

THE CHELSEA SOCIETY
REPORT

1992



LITTLEJOHN FRAZER

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Littlejohn Frazer is a major independent firm of Chartered Accountants and business advisors, specialising in acting for growing businesses and those who manage them.

The firm offers a full range of auditing, accounting and taxation services, including personal tax advice and financial planning.

1 Park Place
Canary Wharf
London E14 4HJ

Telephone: 071 987 5030
Facsimile: 071 987 9707



Represented worldwide through
IA International

CONTENTS

| | <i>Page</i> |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| COUNCIL OF THE CHELSEA SOCIETY | 7 |
| THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING | 9 |
| THE CHAIRMAN'S REPORT | 11 |
| THE RIVERSIDE REPORT | 19 |
| GETTING IN TOUCH | 20 |
| THE RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATIONS | 21 |
| THE REGIMENT RETURNS | 22 |
| THE RIVERBUS SERVICE | 23 |
| THE NEW VICAR AT THE OLD CHURCH | 24 |
| CHELSEA, WHERE I BELONG | 26 |
| WE SHALL REMEMBER | 29 |
| ILLUSTRATIONS | 33-40 |
| A TREASURE LOST AND FOUND | 41 |
| A VICTORIAN AFTERNOON | 42 |
| THE ARTISTS' QUARTER | 43 |
| SOANE IN CHELSEA | 45 |
| REVIEWS | 51 |
| THE MEMORIES OF JOHN MUNDAY | 52 |
| OBITUARIES | 55 |
| NEW AT THE LIBRARY | 57 |
| THE TREASURER'S REPORT | 58 |
| THE CONSTITUTION | 61 |
| LIST OF MEMBERS | 63 |
| CORRESPONDENCE | 72 |

**MICHAEL PARKIN
FINE ART LTD.**

**MODERN BRITISH ART
1860-1950**

**11 MOTCOMB STREET
LONDON SW1**

Tel: 071-235 8144

Fax: 071-245 9846



*Thomas Carlyle by Walter Greaves
1870*



**CHELSEA
YACHT & BOAT
COMPANY LTD.**

**OLD FERRY WHARF · CHEYNE WALK
LONDON SW10 0DG
071-352 1427-8**

**SHIP & BOAT BUILDERS · REPAIRERS
CONVERSIONS · HOUSEBOATS · DRY-DOCKING
MARINE INSURANCE AND MOORINGS**

THE CHELSEA SOCIETY

*founded by Reginald Blunt in 1927
to protect and foster the amenities of Chelsea*

President

THE LORD GIBSON, M.A., HON.D.LITT.

Vice-Presidents

**THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
THE RT. HON. NICHOLAS SCOTT, M.B.E., M.P.
THE EARL CADOGAN, M.C.**

Hon. Vice-President

MRS. LESLEY LEWIS, F.S.A.

Council

Chairman: DAVID LE LAY, R.I.B.A., F.R.S.A.

Vice-Chairman: COL. ALEXANDER RUBENS

MICHAEL BACH, B.Sc., M.Sc., M.S.

DAVID COLLENETTE, M.C.

MRS. JANE DORRELL

HON. CHRISTOPHER GUEST, M.A.(CANTAB), A.A.DIPL., R.I.B.A.

DR. EILEEN HARRIS, M.A., PH.D.

MRS. JOAN HAYES

DENIS HOWARD

PRINCESS LOBANOW-ROSTOVSKY

RICHARD MAURICE, F.R.S.A.

DAVID SAGAR

EDWARD STANLEY

NIGEL STENHOUSE

THE REVD. DEREK WATSON

JONATHAN WHEELER M.A., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.S.

Hon. Secretary

HUGH KRALL

Hon. Treasurer

IAN FRAZER, F.C.A.

Hon. Secretary (Activities)

MISS MARY FISHER, L.V.O.

Hon. Secretary (Planning)

ANDREW HAMILTON, B.Sc. F.R.I.C.S.

Assistant Hon. Secretary (Planning)

MARK DORMAN

Hon. Membership Secretary

MRS. PATRICIA SARGENT

Hon. Auditor

JAMES MACNAIR

Hon. Editor

TOM POCOCK

THE CHELSEA SOCIETY

**51 Milmans Street,
London SW10 0DA.**

Registered Charity 276264



THE SOURCE
OF IMAGINATIVE
PLANTS AND GARDENS

125 Sydney Street Kings Road London SW3 6NR 071-352 5656
Crews Hill Enfield EN2 9DP 081-367 9323

Open 7 days a week

AWARDED

London's Best Greengrocer



FRYS of CHELSEA

14 CALE STREET · CHELSEA · SW3

for HIGH CLASS FRUIT and VEGETABLES

for local deliveries, telephone:—

071-589 0342

*If we please you, please tell others —
If we don't, please tell us.*

The Annual General Meeting

of the
Chelsea Society
was held at the
Hall of Remembrance,
Flood Street, Chelsea, SW3
on
Wednesday, 25th. November 1992

The Lord Gibson, M.A., Hon.D.Litt., President of the Society, took the Chair at 6.30 pm.

The President opened the meeting by congratulating so many people on their attendance in spite of the inclement weather. He very much welcomed the Mayor, Councillor Elizabeth Christmas; the Deputy Mayor, Councillor John Corbet-Singleton and Mrs. Corbet-Singleton and Councillor Desmond Harney, Vice-Chairman of Planning and Conservation. He extended a special welcome to Mr. Michael French, Director of Planning Services and to Mrs. Gay Christiansen, the Hon. Secretary of the Kensington Society.

The President introduced Mr. Hugh Krall who had been appointed as Hon. Secretary by the Council since the last A.G.M. He thanked him for all the work he had carried out during the year.

The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 27th. November 1991 were approved and signed.

Three nominations had been received to fill vacancies on the Council. Mr. Edward Stanley, The Revd. Derek Watson, who was at present a co-opted member and Councillor Jonathan Wheeler, whose term of service on the Council was expiring but who was standing for re-election. All three were elected unanimously.

The Resolution circulated with the Agenda amending the Constitution of the Society by an additional clause, namely:

7(5) The Society may participate in the direct debiting scheme as an originator for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for any class of membership and/or any other amounts due to the Society. In furtherance of this objective, the Society may enter into any indemnity required by the Banks upon whom direct debits are to be originated. Such an indemnity may be executed on behalf of the Society by officials nominated in an appropriate resolution.

was approved unanimously. There were no other resolutions.

The President then asked the Chairman, Mr. David Le Lay, to deliver his report, following which he invited questions from the floor. Among these Mr. William Bell asked whether the National Heritage Memorial Fund would not perhaps provide funds for 52 Tite Street to which the Chairman replied that they followed the advice of English Heritage who had considered the building to be of great local interest but not sufficient national interest and for this reason had not been prepared to accept it for Conditional Exemption to Capital Taxation.

Mrs. Nester MacDonald asked whether action had been taken to ensure a proper replacement for the former Jeremy's shop front and the Chairman replied that representations had been made to the Council of the Royal Borough to take enforcement action. Mrs. Gloria Stacey asked why development in the garden opposite 52 Tite Street had not been stopped. The Chairman said that planning permission had been granted previously and, though expired, there had been no change of circumstances to justify the Council to refuse renewal. Mr. Neville Robinson complained that the members of the Society were not sufficiently consulted over the decisions made by the Council. The President replied that it was not practicable for a society such as the Chelsea Society to be run except by an elected council. If members wished to exercise greater influence they could do so through the elections to Council. After a suggestion from Mr. John Corbet-Singleton, the Chairman advised the meeting that the Council would consider circulating an interim news letter.

Councillor Desmond Harney thanked the Council for the excellent reports on the Riverside and Historic Street Furniture which had fallen on fertile ground. Mr. Jeffrey Frost asked that particular attention should be given to pedestrian access at Albert Bridge and to the growing danger from cyclists along the Embankment pavement. The Hon. Secretary (Planning) replied that the Society had made the strongest representations to the Borough about improved access to Albert Bridge. Mrs. Marit Aschan asked what was happening at the Old Rectory in Old Church Street. The Chairman replied that the Society had fought hard over many years to prevent building on this large garden but unfortunately planning permission had been given some time ago to extend the existing building for use as a single family house and this was now being executed.

The President then asked the Hon. Treasurer to present the accounts for the year ended 31st. December 1991 which he did, with his report. These were adopted unanimously. He thanked the Hon. Treasurer for all his hard work and this was endorsed by all present.

Col. R. A. Rubens, Vice-Chairman, commended the Chairman on his full and comprehensive report and, on behalf of the whole Society, thanked the Chairman and Council for their work during the year. There being no further business, the President drew the meeting to a close at 7.55 p.m. when members and guests adjourned for wine and conversation. There were about 100 members present.

Chairman's Report

The Council

During the course of the year Mary Fisher retired as Hon. Secretary of the Society after having held the post for exactly 10 years; Mary was an extremely efficient Secretary with whom it was a pleasure to work and she has carried out sterling service for the Society for which we are all grateful.

In view of the increasing workload for the Hon. Secretary, the Council decided to create a new post to be known as Activities Secretary and we were delighted when Mary Fisher agreed to be the first incumbent of this new position.

The post of Hon. Secretary has been filled by Hugh Krall who has been a member of the Council of the Society since 1981.

Under the rules of our Constitution Julian Barrow and Jonathan Wheeler retired this year. Julian Barrow, who has served on the Council for 6 years, has decided not to seek re-election. As a highly successful artist who both lives and works in Chelsea, Julian has made a unique contribution to the deliberations of the Council for which we are immensely grateful.

Membership

The current membership of the Society is 1,057. Although many new members have joined during the course of the year, this total actually represents a small decrease on the same figure for last year. This is explained by the fact that we have had a 'purge' this year on members who failed to pay their subscriptions; some 75 having recently been removed from the List for non-payment of their 1992 subscription. Inevitably, members die and others move away, so we have to continually encourage more people to join.

Annual Report

The 1991 Report was, as usual, a fascinating pot-pourri of articles about Chelsea, both past and present. The editor was Tom Pocock who has now been doing this work for no less than 10 years for which the Society is greatly indebted to him.

Activities

(A) Winter Lectures

Our thirteenth season of lectures began, on 4th. February, with a revealing description of Dylan Thomas' life in Chelsea given by Dr. John Ackerman.

The other two lectures were related to the history of the Royal Hospital whose tercentenary we celebrated this year. On 3rd. March, Margaret

Richardson gave us a talk on Sir John Soane, the Architect, and the various buildings he designed whilst Clerk of Works at the Hospital and on 1st. April, Launce Gribbin lectured on Grinling Gibbons, the master carver, who was the Sculptor of the statue of Charles II.

All three lectures were held at the Chelsea Physic Garden and they were all sold out. As the lecture room there seats only 100 people, we have decided to hold our 1993 lectures in the Small Hall at Chelsea Old Town Hall where 150 can be accommodated.

(B) *Exhibition*

An Exhibition of the work of the Society featuring its Report on the Chelsea Riverside was held in the Long Gallery of the Reference Library at Chelsea Old Town Hall from 25th. February until 2nd. March. There was a Private View held on 26th. February which was attended by the then Mayor of the Royal Borough, Councillor Mrs. Frank Taylor, and some 70 or so invited guests. This was a new venture for the Society and it was considered to be a great success.

(C) *Chelsea Residents' Associations Meeting*

This annual meeting to which representatives of Chelsea's Residents' Associations are invited was held on 28th. April. The Chairman of the Royal Borough's Planning and Conservation Committee, Mr. Andrew Fane, and his Executive Director, Miss Mary Dent were 'on the platform' to answer their questions.

(D) *Summer Meeting*

The Society was extremely fortunate in being allowed a special evening visit on 7th. July to The Royal Hospital in this the year of the 300th. anniversary of its official opening by King William and Queen Mary.

Our guests on this occasion were the Mayor of the Royal Borough, Councillor Miss Elizabeth Christmas, the Governor of the Royal Hospital, General Sir Roland Guy and Lady Guy and The Reverend Peter Elvy, who had just taken up his appointment as the Vicar of Chelsea Old Church, and Mrs. Elvy.

After an introductory talk by the Governor, members were conducted in groups on a guided tour of the Hospital buildings by members of staff and In-Pensioners; the whole visit being wonderfully organised, with the courtesy and precision one would expect of a military establishment. After the visit, members and guests adjourned to Burton's Court where a buffet supper was served in a marquee.

The Society felt extremely honoured by the compliment paid to it by the Governor of the Royal Hospital in making such a unique occasion possible.

Unfortunately, this event was limited to 150 people and many members were understandably disappointed not to be successful in obtaining tickets. The Council of the Society has therefore decided that next year's Summer Meeting must be such as to have no limit on attendance.

(E) *Unveiling of Memorial Plaque on Dovehouse Green*

On 3rd. September, the 53rd. anniversary of the commencement of the second world war, the Mayor of the Royal Borough, Councillor Elizabeth Christmas, unveiled a stone plaque in remembrance of the 457 civilians who were killed in Chelsea as a result of enemy action. Afterwards, a reception was held in Chelsea Old Town Hall which was attended by about 100 members. We were grateful for donations received from Messrs. Marks and Spencer, Safeway and Waitrose which helped to defray the cost of this reception.

