LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL NEWS
The newsletter of the London Topographical Society

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PUBLICATION FOR 1987: THE LONDON SURVEYS OF RALPH TRESWELL

For many years Ralph Treswell has been known as one of an important group of Elizabethan and Jacobean land surveyors, but his work has been largely unpublished and never assessed. This is now to be at least partly rectified.

John Schofield, Field Officer of the Department of Urban Archaeology of the Museum of London, has specialised in the archaeology and history of the buildings of medieval London, up to the time of the Great Fire in 1666: in 1984 he published what has become a standard account of the period, The Building of London from the Conquest to the Great Fire. In this further study he brings together all the known drawn surveys by Treswell of properties in London, Southwark and Westminster.

Ralph Treswell (c 1540–1616) was a Painter-Stainer who began to survey rural estates in the 1580s; he may have known Christopher Saxton, and had similar clients among London institutions. Between about 1590 and 1614 Treswell surveyed several hundred London properties belonging to two institutions, the Clothworkers’ Company and Christ’s Hospital.

The ground-plans of buildings provide an outstanding corpus of house-plans in the capital in the two decades around 1600. Here are grand mansions, company halls and their gardens, artisans’ houses and urban cottages; stables, shops and warehouses; almshouses, towers and inns. Treswell’s work is a complement to that of the contemporary observer, John Stow, writing his famous Survey of London (1598). Here is one of the earliest professional surveyors, measuring all kinds of building, probing down alleys, and recording smaller structures which are missing from contemporary accounts and only hinted at in the archaeological record.

This publication will thus provide a corpus of pre-Fire London house-plans to compare with houses which have survived in other towns, albeit in altered state. This is a panoramic snapshot of London in the reign of James I; and it will be of great interest to topographers, historians of London, archaeologists, and students of vernacular architecture. Every ground-plan will be reproduced in black and white, and we hope to include several in colour. Altogether, we think this is going to be a most exciting offering to the membership.

Members will, of course, receive their subscription copies in the usual manner; copies will be distributed at and after the AGM in early July. Additional copies will be available at £16 (£12 to members) plus postage.

ORDERS FOR PUBLICATIONS

Please send all orders for publications to the Publications Secretary, Simon Morris, 13 Alma Square, London, NW8 9QA. Please remember to state that you are a member so as to ensure that you receive the 25% members’ discount.

LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD

The Society occasionally receives copies of out-of-print Records which it offers for sale at the price of acquisition which ranges from £6 to £8 a volume. Will any member who is interested in purchasing old volumes of the Record please send a list of his requirements to the Publications Secretary, Simon Morris. Will members who have already done this please do so again because they were lost in the missing file mentioned above.

At the moment we have a set of volumes 1–24, recently acquired, which is offered for sale by tender. Offers in the region of £150–200 should be sent to Roger Cline, 34 Kingstown Street, London NW1. Delivery cost would be extra. It might be possible to exclude the last (consecutive) few issues to accommodate members who have already received volumes as part of their membership, but preference will be given to offers for the whole run.

LOST ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE

A folder containing a number of current orders and other papers went missing from the Society’s storeroom early in July, and despite extensive enquiries has not been traced. A number of members have already contacted the Publications Secretary about outstanding orders and other matters and these have been dealt with.

Will any other member who:
(a) placed orders during June or early July and has not yet received publications; or
(b) spoke to the Publications Secretary about obtaining copies of current or out-of-print publications at the AGM; or
(c) kindly volunteered his or her services at the AGM to the Publications Secretary; or
(d) has received publications around that time but whose cheque has not yet been cashed, please contact the Publications Secretary since these letters, cheques or details were probably contained in the missing folder.
FOR SALE AND WANTED SERVICE

We are proposing to introduce, on an experimental basis, a supplement to the Newsletter which will allow members to advertise books and other London material that they want to buy, sell or even give away. If you wish to take advantage of this facility, please send your advertisement to Patrick Frazer, whose address appears at the end of this Newsletter. Entries should be sent by the end of March 1987 for inclusion in the May Newsletter. There is no charge for the service.

All items should be directly or indirectly related to London and we reserve the right to reject anything we do not think is suitable. Please include your name, address and, if possible, telephone number.

The service is restricted to fully paid up members of the Society, acting in their private capacity. However, we are quite prepared to assist in the distribution of trade catalogues, if we think they are likely to interest members, for a modest fee.

