NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The eighty-sixth Annual General Meeting of the London Topographical Society will be held on Wednesday July 2nd 1986 in the Great Hall of St Bartholomew’s Hospital, West Smithfield, London EC1 at 6 o’clock. The meeting will follow refreshments which will be available from 5.30. Please inform the Hon Secretary if you wish to nominate anyone under item 5 or to raise any matter under item 6 of the agenda.

St Bartholomew’s, which was founded in 1123, is the only medieval hospital which still stands on its original site. The Great Hall, designed by James Gibbs, is part of the first stage of the 18th-century rebuilding, during which all the medieval buildings were demolished. The Grand Staircase leading to the Great Hall is hung with murals by William Hogarth, the first, and almost the only, examples of his large-scale historical paintings. He also collaborated with James Gibbs in designing the decoration of the Great Hall.

After the formal business of the AGM, Janet Foster, the hospital’s archivist, will give a short talk about the history of the hospital, the building of the Great Hall and the Hogarth paintings.

Members attending the meeting will be issued with this year’s publication, the Kentish Town Panorama. They will also be able to purchase an extra publication, a satellite view of London and its environs.

Entrance to the Great Hall is from the Hospital’s central square; a separate map showing the location is enclosed with this Newsletter for UK members.

Please let the Hon Secretary know by June 18th if you and any guests will be attending.

AGENDA

1 To approve the minutes of the 85th Annual General Meeting in 1985
2 To receive the 86th Annual Report of the Council for 1985 (herewith)
3 To receive the Accounts for 1985 (herewith)
4 To receive the Hon Editor’s report
5 To elect officers and members of Council
6 To discuss any proposals by members
7 Any other business

Patrick Frazer Hon Secretary
36 Old Deer Park Gardens, Richmond, Surrey (telephone 01-940 5419)

PUBLICATIONS FOR 1986

Two new publications will be brought out this year, the Kentish Town Panorama (publication no 133), for issue to all members, and the Satellite Map of London (no 134), an extra publication available for purchase.

The Kentish Town Panorama

This year’s publication for issue to members will be a facsimile reproduction of a unique document: a drawing, skilfully executed in the early years of the nineteenth century, of all the buildings along the road from St Pancras to Parliament Hill Fields. It was the work of James Frederick King who did it as a young man and who, in later life, added a commentary under his drawings. The drawings, four inches in height, are spread out along three rolls of unequal length, measuring in all some thirty-nine feet.

The drawings are the property of the Camden Borough Council, and we are issuing the Panorama as a joint publication with them. Much research has been done on the Rolls, and an Introduction and Commentary have been prepared by John Richardson, who has taken particular trouble to indicate the changes on each site, bringing the Panorama up to the present day. The drawings will be issued in sections in a folder, for the convenience of local historians and school children. We think that this will become one of our most attractive and popular publications.

The Satellite Map of London

On October 21st 1984, a satellite, poised some 440 miles above the earth, took a view of the Greater London Area; from this the Mapping Organisation has produced a map on behalf of the London Topographical Society. We believe that this is the only picture in existence showing the whole of the area within the boundary of the M25 Motorway at
such a large scale. For the first time, we can see London as a Martian (with well-developed infra-red vision) would see it on his approach to London.

The interesting colour scheme is caused by the fact that the information shown has been collected by the satellite in three channels, one being a 'naked eye' channel and the other two being in the infra-red. Colours used to represent the infra-red can be selected to emphasize particular features, but it is never possible to give a completely natural-looking appearance. Use of infra-red channels is almost essential over London to see through the haze and smoke.

This particular choice of colours gives excellent emphasis to parks, water and especially streets in the suburbs. The colour difference between the Thames and the reservoirs is caused by suspended sediment in the river.

The M25 motorway can be seen in yellow over its whole length except between the M1 and the A1 (M) motorways where work had hardly started in October 1984.