The inspiration for this memorial came from the Society and it was gratifying that it was so warmly welcomed by the Royal Borough and by Chelsea residents, many of whom still have vivid memories of Chelsea in wartime and of the friends and relatives they lost. The cost of erecting this memorial has been met jointly by the Society and the Royal Borough and we are grateful to members who have made special contributions to the Society for this project.

Report on the Chelsea Riverside

This major piece of work by the Society was sent out last December to a wide range of individuals and institutions whom we thought might be helpful in achieving its aims. The Report drew attention to two principal concerns, firstly, the lack of dialogue between our Borough and Wandsworth Borough Council in respect of developments on the river banks, particularly on the Battersea bank; and secondly, the sorry state of Chelsea Embankment itself.

The Society has been extremely heartened by the very positive response that has been made to this Report by the Royal Borough. In particular we draw much encouragement from the following:—

1. The recent cleaning and complete restoration of the two monuments commemorating the completion of the Chelsea Embankment (usually known as 'The climbing boys') and the polished granite drinking fountain outside Chelsea Old Church. This has been accompanied by the introduction of York stone paving, benches and cast iron bollards making a substantial improvement to the setting of the church and its own monuments. The quality of design and attention to detail that has been established is to be applauded and sets a high standard for the remainder of the work of restoring the Embankment.
2. Benches of the original design are being reinstated on the rebuilt stone plinths along the whole of the Chelsea Riverside and this Society has agreed to help the Royal Borough in obtaining sponsorship of £1,000 per bench.
3. The Royal Borough is committed to a scheme for the complete restoration of the globe lanterns on the Embankment wall, to cleaning the Embankment wall and repairing the York stone paving.
4. A meeting has been held between the Chairman of Planning of the Royal Borough and Wandsworth Borough Council and their senior

Planning Officers to discuss the concerns of the Society as outlined in our Report. It was agreed that further similar meetings would be held whenever major planning applications are submitted or Planning Briefs prepared for sites which will have an impact on either Borough.

5. Wandsworth Borough Council has agreed to make available further copies of planning applications which will have an impact on Chelsea so that these may be viewed at the Information Office at Chelsea Old Town Hall as well as at the Town Hall in Kensington.

The River Thames Society

When we learned that the Central Tideway Branch (which extends from Putney to Blackfriars bridges) of this Society was in danger of being disbanded through lack of support, we decided to take an active part, together with others, in helping to prevent this; as it seemed to us that, here was an organisation that could make representations on all matters affecting the River from the standpoint of concern for the river itself rather than any particular territorial area. We therefore proposed that the re-formed Branch should be a forum for all amenity societies having a riparian boundary, rather than, as previously, a primarily social organisation. For such a proposal to succeed it requires enthusiasm from other societies such as ours and from the River Thames Society itself; it is at present not possible to say whether either of these will be forthcoming.

Survey of Historic Street Furniture

This Survey made by the Society aims to record items of street furniture which are of historic interest. Its aim is to make the Council aware of their existence and the need for their proper maintenance and preservation. We hope that this Survey, which has only just been issued, will help to draw attention to an important but vulnerable part of our urban heritage.

Planning Applications

The Planning Sub-Committee of the Society looks at all important applications affecting Chelsea, which amounted to over 300 in the past year. No fewer than 105 written representations were made to the Royal Borough and, in the case of Appeals, to the Department of the Environment. Our 'success rate' is running at about 50% of those that have been determined.

Some of the things which stand out in respect of the 105 representations made are as follows:—

1. The large number (21) of applications in the King's Road, emphasising the pressures for development in Chelsea's principal street.
2. The high number (12) of retrospective applications; which are generally approved by the Council.
3. A significant number of cases (8) where the Society supported the

Council in taking enforcement action against unauthorised development; which have generally been successful.

Two of the more important cases we have been involved with over the year are:—

a. 9-11 Sydney Street

In March a Local Inquiry was held into an Appeal against enforcement action by the Royal Borough in respect of the illegal use of this residential building as an hotel. The Society gave evidence in this important case and we were naturally delighted that the Appeal was dismissed.

b. 81-95 King's Road

This was the terrace of shops with flats over of a single unified design of which all that now remains is the entrance to Marks and Spencer. In 1989 the Society urged that this fine terrace in the Edwardian Baroque style should be 'Listed' and included within a Conservation Area; unfortunately, both requests were refused. When an application to renew a Planning Consent for the redevelopment of the site was made earlier this year we repeated our requests; but even with the threat of the imminent demolition of the terrace, these were again turned down.

We now have the almost certain prospect of this site remaining un-developed until at least the end of the recession, whenever that may be; and when it is finally developed, it will be by the erection of a building of a banality equal to that of the recent developments immediately adjoining to the East and the West.

The King's Road

The Society has complained for many years of the inadequacy of planning control in the King's Road largely resulting from the fact that when Conservation Areas were designated, commercial properties were generally omitted. This rather absurd anomaly has mostly been rectified, in an ad-hoc fashion, over the years; but the time has now come for principal thoroughfares within the Royal Borough, such as the King's Road, to be designated as separate Conservation Areas in their own right, thus ensuring that their existing character is maintained. Some of the important characteristics of the King's Road are its generally domestic scale which relates in a most pleasing way to its residential hinterland and the way in which residential Squares open directly onto it in a manner that is unique in London.

Unitary Development Plan

Under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Local Authorities are required to set out their policies and proposals for the development and use of land in their area. In London these plans, known as Unitary Development Plans, or UDP's, have been prepared and drafts put on

deposit for public consultation. Members of the Council of the Society have considered the Draft of the UDP prepared by the Royal Borough and as a result the Society has registered over 130 objections. A Public Inquiry will be held next year, starting in January, at which the Society will be represented.

Our objections are mainly concerned with the amount of traffic in our streets; the height and design of buildings; the control of office and hotel development; care of our open spaces, our Conservation Areas and the River Thames. A specific policy which we want to see introduced is a maximum height of 20 metres (65 feet) for any new buildings throughout the Borough.

Whilst most of the policies in the UDP are in principle to our approval, we feel they often need strengthening and many of our objections are to the wording that is used. For example, in numerous instances it is stated "the Council will resist" whereas we consider it should read "the Council will refuse"; also, it is stated that development in Conservation Areas should be such as to "preserve or enhance" their character, we consider it should say "preserve and enhance"; and we believe that the use of the word "normally" should be omitted in most contexts, especially where it is stated "the Council will normally resist". These sort of objections may seem somewhat semantic, but anyone who has heard barristers at a planning appeal arguing over what is intended by a particular planning policy will realise that the words used to define these policies are of crucial importance.

We have also registered about 30 objections to Wandsworth Borough Council's UDP in so far as it's policies impinge upon the amenities of the Chelsea Riverside, especially with regard to the height of buildings on the Battersea bank of the river.

English Heritage

Part of the suggested changes recently announced for the 'streamlining' of English Heritage includes a proposal that applications for Listed Building Consent for Grade II buildings in London should be determined by the Local Authority, rather than as at present, by English Heritage. It seems to us that if this proposal were adopted it could result in much damage to our heritage. The assessment of applications for alterations or extensions to Listed Buildings has to be done by Officers who have considerable knowledge and experience of the social and architectural history and the construction of a whole range of different buildings from various periods in our history.

We certainly consider that the Royal Borough would require several additional staff with the required expertise if it had to take on this new duty.

Crosby Hall

This magnificent stone hall, originally built in 1466 in Bishopsgate and re-erected in Chelsea in 1910, although not 'of Chelsea' can nevertheless lay claim to being one of its oldest buildings.

Together with its extensive surrounding buildings, it was until recently the headquarters of the British Federation of University Women. The Federation acquired these premises, thanks to generous public support, on a 500 year lease from the L.C.C. in 1927. One of the conditions of that lease was that Crosby Hall itself be open to the public during specified times on every day of the year and that suitable staff be employed for that purpose.

The freehold passed from the L.C.C. to the G.L.C. and with the demise of that Authority to the London Residuary Body. The L.R.B. is charged with disposing the G.L.C.'s assets as it considers appropriate; in 1988 it considered the case of its freehold interest in Crosby Hall. This had a negligible market value on account of the 500 year lease granted to its occupiers. It would have been most sensible to have passed on the freehold to another public body, such as the Royal Borough for instance. But no; the L.R.B. decided that the best course of action was to sell this asset at public auction where it was purchased by a private individual.

The Society was stunned to learn earlier this year that the British Federation of University Women had sold all the residue of its lease to the freeholder. This meant that, not only would Chelsea be losing yet another educational institution, but that, because the lease had been sold to the freeholder by means of a private deal and not on the open market, the requirement for the Hall to be open to the public effectively ceased, as that had been an agreement between leaseholder and freeholder.

The new owner has recently applied for planning permission to convert the entire complex into a single family dwelling with ancillary office accommodation. The Chelsea Society has made the strongest representations to the Royal Borough that any planning permission granted for development on this site must be subject to a condition that the owner will enter into a legally binding agreement (known as a Section 106 Agreement) to the effect that Crosby Hall will be open to the public at least 60 days each year. We do not consider that it would be unreasonable for the Borough to use its powers in this way so as to maintain the public access which has been enjoyed for 65 years.

The sale of Crosby Hall by the Federation has posed another, rather different, problem for the Society in that in 1950 the Society presented to Crosby Hall an important painting depicting Sir Thomas More and his family, being one of 3 copies executed by Rowland Locky in the 1590's of the original painting, now lost, by Hans Holbein the Younger. The painting had been bought by the Society as a memorial to our founder, Reginald Blunt. Unfortunately, no formal agreement between the Society and the Federation was made at the time that the painting was hung in the Hall; however, the fact that the Hall was open to the public and that the Federation had a 500 year lease were critical factors in the minds of the Council of the Society when deciding to commemorate our founder in this way.

After many months of discussion between the Society and the Federa-

tion, the question as to the ownership of the painting has not been resolved but it has been decided that we shall work together jointly to find it an appropriate new home. If public access to Crosby Hall is secured, it could of course return there, subject to a satisfactory agreement with the new owner.

The painting is now in storage and a report has been commissioned into its condition which has revealed that it requires both repair and cleaning which will cost a considerable sum.

52 Tite Street

In August, the Society was approached by the executors to the will of the late Felix Hope-Nicholson informing us that we were named as one of several possible beneficiaries to his estate. We were asked whether we would be prepared to accept as a gift, this substantial house and its contents, but we had to make a decision within 5 weeks as that was the only time remaining of the 2 years allowed by the Capital Tax Office for such a gift to be made free of tax.

In spite of the extremely short period given to us in which to make such an important decision, the Council of the Society gave serious consideration to this offer, which entailed the calling of two special meetings. The Council were initially very excited at the prospect of this typical 1890's studio house with its fascinating contents being open to the public and becoming a centre for cultural activities in Chelsea; but after giving due consideration to the practical difficulties, the amount of money that we would have had to have raised, and the very onerous responsibilities involved, we decided, most reluctantly, that we had to refuse.

For some time, the Society has been inviting offers of a house which could be used as a Chelsea Museum; 52 Tite Street would not have been suitable for this purpose as the quantity and character of its contents are such that it is a museum in itself.

The Society still hopes that this house and its contents will be preserved intact; but it seems to us that, unless a benefactor comes forward before the end of this year, with at least £1m. to set up a charitable trust to preserve the house, it will almost certainly have to be sold and its contents dispersed.

Chelsea Museum

In order to progress this idea further, the Council of the Society has set up a sub-committee who will be preparing a specification of exactly what we would like this museum to include and where it should be located. One factor which seems quite clear is that such a museum would need to be closely associated with the Local Studies section of the Reference Library, as its material is an essential compliment to the paintings and drawings which we wish to see on permanent display.

Chelsea Festival

Throughout the year, plans have been made for a Chelsea Festival to take place in 1993, from June 13th. to 20th. This festival, which it is hoped will become an annual event, will be a community-based venture, in that it is being organised by Chelsea people primarily for Chelsea people. The Society fully supports this initiative; members of our Council are on the Festival's executive committee, and we look forward to playing our part in making this festival a resounding success.

The threatened riverside

An exhibition to illustrate the Chelsea Society's *Report on the Chelsea Riverside*, which was published in 1992, was held at the Old Town Hall. The press release, which follows, conveys the essence of its purpose:

Even in today's busy urban environment, the atmosphere of the Chelsea Riverside around Chelsea Old Church retains much of its feeling of "rus in urbe". Already, however, the Chelsea Riverside and views of Albert Bridge have been affected by development on the Battersea Riverside and there is an outline planning permission for development up to nine stories in height opposite Chelsea Old Church and a planning brief on the Bus Garage site, with a preference for multi-storey development.

The cumulative effect of existing and prospective development, if that is built as close to the river and as high, will be to change the atmosphere in Chelsea; the buildings on the Battersea Riverside will increasingly dominate the skyline, as seen from Chelsea, and urbanize the riverside area. The combination of the number of buildings, their height, style and proximity to the river, not being set back as on the Chelsea Riverside, would, if the prospective developments are built as envisaged, completely change the view from Chelsea, to that of a multi-storey cityscape, with, from some angles a wall of buildings rising to nine and ten stories in height, even although there would be gaps between individual buildings.

