LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Newsletter

Number 54

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Notice of the Annual General Meeting

Tuesday, 2nd July 2002

The one hundred and second Annual General Meeting of the London Topographical Society will be held on Tuesday, 2nd July 2002, in the Grand Temple at Freemasons' Hall. As usual, tea will be served from about 5.45pm and the meeting will start at 6.30. Members may bring guests to the AGM.

We are delighted to be able to meet at Freemasons' Hall, thanks to our member Richard Gan. The magnificent – and very large – building was constructed in 1927-33 to designs by H.V. Ashley and Winton Newman. Originally called the Masonic Peace Memorial, it commemorated freemasons who died in the first world war. The Grand Temple, as the name implies, is the largest of about twenty rooms within the building where masonic lodges meet.

Freemasons' Hall is approximately half way between Covent Garden and Holborn underground stations. Members arriving for the AGM should use the Tower Entrance on the corner of Wild Street and Great Queen Street.

After the business part of the meeting there will be talks by John Hamill and Diane Clements about freemasonry, the history of the three Freemasons' Halls which have stood on the site, the library and museum.

Members will be able to visit the museum of freemasonry for about an hour after the meeting. The museum will be open all afternoon, and members who want to see it before the AGM should use the main entrance in Great Queen Street.

The annual publication will be distributed to members at the meeting. Those who cannot attend will be sent theirs by post, probably in July or August. 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 six of the agenda.

AGENDA

1 Minutes of the 101st Annual General Meeting
2 Annual Report of the Council for 2001
3 Accounts for 2001
4 Hon Editor's report
5 Election of officers and members of Council
6 Proposals by members
7 Any other business

Items 1-3 are all published in this *Newsletter*

– Patrick Frazer, Hon Secretary

102nd Annual Report of the Council of the London Topographical Society for 2001, incorporating the Minutes of the 2001 AGM

Three publications were issued to members in return for their annual subscriptions. These were number 157, being volume 28 of the *London Topographical Record*, edited by Ann Saunders; number 158, *The Elizabethan Tower of London: the Haiward and Gascoyne plan of 1597*, by Anna Keay; and number 159, *Tudor London: a map and a view*, edited by Ann Saunders and John Schofield, with essays by John Schofield, Stephen Marks and Peter Barber.

Lower publication costs and increased grants helped to generate a comfortable surplus for the year. The A-Zs of Regency and Elizabethan London were reprinted to meet continuing popular demand.

At the end of 2001 there were 966 fully paid up members – an increase of 5.7 per cent – together with three Honorary members.

The *Newsletter* was published in May and November, with articles on 'Tokenhouse Yard and the Great Fire', 'The Foundling Hospital' and 'William Strudwick – photographer reclaimed'. In response to a member's suggestion, brief biographies of officers and Council members were also printed in the *Newsletter*. Council meetings were held in January, April and September to discuss the Society's publication programme and administrative matters.

Dr Ann Saunders was awarded an MBE in the 2002 New Year's honours list in recognition, *inter alia*, of her services to the Society. The citation read: 'Historian, Hon Editor to the London Topographical Society and to the Costume Society'.

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the London Topographical Society 2001

The one hundred and first Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Beveridge Hall at Senate House on 19th June. The meeting was attended by Mr Peter Jackson, the officers of the Society and about 250 members.

The Annual Report of the Council and the Minutes of the 2000 Annual General Meeting, which had been previously circulated, were approved and the Annual Accounts were adopted. The Hon Editor spoke about the three publications issued for 2001 and about plans for future publications.

All the officers were re-elected, viz: Peter Jackson as Chairman, Roger Cline as Hon Treasurer, Ann Saunders as Hon Editor, Simon Morris as Publications Secretary, Penelope Hunting as *Newsletter* Editor, Patrick Frazer as Hon Secretary and Hugh Cleaver as Hon Auditor. Sheila O'Connell was elected as a new member of Council and all other Council members were re-elected.

After the business part of the meeting, John Schofield and Anna Keay gave short talks about the year's publications. Richard Simpson of the Institute of Classical Studies spoke about London University and the Senate House. Members were able to collect their annual publications at the meeting.

Publication for 2002: Tallis

In 1969 the Society published Tallis' *London Street Views 1838-1840*. The volume contained all the street panoramas, modestly enlarged, with the outlines of the shops, houses, public buildings, churches and factories which the remarkable John Tallis issued over those years. It included a facsimile of one part, and an introduction by our beloved Chairman, Peter Jackson, which is a true piece of detective work.

The volume has become a rarity, copies changing hands at anything up to £100. Thirty-three years on, the Society has many new members. So the Council decided to re-issue it, with almost every part scanned from originals generously provided by a bibliophile member. Once again, Iain Bain has overseen the production, and the difficult task of printing has been undertaken by the Bury St Edmunds Press. Something amazing has been added – an index of names and firms and individuals compiled by Shirley Bury, a genealogical researcher in New Zealand. This comes as a CD-ROM disk, inserted into the back cover (supplementary to the standard, printed index). With this, the LTS enters the twenty-first century.

The Council is aware that not every member possesses a computer – neither your Chairman nor Hon Editor has such a machine. But from the reactions during AGMs, many members clearly do possess and use them and, even if you do not have a computer, there is access to them in most public libraries these days. To print out the supplementary index would more than double the cost of this year's offering. Let us have your reactions. Are you happy with a CD-ROM, or should a printed index to Tallis be a separate publication for another year? For your computer-illiterate Editor's sake, please write out your opinions (I am going to learn how to use one when I have finished the next book – till then I *need* a pen in my hand!). We hope you will approve of the new Tallis. Tell us what you think.

– Ann Saunders

Postscript from Roger Cline, Hon Treasurer: If you do not collect your publication from the AGM, we shall make arrangements to get it to you either by post or hand delivery (which is why the Treasurer likes to know of any relevant central London office addresses). If you do not receive your publication, please contact the Treasurer, but only after the end of September since the despatch will take time to organize. If you do get a Parcelforce card saying they tried and failed to deliver a parcel to you, please do go and pick it up from the local Parcelforce depot – the Treasurer gets about ten battered packets back, allegedly not picked up.

Cakes and Ale

This year we are permitted to bring our own baking to the AGM at Freemasons' Hall – see above. Once again, Mrs Joyce Cumming is organizing supplies. Tea and sandwiches will be provided but any contributions of cakes, biscuits, scones etc. made by your dear selves will be gratefully welcomed and – no doubt – joyfully and avidly consumed. To your mixing bowls and ovens, members!

– Ann Saunders

The Accounts

The Accounts for last year appear with this *Newsletter*. As yet they are unaudited, but I hope this will be done before the AGM. Please bring your copy of the Accounts with you to the AGM if you wish to participate in any discussion of them then.

The profit and loss account shows a healthy surplus for the year, partly because the cost of printing the publications was less than that for the Millennium print and was further subsidized by grants drummed up by our worthy Hon Editor and partly because the increased interest in family history has boosted sales of publications from our back-list – my shopping trolley seems to be making visits to the local Post Office nearly every day now.

I should explain the reduced estimate of tax reclaimable from covenants. The tax claim is a tedious and complicated job which I had been putting off; this is why the amounts were estimated

for the last few years. The estimates were based on the amount last refunded by the Inland Revenue. When I eventually steeled myself to assemble the papers and fill in the new forms, I found that less covenants had been renewed on expiry than in previous years, resulting in claims for the last five years of the covenant regime less than the estimates. At the time of writing, no response has been received from the Inland Revenue, so the amounts remain as estimates.