The satellite at this height does not distinguish between objects less than about 100 feet apart, explaining why streets in the suburbs are clearly delineated, while in the older, more densely packed areas of London they are not.

This technique of mapping is, as yet, only in its infancy; we are proud that the London Topographical Society should be associated with a pioneering event in map-making. Copies are available at £4 (£3 to members) plus £1 for packing and postage.

MESSAGES FROM THE TREASURER

Covenants

To the members who covenanted the increased subscription with the Society – you will find a tax form R185 (AP) enclosed. Please sign and date the form, adding your home and business addresses and return it to Roger Cline at 34 Kingstown Street, London NW1 8JP before you get too interested in the rest of the newsletter, since the Society cannot claim a tax refund on your subscription until we have the signed form.

Banker’s orders – too little

To the members who pay by bankers order but nevertheless have a subscription reminder enclosed – the British Bank Clerk is not what he (or she) was, and anything that could have gone wrong with the change-over of subscription rate and bank account has gone wrong. The worst accident is that we have received some money without any identification of the source, and it may be that your payment accounts for some of the unidentified sum. If you do pay by bankers order and have a reminder enclosed, please check your bank statement and let me know at 34 Kingstown Street, London NW1 8JP when and how much the payment(s) was or were, so that I can match up your payment with an unidentified payment or take the matter up with the banks concerned.

Banker’s orders – too much

To members who have found that their bank has paid more than the subscription of £10 – you should have received a refund by direct credit to your account through Bank Giro at the beginning of March or have been recompensed by your bank if you complained to it.

PUBLICATIONNOTICES

Ordering Publication

Please note that all order for publications from members, trade and non members alike should now be sent directly to the Publications Secretary at 13 Alma Square, London NW8. Members should please not send orders (as used to be the case) to the Membership Secretary.

Distribution of new publications

Members who do not personally attend the AGM sometimes wonder why it takes so long for them to receive their copy of the year’s publication by post, when it is available for collection at the AGM. The reason is that we first have to organise the address labels and then we have to wait for the publisher to pack and post the members’ copies. There is no doubt that this process dragged on for too long last year and we shall try to do a lot better this time. However, please do not expect your posted copy to arrive soon after the AGM.

Prices for the A to Z’s

Please note that the Society has increased the following prices:

- The A to Z of Elizabethan London £12
- The A to Z of Georgian London £14
- The A to Z of Regency London remains at £16

Second-hand Records

We are occasionally able to offer second-hand copies of out-of-print London Topographical Records. These are usually in average to good used collection. If you are interested please let the Publications Secretary know of your wants. The price is £7 per volume (plus postage and packing) and no member’s discount is available on these copies.

86th ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1985

The publication issued to members for their 1985 subscription was volume 25 of the London Topographical Record, edited by Dr Ann Saunders. As usual, copies were distributed to members who attended the AGM. In addition, an extra publication, The A to Z of Regency London, with an introduction by Paul Laxton and an index compiled by Joseph Wisdom, was available for members to purchase. Work has been in hand on the Society’s subscription publication for 1986: the Kentish Town panorama. Two newsletters were issued during 1985, in June and November.

The eighty-fifth Annual General Meeting was held in Staple Inn Hall on July 17th. About 190 members and guests were present. All the Society’s officers were re-elected, as were the members of Council.

Following the business meeting, Paul Laxton gave an illustrated talk about Richard Horwood and his map of London, which was used as the key map in The A to Z of Regency London.

At the end of 1985, the Society’s membership comprised 5 honorary and 706 paid-up members; during the year 51 members had joined and 26 had been written off. Sales for the year totalled £8,436, almost double the previous year’s level.
ASSISTANT TO THE PUBLICATIONS SECRETARY

The Society is now sending out more publications than ever before and the Publications Secretary would be grateful for occasional assistance. This involves packing up orders at the Society’s premises in Bishopsgate, London EC2, and taking them to the nearby Post Office for despatch.