While the view north from Battersea is protected by Chelsea's Conservation Areas and has changed little in recent years, and can still be likened to that of Vermeer's Delft, the view south is changing rapidly. The importance of the panorama of the Chelsea Riverside is accepted by all as is the metropolitan and national importance of the river Thames. More consultation between riparian boroughs on planning is needed as both sides of the river need to be considered together. More consultation with the public on any such plans is also needed. Chelsea Embankment also requires to be brought back to its earlier standards. The raised plinth benches of traditional design need to be reinstated, the lamps replaced on their parapet lamp standards, and other matters attended to. The Riverside is a very valuable amenity, as its recent designation as part of the Thames Path indicates, and it needs the appropriate degree of attention.

Getting in touch with the Society

Subscriptions

Annual subscriptions fall due on 1st. January. If you have not made arrangements to pay your subscription by Banker's Order, you should send your subscription (£5 per person, £7 for married couples) to the Treasurer. The subscription rates are a minimum and higher, more realistic subscriptions, are invited; they should be sent to:

Hon. Treasurer,
The Chelsea Society,
6 Edith Terrace,
London SW10 0TQ.

It would be of help to the Society if as many members as possible were to pay their subscription by Direct Debit; including those who currently pay by Banker's Order. Forms may be obtained from the Hon. Treasurer or by using the form in the Society's "Join Now" leaflet which is available from Chelsea Library.

Life members are asked to consider making a donation to the Society.

Membership

Any corrections or amendments to members' names and addresses, or enquiries regarding joining the Society should be addressed to:

Hon. Membership Secretary,
The Chelsea Society,
10/92 Elm Park Gardens,
London SW10 9PE.

Planning

Any queries or concerns regarding Planning applications should be sent to:

Hon. Planning Secretary,
The Chelsea Society,
15 Jubilee Place,
London SW3 3TD.

Correspondence which does not fall within any of the above categories should be addressed to:

Hon. Secretary,
The Chelsea Society,
51 Milmans Street,
London SW10 0DA.

The residents meet again

The fourth meeting of Chelsea residents' associations under the auspices of the Chelsea Society was held at the Hall of Remembrance in Flood Street on 28th. April, 1992. Under the chairmanship of David Le Lay, the chairman of the Chelsea Society, Councillor Andrew Fane, Chairman of the Planning and Conservation Committee of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, and Miss Mary Dent, the Executive Director, answered questions.

Amongst those asked by the residents' representatives was one about the Council's view of the proposed Red Routes for an unimpeded flow of traffic. "Red Routes are highly contentious," admitted Councillor Fane. Very strong opposition to them was expected from residents, he said, and the Council itself was opposing them unless there were safeguards. Fulham Road was not a major arterial route so did not qualify as a Red Route but Cromwell Road was "a desperately important route" and, he said, "sadly, the Embankment is an arterial route — there is no getting away from it."

David Sagar, a member of the Council of the Chelsea Society, raised the case of the sale of Crosby Hall for conversion into a private residence, pointing out that no assurance of continued public access had been given and asked that this should be ensured. Councillor Fane replied, "We are very concerned about this and are watching the situation" and Miss Dent added, "We are carrying out research into any possible legal requirement for public access."

Councillor Fane welcomed the Chelsea Society's Report on the Riverside. He hoped that Wandsworth Council would take Chelsea's view of the Thames into account because "some buildings on their side have not enhanced *our* outlook". A meeting with Wandsworth Council had been arranged.

Miss Dent, answering a question about the lighting of the Embankment, said that several options were being considered for bringing the lamp-standards back into use. There was a wide difference in costs. To lay the cables under the York stone paving on the Embankment pavement would cost £120,000, while to use "festoon" lights with light-bulbs on cables looped from one standard to the next, as is used elsewhere along the Embankment, would cost only £55,000. Another alternative would be to fix the cables to the river side of the parapet, where they would not be seen from the pavement and that would cost £70,000. A vote was taken and the majority of those present voted for the latter option.

Asked about the site of the planned Chelsea station for the proposed Chelsea-Hackney Underground line, Miss Dent said that the route would probably run along the line of the King's Road with the station near its junction with Oakley Street and that excavation work might have to be undertaken beneath Dovehouse Green. But she would be surprised to see it start before the end of the century.

Both Councillor Fane and Miss Dent answered questions about the reported plan to plant a variety of trees to replace some of the traditional planes in Chelsea streets. They explained that planes had been suffering from disease but that when alternatives were planted a single species would be planted together in any one area.

The representative of the Markham Square Residents' Association raised the question of new plans for restaurants in Chelsea and why the enlarging of existing restaurants, which increased parking congestion in their area, could not be opposed. Councillor Fane agreed that this was a serious problem but that Government inspectors had ignored the feelings both of local residents and the Council.

When a decision of the Council was overturned there was "no legal recourse to an appeal against costs. We have got to a situation when, purely for financial reasons, we may have to cave in. It is not right. We have a very serious problem."

A representative of the Cheyne Walk Trust asked why restaurants were allowed to use their gardens as extensions during the summer, causing disturbance to their neighbours. Miss Dent replied that gardens were considered as an integral part of house so that a restaurant was entitled to use its garden as an extension of the building.

The Regiment returns

The Middlesex Regiment — once Chelsea's county regiment — has returned to its roots. The Regimental Museum, removed from Bruce Castle, Tottenham, because the local authority, Haringey Council, is unsympathetic towards the armed forces, took up new quarters at the National Army Museum in Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, in the autumn.

Recruits taking the King's Shilling in Chelsea taverns often found themselves in the Middlesex Regiment ("The Die-Hards") for until 1888, when Chelsea was absorbed by Greater London, Chelsea was in Middlesex. The county itself disappeared into the expanding capital in 1965 and now only survives as a postal address, a county cricket club and an honoured name in the National Army Museum. There, most of its trophies are now shown with other, related exhibits, although their origin is marked, and there is a special regimental display.

Up and down the river

In January, 1992, a hope, long held by London, was realised: the Thames became a highway again. In that month, the first modern and efficient transport system, the Riverbus service began to ply between Fulham and Greenwich. All agreed that it was fast, efficient and enjoyable yet within a year its existence was in danger.

This began with the financial troubles of Canary Wharf, for Olympia and York, the developers were among the principal sponsors. Then the recession deepened, plans for the further growth of Docklands were questioned and the proposed building of the Jubilee Line extension of the Tube to the Isle of Dogs was reconsidered. At the end of the year, the Riverbus service survived — but only just.

The Thames had always been a highway but, with the ending of the paddle-steamer service at the turn of the century, a regular passenger service up and down the river was abandoned. Then, during the Festival of Britain in 1951, a waterbus service was begun and one of its stops was at Cadogan Pier. Yet the boats were too weakly-powered to cope with the strong tides, schedules could not be kept, few passengers were attracted and the service was cancelled. With the building of the Chelsea Harbour development in Fulham, it was tried again but it was not until the beginning of 1992 that a full service was opened, boats running up- and down-river, stopping at each of the nine piers every twenty minutes.

These were catamarans, each manned by a crew of two, well able to face the tides, their crews handling them as deftly as the Venetians navigate *vaporetti* on the Grand Canal. A staff of eighty licensed watermen, engineers and headquarters staff manned and maintained ten boats. The first of these were as noisy as their Venetian counterparts and threw up such a wash that they had to reduce speed when passing smaller moored craft. But new, bigger boats were coming into service, which were quieter and caused so little wash that speed could be maintained.

All agreed that the service was fast, reliable and comfortable. Fares cost about double that of public transport on land but travel was twice as quick, far more reliable and infinitely more enjoyable. But it needed more passengers. That these did not crowd the London piers was due largely to lack of advertising for few Londoners seemed to realise the service and the pleasure that was now on offer. During the morning and evening rush-hours, the boats could be well-filled with office-workers commuting between Chelsea and the City and at weekends, when a less-frequent timetable was operated, with tourists. When a terrorist alert, or labour troubles halted the Tube, the boats were full and, even with the existing boats, a fifteen minute service became feasible.

But, as the year ended with the gloom of recession unrelieved, two questions were being asked. One was: could London afford its waterbuses? The other was: could London afford to abandon them?

(See illustration, page 35.)

The new vicar at the Old Church

The welcoming party at Petyt House for the Rev. Peter Elvy, the new vicar of Chelsea Old Church, on 22nd. June, 1992, was crowded with his former parishioners from Great Burstead in Essex and his new parishioners from S.W.3. The former, he said in his first address in Chelsea, might wonder whether they had not so much lost a vicar as gained a parking space in Chelsea; the latter, he thought, might be wondering whether they were about to see the transformation of Essex Man into Sloane Ranger. Since then, Peter Elvy has been delivering sermons which keep his congregation alert for the unexpected allusion and the touch of wit as well as for the perception and scholarship.

Since his arrival here, Elvy has constantly stressed how much he owes to his predecessor, Prebendary Leighton Thomson, who was vicar for 42 years. "It is a tremendous honour to become part of such a tradition," he says. "It is important, when following a good reign, not to make changes for the sake of change. You must catch the train while it is moving, changing locomotives without stopping the train."

Peter Elvy was born 53 years ago in Kent, where his family owned and edited a group of regional newspapers. His grandfather and his father were journalists and so was he for a spell. His parents were churchgoers ("in a straightforward way"); he and his two brothers and two sisters went to church with them and, he says, he had wanted to become a clergyman since the age of seven. So, after King's School, Canterbury, it was natural that his education should continue with reading for his vocation at London and Cambridge universities and then at Ridley Hall. He was ordained in 1965 by Archbishop Ramsey in Canterbury Cathedral.

He had met his charming Dutch-born wife, Petra, at Cambridge and she has followed her own career as a paediatric nurse. As a curate he worked on a vast housing estate near Croydon for five years and another five as a youth chaplain in Chelmsford. This led to seasonal work at Butlin's holiday camps at Skegness and Clacton; he as a chaplain, Petra as a nurse. "In those camps, I had a parish of ten thousand or more and congregations of three thousand at carol services," he remembers. "I lived in my cassock and got so used to patting kiddies on the head that I had to keep my hands in my pockets when I left the camp." As a youth chaplain, he once walked the length of England in three weeks with young companions and, a keen dinghy-sailor, he claims to have been the first to circumnavigate Essex by sea and river (admitting that at one stage he did have to push his boat up the All).

His last parish was Great Burstead also in Essex, where he stayed for 17 years, becoming a Canon of Chelmsford Cathedral. It was then that he became interested in religious broadcasting and that led to his own

regular broadcasts on the local radio. "I would be on the air for five hours on Sundays. I was a sort of disc jockey, playing music — golden oldies for pensioners, light music and some pop for the young but no hard rock. Then there was a two-hour phone-in programme when I would have a panel of three with me; perhaps a doctor, a bank manager and a sex therapist. Nothing was barred; there is no problem I haven't met."

He had no thought of leaving Great Burstead when he was approached by the churchwardens of Chelsea Old Church, asking whether he would lunch with them to discuss the possibility that he might become its next vicar. His first reaction was that he did not want to move. But his three children liked the idea of living in Chelsea and then he thought that he was ready for a new challenge. He accepted the invitation to lunch.

"As soon as I visited the Old Church I thought how sensible of the Almighty to make me get a move on. The atmosphere of the church was lovely and I sensed that it was at the heart of a real community with strong folk memories. I was much moved by the church's history. Twice it should have died. Once when the new parish church was built in the 1820s and took its original name, St. Luke's, away from it. Again when it was almost destroyed by bombs in 1941. There was a real chance that it would be declared redundant and the site sold for development after the war. But its own people decided that they wanted their church back and, entirely through their own efforts, they got it back."

Already he has two innovations in mind. One is to do more for casual visitors and tourists. This might involve a little exhibition of the church's history, possibly illustrated with a short video, and combining this with a religious message. The other is to help the vagrants who have always wandered the Embankment and congregate around the shelter in Roper's Garden next to the church. "Some are winos, some are criminals and some are in real need," he says. "We must identify those who really want help and can be helped and do something about them."

The Elvys have now settled into the vicarage. Petra is nursing at the Charing Cross Hospital and their daughters Nichola and Susannah at University College Hospital and St. Bartholomew's, while their son Adrian is reading Modern European Studies at London University.

Peter Elvy has a decided attitude to his own work: "I am dedicated to the church and the parish but I do not want to become involved in church politics, or even to sit on diocesan committees. It is easy for a clergyman to become too churchy. I am interested in the world outside and want to be involved in it." Off-duty, he is often to be seen in collar and tie. "My last parish had a wonderful church and had been deep in the country," he recalls. "But it was no longer a true village: ten thousand commuters lived there. Oddly, Chelsea seems to be a more closely-knit community. Anyway, the bush-telegraph works faster than in Essex. Chelsea is a real village."

T.P.

(see illustrations, pages 34 and 36)

Chelsea, where I belong . . .

by Christopher Matthew

Early deprivation bites deep. When I first came to London in 1964, I shared the first floor of a small terraced house in a place called Parson's Green. Nowadays, of course, it's as much a stamping ground for the young up and coming middle-class professional and his wife as those other elegantly named Fulham backwaters — Eel Brook Common, Hurlingham and the Peterborough Estate. Thirty years ago, though, a would-be man-about-town could hardly hope to live up to his name in an address that appeared to me to be about as desirable as Mitcham. Kensington and Chelsea were where one's friends lived, where the best parties took place and where the prettiest girls shared their mews flats. The sole consolation to be derived from my humiliating London debut was that from Parson's Green I could only move upwards.