Gift Aid

Many of you have signed Charitable Giving Declarations which replace covenants as from April 2000. In the hope that more of you will do so, I have enclosed a declaration with this *Newsletter* for those members who have not already sent me one and provided you comply with the conditions set out in the declaration I should be grateful if you would sign and return the declaration as soon as possible so that I can proceed with the claims for the last two years and thus have definite rather than estimated figures in next year's Accounts. On the standing order rate of subscription of £18, we can still reclaim some £5 in tax; if all 800 individual members of the Society were to sign declarations we would be able to claim £4,000 per year, double my original estimates and a great help towards improving our publications at no further cost to you!

– Roger Cline, Hon Treasurer

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Who's Who continued

Following a suggestion voiced at the last AGM it was decided to give brief profiles of Council members and officers of the Society in the *Newsletter*. Herewith three entries received since the last *Newsletter*.

Bridget Cherry FSA, Hon FRIBA, studied history at Oxford and art history at the Courtauld Institute, University of London, where she specialized in English medieval architecture. From 1968 she worked as research assistant to Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, with responsibility for revised editions of his Buildings of England volumes, and subsequently as editor of the series now known as the Pevsner Architectural Guides. Among the new editions of which she is co-author are those on South, North-West and North London. Having retired as editor she is now devoting her time to completing the volume on East London. Bridget's research interests range from medieval tombs and seventeenth-century London to buildings of the twentieth century. She is also keenly interested in conservation issues; for many years she served as an English Heritage Commissioner and she is the chair of the English Heritage steering group on the Listing of post-war buildings. She is a trustee of Sir John Soane's Museum and of the Museum of Fulham Palace.

Ralph Hyde FSA, freelance writer and lecturer, and exhibition organizer. Joined staff of Marylebone Public Library in 1960 and for a spell worked under Dr Ann Saunders in the borough's Local History Collection. After Library School Ralph joined the staff of Guildhall Library in 1965 and served as assistant to James Howgego, the Keeper of Prints & Pictures. From 1976 to 1999 Hyde served as Guildhall Library's Keeper of Prints & Maps. Major exhibitions included 'Getting London in Perspective' (1984) and 'Panoramania!' (1988-89). Guest Curator for the Yale Center for British Art's 'Gilded Scenes and Shining Prospects' exhibition (1985). Author of *Printed Maps of Victorian London* (1975) which was based on his FLA thesis and which was awarded the Library Association's Theodore Besterman Medal; *London As It Might Have Been* with Felix Barker (1982); *The Regent's Park Colosseum* (1982); *The Streets of London: Evocative Watercolours by H.E. Tidmarsh* (1993); *A Prospect of Britain: Town Panoramas by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck* (1994); and, for the LTS, *Ward Maps of the City of London* (1999). Edited a series of facsimiles of major London surveys for Harry Margary. Acted as General Editor of the catalogue sections in Bamber Gascoigne's *Images of London* series. Provided introductory notes to the LTS's *Rhinebeck Panorama; The A to Z of Restoration London; The A to Z of Georgian London*; and *The A-Z of Victorian London*. Now working for Motco.com, a site devoted to British topographical prints and maps. Ralph has been on the Council since 1977. His special interests are London images, panoramas and showmanship, gardening, and (more than anything) being a grandfather.

Mrs Rosemary Weinstein BA, FSA started her career in London museums in 1970, chiefly at the Museum of London where she was Keeper of the Tudor and Stuart Department from 1980. Acquired the City sheet of the Copperplate map at auction in 1985. She has been responsible for various exhibitions and publications concerning London of the period, notably *Tudor London* (1994). Rosemary is currently a freelance writer and research consultant for the Mary Rose Trust, and author of the forthcoming history of the Worshipful Company of Feltmakers (2004). She has been on the Council of the LTS since 1981.

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LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD

We have recently acquired several runs of the out-of-print issues of the *London Topographical Record*, one complete run, a second lacking the rare war-time volume 18 and also lacking volume 21 and finally two short runs, one of the first seven volumes and the other of volumes 3-5. Their condition is that to be expected of little used second hand books of their age. You are invited to send the Treasurer by 15th June 2002 bids for any of these runs (excluding any postage and packing costs) and the bids may exclude the more recent volumes (above 21) if you do not require them. The Treasurer reserves the right to refuse bids. Please do not send any money with your bid – you will be notified by the end of June if successful (and if you wish to be notified of how short you were of the successful bid, please include a stamped addressed envelope).

All change at Trafalgar Square

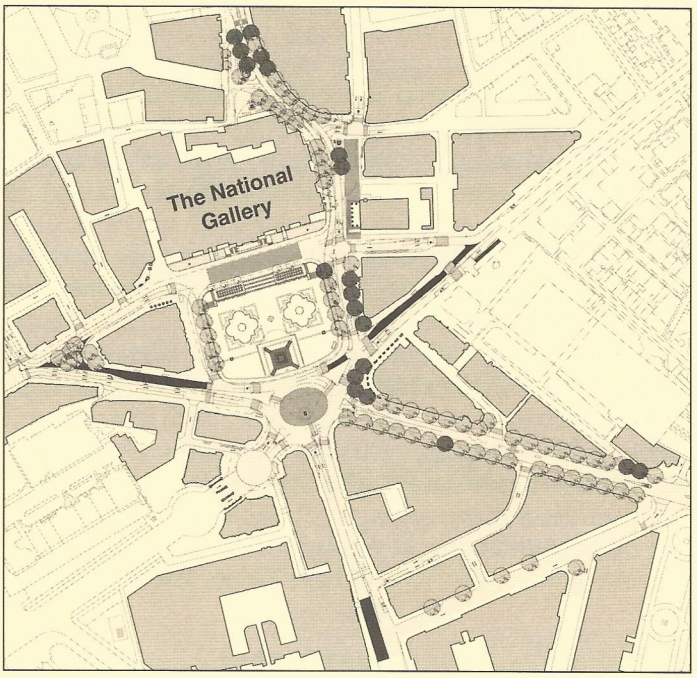
After five years of deliberation, consultation and planning, proposals to make Trafalgar Square more amenable to pedestrians and more attractive to all were approved late in 2001 and work started on the site last November, marking the beginning of a scheme that is due to be completed in the summer of 2003. These plans will change the face of the Square; Whitehall, Northumberland Avenue, St Martin's Lane and Cockspur Street will also be affected.

The aim is to give greater priority to pedestrians while enhancing the views and features of the historic centre of Westminster. The effect on traffic in the area remains to be seen and in the short term there will inevitably be disruption and noise.

The major alteration to Trafalgar Square will be the banning of all traffic from the north side. A north terrace will be created with a wide central staircase linking the Square with the National Gallery and opening up the view of the Gallery's imposing portico (which came from Carlton House). Nelson, of course, will continue to dominate the Square, guarded by Landseer's lions, while Charles I will gain in dignity: the equestrian statue of the King made by Hubert le Sueur in 1633, secreted during the civil war and erected on its present site in 1675, is to be the centrepiece of a new island roundabout accessible via three pedestrian crossings. By the end of this year those crossing to King Charles I Island will be able to examine the superb statue and its plinth closely, see the brass plaque from which all mileages in Britain are measured and enjoy views along the five avenues that radiate from Trafalgar Square. This is the very heart of Westminster, Charing Cross, where the Eleanor Cross stood until it was replaced by an execution block in 1647.

Tree planting will give the area of Northumberland Avenue 'a boulevard feel (like the Champs Élysées)' – or so we are led to believe. Let us hope that the new bus stands and street furniture will sustain this Parisian vision.

