Notice of the Annual General Meeting
Wednesday, 16th July 1997

The ninety-seventh Annual General Meeting of the London Topographical Society will be held on Wednesday, 16th July 1997, at Westminster School. We shall be serving tea from about 5.45pm in College Hall and the AGM proper will be held in School Hall at 6.30. College Hall, built as the Abbey’s state dining-room, dates from the fourteenth century while School Hall is originally eleventh century but was extensively rebuilt following bomb damage in the last war. We have also arranged for a guided tour of other school buildings including Ashburnham House – see separate notice below – but places are limited and a £2 fee is payable.

The school is well served by buses and is about half way between St James’s Park and Westminster stations on the District and Circle Lines. Go through the arch just west of Westminster Abbey, into Dean’s Yard, then turn left and follow signs for the tea and AGM.

We are very grateful to Dr Desmond Croft, one of our members, who suggested the location and helped make the arrangements. He played the same pivotal role in the very successful AGM held at St Thomas’ Hospital in 1995.

As usual, we plan to have talks after the business meeting about this year’s publication and about the school. In addition, there will be the now-traditional raffle and we will be selling selected past publications. Members attending the meeting will be issued with this year’s publication. Others will be sent theirs by post, probably in August or September. Please write to the Hon Secretary if you would like to nominate anyone as an officer of the Society or as a member of Council, or if you wish to raise any matter under item 6 of the agenda. There is no need to inform the Secretary whether or not you are going to attend.

AGENDA
1 To approve the Minutes of the 96th Annual General Meeting
2 To receive the 97th Annual Report of the Council for 1996
3 To receive the Accounts for 1996
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

Items 1-3 are all published in this Newsletter

Patrick Frazer, Hon Secretary


The annual publication issued free to members during 1996 was the Panorama of London by Anthonis van der Wyngaerde, dating from about 1550. The Panorama was reproduced in sheets as the first publication of the Topographical Society of London in 1881/2. This time it was reproduced in book form, with keys to the buildings and a topographical introduction by Sir Howard Colvin and a biographical and art-historical introduction by Dr Susan Foister.

As usual the Society also issued two Newsletters, in May and November. The Society’s Council met in January, April and September to discuss the publishing programme and administrative matters including finance and membership. Sales of publications totalled £4,980 an increase from £3,250 the year before.

At the year end there were 868 fully paid up members, together with 1 free and 3 honourary memberships. Costs again exceeded income – and a further reduction in the Society’s substantial financial resources can be expected in 1997.

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the London Topographical Society 1996

The ninety-sixth Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the church of St John-at-Hackney on 3rd July 1996. It was attended by Mr Peter Jackson, the officers of the Society and about 180 members and guests.

The Annual Report of the Council, the Annual Accounts and the Minutes of the 1995 Annual General Meeting had all been circulated in advance and were approved. The Hon Editor introduced the year’s subscription publication and described future plans.
There were several changes to the members of Council. Laurence Worms and Bridget Cherry had been co-opted to the Council during the year, and Stephen Croad was nominated as an additional member. Iain Bain did not stand again, but had been appointed as a Vice-President of the Society. The new members and all the other members of Council were re-elected. The officers were also all re-elected, viz: Peter Jackson as Chairman, Roger Cline as Hon Treasurer, Ann Saunders as Hon Editor, Simon Morris and Caroline Ryan as joint Publications Secretaries, Trevor Ford as Membership Secretary, Penelope Hunting as Newsletter Editor, Patrick Frazer as Hon Secretary and Hugh Cleaver as Hon Auditor.

After the business meeting, Dr Susan Foister gave a talk about the Wyngaerde Panorama and Mike Gray provided an introduction to Sutton House. Thanks to arrangements made by Carole Mills and Mike Gray, members had a choice of several local tours and were also able to visit Sutton House.

AGM raffle
Stephen Marks' library yields more books, generously offered as prizes for the raffle to take place at the AGM. First prize: FitzStephen's Description of the City of London (1772), 81 pages, octavo, full calf binding, and Norman London by Professor Stenton with a map of London at the time of Henry II. (Historical Association 1934). Second prize: Transactions of London and Middlesex Archaeological Society 1850-70 bound in three volumes. Tickets £2.00.

Second-hand publications for sale
Thanks to the generosity of one of our members, who wishes to remain anonymous, we shall be selling some second-hand LTS publications at the AGM. These include a copy of Horwood's splendid 32-sheet map of London, which has long been out of print. We would be happy to hear from any other members who would like to make some extra space in their lives by giving surplus publications to the Society.

Cakes and Ale
If everything goes to plan this looks like being one of the best AGMs ever, in one of the loveliest of venues. Please get baking! We expect a record turn-out, so every possible cake will be of value, as always.

Visits to Ashburnham House and other Westminster School buildings
16th July

As part of the 1997 AGM activities, we have arranged two tours at Westminster School. These will take members to Ashburnham House and other school buildings. Ashburnham House, dating from the 1660s, has sumptuous woodwork and plasterwork and was described by Pevsner as "the best example in London of a progressive and stately mid-seventeenth century house". The tours, which last approximately 90 minutes, will be conducted by Peter Goddard, domestic bursar at the school. Each will be limited to a maximum of twenty people and the cost is £2 a head payable on the day. The first will be at 3.00 and the second at 4.30pm.

If you would like to go on either of these tours please write to the Hon Secretary (address on back page) by the end of May, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope, giving your telephone number (in case of queries) and indicating which time you would prefer. Send no money now. If there are too many applicants we will hold a ballot. As we expect the later session may well be oversubscribed, please also let us know if you would like to go on the 3.00pm visit if you are unlucky at 4.30. Doing so will not reduce your chances in the 4.30 ballot.

The Royal Exchange

This year's publication is an account of the Royal Exchange, telling its story from Gresham to Guardian Royal Exchange, the well-known insurance company which now occupies the building.

The book is the work of thirty authors, among them some of the most distinguished historians in the country; it runs to 424 pages with 17 pages of colour and 271 black and white illustrations.

In the shaping of this book, we have tried to concentrate on the way in which the Exchange has acted as an intellectual and topographical magnet. Dominating the eastern half of the City, it has drawn to itself financiers, businessmen, negotiators, and those with related specialized professions and skills - explorers, sea captains, designers and developers of navigational and optical instruments, surveyors, mathematicians, actuaries, publishers, book-sellers, shorthand writers - the list is almost endless.

