

**Notice of the  
Annual General Meeting  
Wednesday, 3rd July 1991**

The ninety-first Annual General Meeting of the London Topographical Society will be held on Wednesday, 3rd July 1991 in the Great Hall of the Bishopsgate Institute, 230 Bishopsgate, London EC2. As usual, the meeting will start at 6.30 pm, following refreshments which will be available from 6.00. The Institute is conveniently located close to Liverpool Street Station, which is served by British Rail and the Central, Circle and Metropolitan Lines.

There could hardly be a more appropriate occasion to meet at the Bishopsgate Institute, since it is celebrating its centenary this year and the Great Hall has recently been refurbished. As members will know, for many years it has been the Society's home base, where we keep our stock and display our publications. We will be taking the opportunity to offer some of our old stock at bargain prices.

Members attending the meeting will be issued with this year's publication – a set of four manuscript drawings for the first edition of the Ordnance Survey's London maps. We are publishing these to celebrate the OS's bicentenary. In addition, members will be able to buy copies of Jean Imray's book on the Mercers' Hall at a substantial discount to the published price. Please see below for details of both publications.

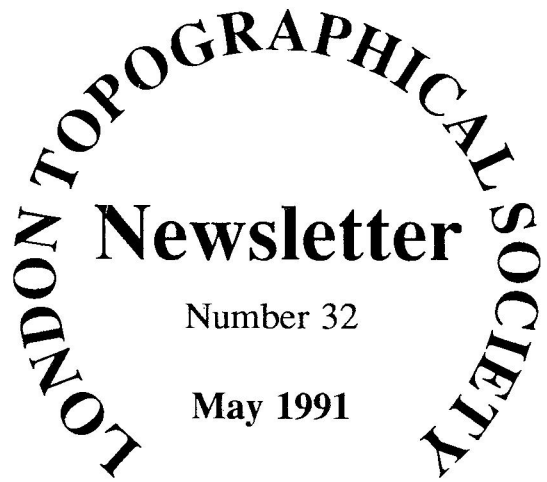
After the formal business of the meeting, David Webb will give a talk about the Bishopsgate Institute and its building. David, who is reference librarian at the Institute and a long-standing member of the LTS Council, will also put some of the Library's treasures on display.

In addition, Yolande Hodson, author of the introduction to this year's publication, will talk about the Ordnance Survey drawings, and we also hope to have a short talk relating to the Mercers' Hall book.

As an extra attraction, we shall be holding a display of books, reports and articles written by our members. Everyone is invited to contribute – please see the separate notice about this.

Members should write to the Hon Secretary (address at the end of the Newsletter) if they would like to nominate anyone as an officer of the Society or as a member of Council, or if they wish to raise any matter under item 6 of the agenda. Please let the Hon Secretary know by 24th June if you or any guests will be attending. The agenda, the report of the Council, the Accounts and a note about subscriptions are on pages 15 and 16 of this Newsletter.

There will, of course, be the usual splendid tea, so ably organized by Joyce Cumming, with additional supplies provided by as many of you as possible. Cakes, biscuits, sausage rolls – if you can bake it, bring it along to delight fellow topographers! Everything (and everybody) is welcome.



**Facsimile of the Ordnance  
Surveyors' drawings for the  
London area**

The London Topographical Society will this year commemorate the bicentenary of the Ordnance Survey, which occurs in July 1991, by publishing in facsimile four of the original manuscript Ordnance Surveyors' drawings which formed the basis for the Old Series one inch maps of the London region. Surveyed between 1799 and 1808, the drawings cover an irregularly shaped area from Potters Bar in the north to Leatherhead in the south, and from Chertsey in the west to Erith in the east.

The drawings, which are now preserved in the British Library Map Library, spent their first twenty years in frequent transition back and forth between the surveyor in the field and the engraver in the Ordnance Survey's map office in the Tower of London. Packed in tin cases, and suffering the vicissitudes of transport by coach and horses, it is perhaps a miracle that they have survived intact today. Having escaped the fire of 1841 in the Tower, they were removed to the new Ordnance Survey headquarters at Southampton, where they remained until 1955 when they were presented to the British Museum.

Drawn up from field books and rough protractors at the scales of two or three inches to a mile and reflecting the varied styles of different surveying draftsmen, these maps capture the landscape of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and show features such as footpaths and land use, which were not included on the published one inch maps.

Members' copies will be available at the AGM on 3rd July, or will be posted thereafter. Some copies will be on sale by 1st May at the Ordnance Survey exhibition at the Tower of London, price £24.00 to the general public, but members should ignore this – it will be to their financial advantage to wait a very little while!

– Ann Saunders

## The bicentenary of the Ordnance Survey

The round of exhibitions, lectures and celebrations commemorating the foundation of the Ordnance Survey in 1791 began in January with an exhibition of Ordnance Survey material from the map collection of the Bodleian Library, Oxford (this exhibition continues until 20th May). Most of the maps on display are of the Oxford area but the catalogue which accompanies the exhibition is of wider interest as it contains a précis on the origins of the Ordnance Survey, which can be traced to the last Jacobite rebellion.

Having defeated Bonnie Prince Charlie at Culloden in 1746, the Duke of Cumberland needed to pacify the Highlands. To implement this, a military survey of the Highlands was instigated by Lt Colonel David Watson and was carried out between 1747-55 by William Roy, Assistant Quarter-Master to Watson, with six surveying parties. Roy went on to promote "a general survey of the whole island at public cost", recommending in 1766 a general military map of England. After Roy's death, the Duke of Richmond, Master-General of the Ordnance, charged the Board of Ordnance with the compilation of a national survey and in July 1791 Major E. Williams and Lt W. Mudge of the Royal Artillery were appointed to take charge of the trigonometrical survey and the production of a series of one inch maps. Thus the Ordnance Survey maps were born, although their description as such did not come into use until 1820.

The headquarters of the trigonometrical survey were established in the Tower of London, alongside the Board of Ordnance, so it is fitting that the main Ordnance Survey exhibition of this summer is at the Tower, from 1st May until 30th September.

The Ordnance Survey is also exhibiting at the International Cartographic Association at Bournemouth in September, and at regional exhibitions in Manchester and Birmingham. Those who would like to visit the headquarters of the OS in Southampton and join a treasure hunt, based of course on an OS map, might be interested in the Ordnance Survey Weekend Break (24th-28th May), organized by Southampton City Council.

### "Ordnance Survey: Past, Present and Future"

is the title of a symposium at the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, London SW7 on 23rd May, which members of the public may attend. An address will be given by Tony Baldry MP, Minister for the Environment and Countryside, and the lecturers include Yolande Hodson and Professor David Rhind. The registration fee is £33 for the day, (to include coffee, lunch with wine, then tea), or £21 without lunch. Details from the Royal Geographical Society, tel. 071 589 5466.

Also at the Royal Geographical Society, from June until August, is an exhibition of one inch Ordnance Survey maps.

The last Newsletter contained an article on "Rescue Archaeology in London" by Dr Ralph Merrifield. Mr Victor Belcher, Head of Survey and General Branch of the London Division of English Heritage, replies:

## Archaeology in London: A Response to Ralph Merrifield

As always, Ralph Merrifield's article on "Rescue Archaeology in London" in the November 1990 Newsletter is erudite and cogently argued, and it is very useful to have such a clear account of the origins of the present organization of rescue archaeology in London from one who was very much involved in the events of those years. Nevertheless, the article contains certain perceptions about the nature of rescue archaeology and views of archaeological policy which help to explain why English Heritage considers it necessary to promote certain changes in the organization of archaeological services in London.