The plans for Trafalgar Square represent the first phase of a wider World Squares for All initiative. In this instance, the planners have done their research and public consultation revealed that residents, visitors and workers in the area were in favour of the proposals. Thus the site that was largely covered by the King's Mews until it was opened up as part of John Nash's improvements to Westminster, will receive its first major facelift since Sir Charles Barry laid out the Square in 1840.



Plan showing the improvements to Trafalgar Square, notably the elimination of traffic from the north side, the creation of a terrace and staircase linking the Square with the National Gallery, and King Charles I Island. Foster and Partners.

The consultant architects are Foster and Partners and overall responsibility lies with Transport for London, tel: 020 7941 4742 for further information.

– Penelope Hunting

Projected view of Trafalgar Square from Canada House. The scheme is due for completion in mid-2003. Foster and Partners.

Colonel Bidder and the discovery of the site of the High Altar, Merton Priory

Colonel H.F. Bidder (1875-1968) was born at his family home, Ravensbury Park, Mitcham and later studied at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was the son of George Parker Bidder QC, who was responsible for preserving Mitcham Common for the public, and the grandson of G.P. Bidder (known when young as 'the calculating boy'), later President of the Institution of Civil Engineers (1860-61) and founder of the Electric Telegraph Company.

In 1922 Colonel Bidder's gardener uncovered part of the church of St Mary's Priory, Merton (as illustrated below). A local industrialist, Mr John Corfield, had unearthed some ancient stones on his factory site nearby and the Southern Railway Company, whose station and line covered an important part of the site, arranged for diggings between sleepers in the sidings to look for the foundations of the chapter house (this was possible because after World War I passenger services were not resumed until 1923). It was discovered that Abbey Station buildings covered the south transept of the Priory church while the foundations of the Norman chapter house lay under the platforms and railway line.

Over a two-year period Bidder excavated with his friend the Rev Herbert F. Westlake. They reported their findings in 'Excavations at Merton Priory' in *Surrey Archaeological Collections* vol xxxviii (1929) pp.49-66 and in *Archaeologia* vol lxxvi, and produced a conjectural plan of the Priory. It was discovered that 19½ inches was the unit used for the building: the medieval foot was approximately 11½ inches, 19½ inches was therefore approximately 2 medieval feet.

Colonel Bidder's gardener uncovering the north wall of the church, Merton Priory, 1922. From *Where London Sleeps* by W.G. Bell (1926).

The High Altar site

Colonel Bidder was able to locate the position of the High Altar of St Mary's Priory and the site was eventually bought for the London Borough of Merton by Mr Gilliat Hatfield of Morden Hall and given to the local Council for a public garden. Mr Kenneth Blackwell sculpted a commemorative stone incorporating a plan of the Priory and a flint setting for the stone was designed by a former Councillor of Merton and Morden, Mr G.H. Gurney. The stone was given by Merton College, Oxford, in conjunction with the Merton and Morden Historical Society and it was laid on the site of the High Altar on 29th July 1959; it was intended that the stone should remain in its place 'for all time'. As the current President of the Historical Society, Colonel Bidder took part in this ceremony.

The stone became the centrepiece of a small garden for about twenty-five years until it was demolished by the present owners of the site of St Mary's Priory – now a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Little care was taken in dismantling the stone which was thrown away and broken. Fortunately a rescue operation enabled it to be re-assembled and the stone can be found in the chapter house – an anachronism and out of place. It serves as a reminder that unless history is taught consistently and repeatedly, people have short memories! In spite of the stone having been given 'in perpetuity' to mark the site of the High Altar, there is now nothing to mark the spot – and this is where King Henry VI was crowned and where worship was unbroken for 400 years before the Dissolution of the Priory.

Proposals to build six-storey flats, a hotel, health and fitness centre and two restaurants on the Scheduled Ancient Monument site are under discussion. The restaurants would be built over part of the cloister and possibly the Prior's house. Excavations have begun and there is great public concern that only a cursory investigation will take place and that whatever is found will be covered for another 100 years. The people of Merton have a wonderful open space which is the site of an important Priory. They would prefer to keep the space and that something appropriate to our heritage be established there. This would be an enhancement to South London and a fitting reminder of all that we owe to the Canons of Merton Priory.

– Sheila Fairbank

For more information please write to Merton Priory (as from), 15 Rossiter Road, London SW12 9RY or e mail: mertpri@aol.com

Note: The Museum of London Archaeology Service reports that during a twelve week evaluation, the foundations of the Priory's medieval mill and mill pond have been discovered. Merton Priory mills had previously been assumed to lie higher up the Wandle River. Now it is clear that at least one mill was located close to the historic course of the river, near the south precinct of the Priory.

News and Notes

Summer Openings

The Queen's Gallery at Buckingham Palace re-opens on 22nd May with 'Royal Treasures: a Golden Jubilee Celebration' – a collection of paintings from eight royal residences. This will feature favourites such as Van Dyke's equestrian portrait of King Charles I, and works by Monet, Graham Sutherland and Paul Nash – more recent additions to the royal collection. Telephone 020 7839 1377 for details.

At Ranger's House, Greenwich, the dazzling jewellery, tapestries, porcelain and paintings amassed by the late Sir Julius Wernher at Luton Hoo will be on display from 19th June. Tel: 020 8835 0035.

Also due to open this summer is The Museum in Docklands at No1 Warehouse, West India Quay, Hertsmere Road, London E14, telling the 2000 year story of London's river, port and people. Highlights will be a 20 feet model of Old London Bridge, skiffs rescued from the docks, a recreation of the alleyways of nineteenth-century Limehouse and the Rhinebeck Panorama. The warehouse itself may prove the major attraction – it was originally built in 1803 to house commodities from the Caribbean such as sugar, rum and molasses. The new Museum will surely open with a fanfare (the exact date is yet to be confirmed).

The London Maze

On Saturday 23rd March 2002 the doors of the Bishopsgate Institute opened to reveal the first London Maze. Organized by the London and Home Counties Branch of the Local Studies Group of the Library Association, this was a display on thirteen tables of material about and published by a rather larger number of London history-related bodies and societies, thus several tables generously acted as hosts.

The Guildhall Library was there, as were London Metropolitan Archives, Camden History, Consignia – there will have to be a change of name – Kensington & Chelsea Community History Group (with photos of the Notting Hill Carnival which made for a colourful stall), Westminster, London Archive Users Forum (with GLAN), London at War Study Group, Haringey, PhotoLondon and the National Monuments Record.

Nobody knew how many people would turn up, whether we would be ignored or swamped – we feared the former but hoped for the latter and our hopes were rewarded. Over 300 people came and bought books. The day was officially launched by Dr Ann Saunders who eloquently summed up the interest and appeal of local history research in London. Dr Andrea Tanner, Ian Maxted, Dr Cathy Ross and Katherine Burn gave lectures on various London subjects. Tea and coffee were served. Walks round Spitalfields were led by David Webb and William Tyler. David – marathon man – had to repeat his walk, so popular it was.

At the end of the day, the LTS stall had sold £556 worth of publications – Roger Cline had to leap on his bicycle to bring in more stock – one new member enrolled and several more were considering joining. The organizers hope to lay out another Maze next year, so watch this space.

– Lynn McNab and Ann Saunders

Thomas Girtin: The Art of Watercolour

In July 2002 Tate Britain (as the Millbank Tate Gallery is now known) will open an exhibition of the work of Thomas Girtin (1775-1802), one of Britain's greatest landscape painters. In 1802 Girtin exhibited 'Eidometropolis', a panorama of London that dazzled his contemporaries, Sadly, it does not survive but a photographic panorama has been made for the exhibition against which Girtin's sketches for 'Eidometropolis' will be shown. It is hoped that this will create something of the wonder felt by the original audience and illustrate how the London cityscape has changed.