HENRY GRANT PHOTO COLLECTION

The Museum of London has acquired an important collection of some 75,000 black-and-white photographs taken between about 1950 and 1980 by Henry Grant. The collection contains a wealth of observation of life in London during the post-war period of massive social change.

From the end of the War until 1958 Henry Grant lived in Chalk Farm and then moved to Golders Green. In the post-war decades his life’s work has been as a freelance documentary photographer and his photographs have been used by a wide variety of publications and organisations. In the early 1950s he was a member of a small group of photographers called ‘Focus on Life’ who were interested in recording working-class life from a left-wing point of view. Early on he did features for the Times Weekly Review and his pictures appeared in many publications including the Daily Worker (which later became the Morning Star) where his wife, Rose Grant, was working as a journalist, and his photographs often illustrated her stories. Later, they worked together as a freelance team specialising in social developments, with an emphasis on education. Their photo-features appeared regularly in The Times Educational Supplement and in many other journals.

The collection is available to picture researchers who should get in touch with Mike Seabourne, Historic Photograph Collection, at the Museum of London.

THE NEW RIVER


The New River is an aqueduct rising in Hertfordshire and bringing drinking water to London over 20 miles to the South. It opened in 1613 and is still running.

In this book Professor Rudden offers us a legal history of this notable enterprise from two distinct angles. The first is a history of the company from a legal point of view covering the period from incorporation to the turn of the century, which concentrates on the major legal issues. The second is to consider and evaluate the contribution that the New River Company made to the evolution of English company law. This may sound like arid fare, but the New River Company had a considerable effect on the development of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century London, and, in discussing its legal history, the author touches on a number of points of wider significance and interest.

So far as the legal element is concerned, the author has done his job well. He has tracked down the majority of incorporation documents, title deeds and other material dealing with the evolution of the Company and devolution of its property. Many of these are set out in an appendix, which includes a chart showing share prices and dividends for over 300 years and a specimen water lease dating from 1699, which bears alarming similarity to late-twentieth-century legal drafting.

The incorporation of the Company and establishment of its capital structure is dealt with at some length, and is of interest in showing the method by which Jacobean entrepreneurs set about creating and organising a company offering a public utility for private gain and at private risk. The Company was one of the earliest forms of a permanent trading company, and sections discussing early litigation shed light on the day-to-day operations of what soon became the Kingdom’s third largest company, surpassed only by the East India Company and the Bank of England.

A whole chapter is devoted to discussing the Company’s contribution to the development of English land and company law, and this theme crops up at many points throughout the book. The original structure of the Company marked an intermediate stage between the early trading partnerships and chartered companies and the modern company limited by shares. As something of a novelty the Company regularly threw up untried legal problems. One instance of this was the question of whether shares in the Company should be classed as real estate or (as now) as personal property. The issue was eventually decided in favour of real estate, a decision influenced by the faulty reasoning that the Company’s assets principally comprised real estate. One curious result of this anomaly was that until this century ownership of a New River share entitled the holder to a one-sixth of a parliamentary vote for the counties through which the New River ran, on the grounds that the holder thereby qualified under the 40-shilling franchise.

Legal digressions such as this are, of course, of limited interest, and the author unfortunately compounds this by not giving even the briefest explanation of the many technical legal terms which recur throughout the book and which are likely to perplex all but legal historians. How many readers are sufficiently familiar with the obsolete but significant process of barring an entail by fiction of fine and recovery not to require some sort of explanation? It is just not good enough for the author to state in the introduction that he does not explain these terms for fear of over-lengthening the book.

The perplexed reader can, however, easily skip the more abstruse sections and still find material of interest. Much of our knowledge of the detailed workings and structure of pre-modern London is derived from legal documents, and those relating to the New River Company are clearly no exception. It is, for example, fascinating to learn that the Company was responsible for the introduction of that durable institution of English plumbing, the cistern overflow pipe fixed above the householder’s back door so that any waste of water would not go unnoticed, doubtless essential when the mains might only flow for one hour every other day. But this snippet is exceptional; what we have here is a legal
and not an operational history, and such points are only included to illustrate weightier matters.

What falls more within the author’s purpose is a discussion of how the New River Company developed from a fledgling unable to pay dividends to a monopolist supplier absorbing its dominant position to the detriment of the customer. In so doing it established a number of precedents which are current to this day, and are of topical interest at a time of impending privatisation.

