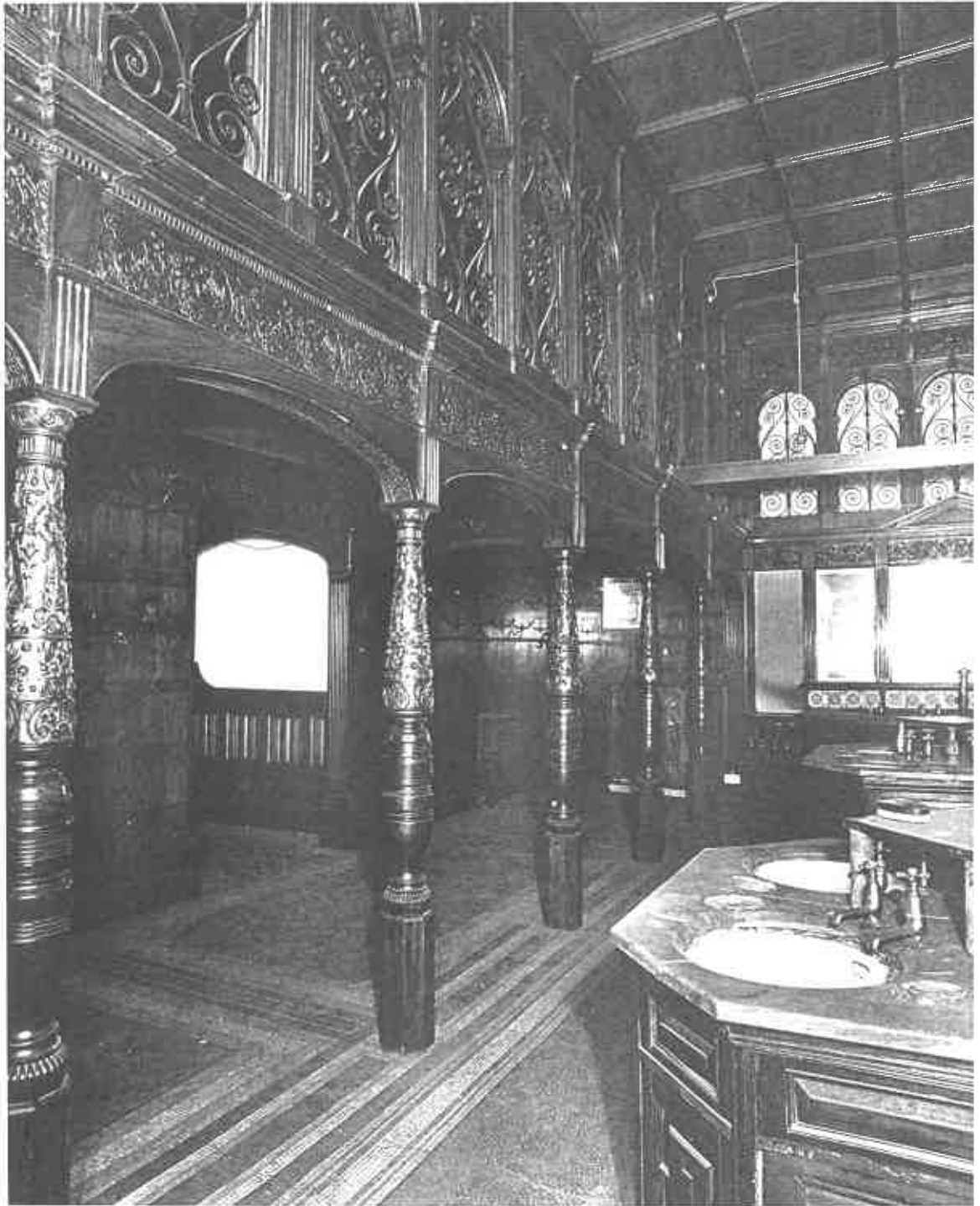
Large Format photography, Keith Buck



King Street and Spring Gardens facades (BB95/7689)



Washroom (BB95/7683)