The Exchange was - and is - the City's pride, its very icon, its true heart, a place to be adorned with sculpture and painting. In the aftermath of the Great Fire it was to be to the rebuilding of the Exchange that the City first appointed its energies, opening the newly constructed building within a mere three years of the disaster. And the records which survive are so voluminous, so detailed, that we can catch the very words, almost hear the
The really secret map of London is re-discovered
by Christopher Board

The origins of the Ordnance Survey’s three inch map of London were set out in the London Topographical Record volume xxvii published in July 1995.¹ A coloured illustration of part of that map was included in the paper, but originals may be consulted in the British Library and the Royal Geographical Society. I noted in that paper that the existence of a highly secret and sensitive version had been produced for the use of the authorities in the General Strike of 1926. The Public Record Office files contain originally secret correspondence between the War Office and the Ordnance Survey, who printed the map, conveying the decision "to destroy existing stocks of G.S.G.S. 3786A, Secret Edition of the 1:20,000 map of London" and asked that the "secret overprint to this map showing the vulnerable points" be wiped off the plates. ² At the time of writing the paper and until a few days after its publication, I believed that no copies of the map with the secret overprint showing the location of vulnerable points had survived.³ However a few days after the LTS AGM I was informed that a copy had turned up.

The copy was presented to the Map Library of

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¹ Extract from the secret version of the Map of the County of London Sheet 2 by permission of the Map Library, British Library, showing the secret part of the legend and several symbols. A fire station and power station are north of the engine shed at Ilford, a Territorial Unit is located west of South Park and a Police Station is just south of Ilford Station. (Reproduced here at 65% of original size.)
the British Library in July 1995. It is identical to the County of London Map already in their collection, except for the addition of geometrical symbols in rather dingy colours to indicate so-called vulnerable points. It also adds the tell-tale A after the 3786 on both sheets. Examination of the legend panels reveals the reason for a blank space on the less secret map was to provide what was called “Secret Information”, the explanation of the symbols in the secret overprint. The word SECRET appears on the top margin of the sheets, but has since been cancelled. A red rubber stamped note in the margin reads “Geographical Sec., Gen., Staff/MAP ROOM/Recd. 11 March 1926/CONFIDENTIAL/CATALOGUE REFERENCE U.K. 999 310.” in a box.

This secret information includes:

- **Military District Boundaries**
- **Electric Power Stations**
- **Vulnerable points, Magazines &c.**
- **Barracks**
- **Territorial Units**
- **Police Stations**
- **Fire Stations Headquarter & Superintendent**
- **Fire Stations Other**

The symbols on the face of the map vary in size and seem to have been hastily prepared in manuscript. Sometimes the symbols fall almost on top of one another and are therefore hard to distinguish. One green symbol in a yellowish shade unlike the other green ones is located on the junction of a railway line from Blackfriars to Borough Market just north of Union Street in Southwark. It is not explained in the legend and may have been added in error. There was a Post Office Sorting Office in Union Street, but there were others elsewhere without such a symbol. The Military Districts are named in brown capital letters.

When the distribution of the secret symbols is examined in detail, many seem superfluous in that the base map already identifies some police stations and barracks. Where this does not occur, the base map usually plots the building which is the police station. In some cases however, symbols for electric power stations appear where there is no other indication of their presence and the same applies to fire stations. Vulnerable points are few, being located at the Bank of England, north of the bridge over the Serpentine, the Tower of London, Twyford Abbey near Park Royal and the Royal Victoria Yard at Rotherhithe. The secret overprint also places several symbols in the margin where knowledge of how to reach them would have been relevant. On the western margin of sheet 1 a symbol for electric power station is shown with the inscription Waterloo Road UXBRIDGE(8 1/2 Miles West). Many of these seem to be connected with the tram or electric railway system, but not all are so shown. Police stations just beyond the neat-line are occasionally shown as are a few barracks. Intriguingly the less secret map still shows the text accompanying the symbol for Kneller Hall, Twickenham. We must assume that it was so well known to have survived in this map. The selection of vulnerable points of all kinds may yet reveal some of the military thinking behind the methods adopted by the authorities to deal with civil disturbance. I can certainly recall my father, a territorial in the Honourable Artillery Company in the 1920s, referring to the guards provided by the H.A.C. at the Bank of England.

Further analysis must, however, be left for others to examine in more detail. At least the map can now be examined in connection with surviving documentation about the government’s plans for dealing with the emergency as it developed in 1925-6.

**Notes**

4. The copy in the British Library is Ansell folded and is catalogued BL Maps 60.d.52. Another copy has been seen which contains the words “FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY” in the top margins, also cancelled.
5. Peter Barber has pointed out the parallel with an annotated copy of one of John Rocque’s plans of London at a scale of 1:48,000 British Library Add.Ms 15533 f.39. In Tales from the Map Room (Barber and Board 1993, pp.118-9) he reproduces a part of this map showing the dispositions of troops at the time of the Gordon Riots in 1780.

**London Metropolitan Archives**

In January 1997 the Greater London Record Office formally became the London Metropolitan Archives. Its collection of maps, both printed and manuscript, remains one of exceptional richness and variety. Coverage is mostly of the former administrative counties of London and Middlesex, with the Cities of London and Westminster being particularly well represented. Most maps of London, of any period, cover only the area built up at the time of survey, which means that many places now well within the metropolis, for example:
Islington, Poplar, Camberwell or Kensington, do not appear on London maps until a surprisingly late date.

There are over 15,000 maps and plans in the printed maps collection. It grew out of the Member's Library of the London County Council and Greater London Council. Some maps were obtained for official purposes by departments of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the LCC and GLC, whilst others were bought specifically to add to the collection.

It includes maps dating from the sixteenth century to the 1950s and includes the well-known large scale printed maps of London such as those of Ogilby and Morgan (1677), Rocque (1746) and Horwood (1792-1799). Often there is more than one edition.

There are general maps of London (from c1550); its environs (from c1700); adjoining counties (from c1670), and plans of boroughs and parishes (from c1600). There are also many thematic maps, at scales varying from 2 inches to the mile to 26 inches to the mile.

Ordnance Survey plans, at scales of 6 inches, 25 inches, and 5 feet to 1 mile, are also well represented. Especially valuable are the revisions (showing house numbers) of the 5 foot OS sheets undertaken around 1934-1940 by the Estates and Valuation Department of the London County Council. The greater part of the OS holdings have been transferred to 105mm negatives from which print-outs can be made.