The show will include about 200 works from public and private collections in the UK and with an important group from America. As 2002 is the bicentenary of Girtin's death the opportunity has been seized to examine the artist's working methods, patrons, the print trade and fellow artists, all of which can be digested at leisure with the illustrated catalogue.

Open every day from 4th July to 29th September from 10am – last admissions at 5pm. £6.50.

The White House at Chelsea, watercolour by Thomas Girtin (1800). Tate Gallery. Bequeathed by Mrs Ada Montefiore, 1933.

A Forgotten Palace

Excavations at Somerset House in 1999 revealed remains of the Tudor and Stuart Palace that predated William Chambers' splendid building. The Old Palace – sometimes described as the first Renaissance palace in England – was first built for Lord Protector Somerset between 1547 and 1550 on a site previously occupied by the inns of the Bishops of Worcester and Chester. Somerset enjoyed his palace for just two years (he was executed in 1552), after which it was used by Princess Elizabeth. Queen Anne of Denmark lived here and in the reign of Charles II a chapel was added, by Inigo Jones for Queen Henrietta Maria (soon wrecked). The Old Palace was the setting for Ben Johnson's masques and it was here that the body of Cromwell lay in state. This small exhibition of artefacts from the Old Palace, at Somerset House, gives a convincing insight into two centuries of court life.

London's Arcadia

On 2nd November 2000, Professor J. Mordaunt Crook delivered the fifth Annual Soane lecture for the Museum at the Royal College of Surgeons. He entitled it 'London's Arcadia: John Nash and the Planning of Regent's Park'. In it he set out to explain, with his customary elegance of perception and phrase, the development of Nash's thoughts and schemes for the Park and the effects of outside influences upon them. The lecture makes fascinating reading, now available in a well-illustrated booklet at £4.50 from Sir John Soane's Museum at 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2A 3BP (by post £5.25). A good buy.

– Ann Saunders

Looking west from St Paul's Cathedral

Members may be interested in Roy Wright's view from the top of St Paul's (below), spotted at a recent art exhibition in London. Last year the artist completed a set of drawings of construction work at the Sagrada Familia, Gaudi's unique cathedral in Barcelona. One of the drawings won a prize at the Royal Academy Summer Show. And as the artist reports, "This success led me to look at St Paul's Cathedral. I needed a high point in London and this seemed the obvious choice. There is a great beauty and thrill in viewing towns and cities from a high vantage point (the higher the better). Although I used to work less than a mile from the cathedral I had never once found the time to climb to the top.

"After clambering up the 521 steps to the very small, crowded Golden Gallery above the dome, I was able to make several sketches and also take photographs for additional information on detail. I nearly always do the final drawings back in my studio, as it can take many weeks to finish them. It was a great challenge, deciding which area to cover and how much detail to put in. The accurate positioning of each building was a little like completing a large and complicated jigsaw puzzle. I eventually managed to get five large drawings from my visit, each one showing a different view of the surrounding area."

Roy Wright can be contacted on 020 8940 8459 or at Roman Black Gallery, 602 Fulham Road, London SW6 5PA.

London census 1891

One of our members, Roy Seabury, has drawn attention to the availability of the 1891 census for London – on thirty-eight CDs. The areas covered

'Looking west from St Paul's Cathedral', charcoal drawing by Roy Wright, 43 by 29 inches.

are as follows: Paddington, Kensington, Fulham, Chelsea, St George Hanover Square, Westminster, Marylebone, Hampstead, St Pancras, Islington, Hackney, St Giles, Strand, Holborn, London City, Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, St George-in-the-East, Stepney, Mile End Old Town, Poplar, St Saviour, Southwark, Lambeth, Wandsworth, Camberwell, Greenwich, Lewisham and Woolwich. Three further CDs cover the street index, area index and piece list. An Adobe Acrobat and eight pages of clear instructions are included.

The image is of the original census forms which will give you the road/street name, house number – the normal information you expect from a census form. Mr Seabury reports that the image is very readable, "though I have not looked at every page, and some are not quite up to this standard; I am usually very critical when dealing with images as I am registered blind. The indexes work very well and they seem comprehensive; it is surprising how many names change and vary. I have taken to enlarging maps to A2 and then inveigling somebody to help. All of a sudden it's two o'clock in the morning. You do have the ability to print from each page; no other software is required."

Mr Seabury's verdict: "Once you're over the 'let's look up who lived here and who lived in Auntie May's house' stage and you settle down to some serious research, then one can get engrossed, in my case both for genealogy and researching London."

The price is £49.95 for the thirty-eight CDs, available from S & N Genealogy, West Wing, Manor Farm, Chilmark, Salisbury SP3 5AF, tel: 01722 716121. www.geneaology.demon.co.uk. The 1841, 1861 and 1871 London censuses are promised, from the same source.

London and Londoners

As part of the 'London and Londoners' exhibition at Guildhall Art Gallery (the new building in Guildhall Yard, EC2), some recent acquisitions are on display. One striking example is a long screen print by John Piper depicting four of London's old City gates, also the Holbein Gate at Whitehall. The print is one of an edition of just 100 (number 100 was presented by the Corporation as a gift to the Queen Mother on her 100th birthday in 2000).

One of the gates shown in Piper's screen print is Temple Bar, the only City gate to survive, in exile at Theobald's Park, Hertfordshire. In December the Corporation of London agreed in principle that Temple Bar might be re-erected within the Paternoster Square development, currently underway near St Paul's. With its relocation in mind, Guildhall Art Gallery has on display Simon Conway's three large architectural watercolours of Temple Bar at Theobald's Park, Edward Scroggie's Shell poster of it (1937) and William Henry's oil painting showing Temple Bar from the Strand a few years before it was taken down. Welcome back, Temple Bar.

Hopefully your visit will not be disturbed by banging from the basement: if so, bear in mind this is in a good cause – the remains of the Roman amphitheatre will be available for public viewing this summer.

Guildhall Art Gallery is free all day Friday and after 3.30 pm on other days. Tel: 020 7332 3700.

The Pevsner Architectural Guides

After fifty years with Penguin, the publication of Pevsner's Buildings of England series has been transferred to Yale University Press, which has a good track record for publishing books on architectural subjects. Yale will take over the existing team and the programme of new publications proceeds apace with further City Guides, county volumes and 2003 will see the publication of Simon Bradley's volume *London 6: Westminster*, followed by *London 5: East*. The team has a new website, www.lookingatbuildings.org

St Ethelburga, Bishopsgate

The fourteenth-century church of St Ethelburga, snuggled between the shops and offices of Bishopsgate, has escaped destruction and the threat of redevelopment into offices and will soon emerge as a Centre for Reconciliation and Peace, offering practical support to victims of terrorism and violence. The work of reconstructing the church after bomb damage by the IRA started last autumn and is expected to be completed early in 2003, £3.1 million having been raised towards the £4 million needed. A suitable venue for an AGM?