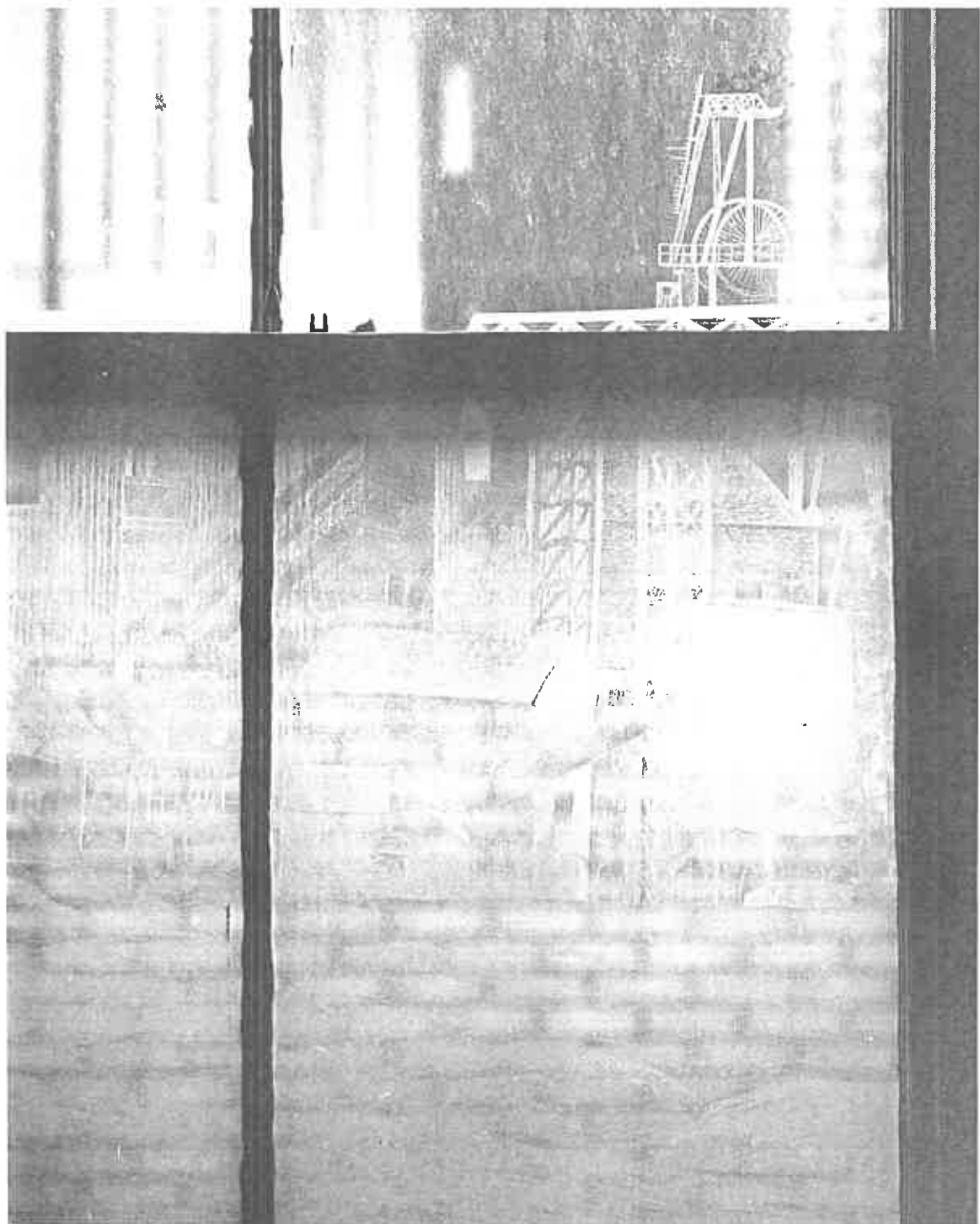
Washroom screen (AA95/1899)



Main staircase (BB95/7695)