The starting point for any explanation of English Heritage's proposals must be a reference to the recent Planning Policy Guidance Note on "Archaeology and Planning" (PPG 16) which was issued by the Department of the Environment in November 1990. It is significant that there is no mention of this document by Ralph Merrifield even though it was available in draft form and as such had been circulated for public consultation before he wrote his piece. The PPG is intended both to raise the profile of archaeology as a material consideration in the planning process and to set the agenda for archaeological policies for the next decade, and the changes which English Heritage is seeking to make are designed to further the aims of the PPG.

The PPG places a strong emphasis on the physical preservation of remains wherever possible. In its words "Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite, and non-renewable resource" and should not be "needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed". While physical preservation will not always be possible, in most cases it should be the first aim of the archaeologist. So central is this to the argument of the PPG (and of English Heritage) that it is worth quoting a paragraph from the document in full: "If physical preservation *in situ* is not feasible, an archaeological excavation for the purposes of 'preservation by record', may be an acceptable alternative. From the archaeological point of view this should be regarded as a second best option. The science of archaeology is developing rapidly. Excavation means the total destruction of evidence (apart from removable artefacts) from which future techniques could almost certainly extract more information than is currently possible. Excavation is also expensive and time-consuming, and discoveries may have to be evaluated in a hurry against an inadequate research framework. The preservation *in situ* of important archaeological remains is therefore nearly always to be preferred".





Even within Ralph Merrifield's own terms, however, there has been much that has been unsatisfactory about the conduct of archaeology in London over the past decade. He refers to attempts by the Museum of London to fill the gaps in archaeological knowledge as part of an on-going research programme, and questions English Heritage's dedication to that research. But, such has been the heady pace of rescue archaeology in response to the development pressures of the 1980s, that very little of the results of that work has been made available to scholars to fill the very gaps he talks about. As he, himself, puts it, "The real difficulty is to release experienced archaeologists from excavation long enough to finish their reports on previous work". Now, one gathers, the problem appears to be that the contracts of some of those who should have written up their reports have had to be terminated because of the sudden downturn in development activity.

A vast number of excavations which have taken place in London over the past decade or longer still require to be written up before their results can be properly digested. This is one of the unfortunate by-products of the frantic, demand-led archaeology of the past few years. English Heritage is now examining with the Museum of London's Department of Greater London Archaeology ways in which this backlog of post-excavation work can be reduced, and will almost certainly have to spend a great deal of public funds on work which should properly have been paid for by the developers at the time, just as over the past seven years it has grant aided to the extent of about £500,000 per annum a backlog of post-excavation work being undertaken by the Museum's Department of Urban Archaeology. Virtually all of English Heritage's limited funds for archaeology are now spent on grants for post-excavation work, in an on-going commitment to the expansion of archaeological knowledge.

Ralph Merrifield states that the London boroughs are satisfied with the advice they have received from the Museum of London and show no desire for change. Certainly, there has been a resistance to change, but that is only to be expected. In many ways the emphasis on rescue archaeology has offered planning authorities and developers the easy way out. It is much simpler to impose a condition requiring an excavation, the cost of which is usually a minor element in a developer's overall financial layout and one that can be recouped in rents on the finished building, than to argue for a change in design so that remains can be preserved *in situ*, or, in the last resort, to turn down a planning application because it does not make adequate provision for the protection of archaeological remains. And yet this is the clear message of the PPG: "Local planning authorities may, as a matter of last resort, need to consider refusing planning permission where developers do not seek to accommodate important remains".

Merrifield also says that an exception has been made for the Corporation of London, but this is not the case. The Corporation has undoubtedly been one of the most reluctant to accept change, but English Heritage has urged it to appoint its own archaeologi-

cal officer. There is ample work to justify such a post, and the City can hardly claim the same degree of financial distress as most of the London boroughs. In the case of the boroughs, English Heritage recognizes that it would be unreasonable at the present time to expect them to add such a post to their staff complement, and it could probably only be justified in terms of workload in a handful of authorities. That is why English Heritage proposes to set up its own planning advice section, taking on the work which, outside London, is mainly done by county archaeologists and their staff, and maintaining a crucial distinction between the advisory and executive arms of archaeology.

Merrifield also touches on the financial changes which English Heritage wishes to introduce. What it is seeking to do is to attribute as many as possible of the establishment costs it presently funds to individual projects in the form of overheads. The present situation where developers do not meet the full costs of an archaeological project which has been made necessary by their development proposals, and are in effect subsidized out of the public purse, cannot be allowed to continue. English Heritage recognizes that, as a result, its own grants for projects which it is financing will have to rise in line with the increased costs to developers, and, indeed, such increases are already beginning to be put into effect.

Recognizing, however, that the downturn in construction work has created severe short-term problems, English Heritage informed the Museum of London and Passmore Edwards Museum at an early date that its grants to the museums for 1991-2 were likely to be of the same order as those in 1990-1, and it is actively seeking to identify projects which it can legitimately fund as part of its national priorities. One of these is a strategic review of the state of archaeological knowledge in London, which it has commissioned from the museums as an essential preliminary to the identification of a programme of post-excavation work which best addresses the gaps in knowledge to which Merrifield refers.

The present recession has created very great difficulties for the museums engaged in archaeological work, but English Heritage is convinced that there is a viable future for the archaeological units of the Museum of London and Passmore Edwards Museum. Although the right of developers who pay for archaeological work to choose the unit they employ for the work has to be accepted, the presumption must be that in the vast majority of cases, the museum units are best fitted to undertake the work in London because of their local knowledge and expertise. There are several projects connected with proposed new underground lines, or rail links, and a number of development schemes such as Number 1 Poultry (now that the House of Lords has delivered its singularly unfortunate verdict on that site) which should provide work in the near future. And when development activity begins to pick up again the increased attention given to archaeology in the planning process should generate a considerable amount of work in the way of evaluation and assessment as well as full excavation where the remains do not warrant preser-



vation *in situ*, or where there are overriding reasons why such preservation is not possible.

Construction activity has behaved in a cyclical manner for centuries, and there is no reason to suppose that another upturn will be very long delayed. What must be avoided, when that occurs, is a headlong rush into indiscriminate rescue archaeology before the options of preservation *in situ* have been fully explored. PPG 16 is seeking to promote a long overdue change in attitudes, and as part of the process of trying to bring about such a transformation, English Heritage believes that certain organizational changes in London are fundamentally necessary.

This is a matter which is of concern to all who are interested in London's history and topography, and it is very useful to have a forum in which the issues can be explored in a rational manner without the vituperation which has characterized much of the reporting elsewhere. Both Ralph Merrifield and the Editor are to be congratulated, the former on the reasoned way in which he has presented his case, and the latter on offering to open the matter up to wider debate.

– Victor Belcher

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## News and Notes

### Support your Society – attend the AGM

One of the most striking features of the LTS has always been the large number of members who come to the AGM, making it an enjoyable social occasion. Recently we have had about 200 people attending – equivalent to over one quarter of the entire membership – which is quite a remarkable achievement. Last year, however, no doubt because England were playing Germany in the World Cup, numbers were well down. We very much hope to see more of you this year and extend an especially warm welcome to the many new members. The more members who come, the more money we save through not having to post their publications.

### Display of members' publications at the AGM

All members are warmly encouraged to bring their literary output – books, reports and articles – to contribute to the AGM display. With so many well-known authors in the Society, it should be an impressive and interesting collection, but we particularly want to see what some of our less famous members have achieved. The display will not be confined to London material and it is a case of the more the merrier – so don't be shy. Authors can also sell their own work if they have copies available for sale.