The first of these is that of charging a fixed water rate rather than varying the charge with consumption, while a second is the establishment of local monopolies of supply. This arose early in the nineteenth century when the New River Company contracted with its emergent rivals that, in order to protect their shareholders’ investments, each would not supply in the others’ areas. This in turn gave rise to a third, that water charges are determined by fixed scales and not by individual agreement with each householder. This dates from 1821 when a House of Lords Select Committee heard evidence that the water companies, protected by their recently agreed monopolies, were substantially increasing charges to make up for the lean years of unbridled competition.

Shortly after 1900 the Great Victorian reorganisation of the Metropolitan water supply came into effect, and the New River Company’s water undertaking was vested in the Metropolitan Water Board. All that remained was the company’s property holdings and here the author closes his narrative since, in his words, the old magic was gone.

Altogether this is a most interesting book for the historian of London. The author has a pleasant style and, armed with a legal dictionary (or two), a reader who is willing to persevere is offered the opportunity to delve into the background and structure of what was the greatest water company in Europe, and to examine a catalyst of London’s phenomenal growth from an uncommon angle.

Simon Morris

NOTES AND QUERIES

The newsletter is issued twice a year. Space is available for you to ask questions relating to London topography or to communicate items of interest to other members or information about research in progress. We would also like to print the results of enquires. Please write to Stephen Marks, Hamilton’s, Kilmersdon, near Bath, Somerset.

NEW MICROCOSM OF LONDON

Ackerman’s Microcosm of London, issued in parts between 1808 and 1810, has inspired a group of modern artists to attempt an up-to-date version. The first part is already available; they plan to complete nine more before November 1989. Each part consists of one or more etchings, some hand-coloured, with accompanying text; the first issue has a large fold-out etching of Paddington Station by Chris Orr, the second will show Smithfield Market, the Royal Festival Hall and the Thomas a Becket public house in the Old Kent Road, and the third will be a panorama of the Floor of the House of Commons with recognisable portraits of a large number of Members of Parliament. Altogether, there will be twenty-five etchings. The accompanying text is handsomely set by Stellar Press of Hatfield. Each issue is limited to 200 copies.

The price is sufficiently high to deter most members, £11.00 plus P & P (£3 UK, £6 overseas) for the first issue, with a special introductory offer of £19.50 for the first three, but the venture is an interesting one. Modern London is shown in handsome hand-printed etchings; so far, only Paddington Station is available for inspection and it is an impressive achievement technically. From the point of view of our membership, there could be more emphasis on the building represented, and rather less on the individuals, mostly portrayed with a strong inclination towards caricature, who are shown thronging it. However, the Big Bang has come (? and gone ?), and all those magnificent City offices will need decoration: a complete set of the New Microcosm of London might be a better investment than some of the stocks and shares on the market. Who knows? . . .

Copies are available from Jerry Leese, New Microcosm of London, 8 Ariel Court, Goldhawk Road, London W12 9FH. Viewing facilities can be arranged in the London area.

Ann Saunders

BOOK NOTES


General Pitt-Rivers laid it down as a rule of archaeology that ‘the date of a discovery is the date of its publication’. That venerated expert would hardly have approved the delay in the appearance of this report. It has taken 32 years. When I was present at the discovery of the head of Serapis on the Walbook site on an October afternoon in 1954 I had the news in an evening paper within two hours. But then that’s journalism. What we have here is the definitive summing up of all that was found. However belatedly, it is good to be able to take a reflective analytical look at everything which has emerged.

A chance to see the sculpture as works of art is helped by superb colour photographs by John Edwards. The Bacchic group glows; the head of Serapis and Mercury seem tinged by the light of a fading sun; Mithras himself, seen against a background of red and black, with far-seeing eyes under hooded lids, is particularly dramatic. Cleaned by Dr Plenderleith of the British Museum, the strongly moulded features even carry a suggestion of powder and rouge.

To the late Professor Toynbee’s valuable text, Professor W F Grimes, the temple’s excavator, adds a note on chronology. Building of the temple: AD 240–50; Demolition except for outer walls: AD 310–20; Head of Mithras and other sacred possessions hidden by devotees: c AD 330. Gash in the neck and careful burial suggests that the head had suffered from attack by emerging Christians and was preserved by still existent Mithraists. No sign that its temple was used for later Christian worship. Preliminary Walbook discovery during office building: 1889. Discovery of head identifying temple: 18 September 1954.