Laminated photocopies of twenty one of the most historically useful maps of London, other than OS, have been placed on open access in the Reference Room. These range in date from c1572 with the Braun and Hogenberg map-views of the area bounded by Westminster, Clerkenwell, Bankside and the Tower, to a copy of the LCC municipal map of 1930, which was based on the OS 6 inch map, covers 28 sheets and extends from Highgate to Crystal Palace and from Putney to the River Lea.

Other maps, such as enclosure, tithe and estate maps, can be found in their respective archive collections, lists of which are available for consultation in the Reference Room.

Black and white photocopying, subject to the suitability of the item can be carried out by staff, or for the larger items, photography can be arranged on behalf of readers. Normally, only small maps in good condition or larger maps that are dissected can be photocopied, but most maps can be photographed, either in whole or in part.

Appointments are not usually required, but where readers are undertaking extensive research, need specialist advice, or intend to order large numbers of items they are advised to phone in advance of their visit.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday 9.30-4.45 pm, Tuesday and Thursday 9.30 - 2.30 pm.

Hackney Picture Palace
Mare Street, 1914

It's only three weeks into the Great War and the cinema is already offering the latest war newsreels and two rather more domestic dramas, 'Cheri-Bibi' and 'The Great Sinner'. Free admission is offered to soldiers, sailors and nurses in uniform. The photograph was taken for the LCC to show property to be demolished for a road widening scheme. The photographer has attracted an attentive crowd. From the London Metropolitan Archives.

Obituary

John Phillips (1943-1996)

Mention the Shepherd family – the artists George, George Sidney, Thomas Hosmer and Fred – to any member of this Society and they will think instantly of John Phillips, tall, bearded, and a twinkle in his eye.

John Phillips was born in Cambridge in 1943 and educated at Bradfield College and St Paul's School, and then at Selwyn College, Cambridge. He gained his library qualifications at the North West London Polytechnic (today's University of North London).

John joined the staff of the Greater London Record Office to be Curator of Maps and Prints. This post had previously been held by our Council Member Victor Belcher and then by Dr John Springfield, and the duties at that time included the research and administration of the GLC's blue plaque scheme. Under Miss E.D. Mercer, who fully appreciated his potential, John rapidly established himself as the model curator. Rare must it have been for any visitor to leave his department without the information he or she had come for. All enquiries, scholarly or trivial, were effectively dealt with, and with great courtesy. His own field became the London topographical artists of the nineteenth century, and his particular hero was the extraordinarily prolific Thomas Hosmer Shepherd. Besides contributing all the drawings
for London in the Nineteenth Century and Metropolitan Improvements, Shepherd had provided the great collector, Frederick Crace, with hundreds of pencil drawings and watercolours that are now in the British Museum's Crace Collection. Another of John's artist heroes was the similarly prolific J.P. Emslie, a founding member of the London Topographical Society, whose notebooks are lodged in the London Metropolitan Archives. These interests resulted in Shepherd's London: Four Artists and Their View of the Metropolis, 1800-1860 (London: Johnson & Bacon 1976) and an invaluable addenda to it - "The Shepherds in a Wider World"; and a sterling article, "John Phillips Emslie and his Topographical Drawings of the London Area", Guildhall Studies in London History, April 1976.

Most cruelly, John died of a heart attack on Christmas Day. As a curator, as a dealer, and as keen churchman he was immensely respected - and indeed greatly loved. He (and his chuckle) will be sorely missed by fellow curators, by the Council of the London Topographical Society on which for many years he served, and by the membership of this Society at large.

-Ralph Hyde
Keeper of Prints and Maps
Guildhall Library

News and Notes

Gresham College 1597-1997
Gresham College celebrates its quatercentenary this year. The College takes its name from Sir Thomas Gresham whose Bishopsgate mansion was the first home of Gresham College. Here Professors lectured on the "new learning", their salaries being paid from the rents of shops around the Royal Exchange which Sir Thomas had bequeathed jointly to the City Corporation and the Mercers' Company.

Gresham College is now based at Barnard's Inn Hall on the south side of Holborn, previously the site of the Mercers' School. It is a unique institution, governed by a council and endowed by Sir Thomas. Lectures are free and without tickets; there are seminars, conferences and support for initiatives in the spirit of the "new learning" of the Renaissance.

The lecture programme for this autumn has the theme "Sir Thomas Gresham's Royal Exchange" which of course ties in with the LTS publication for this year. Make a note of the Monday lunchtime lectures beginning on 13th October with Dr Ann Saunders speaking about "Gresham's Intentions", followed by "The Shops about the Pawn" on 20th October. Professor Michael Port's subject on 27th is "Phoenix Redux: The Building of the Third Royal Exchange 1838-44", and the last lecture will be given by Dr Clare Willsdon on "Picturing London: The Murals at the Royal Exchange".

There will be a seminar/soirée chaired by Dr Ann Saunders on "The Royal Exchange as a Centre of Publishing" (speakers Mr Laurence Worms and Dr Michael Harris) with sandwiches and a glass of wine at 5.30pm, followed by the presentation at 6pm on Friday 24th October.

These events are all free and are at Barnard's Inn Hall. LTS members are urged to take this opportunity to see the place and enjoy the lectures.

The Gresham Special Lecture is on 27th May at Mansion House: Dr Ian Archer will speak on "Sir Thomas Gresham's London" at 5.45pm. For this tickets are needed, enquiries to 0171 831 0575.

Also keep an eye open for the Gresham College exhibition planned at Guildhall Library for October-November.

Record-Keeping in Parliament
An exhibition "500 Years of Record-Keeping in Parliament" is being held in Westminster Hall between 8th July and 17th October. Because of restricted access to the Palace of Westminster this will present a rare opportunity to see Westminster Hall as well as the exhibition. The exhibition will be accessible 9.30 - 11am as follows: when either House is sitting Monday to Friday. When Parliament is in recess Wednesdays and Thursdays in July and August; Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays in September; Monday to Friday in
October. Anyone wishing to visit the exhibition should write to the Clerk of the Records, House of Lords, London, SW1A OPW for a permit to view. It is hoped to open the exhibition to the general public at other times.

London Transport Museum

Members have the chance to see a rather different type of London map this spring and summer. The London Transport Museum has put on an exhibition of decorative maps commissioned by LT from artists such as Macdonald Gill, Edward Bawden and R.F. Gossop. "The Joy of Maps: London Transport Decorative Maps" is on display now and will run until 7th September. The Museum is open daily from 10.00am (11.00 on Fridays) to 6.00pm.