If you live or work close to the City of London and would be able to help out by doing this perhaps once or twice a fortnight, would you please telephone Simon Morris, the Publications Secretary, on 01-638 4090 (day) or 01-286 3223 (evening) and he will be very pleased to give further details.

RAFFLE

This year’s raffle offers an ideal opportunity for members to add to, or complete, their collection of the Society’s publications. The prize will be the winner’s choice of any ten of the Society’s publications as listed in the 1986 Publications List. The winner’s choice of publications, together with post and packing to the member’s address, will be despatched absolutely free.

Tickets cost 50 pence and a member may buy any number of these. Tickets will be on sale at the Annual General Meeting and the draw will be made after the close of business. Any member who is unable to attend but who wishes to take part in the draw should please send 50 pence for each ticket to the Publications Secretary at 13 Alma Square, London NW8 together with a stamped self-addressed envelope. The Publications Secretary will then enter tickets on his behalf in the draw.

CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN – INVITATION

Members of the Society have been kindly invited to visit the Chelsea Physic Garden, free of charge, on Tuesday July 15th. This is a special open day, which will be attended by members of many London societies and organisations. The intention is to establish better links between the Physic Garden and the community and to help advertise an auction to be held in aid of the Chelsea Physic Garden Appeal.

The invitation extends to LTS members’ immediate families, but proof of membership will be required in order to exclude gatecrashers, so please take the enclosed special notice with you. The Physic Garden will be open from 10 am to 8 pm and refreshments will be on sale during the day.

THE PRINCE REGENT ON SHOW

From June 24th till September 26th, there is to be, in Regent’s College, Regent’s Park, an exhibition devoted to the theme of The Prince Regent—Patron of the Arts and Sciences. Most members will know the premises as those occupied by Bedford College until the end of the last academic year; Bedford has now been amalgamated with Royal Holloway College and is at Egham. In its place has come a London off-shoot of an American College from Illinois; the exhibition is intended to celebrate their opening. Among the exhibits will be a wall-covering display of Horwood’s map of 1794—don’t worry: we are using xeroxes pasted together—a reconstruction of Faraday’s early experiments with electricity, water-colours, plans and architectural views which make it clear that the London described in Elmes’ Metropolitan Improvements was a real rival to Paris, unusual reminders of the drama and music of the period, and a mouth-watering display of Regency dresses. Entrance will be free; for further information, ring Ann Saunders on 01-455 2171 after 15 June.

LONDON & GREENWICH RAILWAY 150th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

A large number of events has been organised to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the opening of the London & Greenwich Railway. These include historical exhibitions at Spa Road Library, June 28th–29th; Plumstead Museum, June 5th–August 30th; Lewisham Local History Centre, July 17th–December 13th; and Guildhall Library, June 2nd–August 29th. Besides the publication of a paperback edition of R H G Thomas’s London’s First Railway (see review below), a souvenir booklet and a ‘rail trail’ leaflet are being issued. Both will be available from the Greenwich Local History Library, ‘The Woodlands’, Mycenea Road, London SE3 7SE. A plaque at the site of Spa Road Station is to be unveiled; British Rail, in cooperation with local groups, is carrying out improvements at Deptford and Greenwich Stations.

LONDON ARCHAEOLOGY

This year’s conference organised by the London & Middlesex Archaeological Society is ‘The Archaeology of the London Region to 1500’ to be held at the Museum of London on Saturday and Sunday October 25th–26th.

A leaflet with booking slip is available from Mr N Fuentes, LAMAS Regional Conference, 7 Coalecroft Road, London SW15 (tel 01-788 0015). Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

DATA PROTECTION ACT

As the Data Protection Act 1984 will soon come into force, the Society is taking this opportunity to notify members that their names and addresses are held on the Membership Secretary’s personal computer. No other information is held, and the names and addresses are used solely for the purpose of producing address labels.