London Record Society

Topographical Society members may be interested in the publications of the London Record Society. That Society specializes in transcripts, editions, abstracts and lists of primary sources for the history of London from the Middle Ages to the nineteenth century. Each hardback volume is edited by an expert on the subject who provides a scholarly introduction and an index. Assizes, eyres, church records, livery company and commercial records as well as charters and customs accounts have appeared in the series. LTS members may be particularly interested in the *Survey of Documentary Sources for Property Holding in London before the Great Fire* (LRS vol 22) edited by Derek Keene and Vanessa Harding and in Professor Micheal Port's edition of *The Minute Books of the Commission for Building Fifty New Churches* (LRS vol 23). Forthcoming is vol 36, *Selected Letters of William Freeman 1678-85* (a West India merchant) edited by Professor D. Hancock, and Heather Creaton's *Checklist of Unpublished London Diaries*, a guide to diaries relating to London from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries.

Membership of the London Record Society costs £12.00 a year. Details from The Hon Secretary, London Record Society, Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU.

Book Reviews

St Paul's. The story of the cathedral
by Ann Saunders, with a foreword by HRH The Prince of Wales. Photography by Sampson Lloyd. Collins and Brown Limited (London, 2001). 224 pages. 236 illustrations, 200 in colour. £25.00.

In spite of its international renown, histories of St Paul's Cathedral have been hard to come by. Before this immensely readable and superbly illustrated book appeared last year, those seeking an all-embracing account of the building from its foundation would have had to juggle with seven or eight volumes from the library shelves. Of these, perhaps Jane Lang's *Rebuilding St Paul's after the Great Fire of London* (1956) is the most outstanding in terms of narrative technique, although it was written without access to any of the primary material then held in the cathedral's library. Wren himself, of course, is well served by Sir John Summerson, Kerry Downes and the Wren Society volumes. For the pre-Fire cathedral there is G.H. Cook's *Old S. Paul's Cathedral* (1955) and nineteenth-century studies by Dean Henry Milman and W. Sparrow Simpson. Beyond these lies William Dugdale's magisterial *History* of 1658 in the 1818 edition by Henry Ellis. This is still the bedrock on which all modern histories must be founded.

Great subjects in history have a tendency to attract great historical writing, and St Paul's is no exception. Ann Saunders' book is in the best tradition of historical writing on St Paul's and is excellent value. It is a fine narrative, like Jane Lang's; but it is also rooted in the primary material, like Sparrow Simpson and Dugdale, and manages to add a fresh gloss on Wren scholarship by emphasizing how his success at St Paul's was due as much to his ability to manage men and events as to his skill as an architect. When events seemed to take a turn for the worse on the death of Charles II in 1685, Wren became a Member of Parliament for Plympton in Devon and helped to ensure a three-fold increase in Coal Duty for St Paul's, a crucial advantage that may have allowed him to reconsider aspects of his design. When men were troublesome, like the ill-tempered Portland islanders soon after the renewal of Coal Duty in 1702, Wren knew how to apply authority firmly – 'you must not think that your insolence will always be borne with', he admonished – and he had his way.

An important contribution of this book is in the field of monumental sculpture at St Paul's. Dr Saunders explains how it was the wish of admirers of the prison reformer John Howard to erect a monument in his memory in 1791 (against Howard's own wishes) that set a precedent for the celebration of national heroes within the body of the cathedral, as opposed to the crypt (where Wren had intended such memorials). The demand for vast sculpted marble effigies was fuelled by national success in the Napoleonic Wars and culminated in Alfred Stevens' towering equestrian monument to the Duke of Wellington in the north nave aisle that took longer to finish than the cathedral itself (fifty-six years).

This book is meant for the general reader and for this reason has no footnotes or references and only a brief bibliography. In many ways this is a pity, since all existing books on St Paul's are short on references and the serious researcher is thrown back on the 1818 edition of Dugdale, the index of the Wren Society, and the admirably catalogued collections at the Guildhall Library (which include large deposits from the cathedral library in 1980 and 1999). The book also concentrates on the present building, rather than its pre-Fire manifestations, and gives more than usual credit to the achievements of nineteenth- and twentieth-century restorers and decorators, like William Richmond, whose mosaics 'give the eastern arm a radiance in which it would not otherwise rejoice' – a judgement that Wren purists are unlikely to endorse. Seasoned historians may therefore be tempted to pass this book over as a popular account and await the arrival of the proper *History* in 2004, a multi-author work that will celebrate the 1400th anniversary of the cathedral's foundation (with Ann Saunders contributing on monumental sculpture). In this they would be mistaken. For all its lightness of touch, this book is a very detailed and scholarly history of the present building. Thus, while it is hard to see how a much longer history could improve on the account of how the masons, craftsmen and materials were organized in the building of St Paul's (in chapters V and VI), one would like to know where to find more information on stone quarrying in Portland (p.72) and the careers of men like Christopher Kempster, who 'kept a day book that reveals much about seventeenth-century working methods' (p.101) – to give just two examples. Perhaps the solution is not footnotes, which would inevitably distract the general reader, but a few extra pages of small-type references, indexed by the page and topic in the main text.

The book can be enjoyed in three interrelated ways: through its text, its photographs, and its captions. The captions include inset panels giving mini-biographies of larger-than-life historical personalities, like Canon Sydney Smith (1771-1845), a tireless reformer and preacher but also a connoisseur of good living and a witty composer of verse. By writing on Smith in the text and the inset panel we get a complete picture of this remarkable man, without the flow of the narrative being held back. The text skilfully weaves the story of the cathedral into the history of London and the nation as a whole, and sparkles with vivid asides. Wren's labourers 'seem almost like the chorus in a Greek play', Saunders writes memorably on page 116. The photographs are works of art in themselves, skilfully composed, with brilliant use of natural and artificial light. One wonders: whence came this man Sampson Lloyd? Alas, the beautiful jacket does not tell us. But let us have more of him, and more of Ann Saunders!

– Gordon Higgott

The Albert Memorial. The Prince Consort National Memorial: its History, Contexts, and Conservation
edited by Chris Brooks. Yale University Press (2000). 455 pages, lavishly illustrated. £40.

"A thing so obviously, so incontrovertibly, so indefensibly bad, why had Scott done it?" R.G. Collingwood's obsessive dislike of the Albert Memorial was shared in the early twentieth century by many. Lionel Earle, permanent secretary of the Office of Works, with responsibility for its maintenance, had the gilding removed: "It is so much less ugly dull." *Punch* announced that "Artists are asking angrily who is responsible for the removal of scaffolding which has so long concealed the Albert Memorial." As late as 1975 the *Museums Area* volume of the *Survey of London* referred to "the central fact of an artistry inadequate to the high and difficult aim of the designer". One contributor admits that "for much of the twentieth century rejection if not ridicule has characterised the proper perception of the Memorial as a work of art". The Albert Memorial is, of course, a conspicuous element in the metropolitan topographical scene; but the book under review represents more perhaps a journey through historical topography than a physical one.

With an authoritative account of the Memorial's history in the *Survey of London*, and an excellently-illustrated full-length study by Stephen Bayley, what need, one may ask, of another monograph on the Memorial? The answer must be that the *Survey* does not examine in any depth the artistic assessment of the Memorial and that such assessment as it does offer is rooted in a limited range of sources and in an antipathetic atmosphere, while Bayley, on the other hand, much more appreciative of the Memorial's merits, exhibits the Memorial unrestored: Ben Johnson's excellent photographs are 'Before'; today, we need to have the record of the 'After'. The function of the present book is to celebrate the splendid reinstatement of the Memorial, and thereby to persuade us of its merits. But there is much more to it than a pictorial record, rich as that is – and it is very rich, with most of its 309 illustrations in colour. In the first of two background-establishing chapters, Hermione Hobhouse assesses Prince Albert's significance. Then the editor himself contributes a highly entertaining overview of contemporary images of the Prince, particularly with the mirth-provoking 'Albert Hat', an unpopular tall shako that he designed for the infantry. Of some topographical interest is the very early use of the balcony on the new east front of Buckingham Palace made by the royal family for public appearances, such as bidding farewell to troops departing for the Crimea.