### New publications list

We are sending copies of the latest publications list with this Newsletter. Members are reminded that they can order past publications at a 25 per cent discount. If there are items on the list which you feel you should have received, please remember that the

extra publications are not sent to members automatically but must be purchased separately.

### Where was Charles Street, Hanover Square?

Reproduced below is an admission ticket to Merlin's Mechanical Museum, which I have in my collection. In 1985 there was an exhibition at Kenwood entitled "John Joseph Merlin. The Ingenious Mechanic" and in the catalogue there are reproduced five admission tickets from the Banks Collection in the British Museum. These tickets are identical to mine except that the address is shown as "Princes Street Hanover Square" whereas mine gives "Charles Street Hanover Square". The catalogue dates the Banks tickets to between 1788-1791. It would be nice to know when Merlin changed his address but the most puzzling question is, "Where was Charles Street Hanover Square?"

Horwood, the obvious source for this period, gives no fewer than thirty-two Charles Streets but only two are remotely near Hanover Square. One leads off from the south-east corner of Grosvenor Square, the other crosses the north end of Berners Street. Neither could possibly be referred to as Charles Street Hanover Square. So where was it? I would be grateful if anyone could solve this problem.

– Peter Jackson



Admission ticket to Merlin's Mechanical Museum. See "Where was Charles Street, Hanover Square?"

### Wren and St Paul's

If members receive and read this Newsletter in time, they are urged to go to the Royal Academy of Arts in Piccadilly to catch an exhibition "Sir Christopher Wren and the making of St Paul's" before it closes on 12th May. The *pièce de résistance* is the Great Model, completed in August 1674 at a cost of £600, only to be abandoned as Wren's designs altered. The Great Model was constructed of oak and plaster (and originally painted to simulate stone and lead), to a scale of

1:24. It is breathtaking, monumental and radically different from the St Paul's we know. The exhibition includes other late seventeenth century oak models for the cathedral, and brings together drawings by Wren and his assistants, also maps and engravings. If this notice comes too late, the Great Model (recently restored and remeasured) can usually be found in the crypt of St Paul's.

### **Tower Hill Pageant**

From early September there will be something new to see at Tower Hill. Described as "a dark ride museum" this new tourist attraction called the Tower Hill Pageant has been conceived and designed by the Culverin Consortium in conjunction with the Museum of London. It aims to represent 2,000 years of London's Thameside history in a similar manner to the Jorvik Viking Centre at York. Automated vehicles will transport visitors past tableaux depicting the historic framework of the City, focusing on its port, from early Roman settlement to the Blitz. The complex is built on three levels of the Tower Hill Vaults – the "dark ride" will be on the lowest level, the Museum of London display area and the Pageant shop will be on the middle level, while more shops and restaurants will occupy the ground level. The adult ticket price will be £4.50, £2.50 for children.

### **Guildhall Library Bookshop**

Alas, the exhibitions in the Whittington Room, Guildhall Library, are no more. Compensation takes the form of a new Bookshop. Formerly secreted upstairs and somewhat cramped, the new Bookshop is in the Whittington Room, beside the main entrance to the Library, where there is more room for the display of books, maps, cards and LTS publications. Members are unlikely to leave empty-handed. The shop is open Monday to Friday 9.30 am to 4.45 pm.

### **The London Society**

Membership of the London Society gives access to a library of nearly 2,000 books on the history and topography of London, many of them bequeathed by members and containing valuable notes and cuttings. This lending library is housed in the City University, Northampton Square, Clerkenwell, and is open until 9 pm Monday to Thursdays in term time. The London Society is involved with planning applications and redevelopment schemes in the capital, for instance its voice was heard opposing the plans for Number 1 Poultry. It publishes an annual Journal, and arranges visits and lectures, which, with access to the library, seems good value for a membership fee of £9 per annum.

Telephone 071 251 1590 if interested.

### **A Friend of St Paul's?**

St Paul's Cathedral is earnestly pleading for more Friends to help support the fabric, music and the worship in the cathedral, which receives no monetary aid from the State. The benefits of being a Friend include free admission to all parts of the cathedral on view to the public, admission to the annual festival

service attended by the Patron, The Queen Mother, visits to other cathedrals, an annual magazine, newsletters and tickets for the St John Passion, the Messiah and special events and services at St Paul's. The minimum subscription is £6 per annum for a single person, £10 for a married couple. Please apply to the Secretary, Friends of St Paul's, The Chapter House, St Paul's Churchyard, London EC4M 8AD. Tel 071 248 1150.

### **The Royal Exchange**

In the autumn of this year, the Queen will re-open a renovated and enlarged Royal Exchange, making it once more the centre of City life. Your Hon Editor, Ann Saunders, has been asked to write a short history of the building to commemorate the occasion and she is busily engaged on it at the moment. It is astonishing how much fresh material there is to be found. It is hoped that the booklet, which will contain many illustrations, will be made generally available. When they are known, details will be given in a future issue of the Newsletter.

### **The Mercers' Company**

For the past fifteen years, Jean Imray, formerly Archivist to the Mercers' Company, has been researching and writing a history of the post-Fire Hall and adjacent buildings in the enclave formed by Cheapside, Ironmonger Lane and Old Jewry. By the time you read this Newsletter, the results should be in print, the solid, richly illustrated volume being published jointly by the Mercers' Company and this Society. The book costs £60 to the general public, but members of the Society may purchase it for £35 – a remarkable discount available for a limited period only. Copies will be available at the Annual General Meeting. This is history, written from the inside, with love and with attention to detail – your Hon Editor cannot recall any closer or more careful study of any part of the City.

– Ann Saunders

### **A warning to authors**

We would like to thank Peter Barber for his generous review of our book *The History of London in Maps* in which, nevertheless, he pointed out a number of slips and literals. Without wishing to excuse these errors (they were a fair cop) we think it worth warning unwary authors of some modern publishing hazards. Especially if the book is reliant on a book club, the publisher must meet the club's inflexible deadline and can give authors no leeway. This can lead to scrambled proof reading and no chance of a final check of corrected galleys or lay-outs. Faced with a punishing schedule of twelve months from contract signature to publication, we saw "corrected" text and pictures together for the first time only thirty-six hours before the book, which was type-set in Buckinghamshire, went for printing in the Pyrenees, and we never saw colour plates in relation to text. The technical work was of a very high standard but given this shortness of time at the end we could only make spot checks. Errors occurred. The warning to all authors today: be scrupulous with your original script and do not rely on seeing revised proofs. You

will be lucky if you are able to check that your galleys have been revised as you corrected them.

– Peter Jackson and Felix Barker

### **Duck decoys**

The London Topographical Society has fielded some unusual queries over the last 100 years, but recently one on the subject of duck decoys nearly defeated it. In compiling his book *Decoy duck: from folk art to fine art* (Limpsfield, Dragon's World 1988), Bob Ridges needed an early picture of the sport in London- and found just the one he was looking for in the LTS publication of Kip's View of London, Westminster and St James's Park (1710), LTS publication no 14, 1903. This is, of course, the origin of Duck Island.