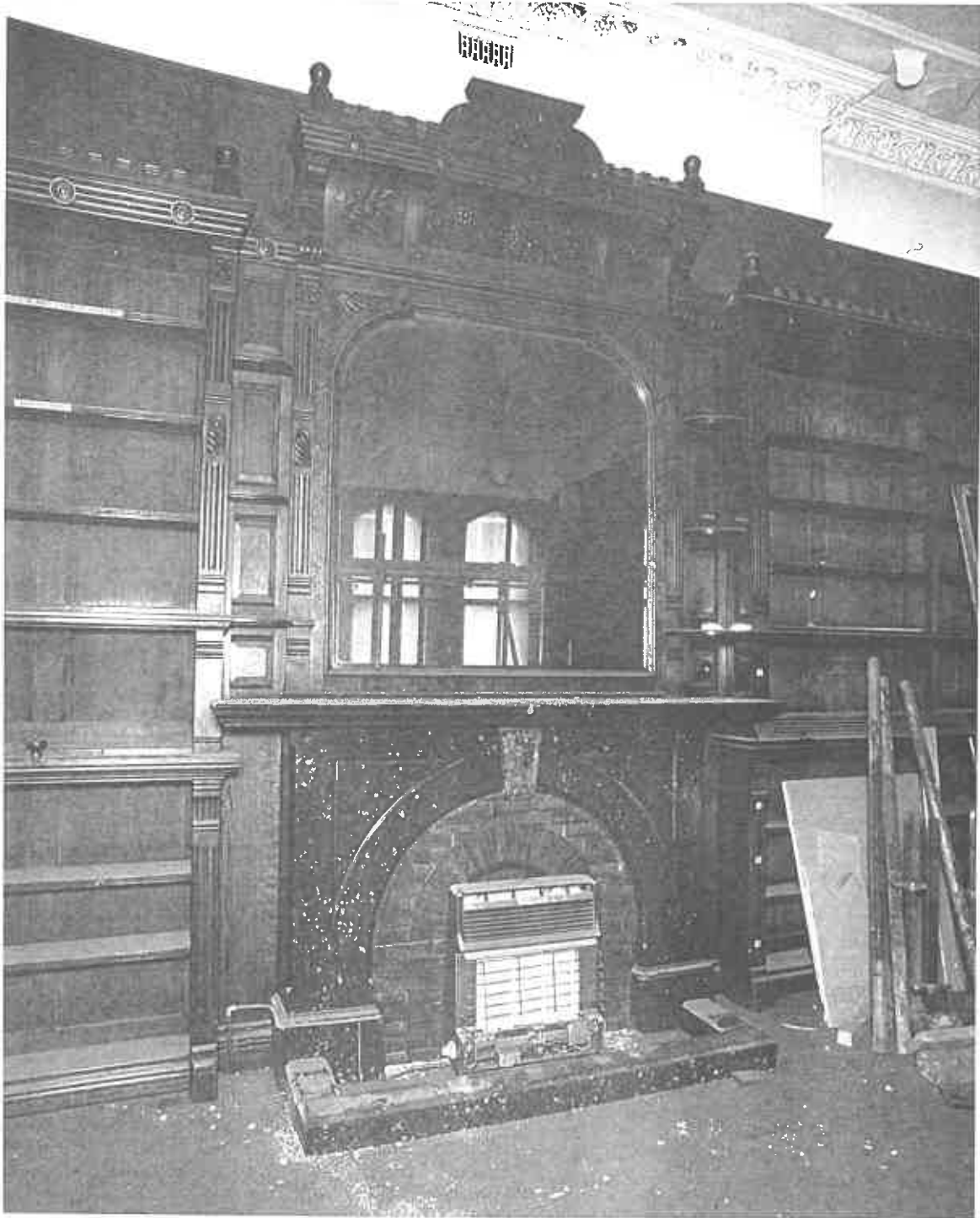
Dining Room (BB95/7694)



