

Crickmay & Sons 1881 - c. 1977

Crickmay & Sons [also known as G. Crickmay & Sons and as G. Crickmay & Sons] originated as Crickmay & Son, an architectural partnership formed in 1881 by [George Rackstrow Crickmay](#) (1831-1907) and his son, [George Lay Crickmay](#) (1855-1921). It became G. Crickmay & Sons in c.1894 when a second son, Harry William Crickmay (1861-1937) joined the practice. The firm had offices in London and Weymouth, Dorset.

In 1937 a later generation of the Crickmays, [Colin Rosser Crickmay](#) (1904-1999) and his cousin [Hugh Waydelin Crickmay](#) (1908-1978), took over the practice which was subsequently renamed C.R. & H.W. Crickmay & Sons.

Colin Rosser Crickmay retired from practice in 1972 and Hugh Waydelin Crickmay retired in 1977 at which point the practice may have closed.

Worked in

UK

Works

Works by Crickmay & Sons included Weymouth Collerge Chapel in Weymouth, Dorset (1894-96); the Church of St. Aldhelm, Lytchett Heath, Dorset (1898); Lytchett Minster Schools in Lytchett Heath, Dorset (1898); the Badger public house in Blandford Forum, Dorset (1899); an extension to the chancel of St. Nicholas church, Broaway, Weymouth, Dorset (1901); Greenhill Hospital in Weymouth, Dorset (1902); Six Bells public house in Chelsea, London (1902); Buildings on the East Side of Aldgate Street, London (1902); New Zealand House, 415 Strand, London (1903-04); the Robinson & Cleaver building, 156-158 Regent Street, London (1903-04); and the White Ensign Naval Club, Weymouth, Dorset (1905).