– David Webb

### **History of Sailortown**

If you think all London's bookshops are only dreary branches of chain stores, History of Sailortown will restore your faith in literature. Julia Hunt opened her superbly-named shop last autumn in the recently refurbished Tobacco Dock, down in darkest Wapping, barely a high-tech printing press away from Murdoch's *Times* fortress. In this shop in the vaults of the former tobacco warehouse, Julia has created a little piece of East London literary paradise- a shop specializing in the topography of East London, past and present (with a growing selection of second-hand material) as well as a good groundwork of items on the wider London scene, from genealogy to crime, from cartography to politics. Julia has also established the Stepney Historical Trust, to cover the history of the East End, and holds weekly lectures in a hall opposite History of Sailortown on Saturday afternoons at 3.30 pm- recent talks included body snatchers, Jack the Ripper, the Ratcliffe Highway murders, criminal Islington, and a demonstration of knot-tying by the Guild of Ropemakers. Regular walks around the area start or end here almost daily, and over the Easter weekend an Easter bonnet parade was held. History of Sailortown is a mere fifteen minute walk from the Tower of London, either along the Highway, or Wapping High Street. Ignore the extremely tacky fake pirate ships, and come down below and meet Julia- and note the fascinating plaques commemorating the site of one of East London's Victorian "sights", the celebrated animal emporium run by Jamrach, which closed in the 1920s. History of Sailortown, 32 Porters Walk, Tobacco Dock, the Highway, London E1. Tel 071 791 3078.

P.S. I have just heard from Julia that it is hoped to reopen the former ropewalk which used to be on the site in the eighteenth century, so if you ever felt like getting knotted, now is clearly the time.

– David Webb

### **The Rhinebeck reappears**

An invitation to dinner at Apothecaries' Hall, Black Friars Lane held a happy surprise for the Editor of the Newsletter. Inside the main entrance, on display among many old and interesting treasures, is the Society's Rhinebeck Panorama (publication 125). This

copy, handsomely framed and hung in a prominent position, was presented to the Apothecaries by Colonel F.G. Nield, Master of the Company from 1988-9.

### **Pitshanger Manor**

The home of Sir John Soane for ten years at the beginning of the nineteenth century has been restored – although the bedroom still awaits appropriate furniture. Soane remodelled the house for his own occupation, retaining a wing designed by his master, George Dance the younger. The façade and the breakfast room in particular, express Soane's idiosyncratic style. According to *The London Encyclopaedia* Pitshanger is "architecturally the most interesting building in Ealing and the only one with a Grade 1 listing". Soane was also responsible for the bridge, lodge and gateway for the grounds of Pitshanger, now Walpole Park, where the Walpole Festival is to be staged from 5th to 11th August. During the summer there will also be concerts (musicians on the balcony, audience on the grass), while inside the house a "Window Exhibition" from the Brooking Collection of architectural furnishings traces the evolution, design and construction of the window, 1660-1960. Pitshanger Manor Museum, Mattock Lane, London W5 is open Tuesday - Saturday 10 am to 5 pm, tel. 081 567 1227.

### **Relocation of Post Office Archives**

The Post Office Archives will move from Freeling House, 23 Glassing Street later this year. This offers the opportunity to unite the archives and the modern research centre in one place, in a newly constructed wing of the Mount Pleasant Letters District Office in Phoenix Place, London EC1. The archivist would like members to know that because of the move the Public Search Room will be closed to visitors from 9th September until 5th November 1991. It is hoped that this temporary closure will not cause too many problems for individual readers; meanwhile every effort is being made to ensure that the facilities of the new Search Room will be as comfortable as possible for researchers.

### **Books for Sale**

A member offers volumes of the *Survey of London* for sale. Main series, 42 volumes (all those published so far), London 1900-86. Monograph series 16 volumes, lacking 7, 12, 14, London 1896-1963. Excellent condition in dust wrappers where appropriate. £2,425 free delivery. Katherine Swift, The Dower House, Morville Hall, nr Bridgenorth, Shropshire WV16 5NB. Tel. 074631 407.

Likewise, Mr P.H. Whetman, 42 Harberton Road, London N19 3JR, tel. 071 263 1010, offers the following for sale, postage at cost, or collection. *Survey of London. Chelsea*. Parts ii and iii (1913, 1921). Wrappers worn at edges, spine darkened, £25 the two or will split. *London and its Sights, being a comprehensive guide to all that is worth seeing in the Metropolis* (1858). Cloth gilt, spine frayed at foot, tinted plates, £18. *Album of London Views* (c. 1890). Foldout format, one or two folds torn, more leaves than usual, £9. C.R. Cammell, *Name on the Wall* (first edition



1960). About the blue plaques, £2.50. R.S.R. Fidler, *London's Natural History* (first edition 1945). Spine repaired and slightly worn, £3. Fred Fisk, *History of Tottenham* (first and second series 2 vols 1913, 1923), £16 the pair; also vol ii £8. Fred Fisk, *History of Edmonton* (first edition 1914). Cloth gilt, £10. J. Fulleylove and M.A.M. Smith *Westminster Abbey* (first edition 1904). Colour plates, good binding, £25. W. Huyshe, *Royal Manor of Hitchin and its Lords* (first edition 1906). Illustrations, £16. J. Kennedy, *Manor and Parish Church of Hampstead and its Vicars* (1906), £15. L. Melville, *London Scene* (1926), £5. K.G. Parsons, *Earlier Inhabitants of London* (first edition 1926). Illustrations, £4. Fred Turner, *Brentford: literary and historical sketches with After twenty-one years; short history of Brentford Public Library* (1898, 1911, signed by the author), £25. Thomas Burke, *Streets of London* (1943). Illustrations, £3.50. Constance Hill, *Good Company in Old Westminster and the Temple* (first edition 1925), £4. H. Morley, *Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair* (1874), £16. R.C. Rome, *Union Club. An historical and descriptive record* (1948), £12. Routledge's *Popular Guide to London* (1871-5). Illustrations, £16.

### Publications wanted

A new member of the Society is eager to acquire early LTS publications which are out of stock at the Bishopsgate Institute. Early volumes of the *London Topographical Record* are also sought. Telephone Mr C.J. Ault, 071 622 6304.

### Ideas for publications

The Council would welcome members' suggestions for future publications. Not because the Council is short of ideas but because it wishes to publish what the membership wants and likes. A carefully planned publication programme is being drawn up, with the aim of filling gaps in the Society's list of publications and maintaining a balance between maps, views and monographs, within the budget. The *London Topographical Record* is of course a permanent fixture every five years. Suggestions for future publications should be addressed to the Hon Editor, Mrs Ann Saunders, 3 Meadway Gate, London NW11 7LA.

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## Dr E.S. de Beer

A memorial celebration was held at the Warburg Institute on 6th December for our late Vice President, Dr Esmond Samuel de Beer. I attended and spoke on behalf of the Society, although I had not had the pleasure of knowing him. I was able to trace his association with us from my Treasurer's papers and from the annual reports in the *London Topographical Records*. Irene Scouloudi, who takes Dr de Beer's place as the individual member of the longest standing, helped me with her reminiscences. What was impressive from the many speakers was the breadth and depth of Dr de Beer's interests; our Society and the Hakluyt (Explorers) Society had

clearly benefited from his guidance and his generosity – he served on our Council for many years and took the chair from 1958 to 1961 between the illness of Walter Godfrey and the accession of Professor Grimes. He funded the publication of Colson's *Le Guide de Londres* which was issued to LTS members in 1951.

His family owned the Hallenstein stores in New Zealand – somewhat akin to Marks and Spencer – and he was able to put his wealth to good use and in the most efficient way – funding the purchase of works of art through the National Art Collections Fund for example, so that NACF would gain the kudos for the gift and so attract further contributions. The Warburg Institute, the Dunedin Art Gallery and the Bodleian Library all gave evidence of his generosity. He was also a stickler for regulations, declining to covenant a gift he had made to the Bodleian Library to provide comforts for readers, on the ground that as a regular reader himself he would be a major beneficiary and so it was not a truly charitable gift.