Visits and walks

The Museum of London has come up with the very good idea of Sunday walks in London, starting at 11am and usually lasting two hours. Join an archaeology walk to learn about London Bridge, north and south (4th May £6.00), multi-cultural London on a Gastro Soho culinary walk (this one is £10), Blackwall and the East India Docks (11th May £6.50), the Victorian city (1st June £6.50), the City foreshore south side (archaeological, starts at 9.30am £6.50), Regency London (15th June £6.50), Cripplegate Fort (archaeological 22nd June £6.50), Kensington Gardens (29th June £6.50) Victoria Park (6th July £6.50), Regency London (21st September £6.50). There are also some interesting visits arranged such as St Pancras Station Hotel (28th May and 18th June 2pm £7.50), Kensington Palace (9th and 16th July 4pm £10 to include tea please book direct, 0171 937 7079)). Concessions available on prices of most tickets, details of starting place sent with ticket. You can obtain a booking form and full programme from the Museum of London 0171 600 3699 ext 200.

Bethlem's 750th

Bethlem Royal Hospital, originally Bedlam in Bishopsgate Without and now at Monks Orchard Road in Beckenham, celebrates its 750th anniversary this year. Events include a family spectacular (22nd June), an exhibition at the Museum of London from 1st October, and art from the Bethlem archives at the Science Museum from December. Roy Porter's book, The History of Bethlehem to be launched in October, is also something to look forward to. A calendar of events can be obtained by telephoning 0171 919 2014.

Ecclesiologists' conference

The subject of this year's conference will be Victorian Ecclesiology (i.e. the Cambridge Camden Society and its effect on church building and liturgy). The day-long conference will be in central London on 4th October. Anyone who would like to be on the mailing list please contact John Elliot, Orcheston House, Broomrig Road, Fleet, Hants GU13 8LR.

S.J. Croad M.B.E.

Congratulations to our Council member Stephen Croad on the M.B.E. awarded in the New Year's Honours list.

Information please!

Henry Dixon and Son (photographers). Guildhall Library will be staging an exhibition of the work of Henry Dixon and Son in April 1998 and Lynne MacNab would be grateful to receive any information on the firm or the whereabouts of any photographs, letters or other information. She is also trying to trace any descendants. The firm operated from 56 (later renumbered 112) Albany Street, Camden from 1864-1941. Some of the commissions for which Guildhall Library holds images are the recording of the building of Holborn Viaduct (1866-71); the Society for Photographing Relics of Old London (1875-88) and photographs of historic London commissioned by F.J. Mankiewicz (c.1910-14). Please send any information to Lynne MacNab, Department of Prints & Maps, Guildhall Library, Aldermanbury EC2P 2EJ.

Lothbury Gallery

The NatWest Group is delighted to welcome the public to the Lothbury Gallery and to the exhibition "Time Present and Time Past" at 41 Lothbury, behind the Bank of England. Designed in the 1920s the marble interior of the ground floor of the NatWest Head Office has been refurbished to feature an art gallery and exhibition. The paintings are from the NatWest Group's art collection, usually hung in offices and not accessible to the public. The collection includes works from the seventeenth century to the present day. The exhibition, "Time Present and Time Past" is about banking. Admission to both exhibition and art gallery is free, so take advantage of this invitation, Monday to Friday 10am - 3.30 pm (last admission).

Open House 1997

Free entry to 500 interesting/unusual buildings in London is being organized for the weekend of 20-21st September 1997. This Open House scheme has proved very successful over the past few years, and this year will include architectural walks, exhibitions and lectures. The Open House Booklet of participating buildings will be available in August from London Open House, PO Box 6984,
London N6 6PY. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped (39p) A5 envelope with a cheque or stamps to the value of £1.

Saving the Heath
An exhibition until 30th June in the Keats Room at Burgh House, New End Square, Hampstead NW3. tel. 0171 431 0144. This is part of the celebrations for The Heath and Old Hampstead Society's centenary year. It will be an illustrated survey of Hampstead Heath and its development before, during and after it was "saved". There is also a new book *Hampstead Heath* by the late Alan Farmer, Historical Publications 1996, £15.

Monuments and Sculpture
Interested in public monuments and sculpture? There is a Society for you – the Public Monuments and Sculpture Association, patron Sir Eduardo Paolozzi. The Society is vigorously recording a nationwide inventory of monuments and sculpture (encouraged by £475,000 from the Heritage Lottery Fund) and the first issue of *The Sculpture Journal* came out in April. There is a quarterly Newsletter; regular events and conferences are organized. PMSA is also concerned with conservation, planning and budgeting for public sculptures. The annual membership is £20, please contact Jo Darke tel.0171 485 0566.

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Book Reviews

London

In 1845 *A Book for a Rainy Day* first made its appearance. Its author was John Thomas Smith, Keeper of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum, and its pages were full of delightful gossip on Smith's two all-consuming passions – London and Art.

The book under review is, in effect, another Book for a Rainy Day. John Russell, for twenty-five years art critic for the *Sunday Times* moved to New York in 1974 to become art critic to the *New York Times*. London went with him. "Never did a day pass without me reading, hearing, thinking, remembering, or looking at something that reminded me of London. And when I was asked by my long-time friends at Harry N. Abrams Inc. to write a book about London my hand seemed to reach out and sign the contract of its own accord".

Russell in exile communicates his love of London in every sentence. To be frank, it is not the buildings and streets of London – London's topography – that is his principal concern, but the people who inhabit those buildings and throng the streets. It is they that distinguish it from Paris, or Rome, or Mexico City. There is nothing static about London. Post-War London has become a year-long resort town that needs visitors from abroad and will do everything in its power to keep them amused. The view from Primrose Hill is disgraced by tall office blocks that weren't there (or at least in such numbers) when Russell departed. The little shops are now run by Asians, so ready to please. "And if after a long night in an airplane you feel too shabby to face the man at the bank, you don't need to worry for he is likely to look worse than you do".

The history of London and of Londoners of all classes, at work, and in pursuit of fun is thus the subject of the text, which is presented more or less chronologically. Like Smith's text it is liberally spiced with delicious anecdotes. Draw up your chair, he orders us, and I will tell you the whole story!