And so I did. A chance conversation with an actress friend who was about to set out on an extended tour of Australia and New Zealand led to several happy months in Lancaster Gate. From there it was but a short step to a brand new flat in Chiltern Street, just off Baker Street. One could hardly have been more central if one had tried. And yet . . . and yet . . .

Looking back, I think that I must always have been a Chelsea man at heart. If I wanted a new jacket, I would no more have dreamed of searching for it in Oxford Street (quite a sartorial centre in those days, let me tell you) or even Carnaby Street (then in its exciting infancy) than I would have of buying kipper ties in Kensal Green or Indian silk scarves in Cricklewood. Some strange indefinable force drew me inexorably towards the King's Road for a heady browse amid the scents of pot and patchouli oil and the sounds of T-Rex and Fleetwood Mac in boutiques like The Squire Shop, The Village Gate and Take 6.

We were as well endowed with pubs and trattoria north of Mayfair as the Sloanes, and yet I can remember spending far more evenings in places like Alvaro's and Mario and Franco's and even the Chelsea Kitchen than ever I did in Soho or the little roads off Marylebone High Street. Given the choice between seeing an old Greta Garbo film at the Classic in Oxford Street or the one in the King's Road next door to the Pheasantry, it was SW3-wards that I would unhesitatingly point the Lambretta — even on the wettest and windiest evenings. But *feeling* I was part of Chelsea was not the same as *being* part of it. In 1967, I rented (for £6 a week) a three room flat in Prince of Wales Drive, Battersea — these days widely referred to by residents and visitors alike as South Chelsea, but at that time as far removed from the transpontine bright lights as Balham and Tooting. Being

a copywriter in one of the hottest advertising agencies in town made my deprivation seem that much crueler.

Every evening after work I would set off down Berkeley Street to Piccadilly to queue at Green Park station for the 22 bus. All the way down Knightsbridge and Sloane Street, I would jostle happily with incredibly beautiful and long-legged career girls. But as we descended the King's Road, they would float off one by one and disappear down side streets and into squares whose very names oozed glamour and exclusivity — Royal Avenue, Markham Street, Radnor Walk, Paulton's Square. . . By the time we rounded the corner of Beaufort Street and headed over Battersea Bridge, every single one of them would have gone and I would be surrounded by a drab sprinkling of under-privileged shorthand typists and glum charladies. As I said, early deprivation bites deep.

I have often wondered what it was that attracted me so much to Chelsea. The King's Road of the Swinging London era certainly had a flavour that was irresistible for any young bachelor with an eye to the main chance. Sauntering along the pavement on a summer's day amid the mini-skirts and the mini-mokes, the long blonde hair and the long slim legs, the pouting lips and the pointing cameras, was as near to heaven as some of us will get on this earth. But for me, the magic of Chelsea went a long way further back than that. Ages before I came to London, I was aware that this had long been the epicentre of artistic life in London. A picture story in *Picture Post* of the old Chelsea Arts Ball in the Albert Hall in the 1950s was heady stuff for a schoolboy who fancied himself as a writer.

Many years later I spent a memorable morning in a tiny room in Radnor Walk with Sir John Betjeman, a bottle of champagne and a tape recorder, talking about Highgate Cemetery and much more besides, and I couldn't have been more delighted the day I discovered that the little round room at the top of the unassuming block of flats on the corner of Chelsea Bridge Road and Ebury Bridge Road was where Jerome K. Jerome sat and looked out over the trees towards Battersea Park as he recalled those long summer days on the river with George Harris and Montmorency and recorded them in *Three Men in a Boat*. Combined with gentle images of Bohemia were those of the young King Henry VIII being rowed up river in his golden barge from Greenwich to his country manor house in Chelsea . . . of Charles II opening Wren's Royal Hospital and those splendid old men in scarlet cheering and raising their tricorne hats in memory of their founder on Oak Apple Day . . . of 17th century botanists bending over the beds in the Physic Garden, and of their modern counterparts comparing notes by banks of roses in the Central Tent of the Chelsea Flower Show . . . of great potters and craggy sea-salts who tied up at Chelsea pier at the end of a long voyage and set off for the soft-limbed, feather-bedded comforts that awaited them in the aptly named Paradise Walk. . .

For a long while I became resigned to the idea that I would never actually become a Chelsea resident. And then I met a girl who had a flat with a huge drawing room overlooking the river. For five months after we were married in the late '70s we lived there before heading south and

joining the pioneers in the then wild frontier land of Balham. Now at last we are back — not in Chelsea exactly (though there are plenty of people who would think nothing of describing SW10 as such) but as near as dammit to the world in which my wife spent her early years in London and in which I have always felt so completely at home. If not technically a Chelsea resident, I think I can reasonably describe myself as an honorary one. And actually, SW10 is not so far removed in spirit from SW3 as some hardliners may suppose.

The editor of this journal — a Chelsea resident, man and boy — once informed me that you can tell you're no longer in Chelsea when you walk down the street in your pyjamas and people stare at you. Funnily enough, only the other day, an elderly man came tottering along the Old Brompton Road with a newspaper tucked under his arm and his pyjama-ed ankles sticking out from under his dressing gown, and nobody gave him so much as a second glance.

Christopher Matthew is a writer, scriptwriter and broadcaster, currently completing a television series.

Down by the riverside . . .

The Riverside Walk along the south bank of the Thames between Albert and Battersea bridges was at last opened to the public in the autumn of 1992. This provides a splendid stroll — crossing by one bridge and returning by the other — and a new vantage point from which to admire the river without having to look across from the Chelsea bank at Sir Norman Foster's glass and steel cliff and the other blocks that have been built on the Battersea riverside. It offers a fine view of the Chelsea waterfront and is well laid out; doubtless Wandsworth Council will cut back the shrubs and creepers, which threaten to overgrow the path, and clear away the accumulated rubbish.

T.P.

We shall remember . . .

by Tom Pocock

Excitement or fear? Which was the jolt that hit us when the siren whooped beside Albert Bridge? Probably a combination of the two. At first, excitement, mostly; particularly in a boy, as I was. Then, as the bombing continued, night after night, the component of fear grew. I was lucky; I had missed the Blitz, only being in Chelsea for the bombing of 1944 and the rockets of 1945. But perhaps I was not so lucky for it had been an historic and heroic time.

Such thoughts came to mind when, on 3rd. September, 1992, the Mayor of the Royal Borough, Councillor Elizabeth Christmas, unveiled the war memorial plaque to the 457 civilians killed in Chelsea. At once she established a bond with the older members of the crowd on Dovehouse Green: members of her own family had been killed by the bombing over the border in Kensington.

The plaque, designed by Teresa Elwes, the daughter of the custodian of Carlyle's house, from a concept by David Le Lay, and carved from Portland stone, was unveiled on the fifty-third anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War and that anniversary alone would have been enough to bring back memories to those of us old enough to have them of that time.

During the war, every Londoner had a "bomb story". They have faded now, of course, but on this day some of them were brought out of the attics of memory. One woman remembered seeing the windows of Cheyne Walk sucked outward by blast; another, the open expanse of night sky that showed that the tower of the Old Church was no longer there; a third, who had been living in the Royal Hospital, of the sudden darkness when the V2 rocket exploded. I had shared a memory of that morning: looking back from a No. 11 bus as the explosion seemed to blow people down the street like autumn leaves.

By that time, those who had endured the earlier Blitz in Chelsea were the honoured veterans. They could tell tales of the disasters when shelters were hit — in Beaufort Street and in the crypt of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, for example; of the bombing of Sloane Square station, where, they said, the blazing abyss had looked like the mouth of hell; and always the night the Old Church was destroyed (to rise again after a decade). There were the heroes and heroines we knew: the tireless Dr. Costello, who worked on when his family was killed; Bert Thorpe, who died with the women and children he was comforting at the Holy Redeemer; Dorothy Quick, the intelligent spinster, who worked throughout as a telephonist on the A.R.P. (Air Raid Precautions) switchboard at the Town Hall and

never recovered from the strain of those months, and many more. Then there are the dead, whose names are inscribed by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in the Roll of Honour at Westminster Abbey: robust names from old Middlesex, double-barrelled names from Cheyne Walk and Hans Town, cockney names, literary names and theatrical names; all social strata and all income groups; the whole marvellous social mixture of Chelsea as it was and, occasionally, still is.

Then there is the exact memory of what it was like, difficult to bring back into focus at first. Remember walking towards Chelsea after dark, early in 1944, down the middle of Buckingham Palace Road — for there was no traffic. The siren wails and the pulse quickens. Is there time to get home before it starts? There should be five or ten minutes. The pace quickens and you look up at the sky to the south. At first there is nothing, then the wavering lights of distant searchlights shining on clouds. Two or three minutes later, again far to the south, there is a sparkle of flak in the dark and then a faint thumping. Now you have reached Royal Hospital Road. Perhaps you look around for some substantial arch, or doorway under which to shelter from falling shell-splinters once the barrage starts.

Then the London searchlights switch on: a stockade of brilliant white beams, waving to and fro, then concentrating in cones: at an apex, something like a silver moth — a German bomber. Up climbs the tracer in streams of red beads. Higher, the darkness is splashed with shell-bursts of flame. The noise merges into a continuous thundering: the throb of aeroengines, the heavy thump of bombs, the *bang* of guns and the *pang* of shell-bursts, the crackle of light flak and finally the *whoosh* of the great rocket-battery in Battersea Park. Look westward across Chelsea. A bomber is caught in the searchlights. Perhaps it is going for Lots Road power-station, or the bridges. A billow of red-lit smoke erupts, silhouetting the rooftops: that was its bomb-load. Next morning, you hear that those bombs hit the Guinness flats. Then the memory cuts out like the end of a film-clip; for others there will be memories of digging in the smoking rubble and carrying blood-soaked bundles in blankets.

It has all become something of a blur with flashes in sharp focus. But facts help and these are in the records of the old Chelsea Borough Council, dated 24th. October, 1945, when it was all over. Chelsea — the original Chelsea — covered 660 acres and the wartime population averaged 30,000. Between the bursting of the first bomb on Chelsea on 27th. August, 1940, and the impact of the V2 on the Royal Hospital on 3rd. January, 1945, it was hit by 321 missiles and thousands of incendiary bombs. These killed 534 people — 77 of them in the armed forces — and wounded 1,565: 842 of them seriously and, in addition, "a very large number" were treated for shock. If you were living in Chelsea at the time, your chance of being killed or wounded was more than one in 15.

It all happened half a century ago, but it is important that we do not forget and so the memorial on Dovehouse Green is a quiet reminder.

... and others are remembered, too

The most interesting of the war memorials built after the Great War of 1914-1918 are the village and parish-based ones which list the full names of those commemorated and the units they served in. Although by 1914, Chelsea could no longer be considered a village, most of its memorials were very much on a parish basis. They thus serve as magnificent primary sources for the views of all those who were mature in the early 1920's. They tell us something of their attitudes towards war, religion, patriotism, class, and community life. Studied carefully, they give us a picture of a society and community-living now almost completely lost.

Although it is the 1914-18 war memorials that have most to tell us about our immediate military and social history, Chelsea has other memorials from earlier days. Supreme among these, of course, is the Royal Hospital itself. Built on the orders of Charles II, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, it still stands as a working tribute to British soldiers.

Not all those killed in war, died on active service abroad. A marble plaque by the chapel entrance tells a unique story:

ROYAL HOSPITAL CHELSEA

*In Memory of Those Officers, In-Pensioners and Residents
of the Royal Hospital, named hereon, who Lost Their Lives
within the Precincts by Enemy Action in two Wars.*

It lists those killed on the 16th. February, 1918: Captain Ernest Ludlow MC, Captain of Invalids, late of the Grenadier Guards, his wife, two sons and a niece. Twenty-three years later, on the 16th. April, 1941 German bombs killed four nurses, the Wardmaster and eight In-Pensioners; and then again on 3rd. January, 1945 another five of those living at the Royal Hospital when the V2 rocket struck.

Another early monument of war in Chelsea is the tall obelisk in Royal Hospital Gardens, to 255 officers and men of the XXIVth Regiment who fell at Chilianwalla on 14th. January 1849. This battle in the Second British-Sikh war was somewhat indecisive. Although a British-Indian Force of 12,000 men under Lord Gough drove a much larger Sikh force under Shir Singh from the field of battle, they lost 2,300 in killed and wounded, and had to retire from the field owing to a shortage of water. It is interesting to note that the dead include three lieutenant-colonels, and that all the names on the column are listed in strict order of rank.

This hierarchical practice is followed in the Boer War memorial to VI Dragoon Guards (The Carabiniers) on the Chelsea Embankment by Chelsea Bridge, erected in 1905 to men who fell in South Africa between 1899-1902. Chelsea's main 20th. Century war memorial is the Cross in Sloane Square, modelled on the Cross of Sacrifice by Reginald Blomfield R.A.