His main interest was history, which he studied at University College London, promoted by his work at the Institute of Historical Research where he kept the Library going during the War in spite of moves to temporary premises, and furthered by his writing and funding for the Historical Association. His major historical works were the diary of John Evelyn (whose index Irene Scouloudi considers outstanding) and the correspondence of Evelyn (eight volumes have appeared over the last twenty years).

The owner of the nursing home where Dr de Beer spent the last six years of his life with failing sight and hearing and the onset of Parkinson's Disease told of his impressive intellect (when he could no longer see to read he would read books from memory) and of the demands of one who had little patience with those who did not meet his high standards.

The occasion was well attended and ended with refreshments worthy of a LTS AGM, and time to exchange stories and spread the word about the Society – Dr de Beer would have surely approved!

– Roger Cline

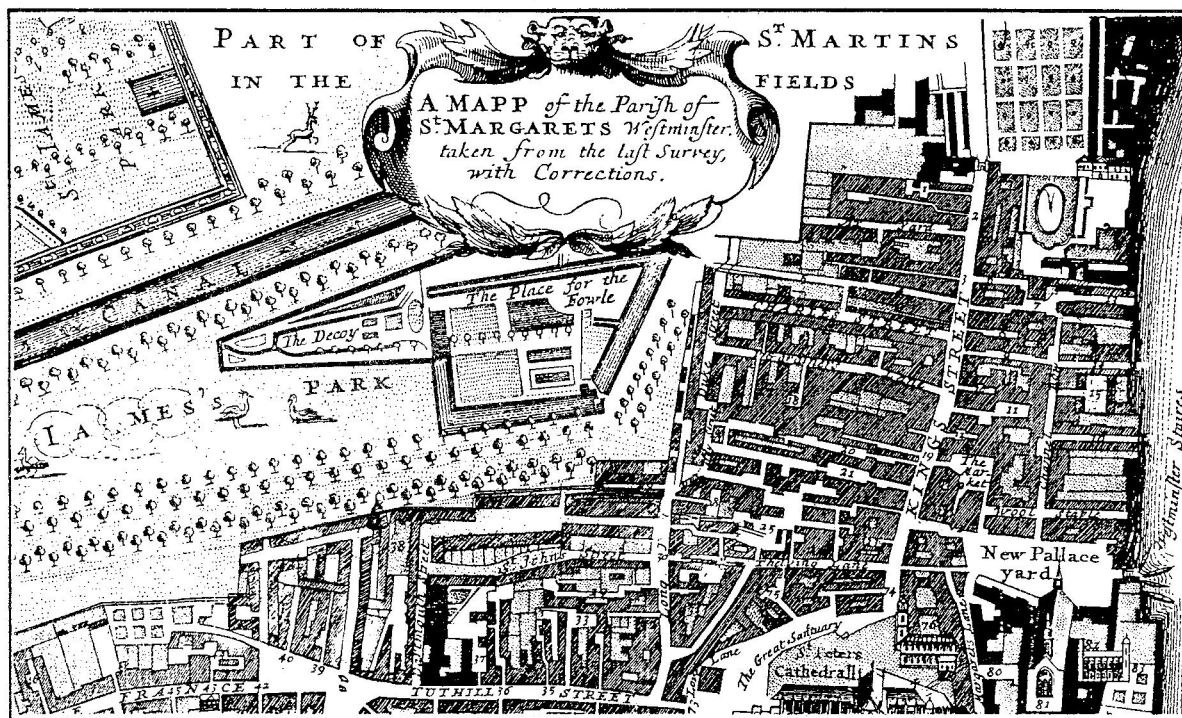
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## Reviews

### Parish map facsimiles

The ward and parish maps in Strype's *Survey of the City of London and Westminster...* are its most decorative and attractive feature. Recently the City of Westminster enterprisingly published facsimiles of all the Westminster maps in it – St Clement Danes (£3.50), St Margaret's Westminster (£3.50), St Martin-in-the-Fields (£3.50), St James Piccadilly (£3.50), St Anne's Soho (£2.50), and St Paul's Covent Garden (£2.50). Single or as a set in a tube for £15.00 you can buy them in any of Westminster's principal public libraries.

But as Chad would have said, "Wot no notes!". How odd those who published these maps didn't get Westminster's own extremely knowledgeable and able archivist to write about them. Maps are invaluable,



Detail of the parish of St Margaret Westminster 1755. See "Parish map facsimiles". Westminster City Archives.

but historians who use them uncritically do so at their very great peril. They need to be helped by those who know the material and are aware of the pitfalls. In no way am I an expert in the history of Westminster, but in researching the background to the large-scale surveys of London I have chanced upon a series of intriguing references which tells us something of the background to these parish maps. The appearance of Westminster's facsimiles provides me with an opportunity to share this information with the membership.

The story begins almost a century earlier – which ought to put historians on their guard immediately. In 1669 John Ogilby, a dancing master, theatre owner, impresario, poet, and publisher, issued proposals for an international *English Atlas*. In its final form this atlas would consist of volumes for each continent, and three volumes for Britain – *Britannia*. Volumes for Africa, America, and part one of Asia were published, and a volume of road maps for *Britannia*. A few county maps were prepared for an atlas of county maps, and plans of Ipswich, Maldon, the City of London, and the City of Westminster, for an atlas of town maps. In preparing the City of London map Ogilby, and his step-grandson, William Morgan, received grants of money from the Court of Aldermen of the City of London.

Ogilby died in 1676, the *English Atlas* and *Britannia* far from finished. Morgan bravely attempted to continue the mammoth undertaking. The idea had been that the City section would be made up of the twenty sheets of map plus text. Robert Hooke, on Ogilby's behalf, had applied for access to the City's records. The Aldermen agreed to this, instructing the Town Clerk, the Chamberlain, the Common Sergeant, the Surveyor, and others "to draw up such remarks and memorials touching the ancient or present state of the City as they shall think fit to be inserted in the historical or geographical part of the Survey...and present them to this Court". This descriptive text

would be accompanied by maps of the City wards, and when Morgan delivered the completed map in October 1676 the Aldermen were very glad to hear he was still "proceeding to complete" them. Morgan completed the ward maps and delivered them to Guildhall on 10th September 1680. The Chamberlain paid him £50.

Though the City of London map, scale one inch to 100 feet, was published, the plans of Westminster and Southwark drafted on the same scale were not. Instead Morgan utilized the three surveys to produce one giant sixteen sheet map of the entire metropolis – "London, &c. Actually Survey'd". (Those who have visited the Royal Academy's exhibition "Sir Christopher Wren and the making of St Paul's", will have had the opportunity to admire it alongside Wren's Great Model). But what happened to all the text for the intended description? And what happened to the ward maps?

My hunch, and I invite any member with more time than I have at the moment to explore this, is that text and maps were acquired by Richard Blome for his projected *Survey*, a book that was announced on 23-27th January 1695/6 in the *London Gazette*. In his advertisement Blome states that his *Survey* would be illustrated by "a great variety of Useful Ichnographical maps of the Wards and the Parishes". Like Ogilby and Morgan's, Blome's book never appeared. In an article in the *London Journal* (vol 3 1977, pp 40- 54), however, John J. Morrison has demonstrated that the material for it formed the basis for John Strype's *Survey of the City of London and Westminster*., the first edition of which appeared in 1720.