Where Russell outsmarts Smith is in being able to illustrate his text with a host of half-tone colour illustrations and in having Juliet Brightmore, the doyen of Britain's picture researchers, to help him. They have come up with a magnificent selection, drawing upon the obvious collections – the Yale Center for British Art, the Museum of London, and Guildhall Library – but also upon a number of private collections, provincial collections, and collections in Paris. Quite a few are new to me: R.B. Kitaj's "Cecil Court, WC2" ; Joseph De Nittis 'National Gallery'; Claude Monet's "Hyde Park" ... How is it that I (London images are my profession, damn it) had never heard of Louis Pierre Spindler's "London Interior", an evocative oil painting belonging to the Musée des Beaux Arts, Strasbourg, which shows two Regency ladies viewing Westminster Abbey through the heavily curtained window of a great town house? It is a stunner.

Interiors figure strongly. We are presented with "Lord and Lady Holland and William Doggett in the Library at Holland House" (Charles Robert Leslie); "The Grosvenor Family" (same artist); "Hampstead Interior" ((Sir William Rothenstein); "Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema's Library in Townshend House" (Anna Alma-Tadema); and "Ennui" (Walter Sickert). Modern paintings include "London Bridge" and "St Paul's from the Thames" by Andre Derain; "The Moment" by Carel Weight; and, reaching the outer suburbs, "Harold Gilman's House at Letchworth" and "Letchworth Station" by Spencer Gore. As a good-bye we are offered Eric Ravilious's "Train Landscape", in which we view a horse cut in a chalk hill from the leather-strapped window of an old railway carriage. But has that got anything to do with London, you ask? Of course it has: it is a scene worth leaving London to see, Russell cheekily tells us.

London was first published by Harry N. Abrams Inc. in 1994. This paperback version has been published by Thames & Hudson. Members who are also members of the Costume Society will approve of the new image for the cover – "The Queen Returning from the House of Lords: Summer
Fashions for 1839, by B. Read & Co., 12, Hart St., Bloomsbury Sque. & Broad Way New York America". The London Topographical Society is credited for Rocque's map on the endpapers which is odd as the book doesn’t have any.  

— Ralph Hyde

**Medieval Southwark**

by Martha Carlin. The Hambledon Press 1996. 351 pages including 10 maps and illustrations, bibliography and index. £35.

This is a major work of scholarship. It is difficult to believe that anyone will be able to add much to the documentary sources which Dr Carlin has assembled for her account of Southwark before 1550. Because the area never (until modern times) had a town government or even a merchant guild but was merely a group of manors and parishes, with numerous lesser estates, there is no central corpus of records to form the basis of a study. Instead, she has traced relevant manuscripts in seventeen record offices, her trawl through the Public Record Office being particularly rewarding. She also includes a twenty-two page bibliography of printed sources, primary and secondary. In the form of footnotes, these references take up about a third of the book, the text of which is admirably concise.

It is noteworthy how much of relevance has been published over the last thirty years. This is particularly true of archaeological evidence, which Dr Carlin has dipped into for her chapter on Roman and Saxon Southwark. The documentary evidence for this period is sparse but she has used it to make original suggestions about, for example, the date of rebuilding London Bridge.

Readers of this Newsletter will be interested that the longest chapter is on topographical development. For about 150 years after the Conquest development was confined to the bridgehead and along the High Street. Dr Carlin notes that the west side of this street must have been built up by 1149 because the Prior of Bermondsey retained this stretch when granting an estate – the later Clink Liberty – to the Bishop of Winchester, but in general she does not try to explain how manor and parish boundaries originated (or why they differ). Glimpses of farming in the Clink are afforded by the episcopal pipe rolls, which survive from 1208. During the thirteenth century the other main roads were established and a few great houses, particularly along Tooley Street, appeared. More aristocratic houses and many of the famous High Street inns were built in the next century. Typically these were set back from the streets, along which shops and dwellings were erected until outbreaks of plague put an end to speculative development. Among the large mansions was Edward II's "Rosary" on Horselydown, rebuilt by Sir John Fastolf in the fifteenth century. Although some aristocratic houses survived into the sixteenth century, the general condition then was one of "degentrification": great houses being leased and divided up and a growing population crammed into small tenements and alleys.

The maps are excellent and on three of them individual properties have been plotted. However, references to the plot numbers are given only in footnotes throughout the book so that, as there is no gazetteer as such (in spite of Dr Carlin's use of the term), it is not possible to identify any one numbered plot without searching through a thicket of footnotes. Moreover, the references given to the sixteenth century surveys on which the maps are based are incomplete. This means that although the book will clearly be an essential source for local historians and archaeologists they will still need to consult the thesis from which it grew.

The rest of the book is thematic. Religious institutions, including parish guilds, are comprehensively covered. Under "Administration" Dr Carlin describes the work of the various officials, royal (though, curiously, not Justices of the Peace) and manorial, who had responsibilities in the area and, in appendices, she extends existing lists of clergy and bailiffs. I would query one or two minor points here but in general this is a useful account of the different jurisdictions in Southwark. The same chapter includes a brief history of the suburb's relations with London, where the reference to Richard III's offer, in 1484, to make the borough part of the city, is new to this reviewer.

The poll tax returns of 1381 are perhaps the only records to cover the whole town and analyses of them provide the core of chapters on population, occupations and the economy. One unusual fact to emerge is the large number of households of single people, especially in St. Thomas'. Ingenious use is also made of rising and falling rentals to chart the unsteady rise in the number of inhabitants up to the late fifteenth century, when there was a dramatic surge. Many aliens are identified, including possibly the earliest spectacle-maker in England, in about 1441.

The remaining, perhaps more predictable chapters are on inns and alehouses, the stews and prostitution, and "urbanization", the last being largely an account of daily life in a Tudor town.

I would like to have seen Dr Carlin apply her detailed knowledge of individual tenements to explain why and when the "manors" evolved and even to explore more general questions, such as the significance – if any – of burgage tenures. Again, it would have been interesting to learn about local politics and to have been given some assessment of the scale of economic activity vis à vis the City; this would have substantiated the (likely) hypothesis that commercial rivalry was the real reason why the City sought jurisdiction in Southwark. But I have to admit that if Dr Carlin, after all her research, cannot answer such questions we shall probably never know.