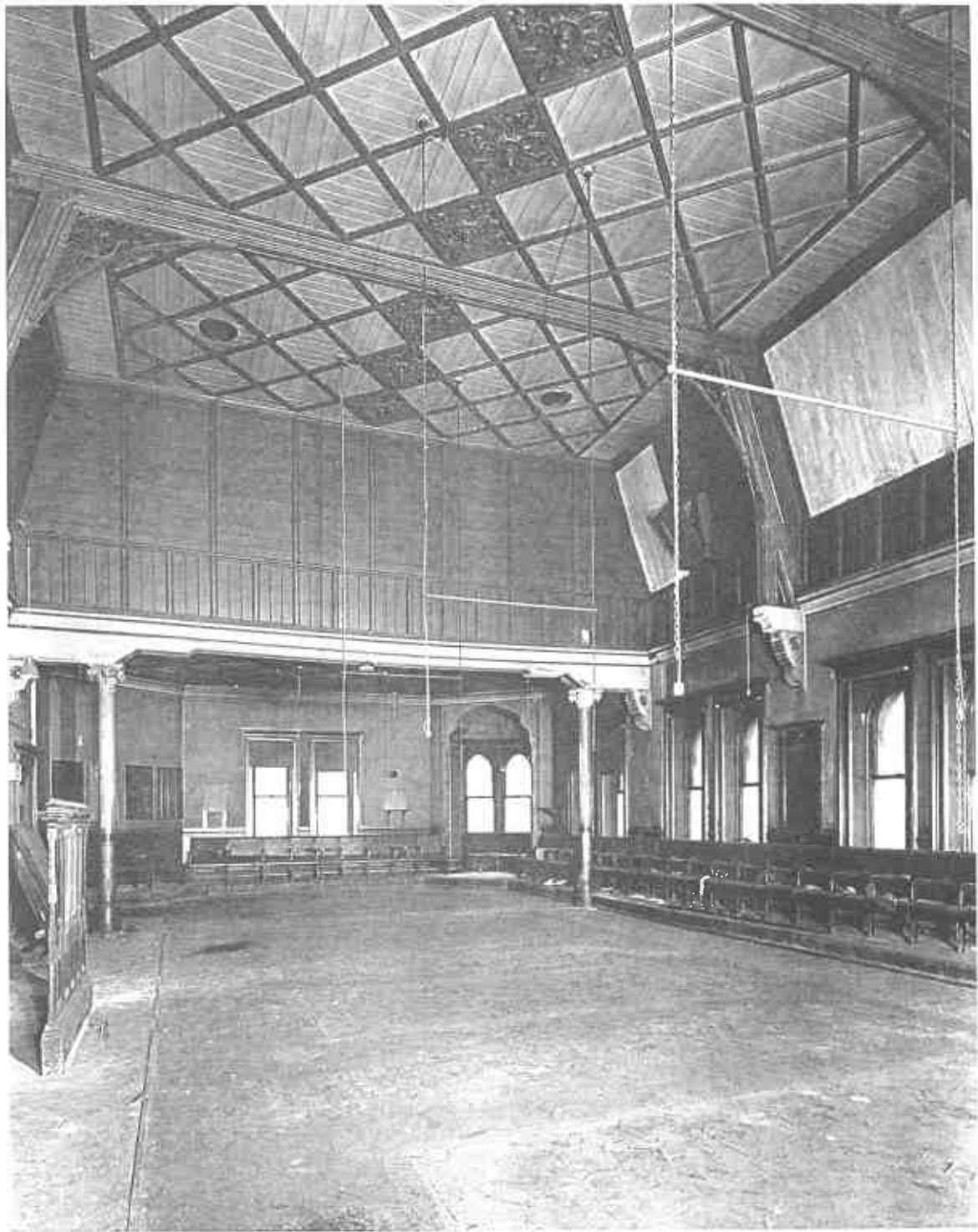
Etched glass by David Prythask added in 1978 (AA95/1923)