Chelsea does not seem to have had a specific unit of its own, other than the Middlesex Regiment. The Duke of York's Headquarters in the King's Road was home to the second of the London divisions of the Territorial Force, 47th. (2nd. London) Division. But Chelsea men would serve in London battalions in both divisions, as would Irishmen from all over London in the London Irish Rifles, the only battalion of the London Regiment whose peacetime drill hall was in Chelsea, at the Duke of York's H.Q. itself. Artillery, engineers, transport columns, medical units were also based on the Duke of York's H.Q., but as far as I know, none of them bore the word Chelsea in their titles.

To find details of the units in which the men of Chelsea served we have to look to those church rolls of honour which record more than the names of those who died; or to individual plaques put up by parents on the church walls. Sadly, the complete list of Chelsea's Great War dead which was apparently compiled by the Chelsea Town Clerk at the time of the appeal for funds for the Sloane Square memorial, appears to have been lost when Chelsea was subsumed into Kensington, for the Borough's senior librarian could find no trace of it in 1990. Luckily, most of the names can be found in the parish churches: 81 names in the fine War Memorial Chapel at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street; another 52 names at St. Simon Zelotes, Cadogan Square, etc. In the Hall of Remembrance in Flood Street, the 83 names of those who died from Christ Church parish are recorded in alphabetical order, with only name and initials given. Chelsea is also home to the principal Church of Scotland church in London — St. Columba's in Pont Street. This, as might be expected, was the home church of the London Scottish, officially the 14th. (County of London) Bn. of the London Regiment. It has remained so for all successor London Scottish (TA) formations.

Chelsea Old Church, is the oldest church in Chelsea, but it was not a parish church when the Great War memorials were being built. It was a Chapel of Ease. Sadly its time for memorials came in the Second World War, when parachute mines almost destroyed it in 1941. A memorial plaque placed inside the porch after the rebuilding tells the story:

*The present building replaces that bombed on the night of
16 April* 1941 when five fire-watchers were killed*

*Henry Frankland
Yvonne Green
Michael Hodge
Sidney Sims
Frederick Winter*

in whose Memory this Stone is erected.

Carved in stone or painted on wood, the names, fighting man and civilian alike, remind us of past grief and pride.

Colin McIntyre

**Actually it was at 1.15 a.m. on 17th April.*



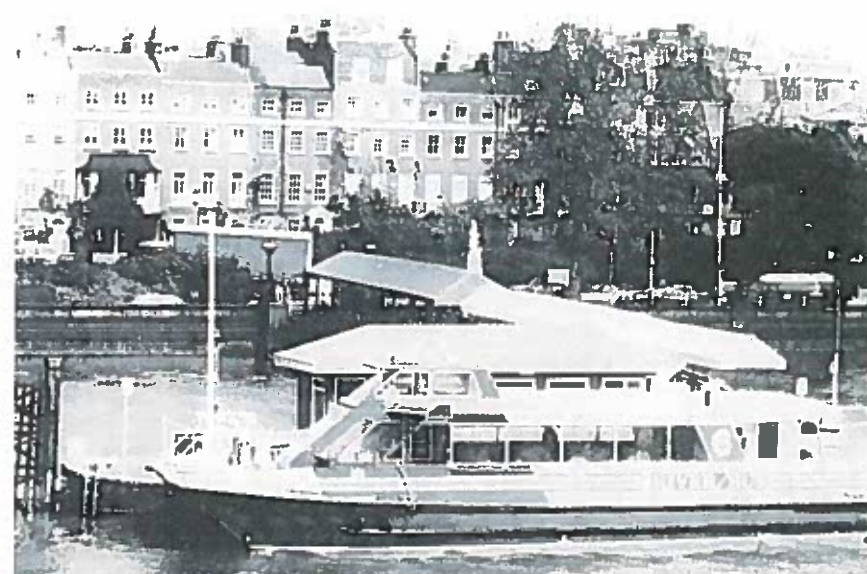
Making a start. The Mayor of Kensington and Chelsea, Councillor Elizabeth Christmas, unveils the pavement plaque announcing the start of the Embankment improvements, watched by Councillor Doreen Weatherhead, Chairman of the Highways and Traffic Committee, in November, 1992.



The restored lamp standard commemorating the opening of the Chelsea Embankment in 1874.



The Rev. Peter Elvy (right) and Mr. David Le Lay by a restored lamp standard, once a fountain.



Lost? One of the catamarans of the new River Bus service stops at Cadogan Pier. This efficient service between Fulham and Greenwich, which opened in January, 1992, reaches the West End in 15 minutes from Chelsea. It has been under threat since the financial disaster at Canary Wharf. (See page 23)



Hard hat time. The Mayor, Councillor Elizabeth Christmas, and Councillor Doreen Weatherhead, of the Highways and Traffic Committee, at the launch of the Embankment improvements scheme in November. (Photographs by John Rogers)



Lost. The Edwardian baroque terrace at 81-95 King's Road, opposite Markham Street, which was completed in 1910 and demolished in 1992. The Society's application that it be "listed" and included in a Conservation Area had been refused. (See Chairman's Report, page 15)



Familiar ground: members attend the Society's summer meeting at the Royal Hospital.



New ground: the Rev. Peter Elvy, the new vicar at Chelsea Old Church. (See page 24)



The Chelsea Festival of 1993 is launched. The Rev. Derek Watson, rector of Chelsea, holds the Festival's logo, designed by J. Walter Thompson. He is flanked by the Deputy Mayor, Councillor John Corbet-Singleton and two traditional supporters of Chelsea.



Lost but found. Walter Greaves magnificent painting in oils, The Boating Pond, Battersea Park, which was rediscovered after 70 years and now hangs in a Chelsea drawing-room. Michael Parkin, the authority on Greaves and Whistler, writes about it on page 41.



The Governor's dining-room at the Royal Hospital, painted by G. P. Jacomb-Hood.



George Jacomb-Hood, one of the half-forgotten Chelsea artists; a self-portrait. (See page 43)



Rounders in Tite Street, 1955 (left); from John Bignell's "A Photographer's Calendar". (See page 51)



Sir John Soane in Chelsea. A composite perspective of the architect's work at the Royal Hospital. In the foreground, the stables, the Clerk of Works' house, the Infirmary; above the trees, the Secretary's Offices and the river front of the Infirmary.



One of the surviving Soane buildings: the Secretary's Offices in East Road at the Royal Hospital as they are today. (See page 45)



A Victorian afternoon. The water-colour of Chelsea Reach, as seen from Battersea Park, painted by James Aumonier, which belonged to the late Cyril Ray, the author, journalist and authority on wine. His widow, Elizabeth Ray, writes about it on page 42.

A treasure lost — and found

by Michael Parkin

For me, one of the pleasures of being an art dealer is that it is a non-stop detective story. The real satisfaction is linking the clues together to produce the real story behind a picture's history. Some twenty-two years ago, Tom Pocock published *Chelsea Reach*, the story of the brutal friendship of James McNeill Whistler and Walter Greaves. This excellent book with a foreword by the late Sir John Rothenstein made the point that he, Tom Pocock, had reproduced a photograph of a painting by Walter Greaves, *The Boating Pond, Battersea Park*, which he was unable to trace, and likewise myself until earlier this year.

I knew it had been exhibited at William Marchant's Goupil Gallery, London in May, 1911 (No. 67) and at the Cottier Gallery, New York, in January, 1912 (No. 19) but after that it disappeared. The photograph Tom had discovered was, as Sir John Rothenstein related in his foreword, "a masterly work showing, among other qualities, a command of composition not always evident in the work of Greaves". It was a different picture owing nothing to the influence of Whistler but more to Greaves' own painting of *Hammersmith Bridge on Boat Race Day* (Tate Gallery, London), arguably the greatest truly naive or primitive painting produced in England. It was certainly rescued from anonymity by Sir John's enthusiasm whilst Director of the Tate. The black and white photograph of *The Boating Pond* painting showed it to be one of an extremely rare number of Greaves' paintings that were painted without the master's hand being apparent and if one looks for an influence it might be found in the sophistication of James Tissot's (1836-1902) paintings.

It was Greaves on his own who no doubt made sure Whistler never saw it. The background was that "Walter, had regularly visited Battersea to collect Whistler's materials for sketching, painting and etching and, like his father, enjoyed walking in what had been the water meadows opposite Cheyne Walk. These were now Battersea Park, newly famous for its flower gardens . . . and its boating-pond. The Greaves' boatyard built skiffs for hire on the lake and Walter haunted the landing stage where they were moored. From the landing stage he sketched the lake (and) the boat keeper's wooden hut . . . inspired him to paint *The Boating Pond, Battersea Park* . . . dominated by the concave curve of the wooden pontoons to which the skiffs were moored by the bow and the white of the girls' summer dresses was balanced by the white of the swans".

The personal nature of the picture is added to by a small crowd including off-duty guardsmen from Chelsea barracks watching a white-dressed Alice

("Tinnie") Greaves looking at a straw-hatted Walter standing in the nearest skiff wearing the white "ducks" so favoured by Whistler. I would date the picture as circa 1870, the actual boating-pond being opened in 1864.

In remembering Tom Pocock's reproduction I first thought I had a clue in Walter Greaves' *Nocturne — Battersea Reach* belonging to Dr. John Tanner, former Director of the R.A.F. Museum, also a Chelsea resident, that it perhaps had been overpainted but an X-ray soon proved this to be not the case. Several Walter Greaves exhibitions given by my gallery over twenty or so years failed to provide further information until earlier this year when a much-respected West End dealer in Old Masters telephoned about a picture he had valued for probate in Canada. I knew straight away it was *The Boating Pond, Battersea Park* that had revealed itself after eighty years' obscurity. It is without doubt one of the most wonderful, exciting and original Greaves paintings I have seen in forty years and the fact that today it is back in Chelsea, in the home of a most enthusiastic Greaves collector, is something to be celebrated.

(See illustration, page 37)

On a quiet Victorian afternoon . . .

This fascinating painting of the river and the Royal Hospital as seen from Battersea Park in the last century (reproduced on page 40) belonged to the late Cyril Ray, the writer. His widow, Elizabeth Ray, writes about the artist:

James Aumonier (1832-1911) was born in Camberwell to a Huguenot family, his father being a jeweller. James was originally trained as a designer of calicoes and went to Birkbeck College, but became more interested in painting than in calico, specialising entirely in English landscapes. He made only one trip abroad, and that not until he was in his sixties, when he went to Venice — then came back and quietly went on painting his English scenes. As far as I know he never painted anything else, and must be one of the few painters untouched by the Venetian Experience. Aumonier exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1871, and the Tate has two of his best known works, that of *The Black Mountains*, and *Sheep Washing* which is part of the Chantrey Bequest. He worked in both oil and water-colour, was a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours and an original member of the Institute of Oil Painters.

This water-colour of Chelsea Reach was painted in 1881, commissioned by Richard Sims Donkin for the, then, handsome fee of 250 guineas. Donkin was M.P. for Tynemouth and a director of the Suez Canal — perhaps he was hoping to make the Canal waterfront as elegant as that of Chelsea. It is reassuring to see how much of the view across the river to the Hospital and surrounding area still exists. In this photograph no Albert Bridge can be seen, but it is there all right in the original, very misty, at the far left of the painting.

Elizabeth Ray

(See illustration, page 40)

When Chelsea was the artists' quarter . . .

A look at one of the professionals

by Lesley Lewis

Among the many artists living and working in Chelsea at the turn of the century, George Percy Jacomb-Hood (1857-1929) must have been one of the best-known and popular. From 1897 till his death he lived and painted at 44 Tite Street (then 26) in a studio house designed by E. W. Godwin. It is a big house, at the southern end of a terrace of smaller ones, where Oscar Wilde lived for a time as a family man with his wife and two boys. Other friends and neighbours at various times were Whistler, Sargent, Abbey, Furse and Glyn Philpot. He had met many artists at the Slade in his youth and later, through his sitters and their contacts, he came to know a wide circle on the stage and in other pursuits, his charm and energy endearing him to many.

Jacomb-Hood's family was in comfortable circumstances and he went to Tonbridge School. When he elected to become an artist his father, chief engineer of the London Brighton and South Coast Railway, had no doubt that, with some private means, he could earn his living satisfactorily. He showed much early talent and enterprise, entered the Slade School, where he won a travelling scholarship for a few months in Spain, spent two years in Paris in the studio of Jean-Paul Laurens and then settled in Chelsea for the rest of his life. Thus well-grounded in his profession, he had early successes in getting work hung in the Royal Academy, had etchings published as illustrations and was taken up by a Bond Street dealer. At 3 Wentworth Studios in Manresa Road he was one of a small colony of artists several of whom, such as Brangwyn, later much surpassed him in fame. His conveniently large studio, however, was much in demand among them and it was there that a precursor of the celebrated Chelsea Arts Club fancy-dress ball was held, and where the New English Art Club was inaugurated. To relieve the rigours of studio domestic life, Jacomb-Hood and his friends founded the Chelsea Arts Club in 1891, in the ground floor and basement of a house next-door to the Town Hall, where the Chenil Galleries now stand. Jacomb-Hood was its honorary treasurer for its first three years. There was a mess-room, one for reading and social activities, and later a billiard-table was installed. He looked back on those early days in the Club with some nostalgia after its success resulted in a move, in 1901, to the more spacious present quarters in Old Church Street.