— David J. Johnson
The Great Fire of London

When three square miles of Chicago were razed by fire in 1871, Chicagoans, characteristically, lost no time in boasting that their fire far exceeded the Great Fire of London: 1666 was, as the cliché has it, the defining moment in the history of urban fires. So it is a little surprising that, two slight popular works apart, no history of the Great Fire has been published since W.G. Bell’s The Great Fire of London in 1666 appeared in 1920. There have been four substantial studies of the Chicago Fire in the past decade alone. Stephen Porter’s sound study for the general reader is to be welcomed, warmly welcomed. In six short chapters he surveys the many interesting aspects of the disaster and its consequences, drawing on a wide range of printed accounts and other documents, some unpublished archives and recent historical research (of the 198 items in the bibliography, 76 were published since 1979). A great merit of the book is the author’s awareness of the wider context; of urban fires in general, of social change in London, and most particularly that other great danger, bubonic plague.

The opening chapter deals with the constant threat of fires in towns and the precautions against them. As with epidemics, they were presented, in fierce rhetoric from both pulpit and printing press, as divine retribution for sin. Dr Porter disentangles the contemporary accounts effectively, as well as describing the successive building regulations against fire from the sixteenth century. (Students who think they started with 1666, please note.) A second chapter describes the course of the fire itself inevitably drawing greatly on Pepys but with several interesting sidelights. Civil disorder (or excessive fear of it), the search for scapegoats to blame, the ability of the rich to save their possessions, and other forms of behaviour familiar in great town fires, are vividly illustrated. Inevitably, much is anecdotal but in this topic balanced generalizations are probably as unnecessary as they are elusive. A chapter on “taking stock” assesses the immediate aftermath, the nature and cost of damage, the effects on those whose sole income was rent, and the strategies of the homeless (whose capacity for recovery was hardly less vigorous than that of Chicagoans in 1871). Two chapters on rebuilding survey the aspect of the fire that has been most explored by modern scholars, notably in Reddaway’s classic study. English provincial towns were Georgianized (disastrously so for many contemporaries) without the assistance of fire but the comprehensiveness of the Great Fire of London and the consequent building regulations left London with a striking architectural legacy from the 1670s and ‘80s. Again, the well-known schemes for replanning London, by Wren, Evelyn, Newcourt and Hooke, are placed in a wider context; the interests of property almost always conspired against such ideal regular plans. (And even as late as 1872, plans for the burnt 65 acres in the business district came to nothing after months of wrangling.) The concluding chapter, “The Aftermath”, also concentrates on the architectural legacy and ends by drawing a parallel with the aftermath of the Blitz: by 1707 John Woodward could assure Wren (of all people!) that the Fire, for all the suffering, was a great benefit to the improvement of London.

The illustrations are well chosen and well reproduced, though the sources should have been given in the captions. Two comments directed at the publisher. The typesetting is poor, and in the bibliography disastrous. Do not ask your bookseller for the paperback edition; the misleading second ISBN is for a book club edition unavailable to the general public.

– Paul Laxton

The City Churches of Sir Christopher Wren

The Wren City Churches are among those phenomena – the English country house or medieval cathedrals are others – we think we know, or at least we think that everything is already known, somewhere or by someone. It is only when a book like this comes along that we realize how little we know, even if we have read The Buildings of England or Gerald Cobb on the same subject. Jefferay begins straightforwardly with a brief but informative biography of Wren and his role in the rebuilding programme for the churches. Thereafter and deceptively easily he moves on to outline the medieval survivals and unravel the complicated politics of rebuilding the City of London after the fire of 1666. One is drawn in to the increasingly complex web of the various Acts of Parliament, the work of the Commission set up to oversee the reconstruction and the numerous surveyors, architects, craftsmen, etc. responsible for individual projects. The problems of attribution gradually emerge, for as Jefferay says, "... one man, single-handed, could not possibly have attended to all the details of this enormous building programme, at the same time as building St Paul’s Cathedral, supervising the Royal Works, undertaking numerous private commissions and attending to all the other duties incumbent upon His Majesty’s Surveyor General...". That Wren was the mastermind behind the concept is not in doubt and despite the contributions of others it is fitting that we continue to refer to them as "Wren’s City Churches".

Jefferay investigates in detail the surviving documents and original designs and proceeds to present his own classification to distinguish the work of principally Wren and Hooke. Other designers were involved later as the aged Wren took a back seat. Doubtless there will be future
arguments as to whether this or that church should be included in which category, but Jeffery's is the most comprehensive and detailed modern contribution to the design debate.

Approximately half the book is devoted to a gazetteer of the churches, each entry with a ground plan drawn by the author and relevant photographs, both old and new, and design drawings. The illustrations are somewhat blandly reproduced, but all are opposite. The one item missing is a distribution map, which would have been extremely helpful in locating especially those churches which are long gone. It is a salutary experience to see described and illustrated the many churches which were demolished in the nineteenth century or which were not rebuilt after bomb damage in the Second World War.

To anyone who knows, or believes he or she knows, or knows nothing of the City churches, this book is to be thoroughly recommended.

- Stephen Croad

London Zoo from old photographs 1852-1914

This work is obviously a labour of love, with images amassed by the author over a long period of time. There is a short introduction on the history of the zoo and the pioneer photographers who worked there, but it is the illustrations which form the core of the book. As may be expected, these concentrate on the animals and there are many fascinating early photographs, some never before published, and a surprising number showing species which are now extinct. The captions are as informative as the photographs and there is much to interest the topographer, including six comparative plans of the layout of the zoo, which show its development over sixty years.

Peter Guillery's book (The Buildings of London Zoo, RCHME, 1993) remains the definitive account of the architecture of the zoo, but that concentrated on what was then extant and Edwards has a good deal on the demolished buildings. There are helpful details on the architects, dates of construction, subsequent changes and their demise. The incidental details are also fun, for example, the 1869 Elephant House was built straddling the boundary between St Pancras and St Marylebone, with the result that during the nineteenth century the bounds of the parishes had to be beaten straight through the house and past the elephants. No one was going to forget that line in a hurry.

- Stephen Croad

London in Paint: Oil Paintings in the Collection of the Museum of London
by Mireille Galinou and John Hayes. 576 pages, some 220 colour plates, and over 60 b/w illustrations. £55.

This hefty tome is a comprehensive catalogue of the Museum's collection of oil paintings of London (beautifully reproduced) from the seventeenth century to the 1990s. It is a real delight.

The starting point for it was Dr John Hayes' Catalogue, prepared in 1970. This has been extensively revised and expanded by Mireille Galinou, both to cover acquisitions since 1970 and to incorporate modern scholarship.

The paintings are arranged by periods - Stuart London, the Georgian Era, Regency London, Victoria's Reign, the Early Twentieth Century, and Modern London. For many of the periods there are essays on The River, Streets and Buildings, and the Social Scene. In addition there are sections such as those on the Great Fire, Covent Garden, Edwardian London, and the Second World War.