The ward and parish maps that appear in Strype's *Survey* lack imprints. A note on them refers misleadingly to Stow's survey of London, an update of which Strype's two-volumed work purported to be. Close examination of the maps, however, can be instructive. Look carefully in the cartouches, and beneath the titles on several of them and you will detect the

imperfectly hammered out imprint of Richard Blome. The British Library in its Crace Collection has pre-Strype, Blome states of several of the parish maps including St Martin-in-the-Fields (the parish was created in 1686), St Paul's Covent Garden, and St James's Westminster.

So who was responsible for Strype's maps of the Westminster parishes? As we have seen, the likelihood is that William Morgan was the author of Strype's ward maps. It is possible that Morgan was the author of the parish maps too. Compare each with Morgan's "London, &c. Actually Survey'd" and in all but one case the similarities are plain to see. Admittedly not every topographical detail corresponds; behind the blocks, for instance, the number of gardens (if such they be) may vary in number. The selection of information, however, is very much the same. The one map that differs is St Anne's. In this instance the map was copied from a survey of the parish made by William Leybourne in 1686. William Leybourne, incidentally, was the surveyor John Ogilby had put in charge of the 1676 City of London survey.

Of course it is possible that the parish maps rather than being *by* William Morgan, were cribbed from Morgan's "London, &c. Actually Survey'd". What I would like to believe is that the source was John Ogilby's one inch to 100 feet survey of Westminster, carried out by Gregory King and Robert Felgate in 1674, and later presented by Morgan to King Charles II. That map, which would have carried such a wealth of topographical information nowhere else available, has vanished and is assumed lost for good.

So there it is: Ogilby, Morgan, Blome, and Strype. It is a long trek from these beginnings to the 1754-5 parish maps now published in facsimile by the City of Westminster Council. They will have their uses, but think twice before rejecting John Rocque's map of 1746 when the detail on Rocque's map of London and Strype's map of a parish refuses to tally.

One little moan about the facsimiles. They have been printed on fawn paper, I guess so they will look old. It hasn't worked. That does not bother me especially, but the absence of the word "facsimile" and the lack of a proper modern imprint can only be regarded as improper.

– Ralph Hyde

### Spitalfields Market

To mark the last days of Spitalfields Market on the north boundary of the City before its move to Temple Mills, Leyton, the City of London's Spitalfields Market Committee decided it would be very nice to have a permanent record. Geoffrey Fletcher, well-known for his Peterborough column illustrations in the *Daily Telegraph* and such books as *Off-Beat London* and *The London Nobody Knows*, was commissioned to make three large and especially fine sepia pen and wash drawings.

The results were even more magnificent than the Committee had anticipated. Keen that others should have a chance to enjoy them too, they had them reproduced by Westerham Press (who printed the Rhinebeck Panorama for our Society), and issued

them in a portfolio with a title page. Iain Bain of the Tate Gallery designed this publication.

Though published in the first place for the traders at Spitalfields, the portfolio is now available for the general public at £17.50. Measuring 18 inches by 25, the reproductions look exceedingly handsome when framed. Geoffrey Fletcher's three original drawings have been deposited in the Guildhall Library's Print Collection. Copies of the portfolio are on sale in the Guildhall Library Bookshop, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EJ tel. 071 260 1858, £20 including post and packing.

– Ralph Hyde

### Laroon, Marcellus:

#### The Criers and Hawkers of London.

*Engravings and drawings by Marcellus Laroon. Edited, with an Introduction and Commentary by Sean Shesgreen. Scolar Press 1990. Hardback, 252 pages, 74 engravings. £45.*

In 1687, Marcellus Laroon published a volume of seventy-four engravings, two sets of thirty-six each with its own title page, entitled *The Cryes of the City of London Drawne after the Life*. Such was its popularity that it went through edition after edition, the final one, with plates much reworked, appearing in 1821. All the plates, with Laroon's preliminary drawings for them (now in the collection of the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim) as well as a rare selection of other related illustrations, are now handsomely reproduced by the Scolar Press, with a lengthy, well-informed and perspicacious Introduction and Commentary by the American art historian and scholar, Sean Shesgreen.

Laroon's drawings are entirely free of background on topographical information – though members may note that three of Hugh Alley's market scenes are reproduced in the Introduction. His figures – milkmaid, mountebank, scrap iron dealer, chimney sweep, coalman, basket seller, fish vendor, peepshow man, courtesan or tight-rope walker – stand alone, the ground beneath their feet indicated only by a line and perhaps some hatching. Nothing here for the topographer, you will say in irritation and turn away. But don't be too hasty. A city exists as the background to its inhabitants, and many of Laroon's engravings are of actual residents, men and women who walked London's streets as a new City rose from the ashes of the Fire which had destroyed it twenty years before.

Sets of Street Cries had been issued in previous centuries. The earliest to survive is a woodcut *Cries of Paris* of around 1500. Franz Hogenberg, whose map of London we know so well, engraved a set in Cologne in 1589, Ambrosius Brambilla drew 199 tiny figures in niches on a single broadsheet and Annibale Carracci illustrated seventy-five of Bologna's tradesmen. The earliest London figures appear soon after 1600 and the genre immediately became popular, the figures being firmly stylized and crudely depicted. We may regret that Hollar did not turn his styles to such a series – he comes close to it with his fine London lady in Cheapside, representing winter in his *Seasons*. Laroon's engravings then had all the more impact,



simply because they were so much better drawn than anything that had gone before. The asparagus seller, an old fishwife dangling a mackerel (is it anywhere near fresh? we wonder), the inkseller who turns his back on us to reveal his barrel of ink and whose hands are full of quill pens, the damsel who offers a merry new song, the rabbit seller swinging a staff laden with pathetic carcasses – all these are real people, observed as individuals.

We as a society are concerned with London's buildings, and streets, and growth, but if we can find time among our topographical studies to spare a thought for those who peopled the capital at the end of the seventeenth century, there can be no better way to see them and make their acquaintance than by studying this fine new edition of Laroon's engravings with Dr Shesgreen's informative text. It is a book to demand at the public library, but I promise that you won't regret the effort.

– Ann Saunders

### **Medieval Westminster 1220-1540**

by Gervase Rosser. Clarendon Press Oxford 1989. 425 pages, 8 black and white illustrations, figures, tables. £40.

The subject of the small medieval town of Westminster has not, hitherto, been adequately explored. Now we have a thoroughly researched, well written history which will surely be the authoritative history of medieval Westminster for a long while to come.

It was the foundation of the abbey and the establishment of the royal palace alongside that prompted the urban growth of Westminster. The local community depended upon the monastery, the King and his court and was at the same time shaped by their presence. The nature of this local community forms the core of the book, as Dr Rosser states, "the central argument of the book is an attempt to define the secular society of the resident townspeople of medieval Westminster". In pursuit of this definition, many themes are covered – the making of a royal capital, the King's capital, landlords, tenants and houses, fairs and markets, occupations, population and society, urban government, the religion of the lay community, guilds, charitable institutions, within which lie a variety of secondary subjects, from amusements to women. Again and again, the study of any one subject underlines the importance of the abbey and the palace in the life of medieval Westminster. The research for this book relies greatly on the accounts and deeds known as WAM (Westminster Abbey Muniments), records which have not only yielded the names, occupations and property holdings of the medieval residents of Westminster, but which have also enabled new figures and plans to be drawn showing, for example, the almonry of Westminster Abbey in the later middle ages and the site of the October fair at Westminster. The creation of Whitehall Palace by King Henry VIII, which transformed Westminster and had considerable impact on the local community, is not investigated fully, but an article on that subject provided a meaty article by Gervase Rosser and Simon Thurley in the *London Topographical Record* volume xxvi (1990).