A VIEW OF ALL KENSINGTON

Survey of London Volume XLII, Southern Kensington: Kensington Square to Earl’s Court, general editor Hermione Hobhouse. Published for the Greater London Council by The Athlone Press, 1986. xxiv + 502 pp, including numerous figures, plus 152 plates, coloured frontispiece, and plan in pocket. £5.50: special offer of set of 4 Kensington volumes (XXXVII, XXXVIII, XII, XLI) till December 31st 1986 for £15.00 (normal price £20.00).

This, the fourth volume on Kensington, completes the work of the Survey of London on the former Royal Borough. The first volume covers northern Kensington, that is north of Kensington High Street, the remainder, for which two volumes were originally intended, the area to the south, including an excursion into Westminster to give a complete account of the Museums area. Between them, the four volumes contain nearly 1800 pages, with a profusion of
text figures, and almost 500 plates (most with several illustrations) to cover one of the most consistently interesting boroughs, for which a high proportion of records seems to be available to disentangle its development history. Though now under new editorship, this volume brings to publication work initiated by Dr Francis Sheppard.

The area covered by this volume is nearly a square with opposite corners occupied by Kensington Square and the Earls Court Exhibition Building, thus spanning the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries. Much of area, like that of the other Kensington volumes, is dominated by nineteenth-century development, largely Victorian. There are, however, substantial tracts of earlier and later periods. While nothing remains of the old village of Kensington, Kensington Square, erected when William III's choice of Nottingham House for his suburban palace made the village a fashionable area, remains with many of its original houses dating from the decades before and after 1700; the railways provided the opportunities for major developments in the last hundred years, the former Cromwell Road Air Terminal and the various exhibition buildings put up within and just outside the borough.

As always, the book is an outstanding masterpiece of scholarship, with its copious illustrations, detailed account of estates and development, and full references. The production is first-rate, though I suspect that this volume, the largest ever produced for the Survey, may be getting too heavy to survive hard use. The inside of the dust-jacket has been ingeniously employed to provide a map showing the areas covered so far (will the discards of dust-jackets throw this one away?).

This map illustrates vividly a point which has always been in my mind (since I have long maintained my own map of the coverage), namely the rate of progress. In the 86 years since the publication of the very sketchy first volume, on Bromley-by-Bow, the Survey has covered a small part of London, the LCC area at that. In the whole of London south of the river only the two Metropolitan Boroughs of Southwark and Lambeth have been covered in four volumes, with monographs of the London Survey Committee on Morden College and the Queen's House, while north of the river perhaps a third has been covered in thirty-eight volumes, with another ten volumes in the monograph series on individual buildings. Four of the monographs deal with buildings outside the LCC area. Admittedly, several of the most historically and architecturally important areas have been covered. However, with more than three-quarters of the LCC area still to go, including Greenwich, Hampstead, Camden, Marylebone, the southern half of Mayfair, to name a few, clearly we hope that we do not have to wait two hundred and fifty years for completion: C R Ashbee, editor of the first volume, thought the compilation of the Register for the 192 parishes of London should be done in 16 years!^3

The new editor will have to decide whether to carry on the fine tradition of published scholarship established by her predecessor over the last thirty years or to find some way to speed up the process. Survey material has, I believe, accumulated for many individual buildings or threatened areas and there has been a continuous accretion of photographs, but the pace of progress presumably depends more on the capacity for painstaking and time-consuming research by a handful of people and its publication.

Is it, therefore, the right way to continue? Given that the original purpose of the Survey of London, to provide a Register, has to a considerable degree been taken over by the briefly annotated lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest, compiled under the Planning Acts (the so-called 'statutory lists') and by the more descriptive, if less comprehensive, Buildings of England, it may well be, but I confess to a considerable unease that the most commendable and admirable thoroughness must leave a great many areas in effect untouched for the foreseeable future. Short of an increase in resources, which one must assume will not happen, the work would have to be less thorough, and publication less detailed: a glance at earlier volumes, however, even such excellent ones as those on Whitehall (XIII and XIV), will show what one would miss, not least the comprehensive handling of the historical development of an area built up on a mass of detail, so well exemplified in the general history of the Grosvenor Estate in Mayfair (XXXIX). I am sure the editor will give, if she has not already given, much thought to this teasing problem.