Professor Toynbee, who died in 1985, makes the claim that these art treasures are ‘the richest, most impressive and most varied series that any building, or group of buildings so far excavated in Roman Britain has yielded’. We are grateful for so attractively produced a
record. Apart from anything else it goes some way to effacing the dejection felt by many of us when we go down Queen Victoria Street and see that collection of stones unsympathetically petrified in cement that passes for temple.

Felix Barker


Though at a risk of over-simplification, Mr Bates has written a most useful brief account of the Christian church in London, which, with its glossary and illustrated terms and its annotated book list (which includes the LTS), will give teachers and senior pupils a good foundation for further study.

This account starts with the legendary first reference in AD 179 at St Peter on Cornhill and takes the reader to the completion of Wren’s St Paul’s, and covers, inter alia, notes on individual foundations and churches, patterns of worship and liturgical changes. Towards the end, Mr Baker says ‘even today, after nearly two thousand years of acquaintance with Christianity, most of London has little serious connexion with the church’: we look forward to the second volume which is planned to bring this study down to the present day. Stephen Marks


Mr Byrne has obviously observed, learnt and absorbed a great deal in the comparatively short time since he came to London in 1980, and equally obviously he has acquired a passionate zeal for the Georgian houses of London, which has moved him to publish this book: he has set up the publisher specially for it and has done all bar the typesetting and printing himself.

He has had an extremely difficult task, since much of the ground has been gone over before, most notably and excellently by Cruickshank and Wyld (London: The Art of Georgian Building, 1975). Selection is inevitable and daunting, but at least there is scope for illustrating different, perhaps less familiar, buildings.

The core of his book comprises a long section of illustrated examples, arranged chronologically (which we should have been told) with copious explanatory matter drawing attention to their development history and architectural details. It is preceded by essays on classical architecture and other shorter notes on tenure and the speculative building process, the London terrace, the Building Acts, and the rich and the poor, and followed by discussion on various component parts of the house and a polemic on the subject of conservation. Essentially concerned with urban London, he deals largely with the terraced house as the generic type of its period.

I am not sure how it should be read. As a reference book the distribution of comments on a topic, especially among the examples, makes it inconvenient to consult, while read straight through it is repetitive. The examples are a welcome feature of the book, but it would have been more helpful to deal with the elements of structure and fabric first and in more detail, with cross references to illustrations, so that these element could be referred to more briefly and recognisably in the examples.

The layout is blemished by the undisciplined disposition of photographs, some bled to all four edges, others to one or two, and others contained within the print area or partly so. This has led to the absence of visible captions for many photographs, a frequent cause of irritation. Since the purpose of the photographs is to instruct, not to stand as works of art, they should all have their captions within view.

However, there is much that is good in Mr Byrne’s interesting and thoughtful book, which he has indexed. In spite of the current availability of Cruickshank and Wyld’s work, I can recommend this book to those with more than a passing interest in the Georgian houses of London.

Stephen Marks


The overlap between London’s Georgian Houses, reviewed above, and this book is almost non-existent, the former dealing with the bulk of London’s housing of its period, this with the great exceptions. Though arranged by architectural periods, this is not an architectural history of great houses so much as a review of their use (as the title indicates) given against the necessary background of the architectural development of the great houses and their type. With a glimpse at earlier buildings, it starts in earnest with Clarendon House and others built in the open countryside north of Piccadilly in the middle of the seventeenth century, and progresses fluently and very readably almost to the present day, when few of these houses remain at all, and none in private use.

One can fully enjoy in description and illustration the extremes of taste, the refinement of the eighteenth century and the debasement of the late nineteenth, when the wealth from finance and industry brought the ‘Rothschild taste’ and 27 Upper Brook Street, lined with marble for Sir Ernest Cassel, was dubbed ‘the Giant’s Lavatory’. Extensive contemporary quotations, from Pepys to Christopher Hussey, contribute to the pleasure of reading this well produced book, and its usefulness is enhanced by an excellent index.

Stephen Marks


London shivered this past winter. But while we may have had the coldest on record since 1947 we got off lightly when compared to the great frost of 1860/1. Nowadays a cold spell means little more than higher fuel bills but a hundred or more years ago a harsh winter meant deprivation and death to many of London’s inhabitants.