There are 230 paintings shown in colour in the main section of the book and each painting is accompanied by scholarly notes which explain and comment on what the picture portrays. There are enlargements of interesting points of detail, keys to the panoramas and some black and white illustrations of relevant pictures in other collections.

A further sixty-seven paintings are shown in black and white in the Appendix, without commentary; a 'Pandora's Box' of great variety. Some are repetitive or of lesser quality, or do not fit in with the theme of the main section. There is also a section of brief biographies of all the artists featured.

So what we have is a visual history of London over the past 300 years. One can see London evolving. This is a charming book through which to browse and then stop at topics of particular interest. So members of the Society, familiar with maps of the various periods, may like to spot the location of the East India Company dockyard, or the Duke of Gloucester's castle which preceded the Observatory at Greenwich, or check on inn signs in Cheapside.

Some pictures deserve detailed study. For example, the painting of the Dutch School, of London from Southwark in about 1630 seems to show Turkish domes on the Tower of London, and, as the commentary notes, it was wrong to depict old St Paul's choir as being the same size as the nave when in fact it was shorter.

The Museum of London does not have an art gallery as such. Pictures are hung in the Museum where they complement the artefacts which are on display. Only about 10% of the collection can be viewed at any one time. While a number of pictures are familiar, most are not, so it is exciting to find new ones in the catalogue. Many have a freshness that brings history alive.
The criterion for acquisition is not the name of the artist but that the picture relates to London. That said, many well known names do appear including to name but two, works by Canaletto and Samuel Scott. A wide variety of artists represent the twentieth century. The pictures have been acquired by gift or by purchase; some with assistance from outside bodies.

Perhaps I may be allowed one minor quibble. The numbers on the pages are printed on the outer edge half way down. This is usually satisfactory except that, inevitably there are pages where it is impossible to print the number because the painting reaches the outer edge of the page. This means that sometimes when using the index, it is difficult to find the page you want.

But that pales into insignificance beside the pleasure of studying the pictures. For example, a seventeenth century panorama of London and the City from Greenwich. One can imagine the artist’s viewpoint but it is a surprise to find that between the top of the hill and the Thames there is a farmer ploughing a field with three horses.

Jump a few centuries and there is a gripping picture: G.E. Hicks’ “The General Post Office. One minute to six”. The colourful scene of people rushing to catch the post is exciting. Indeed, it became a Victorian tourist attraction. This is of twenty pictures bought with help from the National Art Collections Fund.

So many images remain: graphic pictures of the Great Fire; coal black chimney sweeps buying from an eighteenth century custard and whey seller in Cheapside; the recurring images of St Paul’s dominating the scene; Lunardi setting out in a hot air balloon; rural Lambeth Palace in the 1680s; back gardens at Merton Park in the 1920s; and doing the washing-up in a suburban kitchen. We see Covent Garden in the 1770s; the sheriff of the City with three condemned men just before their execution in 1828; horses and cabs in a Victorian cab rank; stars of the Edwardian music hall; and the annual fête of the Licensed Victuallers’ school in 1831.

The book gives a portrait of London – its people, its history and its historic architecture – from the time of the Stuarts to today when the urban environment continues to provide an inspiration for artists.

After enjoying it, we can indeed say with William Dunbar "London, thou art the flower of cities all".

- Anthony Moss

Museum of London

This is a picture book, in the best sense. It is a chronological selection of highlights from the Museum of London’s superb collections, beautifully photographed and presented, with informative captions which explain not only the objects, but the history, which makes them significant. For those of us who know the Museum well, there are many familiar favourites, the Roman mosaic floor from Bucklersbury, medieval pilgrim badges, jewellery from the Cheapside hoard, the Lord Mayor’s coach and Joseph Grimaldi’s clown costume, to name just a few. Like the Museum itself, this book is a reminder of the richness and diversity of London’s history. The quality of the collections make them as instructive for serious students of fine and decorative arts as for social and metropolitan historians, and for the less initiated, there is much simply to wonder at in the artistry and ingenuity of our forebears.

The book is introduced by a brief chapter on the development of the collections and of the Museum of London, a relatively modern institution formed by the merging of the City’s Guildhall Museum, founded in 1926, and the London Museum, which opened in Kensington Palace in 1912. These two museums had apparently similar aims, but whereas the Guildhall Museum was formed mainly as a repository for antiquities excavated from within the City’s boundaries, the London Museum adopted a broader approach, both geographically and historically, its early collections acquired mainly through private benefactors and dealers, and ranging from a "milk tooth of mammoth found in Pall Mall" to Queen Mary’s toys. By the 1920s and ‘30s, the London Museum was in its heyday, occupying 60,000 square feet in the splendid surroundings of Lancaster House. After the war, however, it was reopened in Kensington Palace in a quarter of the space, and lengthy discussions began on proposals to merge the two museums and house them in a new building, finally achieved as the Museum of London, which opened in 1976.

Although the collections of the two museums were complementary, the decision to display them chronologically to show the story of London from prehistory to the late twentieth century revealed many gaps, particularly for the modern period, which is still under-represented. The process of collecting, conserving and researching is never-ending, of course, and the museum has already outgrown its building. The book looks forward to the establishment of the Museum in Docklands to show the important collections of the river, port and industrial material, and plans are afoot to build a new gallery to extend the displays on the twentieth century.

As a publication to celebrate its first twenty years, this is a book which plays on the strength of the Museum of London’s wonderful collections, and succeeds as a tribute both to the Museum and to London.

- David Dewing
Chelsea Past

This relatively short book (one of a series of similarly titled books from the same publisher, covering other parts of London) has thirty-five chapter headings, supported by a massive Index of no less than 1,150 entries. All of this, together with the illustrations, contained within its 140 pages. It is in fact a mini-encyclopaedia, but one which, because of its brevity, could be read from cover to cover in an hour or so, giving a broad view of Chelsea - how it has grown, what has happened there, who has lived there. For more specific reference you could go to the chapter headings or find your way to whatever might be of special personal interest by referring to the Index. The various chapters, because of the large amount of information which each of them contains in so few pages, will in many cases encourage further enquiry. To help with this there is a concise but useful bibliography.

Without disparaging the lifetime of knowledge and depth of research which Barbara Denny must have put into it, the book could also be regarded as a pleasant bed-time browse - pleasurable and certainly not soporific.