The kernel of the book is devoted to 'Making the Memorial'. Gavin Stamp, editor of Sir Gilbert Scott's *Recollections*, writes informatively of Scott, the architectural competition and the critics, perceptively noting the difficulty, even today, of placing the Memorial in its artistic context, and the need to judge it on its own terms. Robert Thorne examines the construction and engineering of the Memorial, beautifully illustrated with Scott's own construction drawings from the Public Record Office – Scott's concealed use of ironwork earned him contemporary obloquy for architectural falsehood. The most substantial chapter is the consideration of the sculpture by Ben Read, the leading authority on Victorian sculpture, which is supplemented by Colin Cunningham's slightly superficial if extensive and sociologically correct examination of the statuary from an iconographical point of view. These sections give us an extensive range of contemporary engravings as well as colour photographs of the restored work. Victorian architecture experts Peter Howell and Teresa Sladen break new ground in careful studies of the metalwork (and specifically the career of Scott's preferred Francis Skidmore, whose beautifully restored Hereford Cathedral screen is now on view at the V & A) and the mosaics, respectively.

Most germane to our specialty, however, is John Physick's chapter on 'Albertopolis: the Estate of the 1851 Commissioners'. The Great Exhibition, unlike some of its successors, having made a substantial profit, the commission was re-established on a permanent basis and Prince Albert persuaded his colleagues to invest in extensive land purchases south of Hyde Park with a view to establishing a great cultural centre there of museums, galleries and learned institutions, the district that became known as 'South Kensington'. Physick concentrates on the vicinage of the Memorial, particularly Henry Cole's struggles to bring into being the Royal Albert Hall, and records its development to the present day.

The third section of the book is perhaps the most important contribution historically. Michael Turner, an English Heritage historian, investigates thoroughly the maintenance, repairs and alterations experienced by the Memorial up to 1983. The history of its repair and conservation from 1983 to the successful conclusion of the work, not of full restoration, but of maintaining the structural and aesthetic integrity of the Memorial, in 1998, is recorded by Alasdair Glass, who as project manager for the investigation contract and then project director for the actual work has the fullest first-hand knowledge of the subject. His account is the more valuable because of the disappearance of relevant files in the vortex of the administrative transfer of responsibilities from one department to another and the crazy politically-inspired re-arrangement of ministries and local authorities of late years. Mike Corfield, English Heritage's chief scientist, provides a fascinating account of the conservation programme, including innovative use of laser cleaning for leadwork and glass, and of patented systems for cleaning and repairing ironwork, as well as of discussions about the extent of re-gilding to be carried out. In an epilogue, Chris Brooks, with the command of a major authority on the Gothic Revival, sums up the paradoxical fea-

tures as well as the unique qualities of the Memorial, 'at once [Scott's] climactic achievement and one of the defining statements of High Victorian gothic'.

Like the Memorial itself, however, this book's format is curiously idiosyncratic and likely to kindle conflicting views. Designed by Derek Birdsall, RDI, and weighing a little over four and a half pounds, it stands, inconveniently for most bookshelves, 13 inches high (1¾ inches taller than the *Survey of London*), but its pages are only 6¼ inches wide, so that the format does not accommodate images of the Memorial on a single page – one has to remember the Memorial has a very wide base of steps and statuary that requires a spread of a page and a half in this format. The typesetting also adopts a newly-fashionable system of printing long quotations in italics, so that one has the absurdity of an author's writing '[my italics]' after a phrase printed in roman. But the illustrations, whether black-and-white or in colour are excellent, and the whole is a feast for eyes as well as intellect.

– M.H. Port

Old London Bridge
by Patricia Pierce. Headline (2001). 344 pages, 29 illustrations. £14.99.

This is a comprehensive account of the life and times of the most famous London Bridge, described in 1562 as "a remarkable sight even among the beauties of London". Patricia Pierce dedicates her book to the memory of Gordon Home, whose standard work on Old London Bridge was published as long ago as 1931. Despite much research and archaeological excavation in the intervening years, his remains the most useful source of reference on the subject, duly acknowledged by Pierce. Home's famous reconstruction drawings of the Bridge in its seven most significant phases provide the inspiration for the chapters in her volume. This results in the rather curious arrangement of an introduction and a substantial section on the antecedents of the medieval stone bridge preceding the numbered chapters. These main chapters are followed by a short postscript on 'what came after' and three useful appendices. However, Pierce's book should be read in conjunction with the work of our own Chairman, Peter Jackson, whose *London Bridge*, published in 1971, is far better illustrated.

Patricia Pierce sets out to provide, in the words of the blurb, "a richly textured narrative", which outlines the sweep of English history, especially where it can be shown, however remotely, to impinge upon the Bridge. Hence her conclusion that "the life of every person, great and small, touched on the Bridge". Even so, including a reference to King John with the qualifier "of Magna Carta fame" this might be a little superfluous. Her fondness for twin adjectives is apparent when each new character is introduced. Thus we have "brilliant, challenging" Thomas Becket, "inexperienced, well-meaning" Henry VI, "glamorous, amoral" Francis Drake, "unfortunate, unstable" Lord George Gordon, "blunt, affable" William IV, and many more. An impression of her general style may be appreciated by a short quotation from one of the opening chapters:

"Buttercups and marsh marigolds once blossomed on the spot the Romans would choose as their site for a bridge over the Thames, a place that would gather around it a great city. Just where the north abutment of Old London Bridge was to stand, in a slight depression a few yards wide, willows shaded the wildflowers dotted among sedges and grasses."

Pierce enjoys describing the bustle and din surrounding the Bridge at various times throughout its long history. For instance, when Hollar was preparing the sketches for his 1647 Panorama, she imagines him "Climbing the steeply winding stone, then wooden, steps to the tower roof of St Saviour's, [where] he would have been able to smell the tanneries of Southwark, and hear the cries of the watermen, hawkers and apprentices, and the protests of animals being driven towards the slaughterhouses". As with all previous writers on the history of Old London Bridge, the author relies upon the panoramas and other early illustrations in order to fuel her imagination. Among the earliest is Wyngaerde's panorama, which was the subject of the first publication of our Society (issued in 1881-82, with a fine new facsimile produced in 1996 as Publication No. 151).

This latest foray into the Bridge's history is as much a social and anecdotal story of "the longest inhabited bridge in Europe" and Pierce delights in recounting innumerable tales, many well known, some less so, and much that is apocryphal. She gives her imagination full rein to describe in a four-page purple passage the impression the huge new bridge might have made on a Continental visitor to twelfth-century London. Later she surmizes that Shakespeare, upon arriving in London for the first time, "would have looked at the Bridge with an intense and personal interest, for the head of one of his mother's Catholic relatives, Edward Arden, High Sheriff of the county of Warwickshire in 1575, had been placed on it only four years earlier". Pierce is adept at interweaving conjecture of this kind with documentary history and known events in London's development over the centuries of the life of Old London Bridge. Occasionally one might take issue with some of her conclusions, such as her assertion that the Royal Naval Dockyards founded by Henry VIII at Deptford and Woolwich "became the basis of the Port of London". However, such criticism should not be allowed to detract from what is a fascinating tale, told at a cracking pace. Perhaps it would be fairer to borrow from reviewers of fiction and pronounce that *Old London Bridge* is a rattling good read.