Commissioned by the Morning Post, John Hollingshead set out to discover the impact of the weather on the labouring poor. Hollingshead undertook an ambitious and accurate survey and produced a remarkable sketch of the pockets of poverty to be found in most parts of
Inner London. The resulting articles were compiled into a book which has now been reprinted by Dent. Original copies of Ragged London are difficult to come by and expensive when found. Professor Wohl has written a valuable introduction, placing Hollingshead's work in the mid-Victorian social context, and has added notes and annotations to the original text. The book also includes a number of appendices which bring together fresh supporting and illustrative material.

Dent are to be congratulated on this enterprise which one hopes will be the precursor of other London reprints.

Simon Morris


From at least the fourteenth century, Hornsey, Highgate, and Tottenham, three historic communities lying within the boundaries of the modern Borough of Haringey, have been particularly favoured as suburban residences by wealthy City gents. Anybody who has even the most superficial familiarity with local history will recognise the impact made by these people and their houses on their surroundings, be it through local employment opportunities and architectural embellishments at the time or in street names and shapes, open spaces, local schools, charities or almshouses that have survived to this day. Yet they have tended to be neglected by local historians, seduced, perhaps, by the extremes of local wealth and poverty. This book begins to remedy the neglect, and, in the process, sheds some fascinating light on local life and life-styles in past centuries.

Joan Schwitter and her fellow authors have scoured archives local and national, directories, out-of-the-way publications, old maps, and the national and local press, in search of information about eight now-vanished Haringey houses and their owners. The houses are Harringay House, which lay alongside the Hornsey-Tottenham boundary; Topsham Hall in Crouch End; Reynardson’s, Tottenham Green; Campsbourne, Hornsey; The Grove, Muswell Hill; Winchester Hall, Highgate; Markfield House, South Tottenham; and Brook House, North Tottenham. The resulting accounts extend from the sixteenth century to 1955, and include several residents who were acquainted with the great and famous. But the main interest of the book lies in what one learns of the people themselves and the style in which they chose to live. In most cases there is a surprising amount of information on the fixtures and fittings of the houses and the layout of the gardens, as well as on the very varied personalities and their preoccupations.

Yet even the occasional, skeletal estate and building histories tell one much about the tastes and ambitions of the owners and, incidentally, of the social development of the neighbourhoods of the houses.

The essays are brought together and set in a wider context by a short but incisive introduction. Thorough references and a good index add to the book’s value, and the illustrations are particularly worthy of note. These include extracts from the First Edition, 25 inches to the mile Ordnance Survey maps of about 1864 precisely locating the houses, a wealth of early photographs (some by George Shadbolt from the 1850s), and reproductions of details of views by the likes of Chatelain and of portraits by Joshua Reynolds and, more surprisingly, Constable. The perpetual need to refer to the list of illustrations at the front of the book in the absence of captions in the vicinity of the pictures, is, however, rather a nuisance.

Despite recent developments in Hampstead or Dulwich, the day of the great bourgeois suburban house is probably past. This book provides a suitable, and most seductive, memorial. But, contrary to the impression that may be given, several of the houses themselves still survive, as does The Priory in Tottenham, a room from which is, ironically, given the title, depicted on the cover of this book. One looks forward, therefore, to further volumes in the same series on the Surviving Grand Houses of Haringey, like The Priory or Cromwell House in Highgate or Stapleton Hall in Stroud Green, the surviving fragment of which has, this very year, been saved from demolition.

Peter Barber

Buried in Hampstead, A Survey of Monuments at St John at Hampstead, by Camden History Society, reported by Christopher Wade and photographed by Terence Nunn. Camden History Society 1986. 96 pp. £3.95, available from Roger Cline, 34 Kingstown Road, London NW1, p&p 55 p.

A study group of the Camden History Society, under the leadership of our ex-member Christopher Wade, worked for ten years recording the memorials in the graveyard, the crypt and the interior of Hampstead Parish Church, and using those records, to produce a report covering many aspects of local history.

The book is not a full account of the results of this ten-year study. For this one must go to the Swiss Cottage Local History Library to consult all the group’s record sheets, indexes and detailed maps. On the other hand, this book is not just a list of names, or inscriptions, or biographies, but a highly entertaining account of the difficulties and successes encountered by the group, an account of how they set about the work, the sources used outside the graveyard and how they presented the results.