Stimulus to further research is provided by the illustrations, the majority of which come from the archive of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, some from Michael Bryan's personal collection of Chelsea paintings - but none from the Cadogan Estate, some maps perhaps? The Cadogans have after all, through Sir Hans Sloane, been major Chelsea landlords since the early eighteenth century, and the present Earl Cadogan (not 'Earl of Cadogan' as on page 70) still has a home in the Royal Borough.

As might be expected from so many chapter headings, the subject matter is extensive - people (Sir Thomas More of course, Dame Sybil Thorndike, Augustus John, Oscar Wilde and others are all there) together with churches, pubs, bridges and pleasure gardens, the Royal Court Theatre and so on. References to street names and to a lesser extent to houses and places are less likely to be of great interest to those who do not know Chelsea, but much of the general background information is equally relevant to most of London. Domestic water, for instance, came from the Thames or from one or other of the many streams flowing into it, and into which flowed all domestic and, in earlier times, agricultural effluent. In spite of this those living in London escaped to Chelsea because of the (even more) insanitary conditions in the City. "Fat sweet salmon" were recorded in Chelsea in 1598 (they must indeed have been well-fed); and it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that reservoirs were to be located up river.

It is all too easy to forget that until comparatively recent times Chelsea remained a village, which to some it still is, and as far back as 1711 Jonathan Swift, then living in Old Church Street, found it "tedious to make the journey to visit friends in London". Taken all round the book is full of wide-ranging and interesting information. Chelsea after all has always been a focus of activity and remains an adjetival prefix to many things which are or were part of the life of London and beyond - the Chelsea Pensioners, the Pottery, the Physic Garden, the Flower Show, the Arts Ball, the Old Church, the Football Club. Search as you will, you will find references, brief perhaps, but of personal interest. Certainly a book for the reference shelf.

- Richard Maurice

Note
The Editor would like to thank the reviewers: Ralph Hyde, Keeper of Prints and Maps, Guildhall Library; David Johnson, Clerk of the Records, House of Lords; Paul Laxton of the Department of Geography, University of Liverpool; Stephen Crow, retired head of the National Buildings Record; Anthony Moss, Chairman of the Corporation of London Libraries, Art Galleries and Records Committee; David Dewing, the Director of the Geffrye Museum, Kingsland Road, E2, and Richard Maurice, Council member of the Chelsea Arts Club and Hon Secretary of the Chelsea Society.

Book Notices

Calendarium Londinense 1997
Black Star Press, 61 Hampton Road, Teddington, TW11 OLA announces the publication of the London Calendar 1997. The main feature of this year's Calendar is an etching by Anthony Dyson of the eighteenth century church of St John, Smith Square. This is a limited edition of 350, each impression numbered and signed by the artist, £13 to include post and packing; cheques payable to A. Dyson from the address above.

Antiquarian bookseller
S.K. Biltcliffe would like to draw members' attention to her stock of London books on the Industrial Revolution (technology, labour, life and leisure) catalogues available from 2a Eynham Road, London W12 OHA tel. 0181 740 5326, or visit the shop at 289 Westbourne Grove near Portobello Road W11 on Saturdays 9am-3pm.

Inventory of War Memorials
Since the National Inventory of War Memorials was established in 1989 over 25,000 memorials have been recorded. This assists with their conservation and provides a pool of information about inscriptions, architects and sculptors, a military
action or particular unit. If you know of a memorial that needs attention/conservation/funding, a booklet giving guidelines on The Conservation of War Memorials will help. It is free from the Inventory Co-ordinator, N.I.W.M., Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, London SE 1 6HZ.

The Strangers' Progress
This volume of essays in memory of our late Vice-President, Irene Scouloudi, is now available (see LTS Newsletter November 1995). It concentrates on the integration and disintegration of the Huguenot and Walloon refugee community 1567-1889. Edited by Randolph Vigne and Graham C. Gibbs, the book is offered to LTS members at a special price of £6.50 plus postage from The Huguenot Library, University College, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT.

New Members

We welcome the following new members:

Allen Mr W J C AADipl, 76 Half Moon Lane, London SE24 9JE
Barrett Mr T, 5 Robert May Close, Cambridge CB1 3UH
Bartolome Ms H, 16 Westhall Road North Sheen Richmond Surrey TW9 4EE
Charlish Mrs D M, 132 Park Lane, Carshalton Surrey SM5 3DT
Dennison Mr P R, 4 Betula Close Kenley, Surrey CR8 5ET
Exton Mr C J M, 19 Danbury Street, London N1 8LD
Fleming Mr W B MA BCL, 268 Latymer Court Hammersmith Road, London W6 7LB
Garner Mr J M, 18 Hill View Primrose Hill Road, London NW3 3AX
Gatford Mr K, 40a Oakwood Avenue, Beckenham Kent BR3 6PJ
Isaac Prof P C G FSA, 10 Woodcroft Road Wylam Northumberland NE41 8DJ
Neville Miss L, 18 Malford Road, Camberwell, London SE5 8DQ
Payne Mr J E BA, 138 Culford Road, London N1 4HU
Ross Mr P C BA MA DipLib ALA, 59 Glenham Drive Gants Hill Ilford Essex IG2 6SF
Nancy Sheiry Glaister, 18 Huntingdon Street, London N1 1BS
Simpson Ms J, 53 Cross Deep Gardens, Twickenham Middlesex TW1 4QZ
Simpson R, 12a Manley Street, London NW1 8LT
Smith Mr C S BSc(Econ) MA, Flat 10 Vogan's Mill Wharf 17 Mill Street, London SE1 2BZ
Thompson Mr M W PhD FSA, 2 Offa Lea Newton Cambridge CB2 5PW
Tyers Mr N S BSc CEng MICE, 6 Anttree Close Horton Heath Eastleigh Hampshire SO50 7PU
Webster Dr P V DLitt FSA, 8 Cefn Coed Avenue Cyncoed Cardiff CF2 6HE
Wells Dr E M P, 24 Tree Lane, Iffley Village, Oxford OX4 4EY
Wisdom Mr J J MA ALA, 15 Sutton Square, Hackney, London E9 6EQ
### INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT 1996

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### BALANCE SHEET 31 December 1996

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### Notes

As usual, the Newsletter has to go to press before the audit is complete, but it should be done by the AGM.

1. Although the 1996 publication did not attract so many grants as last year, we are nevertheless grateful to the Scouloudi Foundation for their regular £600. The raffle at the AGM raised £441 on Noorthouck's *History of London* generously donated by Stephen Marks.

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