Meanwhile, a warm welcome to the latest volume in the Survey of London, and keen hope for its future under its new editor and the aegis of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments.3

Stephen Marks

1 It excludes, however, Holland House, which, it was said in 1973, might form the subject of a later monograph, and Kensington Palace, not within the ancient parish of Kensington (Volume XXXVII, p 1).


3 According to the coverage map on the dust-jacket, volumes are in preparation for All Saints, Poplar, which embraces the Isle of Dogs, the proposed location of the controversial towerizing office development opposite Greenwich, in the parish series, and for the County Hall in the monograph series.

EARLY ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS
THE 'GODFREY SERIES'

Alan Godfrey's reprints of early large-scale Ordnance Survey plans have been appearing on the market for five years now. Members may be interested to learn something about the background to this very worthy enterprise.

Until 1981 Alan Godfrey, a dealer in Gateshead,* confined himself to selling original Ordnance Survey maps. This experience taught him that what the majority of local historians were most often needing were large-scale Ordnance Survey maps. They faced two problems in collecting them. The sheets were 29 x 40 inches—too large for most homes and too large for field work. And they were in very short supply.

The first Godfrey reprint was of Gateshead East. It sold well and its publisher was encouraged to reproduce sheets of other towns, in Durham, Yorkshire, and then Scotland. Today 140 sheets are available but the formula remains the same. Each sheet is A2 size; the scale is reduced from 25 inches: 1 mile (1:2500) to 15 inches : 1 mile (1:4340). The sheets are folded in the manner of modern 1:50,000 maps. On the front cover appears a contemporary photograph, and on the reverse of the map are historical notes, contributed normally by the local

* 57-58 Spoor Street, Dunston, Gateshead, NE11 9BD
history librarian or archivist, and extracts from a street
directory of the time.

Godfrey saw London as his biggest challenge. Previously
he had confined himself to reproducing maps of the 1894-
96 edition. In London these were scarce, probably because
architects and engineers had made more use of the alternat-
ive five-foot scale (1:1056). Moreover, at first at any rate,
the 25-inch maps he found tended to be coloured and/or
dissected and were thus unsuitable for reproduction.

In 1983 he launched his London series with reprints of
sheets for Kensington and Holland Park. Soon, to maintain
the momentum, he published maps of the 1868-72 and
1913-16 editions. They sold just as well as the 1894-96
sheets. For London, therefore, Godfrey is now publishing
all three editions. This enables subscribers to study the
growth and development of the capital over a period of
fifty years. It is an ambitious undertaking. The 1894-96
edition consists of 160 sheets and all of these will be re-
produced. Approximately 90 maps of the 1868-72 edition
will be issued, and approximately the same number of the
1913-16 edition. In addition to these Godfrey intends to
reprint a number of 5-foot maps for Central London.
Something like 400 London sheets are involved.

From the start the London series has had the enthusi-
astic support of local history librarians. Brian Curl at
Kensington and Chelsea has provided historical notes, and
so have Bernard Nurse for Southwark, RichardBowden at
Westminster, Pamela Taylor at Barnet, David Mander at
Hackney, Julian Watson at Greenwich, and John Fisher
and Jeremy Smith at Guildhall. A large proportion of the
sheets are sold at the local history libraries: the Guildhall Library's
bookshop stocks all the sheets. One wonders why local
amenity societies and schools are not buying them in bulk.
They should. Apparently the areas which sell best are those
where people have roots, and these do not have to be middle-
class areas. The best selling sheet, Alan Godfrey tells me,
is Stratford East; Stratford-upon-Avon has been 'an
unmitigated flop'.