– Stephen Croad

London in the 1690s: A Social Atlas
by Craig Spence. Centre for Metropolitan History, Institute of Historical Research, University of London (2000). 200pp., 11 illus., 23 figs., 34 tables, 58 maps, bibl. £19.95.

Without the wayward James II, this atlas could not have been compiled. In 1689 England declared war on France which was supporting James' campaign to regain the English throne. War is an expensive business. To wage this one heavy taxation in the form of aids and polls had to be imposed.

Aids were levied at a standard rate on property and income (and were thus an ancestor of the Land Tax), and polls were levied on individuals according to their status. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1693 granting an aid of four shillings in the pound for one year. This tax was administered by commissioners, who had to be men of standing. In the City the commissioners were the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and the Sheriffs. The commissioners selected assessors, men who were familiar with their localities such as vestrymen, constables, and bailiffs. Applied pretty consistently and certainly comprehensively, the tax generated a unique record of wealth for the whole of London. The detailed Four Shillings in the Pound Assessments for the Cities of London and Westminster and for Middlesex survive in the Corporation of London Record Office. Sadly, no returns survive for the area south of the Thames.

The sources used in compiling the maps in this atlas are thus the Four Shillings in the Pound Assessments for the area north of the Thames, and the Poll Tax Returns for the City of London. To produce the street pattern for the maps in the atlas and to indicate the extent of the built-up area, contemporary printed maps were referred to – William Morgan's *London Actually Survey'd* of 1681/2; the parish maps in John Strype's Stow of 1720 (some of which were drawn earlier than the author of the atlas supposes); and John Rocque's 24-sheet survey, which is dated 1746 though was published in 1747.

An appendix lists all the sources used. Where would the compilers have been, one wonders, without the London Topographical Society? Of the twenty-six sources listed, eleven of them are LTS publications. They include Publication No. 90, the 'Plan of the Hospital of St Katherine by the Tower'. I suspect Guildhall Library's final manuscript version of this plan by Gregory King and Edward Bostock Fuller might have been even more useful.

The data assembled from the tax returns was used to compile a host of computer-generated maps, and only a small proportion of these, we are told, were actually selected for the atlas. To qualify for inclusion a map had to convey new and original information. Altogether there are fifty-eight maps. They include basic ones showing the road network, watercourses, and land-use. The maps compiled from the tax data include one showing the distribution of manufacturing properties – tenter grounds, brew houses, dye houses, rope walks, glass houses, and mills – and one showing the distribution of warehouses, wharves, and storehouses. There are maps showing household density, the distribution of coaching and carrying inns, the percentage of households headed by women, the percentage of households headed by aristocrats, and the percentage of households headed by gentry. And so on. Each map is accompanied by extensive commentary and discussion.

London in the 1690s had half a million citizens making it the most populous and extensive town in the world. Large swathes of it were new – not only in the outskirts, but, thanks to the Great Fire, in the centre as well, with new parish churches, a new Royal Exchange, and a new Custom House. Very soon its skyline would be dominated by Wren's St Paul's Cathedral. It was a gloriously dynamic city. The function of a social atlas of a city is to take us beyond the basic topographical framework, and to reveal the life and behaviour of the people who inhabited it – to indicate now the city actually worked. What a curse that the Four Shillings in the Pound Assessments for Lambeth, Southwark, Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe are lost – the source material for at least a third of this dynamic metropolis – and that we are denied the complete picture.

– Ralph Hyde

London's Lea Valley: Britain's Best Kept Secret
by Jim Lewis. Phillimore (2000). 144 pages, many illustrations. £14.99.

Over the years many books and papers have been produced dealing with various aspects of the historio-geography of the Lea Valley – its geology, archaeology, hydrography, navigation, horticulture, etc. Until now no comprehensive survey has been made of its industrial contribution to the local and national economy. Now Dr Lewis has taken this theme as the subject of this new book. In doing so he has brought together both personalities who pioneered new concepts of technology and processes which have influenced industrial development world-wide. However, in a book of only 144 pages, as Dr Lewis accepts, each subject has been dealt with in an introductory way and it will require individual books to provide an in-depth study of each topic. In fact in the author's conclusion he lists several topics which offer opportunities for fuller research – is this a stimulus LTS members as well as potential academics?

Surprisingly Dr Lewis does not provide a specific definition of what is the Lea Valley. A map on page xii shows the region of the Lea Valley but does not indicate its actual geographic boundaries. By inference everything north and west of the New River at Ware is excluded, i.e. the early paper-making mill at Hertford; but Enfield, Edmonton, Tottenham and parts of Hackney are included. It is, however, in the broad range of technological development, with often surprising manifestations that the aura of the Lea Valley shed its light. Although the heavy indus-

tries of the so-called Industrial Revolution, dependent on the local extraction of coal and iron, were absent from the Valley, there were secondary engineering industries such as railway engineering at Stratford; pioneer aircraft design by A.V. Roe at Walthamstow; standard telephones with communication equipment; electrical and electronic engineering in radio and TV with Sir Jules Thorn; and transport with J.A. Prestwich and the JAP engines; Walter Hancock with mechanically propelled road passenger vehicles; Frederick Bremer with the first British car powered with an internal combustion engine; and the forerunner of London Transport with the AEC factory at Walthamstow. But an even greater contribution to modern technology is found in the chemical, plastic and computer industries. Although the chemical industry had an early start in the gunpowder industry at Waltham Abbey, it later benefited from the innovative genius of Dr Chaim Weizmann in pioneering the production of acetone at Three Mills, Bromley-by-Bow; and the dyestuffs, pharmaceutical, and plastics industries all received inspiration from experimental work in the valley. Dr Lewis points out that Charles Babbage, in one sense the pioneer of the computer industry, received his education at Enfield. Even this list does not encompass the wide-ranging and comprehensive research of the author embodied in thirty-three chapters of this book. Nevertheless the following comments should be made. The name of Barnes-Wallis of bouncing bomb fame is not spelt Barnes-Wallace as in the caption under the illustration on p.67. Walter Hancock had already pioneered a regular bus service in 1831, though admittedly primarily to gather experience. It is surprising that in connection with the Royal Small Arms Factory no mention is made of Colonel By who was responsible for the selection of the site and its proposed layout and who, with his locally gained knowledge of the Lee Navigation, later engineering the Rideau Canal in Canada. And speaking of the Lee Navigation and the River Lea the explanation of the difference in spelling was established in print many years before 1995, the reference date given in the notes to the chapter on the Lea Valley. This book provides the flesh to the remaining skeleton of the industrial archaeology of the Lea Valley that has lost so much of its industrial heartland in the last decade.

– John Boyes

Note: Jim Lewis has since written a follow-up, *London's Lea Valley: More Secrets Revealed* (2001) from the same publisher.

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Brief book notices

Housing Parliament: Dublin, Edinburgh and Westminster edited by Clyve Jones and Sean Kelsey, published by Edinburgh University Press at £18.95 is available as a special offer to LTS members for £14.95 including p&p. Different perspectives on the theme of the evolution of parliaments and the buildings in which they have met are offered in this volume. Topics include the virtual reconstruction of parts of the Palace of Westminster; popular access to Westminster and the adaptation of the new palace of Westminster in the light of the working conditions of MPs. Contributors on Westminster include John Crook, Roland Harris, Chris Kyle and Michael Port. To order send a cheque for £14.95 made out to Edinburgh University Press with a note of your name and address, adding that you are a member of the London Topographical Society, to Mrs Pam O'Connor, Edinburgh University Press, 22 George Square, Edinburgh EH8 9LF.