In 1905, Jacomb-Hood published his memoirs, entitled *With Brush and Pencil*, a copy of which has been presented to the Chelsea Reference Library by his grand-daughter Gillian Jacomb-Hood. Chelsea readers will find of great interest this picture of the artistic life here in its heyday, and anecdotes of such legendary characters as Dr. Phené. Of general period interest are his accounts of Indian Durbars in 1902, 1905 and 1911, of which *The Graphic* commissioned him to make drawings. From these and his own copious sketches, and from sittings taken on the spot, he afterwards painted ceremonial portraits and great set-pieces of state occasions, tiger-shoots and processions. Photographers were only just beginning to get in on the act and were treated with great disdain while Jacomb-Hood, as a leading press representative, was right-royally entertained. He thought it more exciting, as certainly more dangerous, to help in driving tigers towards the waiting guns though he could have been among these grantees. He always got on well with his sitters and when he managed to capture the terrifying Lord Curzon and equally terrifying Kitchener found them perfectly friendly.

At home it was the same though he had a setback with Mrs. Patrick Campbell. She failed to keep an appointment and he failed for some time to return the magnificent stage costume in which she was to have sat for him. However, he took her unbraiding philosophically. His own self-portrait, painted in 1882 (*reproduced on page 38*) shows his early talent and his descendants prize a very pleasing picture of his wife, Reta Hochpiet de Larpent, painted at the time they married in 1910. Undoubtedly he gave great satisfaction to his often illustrious sitters, who showered him with invitations and favours of all kinds.

Jacomb-Hood writes easily and engagingly, is generous to those contemporaries who outshone him and, although, to paint portraits, he "visited the houses of the nobility and gentry in all parts of the United Kingdom", he sees himself and his work in perspective, acknowledging that his enjoyment of hunting, yachting and golfing "might have seduced him unduly" from his studio. He was fortunate in belonging to a generation of professional painters — and he was a true professional — for whom, even if not of the first rank, there was always plenty of work. Wealth was widely enough distributed for many families to commission portraits, buy pictures for their houses and, very important, there was always illustration for publishers and the press, to fall back on. Thus employed, artists could afford a life-style comparable to that of their patrons and mix confidently at every social level. Chelsea had its tortured geniuses but it also evolved an agreeably cultivated society in which artists could flourish under sympathetic patronage, and Jacomb-Hood was perfectly at home there. His affection for it can perhaps be gauged by his charming picture of a room in Chelsea Hospital (*reproduced on page 38*).

Soane in Chelsea

by Margaret Richardson

The Royal Hospital at Chelsea first opened its doors to Army pensioners in 1692 — three hundred years ago. It therefore seems appropriate to look at an aspect of its architectural history which has been rather overlooked to-date. Sir Christopher Wren, as is well known, designed, from 1682 to 1692, the main range of buildings which now face north onto Burton's Court and Royal Hospital Road and south onto the Embankment. These are flanked to the east and west by two roads and gates, the London Gate to the east and Chelsea Gate to the west and it is the buildings in these roads, by Sir John Soane, and others by him which used to stand on the site of the present National Army Museum, which will be described in this paper.

Soane succeeded Samuel Wyatt as Clerk of Works to the Hospital in March, 1807. Wyatt had died on 8th. February and Soane quickly applied to be his successor. Although already Clerk of Works at St. James's Palace and architect to the Bank of England he wanted the honour of a semi-Government position as he only came to be appointed one of the three 'attached' Government architects, with far reaching responsibilities for the buildings in Whitehall and at the Palace of Westminster, in 1814. His salary was £220 a year; he was also given a small house adjoining the Hospital and £20 a year in lieu of furniture. He was annually supplied with coal, 52 pounds of candles, vegetables for the garden and three shillings for every night slept at Chelsea. This salary and his allowances, however, were intended to cover an immense number of duties and it is rather probable that Soane himself actually subsidised the running of the Hospital during the next thirty years.

His duties were 'to take care of the Buildings in all their parts, the walks and reservoirs, to estimate such repairs as are wanted to be done, to represent them to the Board of Commissioners, and having received their orders, to carry such works to execution; to give his directions to the different tradesmen (builders), to see that their works are properly executed and to measure and value the works'. He also had to look after the gardens and to design any new buildings that were needed. This was all for £220. He could not receive a percentage fee — but was later granted an extra £100 per annum for his work in putting up the new Infirmary.¹

There were many constraints: he had to report to the Board once a month, he could not direct any work to be done without seeking consent from the Board and he had to use the Hospital's tradesmen — a restriction he found particularly galling as they often were more expensive and less skilful than his own carefully selected team of builders and craftsmen. He also had to record every single item spent — for example — '1 shilling 8d farthing' for a new handle to an axe.

The buildings at Chelsea were in an extremely dilapidated state in 1807, as can be seen in the following extract from a letter from Dr Burney dated 7th. July, 1807:

*'Dr Burney presents his compliments to Captain Nunn and shall be much obliged to him if he will prevail on Mr Soane the new Master of the Works of Chelsea Hospital to render his apartments wind & water proof. They are at present in a very ruinous state the floors of his bed-room and parlour being so decayed & full of holes that he can neither move a caster, nor keep out the cold. The mortar of the ceiling above the architrave of the Library is so decayed that the books and papers in the presses of the book-cases are covered with it and the mortar of the outside wall of the parlour facing the North, is likewise so decayed, that when a high wind & heavy rain happen, the water beats into the room, and has spoiled a great number of scarce and valuable books, which are placed on shelves next the wall.'*²

So for the first two years Soane was occupied with making surveys of the existing buildings and carrying out necessary repairs particularly to the chimneys, cornice and roofs. There were then the improvements to the staff quarters themselves — anxious demands from staff for new book-cases, decorations, heating systems. Soane coped with it all. Consequently he must have been delighted when the first building work of any importance came his way in 1809 when he was asked to prepare plans for the conversion of Walpole House into a new Infirmary.

The story of Walpole House goes back to the beginning of the 18th. century when the Treasurer of the Hospital was given 'a little house and garden' in the stable yard, in place of quarters over the Great Kitchen. This was the modest dwelling in which Sir Robert Walpole resided after he accepted office as Paymaster General in 1714, and which he subsequently altered under the direction of Vanbrugh. Originally consisting of 'two rooms and garretts', it was gradually enlarged by a new upper storey a wing and some smaller additions until it had assumed a Z-shaped plan and curiously haphazard appearance. After Sir Robert's death the house was let to the Duke of Newcastle and others, and finally was sold to George Aufrere whose son-in-law, Lord Yarborough, disposed of the lease to the Treasury in 1808. By now it had acquired the name of Yarborough House.

Meanwhile the infirmary accommodation of the Hospital had become totally inadequate. From the 1770s onwards the medical staff had been pressing for a new building, particularly as military casualties from the wars with America and France were brought here. So when the Treasury acquired Yarborough House in 1808, Dr. Benjamin Moseley, the Physician, suggested that it should be acquired as an infirmary, pointing out that the present infirmary over the Great Hall was 'an unavoidable nuisance to the West Square, and represents, from blankets and bedding exposed, a very offensive spectacle. . . . The impropriety of the new Infirmary being at the top of the house (ninety steps high) from whence it is impossible for the lame and infirm cases to descend for air and exercise, besides the

shocking consideration of the situation of the patients in case of fire, must strike every person'.³ His representations carried weight and the Chelsea Board duly applied to the Treasury, only to learn that the position was now complicated by negotiations which had been rushed through in another quarter whereby a considerable portion of the grounds belonging to the house had been leased to Colonel J. W. Gordon in order that he might build himself a house there. This had been done with the connivance of the Governor, but without informing the Hospital's architect or other officials. Soane remained in the dark until February, 1809, when he was asked to prepare plans for converting Yarborough House and then discovered that not only had the ground between it and the river been leased, but that another architect, Thomas Leverton, had been commissioned to build the Colonel's new villa.

Soane submitted a report to the Board on 13th. April, 1809, setting out his views that Yarborough House as it stood was neither sufficiently sound nor sufficiently large to house a minimum of 70 pensioners, and that, having consulted the Physician and Surgeon, he had drawn up an entirely new building to cost £14,000. This splendid design consisted of a long single storey block with open colonnade facing the river — placed in an open and healthy position on the very site of Colonel Gordon's villa.

For over a year the proposals remained under discussion, but for complex political reasons Soane was forced to abandon his design and to modify his ideas for an infirmary which incorporated part of Yarborough House. This was finally approved in June, 1810. The new building consisted of a long range of buildings running east-west from which two wings extended south. At the east end of the main block, and in the east wing, were such portions of Yarborough House as Soane was able to retain, the only important part being the old drawing-room with its coffered ceiling and marble chimneypiece which now formed the southernmost ward. The external walls were of yellow stock brick, two storeys high, with rounded heads to all windows and an open loggia of round-headed arches on the south side, flanked by the wings. The chimneys of the infirmary, like those of all Soane's buildings in Chelsea, were treated in a highly original manner, pairs of panelled shafts being linked by short lengths of brick arcading. Work began on the foundations in June, 1810, after which work progressed fairly rapidly. Soane's pupils were making progress views of the buildings in September and October, 1810, and in his notebook for 1812 Soane entered that he had attended the Chelsea Board on 5th. November with estimates for its furnishing. Sadly the building received a direct hit on 16th. April, 1941, and was subsequently demolished.

Soane's next important task at Chelsea was the replacing, between 1814-17, of the Wren stables near the infirmary, on the corner of Chelsea Gate and Royal Hospital Road, with a new and more compact block. In plan, the stables and coach-houses are grouped round a courtyard which is approached by an arched entrance in turn flanked by windows set in taller recessed arches. The cornice running around the top of this entrance

block consists of bricks set on end representing triglyphs. It is one of Soane's most remarkable compositions in its precise handling of brickwork and characteristic 'layering' of forms and a fine example of his 'minimalist' style which is so much in evidence in his early work at Chelsea.

The demolition of the old stables also gave Soane the room to undertake improvements to the Clerk of Works house at Chelsea which he carried out in 1815. Whether Soane needed another house is debatable. When he had first become Surveyor in 1807, he had a country house at Pitzhanger Manor, but he sold this in 1810, and there is good evidence to show that Soane increasingly spent more and more time in Chelsea where he had a most pleasant social life. As he found it when he first came to Chelsea this dwelling was a small, irregularly shaped building adjoining the west end of the stables. He made minor changes in 1807 but in 1815 transformed it into a symmetrical two-storey villa of distinction and progressiveness, particularly in its 'minimalist' character and eccentric pairing of high chimney-stacks at the rear of the building overlooking the back of the infirmary. The house, which stood on the site of the present National Army Museum, was demolished in 1856. Some of its eccentricities, however, were pilloried in an anonymous article which appeared in the *Champion* newspaper on 10th. September, 1815 and which had far reaching effects on Soane's personal life and on the nature of his work at Chelsea.

The article which appeared in two parts on 10th. and 24th. September, 1815, under the title of *The Present Low State of the Arts in England and more particularly of Architecture*, ridiculed Soane's architecture in a most destructive way. The article criticized the similarity of style used in the infirmary, stables and Clerk of Works' house, where "it must be quite clear that Buildings so different in their nature must require a difference of construction". It also ridiculed Soane's chimneys, which were so much a feature of Chelsea, saying they were surmounted by "raisin jars". While it called the Clerk of Works' house 'a monster in the art of building', the infirmary was said to be 'not a jot behind it in absurdity', being 'dull and cumbersome'. Suspecting that these words had been written by his younger son, Soane travelled to Cheltenham and showed them to Mrs. Soane who at once said 'Those are George's doing. He has given me my death blow. I shall never be able to hold up my head again'.⁴ Her health did in fact deteriorate rapidly and she died on 23rd. November, 1815. Soane was devastated and chose to spend more of his time in Chelsea to escape the memories of his Lincoln's Inn Fields home. He also tried to repudiate George's attacks by commissioning Gandy to draw a composite perspective of his work at Chelsea which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1818 with the caption 'A View of the New Buildings forming the Principal Alterations and additions in the establishment of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea particularly those noticed in the *Champion* of the Tenth and Twenty Fourth of September MDCCCXV'. It is likely, however, that the *Champion* article did play some part in the future in curtailing Soane's liberties at Chelsea.

He continued, meanwhile, in providing new buildings in West Road: the bakehouse in 1815, immediately south of the old Wren guard house, and the gardener's house in 1817, an almost identical building further south. Both share the almost primitive, style of the stables and are built of common place yellow stock brick, of one storey with four windows and slate roofs with central chimney stacks. Up to this time Soane had made little attempt to be in keeping with the grey and red bricks of the Wren buildings, but as years went by there is evidence that the Board felt a need to qualify their approval of his designs.

In 1817 it stated that the new east and west Gates proposed by Soane should be erected in the same style of architecture as the old ones, and the new guard house which was built in the same year at the East (London) Gate differed from the bakehouse and gardener's house in having brick quoins and redbrick dressings to the windows and door. Soane's later Smoking Room, built at the entrance of the Chelsea Gate in 1829, was also 'in keeping' with the Wren buildings.