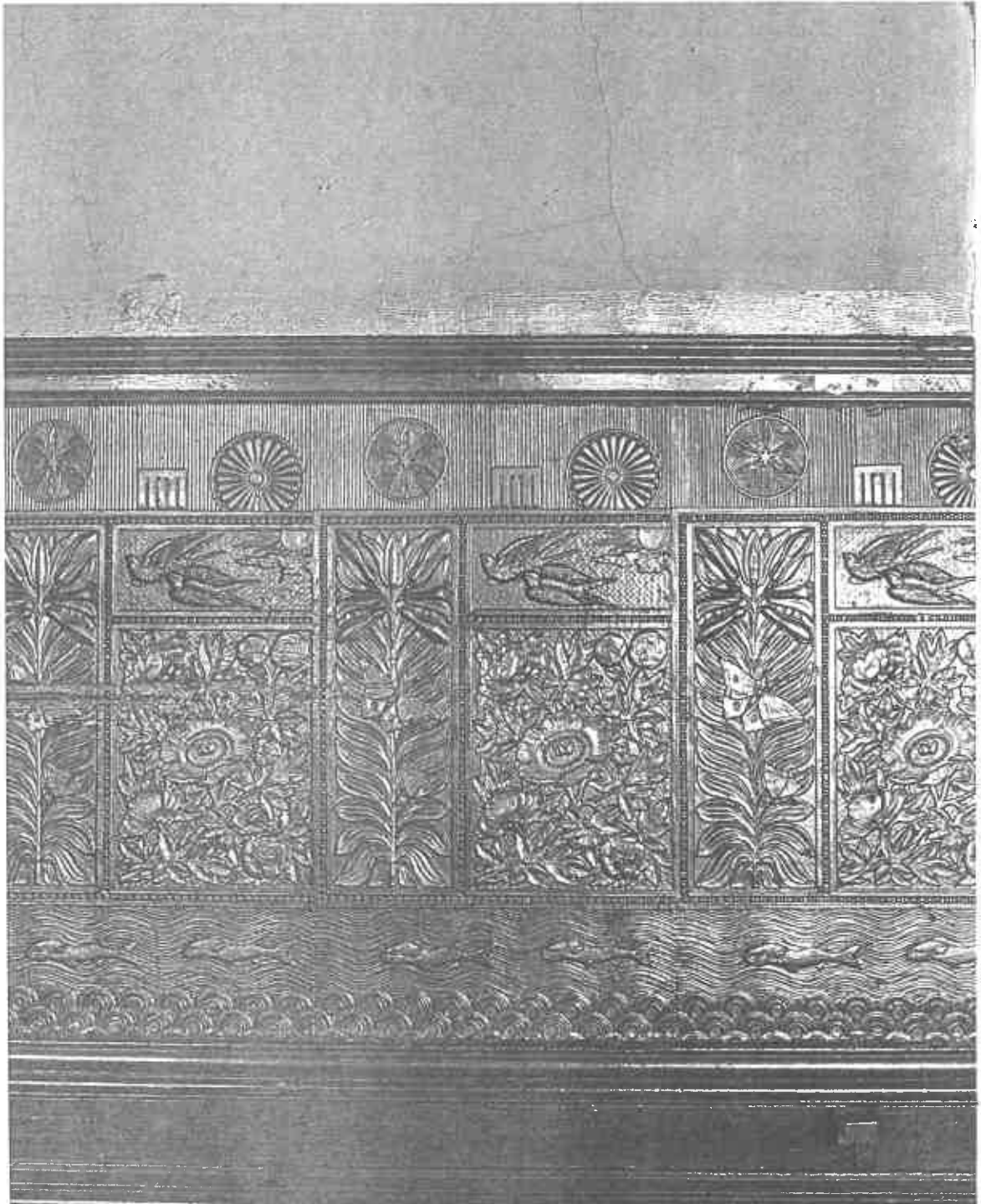
Writing Room (BB95/7687)



Library chimneypiece (AA95/1907)



Billiard room (BB95/7680)



Billiard room, lincrusta wall decoration (AA95/1897)



Attic floor kitchens (AA95/1905)