All of Alan Godfrey's OS reprints sell at the remarkably
reasonable price of £1.00. The named sheets on the accom-
panying diagram represent those published for London to date.

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JEWISH EAST LONDON IN 1899

In 1901 the Trustees of Toynbee Hall, East London,
published a two-essay volume, The Jew in London, a study
of racial character and present day conditions, by C Russell
BA, an impartial non-Jew with possibly a missionary back-
ground in India, and H A Lewis MA, a Jew sympathetic
to the immigrants and their problems. Folded into a neat
wallet in the book was a remarkable map printed in black
and three tones of blue and red, like Charles Booth's
Poverty Maps of London, but showing the proportion of
Jewish residents to other residents, street by street, as of
March 1899. It was based on data collected by Visitors
of the London School Board. The map maker was George
A Arkell who, developing further the techniques he had
used working with Booth since 1889, was making another
step forward in social cartography.

The Museum of the Jewish East End, through its
research group under Dr Aubrey Newman of the University
of Leicester, and by kind permission of the Guildhall
Library of the City of London, has now published a first-
class reproduction of this map, originally printed by Bacon and Co., but now faithfully executed by Messrs Cook Hammond and Kell.

The settlement pattern is remarkably clear, from its 100% to 95% Jews per street in dark blue to less than 5% Jews per street in red. It was estimated that in London in 1899 there were altogether some 110,000 Jews, of whom about 100,000 lived in the East End. Of these latter, about 60,000 were immigrants from Eastern Europe, mainly Russian and Polish Jews escaping from the repressive anti-Jewish measures applied in Russia after the assassination of Czar Alexander II in 1881.

The Jews lived mostly immediately east of the City in the areas, traditional since Cromwellian times of Spitalfields and Goodmans Fields. By 1890 they had spread fanwise eastwards, along either side of Whitechapel to Mile End, and along Commercial Road East nearly to Shadwell. To the north the line of the Great Eastern Railway, and the railway workers housing to which Jews were never admitted, formed a barrier to any major settlement in Bethnal Green. Only in Arnold Circus, the London County Council's new 'Jago Street' re-development area, with its modern blocks of flats, did Jews make any significant settlement; it would be interesting to know more about early LCC Housing Policies which enabled Jews to occupy over 50% of the blocks in the area.

In the south the parish of St George's in the East, Wapping, with its strong Irish working element of men, and dockers proved a barrier to further settlement in that direction. The map shows the high concentration of Jews in the tenement blocks in Flower and Dean Street, Spitalfields, Brady Street at Mile End, and in Stepney Green, newly built at the time by the Four Per Cent Industrial Dwellings Company of which Lord Rothschild was the active chairman.

Other curiosities are the over 50% Jewish occupancy of the two late-Regency style squares, Beaumont Square immediately east of Stepney Green, and Tredegar Square beyond the Regents Canal in Mile End Road, some two miles east of the early Spitalfields settlement.

To understand this map one needs to read the Notes on the Map, which are part of the book, The Jew in London, and which notes regretfully have not been reproduced along with the map. The notes prepared by Dr Newman are a little inadequate, especially for the reader unfamiliar with either the Report of the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration, 1902-3 (Cmd 1741, 2, 3), or V D Lipman's Social History of the Jews in England 1850-1950 (Watts & Co, 1954 (which reproduces this map in part, in black and white. It is revealing to compare this map with the same area as shown on Booth's Poverty Map, and note that the Jews did not move into the most impoverished areas, while it was remarked in contemporary studies that Jewish immigration radically improved the character of some very bad criminal areas. Possibly the Jews lack of bad drinking habits was one reason behind this.