In the following year, 1818, Soane began work on a larger project — new offices for the Secretary — which survive today. (Fig. 2). As the number of pensioners increased so did the the secretarial staff — from five to over fifty — all to be fitted into a most ingeniously planned set of buildings. Since Soane's buildings were to be flanked by two of Wren's buildings, the old guardhouse and the old gardener's house (which Soane also extended) at either end of East Road, he was asked to make his designs for the new buildings to accord with them. The board minutes of 4th. February, 1818 state that the "Board approved the Plan & elevation and ordered that Mr Soane be directed to carry the same into immediate execution, it being understood that the rustic work at the Quoins of the Building are to be of stone and the cornice similar to the old Guard House".⁵

Soane did in fact duplicate the Wren buildings setting a copy on either side of his own central block and linking the whole range with short lengths of wall containing the entrances to the smaller buildings. The main office is of stock brick with red brick dressings to the windows of which there are five on each side of the Portland stone doorway. The main door leads in a wide hall crossed at its end by a long corridor running the full length of the building. A glazed lantern was specially constructed in 1812 to admit more light when George Jones's large painting of the Battle of Waterloo was hung on the East wall. The offices are a heartening survival and still retain much of their original furniture provided by Soane.

It was now the turn of the new Surgeon to be allotted new quarters. Sir Everard Home was appointed Surgeon in July 1821 and in a rather grand letter to Soane asked that his comforts should be attended to.

'Nothing can be more flattering to me than that a plan of yours for a new range of buildings has been brought before the Board of the Hospital and I trust that my accession to the apartment may induce the Board to order the immediate execution.'

Should this be the case I look up to you for those comforts which are due to a situation which I am proud to say is the otium et dignitate of our profession, and I wish those who may succeed me to enjoy having been in the service of H Majesty since the year 1770 — 43 years claim, gives me some title to my present appointment & I am sure will entitle me to you kind offices

*Yrs most obliged
Everard Home¹*

In October of the same year the Board approved the demolition of Wren's old bakehouse and washhouse and agreed to a new building to flank West Road facing College Court which should house the washhouse to the South and the Surgeon's apartments to the north noting that the whole should *correspond* with the other parts of the Hospital. This task of keeping in keeping has led to confusion over the years for although the Hospital, quite rightly has always attributed the building to Soane, the building has passed unnoticed in the world of architectural history — largely because no designs of any kind survive for it, a remarkable fact as Soane is the most documented of architects.

It was, and is, of some size and importance and consists of a pedimented two-storey centre block in stock brick, with slightly lower wings. The centre breaks slightly and has stone quoins. It is now shared by the quartermaster's stores to the south and the organist's house to the north. In Soane's day Sir Everard would have entered through the main door where there was once a fine Portland stone staircase (presumably replaced by the existing staircase after the war). He then turned to the right into an Inner Hall, which had a shallow domed ceiling very similar to Soane's own breakfast room ceiling and which still survives in Mr. Curror's (the organist) splendid kitchen. There are several Soane touches surviving in his house; Soane's favourite ball beading details, cone finials and recesses all show that Soane went to a good deal of trouble to produce a grand design for the Surgeon, at a high cost of £7,150, which was as much as was spent on the Secretary's offices.

The last building of Soane's design to be erected at Chelsea in 1834 was a simple Doric garden shelter in the middle of Ranelagh Gardens — designed to offer the pensioners protection from the rain. It is a simple but curious construction of brick piers and timber columns (both with retracted necking) supporting a roof which was originally thatched. In many ways it is very similar to one of Soane's earliest buildings, the dairy at Hamels Park of 1783 which was the first example of primitivism in Soane's work. As the chief glory of Soane's work at Chelsea is the primitive quality of the stables, infirmary and Clerk of Works' house, the garden shelter appropriately concludes a long and happy period spent as Surveyor to the Royal Hospital.

(See illustrations, page 39)

Based on the lecture given by the author to the Chelsea Society on 3rd March, 1992.

Notes

¹ Appendix 9 from: *The 19th. Report of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry on the Royal Hospital Chelsea, etc.* 1812.

² Soane Archive, Drawer u/Set 7.

³ Captain C. G. Dean, *The Royal Hospital Chelsea*, 1950, p. 255.

⁴ Dorothy Stroud *Sir John Soane Architect*, 1984, p. 100.

⁵ PRO, WO 250, 377, 182.

⁶ Soane Museum, Private Correspondence, IX/H/32. Letter dated Sept. 26th., 1821. This new building was finished in 1824.

This article is based on a lecture given to the Chelsea Society in 1992 by the author, who is Assistant Curator of Sir John Soane's Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. She wishes to thank the Royal Hospital organist, Mr. Ian Curror for his help.

Reviews

The photogenic qualities of Chelsea are demonstrated by two new publications: Roger George Clark's book *Chelsea Today* and John Bignell's *A Photographer's Calendar*.

Mr. Clark has taken the photographs that illustrate his book and they are the best thing about it. A fresh angle, a bold concentration on detail, or an unusual light (such as Battersea Reach in early evening, lit by both the sky and electric lights) give it a striking freshness and originality.

His text, too, will surprise even a Chelsea native with new, or unfamiliar, stories and unexpected ghosts to haunt our streets. Yet praise cannot be unstinted for there are surprising gaps. There is no mention of the Chelsea porcelain factory of the 18th. century (one of Chelsea's supreme artistic achievements); no mention of the waterman-artist Walter Greaves (surely the spirit of Chelsea incarnate), and no mention of Dame Sybil Thorndike and Sir Lewis Casson, the king and queen of Chelsea for decades. But perhaps there will be a second addition and such omissions can be rectified.

John Bignell is, of course, another photographer — *the* photographer of Chelsea, many would say — and his period was the Fifties. This is the gentle, bohemian Chelsea before it was devastated by the Swinging Sixties. Lots Road power station still had its four chimneys — and here it can be seen just what a loss two of them has proved to be — and children could play games in side-roads without being run over. Through his nostalgic lens, it always seems to have been sunny, under snow or in a Whistlerian twilight. But so it was, so it was.

Chelsea Today by Roger George Clark is published by Robert Hale (£9.95).

A Photographer's Calendar is available from John Bignell, Studio B, 381 King's Road, SW10 0LP, or from Patisserie Valerie, 215 Brompton Road, SW3 2EJ (£9.95).

G.T.

(See illustration, page 38)

The memories of John Munday

In 1888, John Munday, an old builder and plasterer of Godfrey Street, dictated his recollections of late Georgian Chelsea, which were published in "The Crown and Anchor: A Chelsea Quarto" in 1925.

Church Street is very ancient, and I am relating about the old Palace¹ that stood where the turning goes into Paulton's Square now, and the spot where the old Black Lion public-house stood as well with its large tea gardens. Then there was a wooden fence in a line with the front of the houses, and the Palace stood behind the fence; at that time it was let out in rooms, and in the cellar was an iron door that was said to close the subterranean passage² leading to the old Palace at Kensington. At the back of the Palace in Church Street was the laundry, and after my father died mother moved into it, and back from the laundry there were six two-roomed cottages with long gardens and one big garden with a cottage in it which was kept by a man named Rudd; these gardens stood where Paulton's Square is now.

At one side of the Palace Yard was the old parish dust yard, and at the bottom of Church Street was the old coach yard kept by John Chancellor, who also ran the stage coaches, and his brother George had another yard in the same business at the end of the street. By the side of the old docks stood the cage and stocks, and in Lombard Street going under the arch on the water side was Aldin's coal wharf, and then there were a few shops and a lime wharf next Mr. Davis's Old Ferry coal wharf, and then more shops up to the old bridge; in the centre was the Adam and Eve public-house; and at the top of Church Street was the Rose and Crown (where the Cadogan stands now), with a large old tree and a swinging sign-board; next door was the soldiers' hospital and next to that were market gardens up to the end of King's Parade.³ Just above the Rose and Crown was the turnpike, and a man with a wooden leg was the keeper there.

Crossing over the other side of the road the dead wall of the rectory grounds ran up to the side entrance of the Rectory; then you came to the tea gardens, and a beer shop stood in the gardens and a row of iron railings stood along the front; I remember this so well because I was potboy there; next came Mr. Jarvis's, the coach builder, and next to that was Turner's, the seedsman. Just turning Cook's ground⁴ was a farmhouse,

hayricks, etc. and then there was an orchard right down to where the Board School is now, which was Wright's, the cowkeeper's, place then.

Now we come to Oakley Street. The man that opened this street was a Mr. Underhill; he built a few houses and got all the foundations out on the one side and sold all the sand and never handed the money he received for it to the owners, and he had to fly to a foreign land as he was outlawed for it. The Six Bells at the back was a fine tea garden kept by two brothers named William and John Bray, and at the back of the Brays and the other shops there, was a place called the Hermitage, running down to the Bishops' Walk.⁵ We cross over to the old burying-grounds, and in those days there was always a watchman on the lookout for body-snatchers who were always busy, and if anyone died at the workhouse, and no one claimed the body, the grave was desecrated and the body taken away by these body-snatchers.

Now we come to Upper Manor Street, which was then called Wellesley Street, and there an old lady was murdered; one winter's night the servant went out to get the supper beer at nine o'clock and left the door ajar, and when she came back found her mistress killed. A man named Wheeler (who was grave-digger at what we then called the new church)⁶ and Ricketts, a sweep, were taken up for it, but they both got off.

Coming round to where the brewery and the Builders' Arms now stand⁷ was a field where the schoolboys went to play, and I was one of them; our schoolmaster's name was Mr. Leverages, and a very severe man he was too, and well I remember it, for you were bound to learn or else you got well thrashed; we wore knee-breeches and badges, and I was one of the boys who had to sing at the church.

Now we come to Downing's, the floorcloth manufactory; and I was about five years old, and when coming out of Cook's ground chapel my brother and I heard of the fire, and we saw the engines going there about one o'clock on a Sunday afternoon; a man named Butler was taken for setting fire to this factory and was sentenced to death and hanged at Newgate. And where the baker's shop stands at the corner of the Royal Avenue was a row of trees right down to the College,⁸ and where White-lands School and Cheltenham Terrace is was Sigger's [Segar's?] nursery; and Colville Terrace was a nursery, and a man named Tyler built the back streets as well as the front on the ground where this nursery was, and I worked on nearly all of them, and after the Colville⁹ was built we often had to wait for our wages until they had taken enough money on Saturday nights to pay us; we had to wait in the tap-room sometimes until twelve o'clock at night, and one day there was a fight between two navvies, and a policeman wearing a long hat was fetched and took one of them into custody, but some of the men rushed on them and knocked the policeman's hat over his eyes so that he was glad to let his prisoner go.

At the end of the Asylum¹⁰ wall was Mr. Wise's, the cowkeeper's, place: I worked there as milk boy; behind that was Faulkner's, the market gardener's who had a shop at the corner of Leete Street; opposite

Westbourne Street was a bridge¹¹ called the Bloody Bridge on account of a murder having been committed there.

Coming to what is Eaton Square now, but was then called the Five Fields, I was working for Mr. Smith, a cowkeeper at the Queen's Elms then, and my round was through Eaton Square, and when I was about twelve years of age, one afternoon in November and going my round I passed St. Peter's Church, which was on fire, and it was so bitterly cold that as the firemen played their hose upon the fire the water froze into icicles a foot long as it ran off the projections, although the fire was so great.

Now we will come back to Cremorne, where there was a field then belonging to the Baron de Berenger and afterwards turned into Cremorne Gardens, and the Man in the Moon fields belonged to him, and he had two sons who used to ride about upon white ponies after the boys who would go to play in these fields.

At the end of Lots Road were the lots upon which the poor folks were allowed to turn their cattle for six months in the year to graze; the other six months the lots were shut up and no cattle allowed on them.

And at the World's End Passage towards the water-side were a very few houses, and all the rest part was Trigg's nursery and market gardens, and they grew mangel-wurzels, etc., for his cows, and these gardens ran down to the water's edge, with a hedge this side. The water here was famous for fishing in; the fisherman used to set their eel-pots here and caught a large number, and you would see a lot of people in boats against the Old Bridge fishing for roach, dace, and flounders.

This side the bridge Mr. Toby, the hothouse builder and a famous shot in those days, shot a porpoise, and I have seen the water so low that we walked across without our shoes and stockings on, and there was only one steamboat running then.

Notes

¹This was Church Place, or Essex House, which Faulkner mentions as in a dilapidated condition and let out in tenements in 1829. It figures in Henry Kingsley's *The Hillyars and the Burtens*. It was also known as "Queen Anne's Laundry."

²This was a brick-lined conduit, of which many traces still exist in Chelsea. It brought water from the spring in Kensington Gardens to the Manor and other great houses by the riverside.

³The name of the row of houses between Carlyle Square and Dovehouse Street.

⁴Now Glebe Place.

⁵The part of Cheyne Walk east of Oakley Street; Winchester House, the palace of the Bishops of Winchester, covered the lower end of Oakley Street.

⁶St. Luke's.

⁷East of Upper Manor Street.

⁸The Royal Hospital.

⁹Public house.

¹⁰Royal Military Asylum, or Duke of York's School.

¹¹Crossing the West Bourne, which formed the eastern boundary of Chelsea.

Obituaries

Mrs. Patricia Casson

The manner of Patricia Casson's death was characteristic of her spirit. On holiday with her family by the sea in Norfolk, she had decided to swim a strong-flowing tidal creek rather than ask one of those in the many boats nearby to ferry her across. Her confidence that this would be as easy at seventy-eight as it always had been may have been misplaced but few can have ended their lives in such a magnificent gesture of independence.