– Penelope Hunting

### **The Almshouse Stone and Paddington Green**

by Jack Whitehead. North Westminster Community School 1990. 16 pages, maps and black and white illustrations. £1.80 including postage from The Secretary, North Westminster Community School, Penfold Street, London NW1 6RX.

From the author of *The Growth of St Marylebone and Paddington* and *The Growth of Stoke Newington* comes another essay in local history. This pamphlet tells the story of a very old stone found lying in the grounds of a Paddington school. Measuring a little over 4 feet by 3 feet, the stone is elegantly carved with the following inscription. "These Almshouses where (sic) built AD 1714 at the expence (sic) of the inhabitants for the Poor of this Parish past their labour. Robert Cromwell George Starkie Churchwardens".

The discovery of the Almshouse Stone prompted Jack Whitehead to explore the history of the Almshouses (situated on the south side of Harrow Road), the schools built alongside and Paddington Green generally. He found accounts for the building of the Almshouses in 1714, located a watercolour by T.H. Shepherd showing what they looked like and defined the site as the north-west corner of the grounds of the present North Westminster Community School. The Almshouses were demolished in 1869 to be replaced by shops serving the commuters who crowded into Paddington once the Metropolitan Railway reached the area in 1863.

As for the stone commemorating the foundation of the Almshouses, its survival is remarkable. It was preserved when the rest of the building was demolished, only to be lost and found several times - it was recently mislaid in the basement of County Hall, then hidden in an English Heritage store in Slough. The Almshouse Stone is now re-erected at the North Westminster Community School and was rededicated by Lord Asa Briggs in December 1990. This happy conclusion to the story has been achieved through the sponsorship and co-operation of Trafalgar House plc, Travis Perkins plc, the architects Cullum and Nightingale, the Headteacher of the North Westminster Community School, and of course the enthusiasm of Jack Whitehead. All concerned should be applauded.

– Penelope Hunting

### **Bedford Square: an architectural study**

by Andrew Byrne. Athlone Press 1990. 166 pages, illustrations including colour, maps, plans. £35.

Bedford Square is now the only Georgian Square to have survived intact in central London. It dates from 1775-83, and its four sides form a perfect symmetrical square of uniform terraced houses. Long a centre of the publishing trade (three companies – Europa, Arnold, and Hodder and Stoughton still reside there), the Square also attracted professional business men, including doctors, politicians and lawyers. Byrne describes how the Square was planned and built, then goes on a guided tour of the individual houses; in the eighteenth century these were almost entirely

in private hands, though now corporations rule and private residents have long fled. There is a detailed listing of the principal inhabitants of the Square, house by house; Byrne delights in the minutiae of Georgian decoration, noting rainwater hoppers and balconies, articles of street furniture such as footscrapers and a lamp holder, and the stuccoed ceilings of now rarely penetrated buildings. Though technically a private commission from chartered surveyors Gardiner and Theobald, who occupy a large proportion of the Square, Byrne has transcended this directive to bring us a fresh view on an area which was last covered in any depth in volume five of the *Survey of London* (1914 – St Giles-in-the-Fields). In fact this volume could be regarded as a supplement to the *Survey* (it shares the same publisher), and the price is by no means excessive given the research and wealth of photographs and measured drawings reproduced. One of the most successful accounts of a section of London history to be published in the last couple of decades, and one that will clearly enhance Byrne's reputation as a leading architectural historian.

– David Webb

#### **Cary's roads around London**

Post Office Archives have published a colour facsimile reprint of the 1790 series of strip maps *Survey of the High Roads from London* by Cary, worthy of any library, apart from its interest for the postal historian. I had not seen this set before and believe the original is rare, but it is very helpful indeed. Twenty-six roads are shown at a scale of one inch to the mile, to a town 25 to 40 miles distant, in eighty strips, showing toll gates, large houses visible from the road, numbered milestones, (this could be very useful) and notable features. Country inns are marked, whilst those in towns are marked on each page.

Archives have divided them into north and south sets so county collectors need not buy both, each in an attractive folder with the title page, a general map showing the strip number by each town, and a turnpike map showing which trusts were linked. Knowing little about the trusts I found this helpful; apparently on weekdays one payment freed all the gates in the area, but each trust owned gates in four areas and on Sunday one payment freed all four areas. A Deptford ticket freed Kensington, a crescent east from Kings Cross, and the East End from Goswell Street to Hoxton.

I would recommend you to have both folders, if like me, you enjoy just looking at detailed maps – I doubt if anyone reading this knew there were country one-way roads in 1790 (did central London have them?). A stretch on the London side of Beaconsfield says "Carriages from London travel this road" with a loop road for those to London. Had they NO ENTRY signs, with Bow Street Runners to enforce it? There may be other examples.

Each folder (north or south sides) is £12.99 post free from Post Office Archives, Freeling House, 23 Glasshill Street, London SE1 0BQ, which is not at all bad for this quality.

– Martin Willcocks

## **Book and map notices**

### **Medieval Art, Architecture and Archaeology in London.**

The tenth volume in this series is devoted to London, excluding Westminster. Three of the ten essays which make up the book focus on St Paul's Cathedral and are contributed by Richard Gem, J. Philip McAleer and Richard K. Morris. Four of the papers are by members of the London Topographical Society – Derek Keene writes about "Shops and Shopping in Medieval London", Bridget Cherry on "Some new Types of Late Medieval Tombs in the London Area", Ralph Merrifield on "The Contribution of Archaeology to our understanding of Pre-Norman London 1066-1215", John Schofield on "Medieval and Tudor Domestic Buildings in the City of London". There are eighty-nine illustrations and the book costs £28.50 (paper-bound), £38 (clothbound) including post and packing, from W.S. Maney and Son Ltd, Hudson Road, Leeds LS9 7DL.

### **The Pursuit of Stability. Social Relations in Elizabethan London**

by Ian W. Archer has just been published by Cambridge University Press at £30. The appearance of the book is enhanced by the dust jacket which shows the figures of the mayor and swordbearer from the LTS publication number 137, *Hugh Alley's Caveat*. The text deserves long and serious study; it is hoped that a full review will appear in the next Newsletter.

### **Education by Election**

by Norman Alvey, 50 pages, published by the St Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society, price £4.95. Well researched and well illustrated, this booklet gives the history of Reed's School at Clapton and Watford, from 1825 to 1940.

### **Charles Knight's London**

Over 150 years ago Charles Knight, publisher, author and innovator of the *Penny Magazine*, commissioned many artists and engravers to illustrate the London he knew and loved – Victorian London. In doing so, Knight provided a legacy which brings Victorian London to life by means of hundreds of engravings of buildings, street life and social conditions.

The British Library holds over 400 volumes published by Charles Knight, telling the story of the country as well as the capital. To commemorate the bicentenary of the birth of Knight, which occurs in 1991, three books are published, which include extracts and facsimile engravings from the first editions. *Charles Knight's London* by Derek Stow was released in September 1990 at a price of £11 to include postage. It is to be followed by *Charles Knight's Old England* in June and *Charles Knight's Penny Magazines* in November. The books can be obtained from the Charles Knight Society, c/o Southwark Heritage Association, St Mary Overie's Dock, Cathedral Street, London SE1 9DG.