The original map does not show the location of the synagogues, hebrew schools and other institutions in full. It would make a useful further study for the research group to plot these; one could then see how far the density of the communities fitted around their facilities. Dr Newman, coming from Leicester, should be familiar with the dot population maps prepared there of the local immigrant Indian communities from East Africa, and how the maps showed these clustering very clearly around their particular social club. A similar study of the turn of the century East London Jewish Community would provide a further dimension to the static presentation of social change which limits the cartographers art. Leslie Gamburg

BOOK NOTES


This attractively presented and well illustrated book brings together the latest research on the development and decline of the harbour complex of Roman London. The research is based on the findings of recent salvage and rescue digs over an area 100 x 300 m immediately north of the present London Bridge. The book, however, goes a great deal further than merely recounting archaeological finds. By including section on the harbour's trade, architecture and shipping, not to mention an essay on Roman fish sauce, it offers an outline economic history of London when it was little more than a minor provincial Roman port.

The authors go to pains to analyse the archaeological data and refer to their workings as well as presenting their conclusions, and do not hesitate to inform readers of their own doubts and conjectures. Short introductions to dendrochronology and coin and pottery dating are helpful for the non-specialist reader.

Although the individual chapters are not particularly well integrated to form a cohesive narrative, they nonetheless combine to give a rounded (and readable) picture of the evolving state of Roman London archaeology. Simon Morris


A collection of nine original essays, this work reflects current research on a number of aspects of London's phenomenal growth in Tudor and Stuart times. Concentrating on demographic, economic and social change, the essays explore the causes of London's expansion and complement the topographer's interest in the physical consequences of such growth.

Each chapter examines a different feature of contemporary London including migration, disease, trade and poverty. Many of these essays are statistical analyses of demographic trends and, while the statistician's style can be rather indigestible, this is more than offset by the insight we are offered into the economic and social forces at work in early modern London. One chapter for example, which is based on an analysis of hearth tax returns, offers a convincing model of the social topography of restoration London. A number of other chapters deal in some detail with particular districts of the City.

Altogether, this book offers a valuable contribution to the study of London's history. Simon Morris


On 14 December 1836 the London & Greenwich Railway
was officially opened by Alderman Sir Thomas Kelly, Lord Mayor of London. The throngs of spectators crowded onto Bermondsey and Rotherhithe rooftops, the Deptford market gardeners who had been promised a special rail service for manure transportation, and Alderman Kelly and the Company Directors, were all thoroughly in favour of it. But enthusiasm was not one hundred per cent universal. One pamphleteer denounced it as 'this monstrous abortion', and a contributor to the *New Monthly* expressed alarm at the prospect of being 'hurled along at a tremendous rate, sixteen feet above the heads of my fellow countrymen, on a thing whence the intervention of a walnut of a schoolboy's marble would pitch me into the ditches or down the chimney of a respectable greengrocer'. For what purpose, he asked his readers grumpily: 'Why should I be in a dreadful hurry to get to Greenwich?'

Take a look at the 'Panorama of the River Thames in 1845' which the *Illustrated London News* published. The L & G R's viaduct, consisting of 878 arches—sixty million bricks went into building it—strikes confidently across the landscape from centre to extreme right. It is a monument of rare beauty. Several writers compared it favourably with the aqueducts of ancient Rome. The original plan was to border the viaduct with tree- and shrub-lined avenues. That particular dream didn't materialise, but each night for the first few years the viaduct was lit up from one end to the other with gas lights.

R H G Thomas's entertaining and carefully researched history of the L & G R was originally published in 1972. In this the railway's 150th anniversary year, Batsford have reissued it as a paperback. A postscript brings the story up to date. The author likes the new London Bridge Station, opened by the Bishop of Southwark in 1978. This year, he tells us, British Rail will be restoring stretches of the viaduct to its original condition.