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- AA95/1899 GROUND FLOOR, WASH ROOM SCREEN
- AA95/1900 FIRST FLOOR, LANDING OF MAIN STAIRCASE
- AA95/1901 FIRST FLOOR, MAIN DINING HALL, DETAIL OF CEILING
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- AA95/1908 GROUND FLOOR WASHROOM FIREPLACE AND OVERMANTLE WITH INTEGRAL WASH BASKETS
- AA95/1909 GROUND FLOOR, MAIN STAIRCASE HALL, DETAIL OF FIRE SURROUND
- AA95/1910 THIRD FLOOR, BILLIARD ROOM, DETAIL OF SURROUND
- AA95/1911 FIRST FLOOR, DINING ROOM, DETAIL OF FIRE SURROUND
- AA95/1912 GROUND FLOOR, MAIN STAIRCASE HALL, FIRST WORLD WAR MEMORIAL PLAQUE ON STAIRCASE
- AA95/1913 KING STREET ELEVATION, BALCONY ON THE CORNER OF SPRING GARDENS AT THIRD FLOOR LEVEL
- AA95/1914 BROWN STREET ELEVATION, BALCONY AT CORNER OF KING STREET THIRD FLOOR LEVEL
- AA95/1915 KING STREET ELEVATION, DETAIL OF FIRST FLOOR SHOWING MEDALLION
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- AA95/1920 GROUND FLOOR, ENTRANCE HALL TO SPRING GARDENS FACADE DETAIL OF POST BOX.
- AA95/1921 FIRST FLOOR, MAIN DINING HALL, SHOWING SECTION OF ROOM FRONTING ONTO SPRING GARDENS.
- AA95/1922 GROUND FLOOR, MAIN STAIRCASE HALL, DETAIL FROM HALF LANDING SHOWING CLOCK AND WAR MEMORIAL.
- AA95/1923 THIRD FLOOR, REAR CHAMBER, DETAIL OF ETCHED GLASS BY DAVID PRYTHASK DATED 1978.
- AA95/1924 THIRD FLOOR, CARD ROOM, GENERAL VIEW SHOWING

INSERTED SCREEN.

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AA95/1926 FIRST FLOOR, MAIN DINING HALL, STATUE OF WILLIAM EWART
GLADSTONE.
AA95/1927 THIRD FLOOR, LIBRARY, DETAIL OF EMBOSSED WALLPAPER.
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AA95/1933 GROUND FLOOR, SPRING GARDENS ELEVATION. GENERAL VIEW
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AA95/1936 FIRST FLOOR, RECEPTION ROOM ON BROWN STREET
ELEVATION.
AA95/1937 BROWN STREET ELEVATION. FIRST FLOOR DETAIL, PANELS
ABOVE DINING HALL WINDOWS.
AA95/1938 KING STREET ELEVATION, FIRST FLOOR DETAIL, PANELS
ABOVE DINING HALL WINDOWS ON THE CORNER OF BROWN
STREET.
AA95/1939 KING STREET ELEVATION, FIRST FLOOR DETAIL, MEDALLION
AND SHEILD.
AA95/3626 FIRST FLOOR. FUNCTION ROOM.
BB95/7680 THIRD FLOOR, BILLIARD ROOM
BB95/7681 FIRST FLOOR, MAIN DINING HALL GENERAL VIEW
BB95/7682 GROUND FLOOR, MAIN STAIRCASE HALL, FOOT OF MAIN STAIR
AND LAMP
BB95/7683 GROUND FLOOR, GENERAL VIEW OF WASH ROOM
BB95/7684 FORMER MAIN ENTRANCE ON KING STREET ELEVATION
BB95/7685 BROWN STREET ELEVATION LOOKING TOWARDS KING STREET
BB95/7686 SPRING GARDENS ELEVATION AND MIDLAND BANK
BB95/7687 THIRD FLOOR, WRITING ROOM
BB95/7688 THIRD FLOOR, LIBRARY, GENERAL VIEW FROM THE SOUTH
EAST.
BB95/7689 KING STREET AND SPRING GARDENS ELEVATIONS FROM THE
CORNER OF SPRING GARDENS
BB95/7690 KING STREET AND BROWN STREET ELEVATIONS FROM THE

CCORNER OF BROWN STREET

BB95/7691 THIRD FLOOR, MAIN STAIRCASE HALL SHOWING HEAD OF
STAIR AND LANDING

BB95/7692 SPRING GARDENS ELEVATION, DETAIL OF DINING ROOM
WINDOW

BB95/7693 THIRD FLOOR, BILLIARD ROOM DETAIL SHOWING SEATING AND
TROPHY BOARDS.

BB95/7694 FIRST FLOOR, DINING HALL, GENERAL VIEW.

BB95/7695 FIRST FLOOR, MAIN STAIR HALL, FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR
FLIGHTS FROM FIRST FLOOR LANDING.

BB95/7696 THIRD FLOOR, LIBRARY, GENERAL VIEW FROM THE SOUTH
EAST.