Peter Marcan (telephone 020 7357 0368) offers in his *Catalogue no. 2: London and Metropolitan Regions* new, second hand and remaindered books and pamphlets. Definitely worth an enquiry if you are after a local history book that is out of print.

The War Memorials Handbook, originally published in 1997 has gone into a second edition and is available from the Imperial War Museum at £4.99 telephone 01223 499353. The handbook gives guidance on how to approach the conservation of war memorials and how to use the National Inventory of War Memorials as an information resource.

Jack Whitehead's book on *The Growth of St Marylebone and Paddington* has gone into its third edition. With 259 pages, 70 maps and 200 illustrations it is much longer and more detailed than the original, which was written twenty years ago; it covers the period from 1714 when the Paddington Almshouses were built to the tower blocks due to be erected on Paddington canal basin within the next few years. £12.95 from local bookshops or from the author, 55 Parliament Hill, London NW3 2TB (add £2 for p&p).

Camden History Society has published (2001) an interesting record of the magistrates' courts in Hampstead and Clerkenwell, both of which closed in 1998. Gillian Tindall is the author of *Two hundred years of London Justice*, a pocket book of 112 pages with some nostalgic photographs. The Hampstead courthouse was situated on the corner of Rosslyn Hill and Downshire Hill; built by J.Dixon Butler in 1913 it was magisterial to the last brick. The magistrates' office for Clerkenwell was first at 54 Hatton Garden, as described by Dickens in the scene from *Oliver Twist* when the Artful Dodger, having stolen a handkerchief, is hauled in front of Mr Fang. This little book looks at the social history of the two districts from a new angle and gives many examples of the magistrates' determined efforts to deal with those representatives of "unkempt and dirty humanity" who appeared before them. Available from the Publications Manager, Flat 1, 22 Daleham Gardens, London NW3 5DA for £6.95 to include p&p.

LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT 2001

Income	2001	2000
Subscriptions paid by members	18,052.00	17,686.00
Subscriptions from earlier years	40.00	388.00
Income Tax from Gift Aid (estimated)	2,000.00	2,000.00
Revision of estimates from previous years	-4,000.00	
Total subscription income	16,092.00	20,074.00
Profit from sales of Publications	8,435.81	6,094.59
Interest received	2,651.19	2,711.50
Grants	8,500.00	1,000.00
Sundry donations	244,22	383.03
Total Income for the year	35,923.22	30,263.12

Expenditure	2001	2000
Members' subscription publications		
Production	12,769.35	21,716.03
Distribution	3,697.93	1,688.12
Total cost of members' publications	16,467.28	23,404.15
Newsletter	2,305.47	2,654.54
AGM	2,071.25	1,237.90
Administration	372.52	90.73
Publications Storage and Service	2,010.99	1,661.22
Total Administration Costs	6,760.23	5,644.39
Total expenditure for the year	23,227.51	29,048.54
Surplus for the year	12,695.71	1,214.58

BALANCE SHEET 31 December 2000

Assets	2001	2000
Money in bank & National Savings	72,889.61	53,566.34
Tax claimable on covenants and Gift Aid	8,000.00	10,000.00
Advance Payments	1,398.70	243.00
Value of Society's stock of publications		
Stock at end of previous year	16,262.61	18,561.09
Additions to stock	9,281.62	9,890.73
Value of publications sold	-16,871.66	-12,189.21
Value of stock at year end	8,672.57	16,262.61
Total assets	90,960.88	80,071.95

Liabilities	2001	2000
Creditors	–	872.78
Subscriptions paid in advance	1,708.00	2,528.00
Overseas members' postage in advance	120.00	25.00
Overpayments	45.00	254.00
Total Liabilities	1,873.00	3,679.78
Net Worth of the Society	89,087.88	76,392.17
Change in net worth		
Previous year's net worth	76,392.17	75,177.59
Surplus for the year	12,695.71	1,214.58
End of year net worth	89,087.88	76,392.17

Each of the Tallis Street Views which form the major part of this year's publication originally appeared as the centre spread of a ten page booklet. The rear cover of the booklet contained advertisements, and on this page we reproduce two such advertisements for Tallis' other publications which are discussed in Peter Jackson's introduction to the publication.

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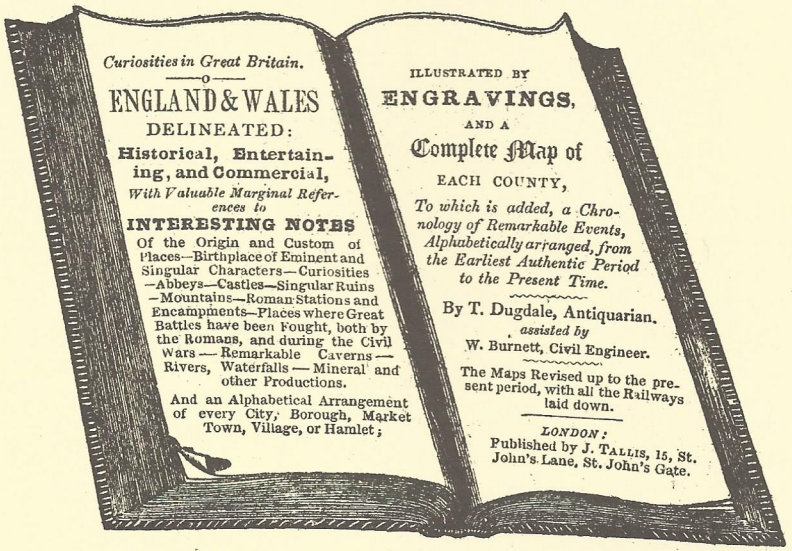

Alternately one Engraving, and a County Map, for 3d.

ADDRESS

MR. DUGDALE having been engaged several years in examining the various records of England and Wales, both ancient and modern, in order to embody the best portions of the whole with such Topographical and Commercial information as shall at once unite entertainment with real utility, has succeeded, in this arduous undertaking, in producing a **"birds-eye-view," of every town and village, in a very concise and simple table at the top of each page.**—The locality of each place is fixed by measured distances to three well-known places in the vicinity; the Historical and other notices are so detached that the reader can, with the use of marginal references, cull the sweets without wading through the details. By the aid of this Tabular View, is avoided the repetition of numerous sentences which in all other works of a similar nature are more than 20,000 *times* repeated; and, prodigious as it may appear, in order to produce this table, he has had to measure from Surveys made by the Board of Ordnance more than 75,000 *times*. A single glance at the subject matter will at once prove its utility to the Head of a family to place in the hands of any branch of its Junior members, as an interesting and entertaining combination of Geographical and Biographical facts, relative to places, persons and remarkable events, rendering it at once a desideratum to the youthful Tourist, a comprehensive guide to the more experienced Traveller, as well as an admirable companion to the Fireside.

As reward sweetens labour, Mr. Dugdale is seeking it in publishing this production by Subscription, quarterly, in divisions at 6*s*. 6*d*. each, and weekly Nos. at 3*d*. each, illustrated with Engravings and complete county Maps. This novel and useful publication is submitted to the critical notice of a discerning public, that it may be **contrasted with the most popular Topographical book of the day,** and should his labours be deemed deserving of support, he will feel proud to receive Subscriber's names, through the medium of Booksellers, in town or country.

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New membership enquiries should be addressed to the Hon Secretary, Patrick Frazer. Correspondence about existing membership including renewal payments, requests for standing orders and covenant forms and the non-receipt of publications (after September) should be addressed to the Hon Treasurer, Roger Cline. The Honorary Editor, Ann Saunders, deals with proposals for new publications.

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