The survey covers the memorials in the church, including the crypt, as well as the original graveyard and its 1812 extension. The present church was built in 1745 and much altered, and liturgically re-oriented, in 1878, but there was a medieval church on the site and probably a place of worship here soon after Hampstead was granted its charter 1000 years ago. Some graves pre-date the present church, and although the main graveyard has long been closed, the extension was open until recently and even now receives burials in already purchased plots. In one corner of the extension there are Hugh Gaitskell, Kay Kendall and Anton Walbrook, together with the du Mauriers under a wooden headboard.

There is an account of the materials used for the gravestones, and of the swings of fashion in the choice of carved symbols and of inscriptions, and a list of sculptors and other artists. We learn of the people who had been of long-standing Hampstead stock, those who moved there for the clean air, and waters, of Hampstead Spa and those who were so affected by the place that they chose it as their final resting place in death, if not in life. There is an account of the accidents which befell the deceased, and an analysis of where death occurred and where people came from. There is a biography of some
200 of the interesting people commemorated, interesting mainly to those familiar with Hampstead, but many interesting to the more general London student as well. The more important inscriptions are given in full, including those of Constable the artist and Harrison the inventor of the marine chronometer.

An interesting and inspiring book, and an encouragement to us all to look at our own research projects from a wider point of view and to present them in an equally attractive way.    

Roger Cline


Publishing books about the East End has become quite a little industry in its own right. This latest offering has extracts from a couple of dozen sources, both factual and fictional, the first published in 1892 and the most recent only last year. The extracts, which are sociological rather than topographical, are arranged both by district and by subject (docks, pubs, street markets, an opium den, etc).

Most of the entries treat the East End as an exotic foreign country. The authors go there, safari style, and come back either loving it or loathing it. Such very personal reporting tells the reader as much about the authors as the places they are describing.

With about one-third of the pages devoted to illustrations from the same sources as the extracts, this book gives an easy introduction to a number of writers who could usefully be followed up in the original by the true East End enthusiast.    

Patrick Frazer


The panorama here reproduced, with an introduction by Bernard Adams, shows the whole of the west side (south in Trafalgar Square and Pall Mall) from Westminster Abbey along Whitehall and Regent Street to All Souls, Langham Place in one long elevation. The streets are full of small sketches of people, vehicles and animals, going about the manifold activities of the city, and many of the premises are identified either on their fascias or in the running notes at the foot of the panorama: ‘Every inch’, as Bernard Adams says, ‘of this astounding frieze contains something of architectural or social interest.’

The London Topographical Society reproduced this work in 1966 at full size, but no longer has folded copies available. In the present reproduction it is reduced to about four-fifths of the original length of 22½ feet, but is no worse for that (though it should have been acknowledged), and is in fact much clearer than the Society’s version. This is another worthy addition to the extensive range of the publishers’ London material.    

*SMarks*

**ASCHB TRANSACTIONS**

The Association for Studies in the Conservation of Historic Buildings (ASCHB) publishes *Transactions* each year in December. Most volumes contain articles of London interest, though often of a rather specialised nature, many of them illustrated; these are listed below. All volumes are available from the Editor, Stephen Marks, Hamilton’s, Kilmerston, near Bath, Somerset, who will gladly send information and an order form on request.


‘Cupolas and Characters’, by Vernon Hughes, pp 51–52 (on working in the LCC Historic Buildings Section, 1957–62)


‘Visit to St Pancras Station, July 9th 1981’, report, p 60


‘Structural Repairs to the Long Parlour Floor in the Mansion House of the City of London’, by John Fidler, pp 33–43


‘Greater Churches: Damage by Visitors’, by Jane Fawcett, pp 6–10 (four churches examined in detail, including Westminster Abbey and St Paul’s Cathedral)

‘Electronic Structural Monitoring: Experiences at St Paul’s and Chichester Cathedrals’, by Robert Potter and Stuart Gaunt, pp 11–18

‘Repairs to the Horace Walpole House at Strawberry Hill, Middlesex’, talk by John Warren, October 17th 1984, p 27

**Volume 10 (1985):** ‘The Great Drawing Room from Bowood’, by Ian Bristow (recently installed in the new Lloyd’s building), pp 25–36

‘Listing and the London County Council’, by Frank Kelsall, pp 37–38

Edited by Stephen Marks, Hamilton’s, Kilmerston, near Bath, Somerset, and issued by Patrick Frazer, Hon Secretary of the London Topographical Society, 36 Old Deer Park Gardens, Richmond, Surrey (telephone: 01-940 5419).