### **Wood Green, Tottenham, West Green, Harringay**

A new book has been published by the Hornsey Historical Society to coincide with that Society's twentieth anniversary. *In Times Past. Wood Green and Tottenham with West Green and Harringay* by Peter Curtis provides short histories of each of these local areas and contains over 100 views dating from the late Victorian era. Each illustration is supported by a detailed caption. This is a pioneering publication covering areas not previously dealt with in this way. The price is £5.95 and the book is available from the Hornsey Historical Society, The Old Schoolhouse, 136 Tottenham Lane, London N8 7EL.

### **A book bargain**

One of the best-ever London book bargains is now available – a work of real scholarship for just £15. Bernard Adams's *London Illustrated 1604-1851* is the definitive survey and catalogue of London topographical books. In over 600 pages it provides full details of 238 books, complete with comprehensive descriptions of every plate, information on the buildings illustrated, crisp and erudite comments about the publishers, authors and illustrators – and much else besides.

Published in 1983, in a limited edition of 1,500 numbered copies, *London Illustrated* was recently on sale at £82. It is now available, exclusively we understand, from World of Books at 39 Woburn Place, off Russell Square, or by mail from Piccadilly Rare Books. We are expecting to include order forms with this Newsletter.

### **Ordnance Survey maps reprinted**

In collaboration with the Ordnance Survey, David and Charles have reprinted in facsimile ninety-seven Old Series OS maps (1805-73), covering England and Wales. London is divided into West London including Windsor (no 71) and Brentwood with East London (no 72). Each sheet is accompanied by notes by Dr J.B. Harley, formerly of the Department of Geography, University of Exeter. The idea is not a new one but this time the presentation is superior and includes a neat folder for each sheet map.

Available from David and Charles, Brunel House, Forde Road, Newton Abbot, Devon TQ12 4YG at £3.50 for one, £6.50 for two, £2.95 each for three or more, including postage.

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### **We welcome the following new members who have joined the Society since January 1991.**

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# **The Annual General Meeting of the London Topographical Society**

3rd July 1991

To be held at the Bishopsgate Institute,  
230 Bishopsgate, London EC2 at 6.00pm for 6.30.

## **AGENDA**

- 1 To approve the Minutes of the 90th Annual General Meeting in 1990
- 2 To receive the 91st Annual Report of the Council for 1990 (herewith)
- 3 To receive the Accounts for 1990 (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 TW9 2TL (tel: 081 940 5419).

## **91st ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**

Two publications were issued free to members during 1990. These were the twenty-sixth volume of the *London Topographical Record* and Cecil Brown's view of Devastated London in 1945. The latter publication, an enlarged and folded version of LTS publication no 82, was issued to coincide with the fiftieth anniversary of the London Blitz.

Work started on preparing the publication for 1991, which consists of Ordnance Survey manuscript drawings. As usual, two Newsletters were issued during the year, in May and November. Sales of publications totalled £14,338.

The ninetieth Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at University College School, Frognal, London NW3 on 4th July. It was attended by about 120 members and their guests. The Society's officers were all re-elected, as were the members of Council. After the business meeting, Mr Peter Barber gave a short talk about the school and its buildings.

At the end of 1990 the Society had four honorary members and 854 paid up members. Dr E. S. de Beer, one of the Society's Vice Presidents, died during the year. He had been a member of Council since 1949, becoming Vice President in 1955 and serving as Chairman between 1958 and 1961.

## **Subscriptions**

The subscription was raised from £5 to £10 at the beginning of 1986 and printing and postage costs, our main expenses, have greatly increased since then. We spent £12.70 simply to produce each member's publication for 1990 and the publication for 1991 is likely to cost more than this, so that to post the publication to members (or hire a hall for the AGM), to produce the improved Newsletter and otherwise run the Society, we are beginning to eat into the reserves, as you will see from the excess of expenditure over income in the accompanying Accounts. I hope you will agree that the standard of the Treswell and the Alley books, and of the Ordnance Survey maps issued this year, is well worth paying for and paying more for.

It is a large administrative chore to change the subscription, both in reprinting membership details and in reminding members of new rates. I am therefore in favour of a relatively large increase with a view to a further long period of static subscription level. Payment by banker's order saves a tremendous amount of administrative time (bank clerks permitting!) and so a discount in favour of paying by this method is in order. We are therefore proposing the resolution at the AGM that the subscription from 1992 be raised to £20 per annum with a discount of £2 for payment by banker's order.

One alternative is to delay an increase. Unless we reduce the standard of our publications we would then continue to reduce our reserves, which we need to tide us over any difficult periods and to provide income from the interest. Another alternative is to make a smaller increase, but this would still reduce our reserves, slowly, and we should have the added chore of more frequent increases – and of finding another Treasurer sooner, since recent incumbents only seem to survive two subscription increases and this will be my second!

All the officers are busy people who give their time and expertise freely. We hope you will give the matter some thought and support them by voting in favour of this resolution at the AGM.

– Roger Cline, Hon Treasurer

# London Topographical Society

## Accounts for 1990

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1990

Expenditure			Income		
1989			1989		
899	Storage and Service	901.73	7465	Subscriptions for 1990	8640.00
1203	Newsletters	1751.70	205	Subs. for earlier years	<u>90.00</u>
703	Administration	1353.63	7670		8730.00
307	Advertising	—		Profit from publications:	
673	AGM	709.07	9198	Sales	14338.07
7	Subscription LAMAS	<u>10.00</u>		Less cost or value of	
3792			4599	publications sold	<u>7169.07</u>
		4726.13	4599		7169.00
			30	Interest: \$ account	30.36
5616	Publications in 1989		389	deposit acct.	221.40
719	Distribution in 1989		2262	Nat. savings	<u>2540.61</u>
9000	Publication 141 reserve		2681		2792.37
501	Publication 141	5206.29		Grant: Twenty Seven Foundation	390.00
	less grants	2000.00	290	Donations	200.47
	Publication 142	4157.40	133	Miscellaneous income	175.00
	Publication 143 reserve	16000.00	212	Publications to stock	3160.00
4	Other Publications	42.60	6478	Income Tax on Covenants	953.86
	Distribution of 141 & 142	1437.18	913	Expenditure less income	<u>6057.30</u>
16	Royalties on 125	<u>58.40</u>	(3329)		<u>29628.00</u>
22977		<u>29628.00</u>	19647		

### BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST DECEMBER 1990

Accumulated fund			Current Assets		
52688	Balance brought forward less excess of expenditure over income	56017.50	37879	Stock of publications as valued by Council: Balance brought forward	39757.00
(3330)		<u>6057.30</u>		add:	
56018		49960.20	6478	Pubs. added to stock	<u>3160.00</u>
	Adjustment on revaluation of stock	<u>6748.69</u>	44357		42917.76
56018		43211.51		Less:	
			4599	estimated cost of publications sold	7169.07
				Revaluation adjustment	<u>6748.69</u>
			39758		29000.00
Current liabilities			Bank and cash balances		
9000	(141) Publication 143	16000.00	1109	Current account	1071.43
—	Printing	1200.00	396	Dollar account (2\$=£)	971.86
500	Creditors	700.00	5	Bank deposit account	6226.29
407	Subscriptions in advance	<u>370.00</u>	24558	National Savings	24098.13
9907		18270.00	100	Cash with officers	<u>113.80</u>
			26167		32481.51
65925		<u>61481.51</u>	65925		<u>61481.51</u>

These Accounts have not been audited at the time of going to press, but I hope to have an audited version for the AGM.  
**Roger Cline, Hon Treasurer**