*Ralph Hyde*

Gilded Scenes and Shining Prospects: *Panoramic Views of British Towns, 1575-1900*, by Ralph Hyde is the catalogue of a breathtaking exhibition mounted last year in the Yale Centre for British Art, New Haven, Connecticut. The wealth of material on display is, quite simply, astonishing: it includes familiar treasures such as the Rhinebeck Panorama, and rarities like the View of the City of London from the North towards the South, the sole surviving copy of which is in the Rijksuniversiteit Library in Utrecht. Members will be thrilled to know that the bulk of the exhibition will be coming to the Barbican in 1987; in the meantime, they can purchase for £20 and peruse the Yale Catalogue from the newly-opened sales counter in the Guildhall Library. Ralph Hyde's catalogue is not just a hand-list for a temporary display: it is going to become an essential tool for all lovers of London or students of English art and topography. Though London gets the lion's share of attention, forty-three towns in England, Scotland, and the Channel Isles are included. Having read it from cover to cover, all your reviewer can say is: Roll on, 1987, and forward to the Barbican!!

*Ann Saunders*

**LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL BOOKS**

Since Guildhall Library moved into its present building eleven years ago it has maintained a sales office. Here initially the Library sold just its own publications and those publications which it issued in association with Harry Margary of Lyminge Castle.

In March of this year the office was reorganised as a book shop, and a sales assistant, Tim Ellerby, was appointed. Mr Ellerby is stockng a far wider selection of London books, together with map reproductions, print reproductions, and playing cards. The emphasis is on the scholarly: most items reviewed in this newsletter are likely to be found there. Members who have difficulty in acquiring a particular title (Ann Saunders' *London: The Art and Architecture*, for instance) will find contacting or visiting the bookshop at Guildhall Library, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EJ (tel 01-606 3030 x 2858) represents a short cut.

*22:7*
ACCOUNTS FOR 1985

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1985

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<td>732 postage and petty cash</td>
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<td>3,493 profit from sale of</td>
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<tr>
<td>250 AGM</td>
<td>269.44</td>
<td>publications:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119 bank charges</td>
<td>95.76</td>
<td>4,586 sales</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,436.06 less cost of valuation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,053</td>
<td>of publications sold 2,812.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,006.32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,164 publications in 1984</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,624.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>835 distribution in 1984</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6,397.00</td>
<td>365 interest on bank deposit a/c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,300 publication no 131</td>
<td>4,299.70</td>
<td>71.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>1,292 publication no 132</td>
<td>5,514.82</td>
<td>2,032 on National Savings a/c</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>266.80</td>
<td>2,411.32</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>2,482.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 exhibition expenses</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>25 royalties no 125 reprint</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>45 grant: Twenty-Seven Foundation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>200 donations: publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>82 others 149.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45 copyright fees</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15 charge for leaflet distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,244 excess of income over</td>
<td>32.38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td>253 income tax on covenants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,934</td>
<td>20,569.52</td>
<td>547.80</td>
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BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST DECEMBER 1985

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accumulated fund</th>
<th>Current assets</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock brought forward</td>
<td>42,888.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>41,645 balance brought forward</td>
<td>22,964.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>excess of income</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1,244 excess of income over</td>
<td>32.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42,889 adjustment on</td>
<td>42,921.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>revaluation of stock</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>42,889</td>
<td>39,662.38</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24,683</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td>31,070.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,800 publication no 131</td>
<td>2,812.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>1,200 publication no 132</td>
<td>28,258.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>325 creditors</td>
<td>22,964</td>
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<tr>
<td>146 subscriptions in advance</td>
<td>302</td>
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<td>3,471</td>
<td>1828.75</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1,249</td>
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<td></td>
<td>21,282</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>525</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Cline</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon Treasurer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>41,491.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I report that the above Balance Sheet and attached Income and Expenditure have been correctly prepared from the books and records of the London Topographical Society.

Allan Tribe, Chartered Accountant, 13 Christopher Street, London EC2 May 12th 1986

Edited by Stephen Marks, Hamilton’s, Kilmersdon, near Bath, Somerset, and issued by Patrick Frazer, Hon Secretary of the London Topographical Society, 36 Old Deer Park Gardens, Richmond Surrey.