Patricia Casson had returned to Chelsea twenty-one years ago after many years of wandering as the wife of a naval officer and theatrical producer. She and her husband, John Casson, then restored a charming Georgian house in Lawrence Street and, behind it, created, in what had been a patch of mud, a remarkable garden. Everything she planted there flourished and it was to win many prizes over the years from the Chelsea Gardens Guild, the London Gardens Society and Brighter Kensington and Chelsea. Together with Esther Darlington's lovely garden next door, it was open to the public three times under the National Gardens Scheme. She was a volunteer guide at the Chelsea Physic Garden and worked in the garden of Chelsea Old Church. She was also an enthusiastic member of the Chelsea Society.

Born into an old Gloucestershire family, the Chester-Masters, she spent her youth in the Far East, where her father was a lawyer and there met her future husband — the eldest son of Dame Sybil Thorndike and Sir Lewis Casson — then a young officer in the Fleet Air Arm. They were married in 1935 and she initially stayed with her in-laws in Chelsea. Then, in 1940, when her husband was shot down and taken prisoner, she brought up their three children on her own for five years.

After the war, John Casson left the Navy and followed his parents into the theatre, becoming Director of the Citizens' Theatre in Glasgow, then moving to Australia and finally changing careers again by becoming an authority on the communication of ideas. They then returned to Chelsea, to live opposite their daughter, now Penny Pocock, and her family.

To the surprise of many, Patricia Casson was deaf, having only twenty per cent hearing in one ear and none in the other, but largely overcame this by lip-reading, in which she gave lessons. It has often been said that she was an inspiration to the deaf, never allowing her handicap to spoil her enjoyment of life. Indeed, her lively intelligence, enquiring mind and generous spirit inspired all who met her.

T.P.

Baroness Ewart-Biggs

Baroness Ewart-Biggs, who died on 8th. October, 1992, at the age of 63, made a new and distinguished life for herself after the murder of her husband, the British Ambassador to Eire, by the I.R.A. in 1976. Born into an Army family, she had married Christopher Ewart-Biggs in 1960 and almost immediately found herself in Algiers, where he had been appointed Consul, at the height of the bloody, three-cornered war between Algerian nationalists, French settlers and the French Government. After spells in Brussels and Paris, he was posted to Dublin, where he was killed.

Jane Ewart-Biggs returned to London and lived in Chelsea, making her house in Radnor Walk a base for her three children; she joined the Chelsea Society and wrote a charming article for this Report about living next door to Sir John Betjeman. Politics became her new interest, first campaigning for peace in Ireland, then joining the Labour Party in the hope of becoming a member of the G.L.C., or the European Parliament. In the event, she was nominated for a life peeress and made her mark in the House of Lords, where she became the spokesman on home affairs, overseas development and consumer affairs before being appointed an Opposition Whip. She was a tall, striking woman with a strong personality. Shortly before her death, she married Mr. Kevin O'Sullivan.

Sir James Richards

The architectural historian Sir James Richards, who died on 27th. April, 1992, at the age of 84, had been a member of the Council of the Chelsea Society. An advocate of the Modernist movement in architecture, which he proclaimed in his books and as editor of the *Architectural Review* (1937-71) and architectural correspondent of *The Times* (1947-71), he nevertheless had an affection for Victorian buildings and made his views felt throughout his profession. Once a journalist on the staff of the *Architects' Journal*, he wrote widely on the subject — one of his many books was the Penguin *Introduction to Modern Architecture* — and was appointed Professor of Architecture at Leeds University. Despite his devotion to Modernism, he did oppose one of the worst Modernist excesses proposed for Mansion House Square in the City. He married twice and his only child, a son, was killed in a street accident.

Dame Shelagh Roberts

Dame Shelagh Roberts, who died on 16th. January, 1992, at the age of 67, had been a Conservative member of the European Parliament and a chairman of the Conservative Party Conference, as well as serving on Kensington Borough Council (1953-71) and on the GLC (1970-81).

Dame Shelagh, who was born in South Wales, worked, when young, for the Inland Revenue in Liverpool. Membership of the Young Conservatives inspired political ambition and, as well as her successful career on councils, she stood, unsuccessfully, as a Parliamentary candidate. But she was far more than a party politician, serving on the Port of London Authority, the Basildon Development Corporation, the Race Relations Board, the London Tourist Board and the Board of Visitors at Brixton Prison. She was regarded as well-informed, loyal and a redoubtable figure in public life, although without a seat in the House of Commons, being deprived of one in the House of Lords by illness. She worshipped at Chelsea Old Church and was a member of the Chelsea Society.

New at the Library

The annual list of additions to Chelsea Library

BISHOP, P. J.

Seven Ages of Brompton: the Saga of a Hospital. Publ. Board of Governors, Royal Brompton National Heart and Lung Hospital, 1991.

CROSS, TOM

Artists and Bohemians: 100 Years of the Chelsea Arts Club. Publ. Quiller Press, 1992.

KEMPE, JOHN

Family History of the Kempes. Publ. the author, 1991.

We also have the rest of the Chelsea Arts Club archives, that were deposited at the library by Tom Cross, after the publication of his book on the club.

Some recent additions to the print collection include:

HALL, CLIFFORD

Four drawings (pen and wash, crayon) of Chelsea in the Second World War. These were added to stock in 1990, but not listed last year.

SPENCER, ROY

Interior of Chelsea Palace Theatre (ink and wash).

KING, JEREMY

Royal Hospital from the river, c1960. (coloured print).

Should anyone wish to see the prints, they should come to the Reference Library during library opening hours, but not between 12 and 2 pm.

Treasurer's Report

The surplus this year amounts to £926 against a comparable figure last year of £1,822. Annual subscriptions increased by £370 and donations were up by £273. There was a fall of just under £200 in deposit interest as a result of the reduction in interest rates during the year. Expenditure, however, increased by just under £1,500 of which £862 represented the cost of the Riverside Report which has received such acclamation both publicly and privately. Ventures such as this tremendously enhance the reputation of the Society and it is intended that there should be more in the future.

The subscription rates have remained stable at £5 for a single member and £7 for a married couple since 1st. January 1980. However, the increased activity, which in 1992 includes the legal costs incurred in negotiation with Crosby Hall in the matter of the painting of Sir Thomas More and his family, together with the net cost of the memorial to those civilians killed during the war, unveiled this summer on Dovehouse Green, will probably result in a deficit for the year. After considerable difficulty, we have at last been able to obtain the approval of Barclay's Bank to the introduction of the direct debit system (hence the Resolution being placed before you this evening) and it would seem appropriate that any increase in subscription was deferred until this is in place. Thus, the subscription for 1993 will remain at the present rate, with the distinct possibility of an increase with effect from 1st. January 1994.

At 31st. December 1991, the Society's capital stood at £22,782 and while this is a not unreasonable amount to have in reserve, it would not represent a very substantial amount if the Society had to fight a cause on behalf of Chelsea's environment, requiring expert legal counsel. One purpose of the increase, when it eventually comes, will therefore be to build up an even larger fund towards the day when it may be urgently needed.

May I once again thank Mr. James Macnair for so kindly acting as the Society's honorary auditor. It is not a task that can be undertaken lightly and I know you will want to join me in thanking Mr. Macnair for undertaking this office.

My Lord President, I beg to present my report and the accounts for the year ended 31st. December, 1991. If there are any questions, I shall be pleased to answer them.

I. W. Frazer
Hon. Treasurer

18th. November, 1992

THE CHELSEA SOCIETY ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st. DECEMBER, 1991

Income and Expenditure Account — General Fund

| | 1991 | 1990 |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Income | | |
| Annual Subscriptions | 3,924 | 3,554 |
| Donations Received | 808 | 535 |
| Income Tax Recovered on Covenants | 128 | 194 |
| Advertising Revenue in 1991 Annual Report | 575 | 488 |
| Deposit Interest Received | 1,617 | 1,815 |
| Sundry Income | 735 | 621 |
| | <u>7,787</u> | <u>7,207</u> |
| Less: Expenditure | | |
| Excess of Expenditure over Receipts from Meetings | 200 | 141 |
| Cost of Annual Report | 3,596 | 2,804 |
| Stationery, Postage and Miscellaneous Expenses | 2,046 | 1,855 |
| Cost of Annual General Meeting ... | 124 | 321 |
| Subscriptions to Other Organisations | 33 | 28 |
| Cost of Riverside Report | 862 | — |
| Painting Purchase | — | 236 |
| | <u>6,861</u> | <u>5,385</u> |
| Surplus for the year | <u>£926</u> | <u>£1,822</u> |

Income and Expenditure Account — Life Membership Fund

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Balance of Fund — 1st. January, 1991 ... | 5,843 | 5,113 |
| Income National Savings Bank Account Interest | 734 | 730 |
| Balance of Fund — 31st. December, 1991 | <u>£6,577</u> | <u>£5,843</u> |

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1991

| | 1991 | 1990 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Current assets | | |
| Debtors | 1,067 | 1,291 |
| Balance in National Savings Bank Accounts | 7,383 | 6,649 |
| Balance on Bank Current and Deposit Accounts | 18,661 | 16,473 |
| | <u>27,111</u> | <u>24,413</u> |
| Less: current liabilities | | |
| Creditors | 3,982 | 2,907 |
| Subscriptions Received in Advance ... | <u>347</u> | <u>384</u> |
| | 4,329 | 3,291 |
| Net assets | <u>£22,782</u> | <u>£21,122</u> |
| Represented by: | | |
| Balance of Life Membership Fund ... | 6,577 | 5,843 |
| Add: Balance of General Fund | | |
| 1st. January, 1991 | 15,279 | 13,457 |
| Surplus for the Year | <u>926</u> | <u>1,822</u> |
| | 16,205 | 15,279 |
| | <u>£22,782</u> | <u>£21,122</u> |

I. W. FRAZER, *Honorary Treasurer*

REPORT OF THE HONORARY AUDITOR to the members of THE CHELSEA SOCIETY

I have reviewed the above Balance Sheet and accompanying income and expenditure accounts. I consider that on the basis of the books and records and of information given by the Honorary Treasurer, they present fairly the financial affairs of the Society at 31st. December, 1991 and the income and expenditure for the year then ended.

Dated: 4th. November, 1992
London S.W.10.

J. MACNAIR CA
Chartered Accountant

CONSTITUTION & RULES

1. The Chelsea Society shall be regulated by the Rules contained in this Constitution.

OBJECTS

2. The Objects of the Society shall be to preserve and improve the amenities of Chelsea particularly by:—
 - (a) stimulating interest in the history, character and traditions of Chelsea;
 - (b) encouraging good architecture, town planning and civic design, the planting and care of trees, and the conservation and proper maintenance of open spaces;
 - (c) seeking the abatement of nuisances;
 - (d) making representations to the proper authorities on these subjects.

MEMBERSHIP

3. Subject to the provisions of Rule 7, membership of the Society shall be open to all who are interested in furthering the Objects of the Society.

THE COUNCIL

4. (1) There shall be a Council of the Society which shall be constituted in accordance with these Rules.
 (2) The Society shall elect not more than twelve members of the Society to be members of the Council.
 (3) The members of the Council so elected may co-opt not more than four further persons to be members of the Council.
 (4) The Officers to be appointed under Rule 5 shall in addition be members of the Council.
 (5) In the choice of persons for membership of the Council, regards shall be had, amongst other things, to the importance of including persons known to have expert knowledge and experience of matters relevant to Objects of the Society.
 (6) The Council shall be responsible for the day-to-day work of the Society, and shall have power to take any action on behalf of the Society which the Council thinks fit to take for the purpose of furthering the Objects of the Society and shall make and publish every year a Report of the activities of the Society during the previous year.
 (7) The Council shall meet at least four times in each calendar year.
 (8) A member of the Council who is absent from two successive meetings of the Council without explanation which the Council approves shall cease to be a member of the Council.
 (9) Three of the elected members of the Council shall retire every second year, but may offer themselves for re-election by the Society.
 (10) Retirement under the last-preceding paragraph shall be in rotation according to seniority of election.
 (11) Casual vacancies among the elected members may be filled as soon as practicable by election by the Society.
 (12) One of the co-opted members shall retire every second year, but may be again co-opted.

OFFICERS

5. (1) The Council shall appoint the following officers of the Society, namely —
 - (a) a Chairman of the Council,
 - (b) a Vice-Chairman of the Council,
 - (c) an Honorary Secretary or Joint Honorary Secretaries,
 - (d) an Honorary Treasurer and
 - (e) persons to fill such other posts as may be established by the Council,
- (2) The terms of office of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be three years and those of the other Officers five years from the date of appointment respectively. Provided nevertheless that the appointment of the Chairman shall be deemed to terminate immediately after the third Annual General Meeting after his appointment.
- (3) The Officers shall be eligible for re-appointment to their respective offices.
- (4) Nothing herein contained shall detract from the Officers' right to resign during their current term.
- (5) By Resolution of a majority of its members the Council may rescind the appointment of an Officer during his term of office for reasons deemed substantial.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

6. (1) The Council may appoint a member of the Society to be President of the Society for a term of three years, and may re-appoint him for a further term of three years.
 (2) The Council may appoint persons, who need not be members of the Society, to be Vice-Presidents.

SUBSCRIPTIONS*

7. (1) The Council shall prescribe the amount of the subscriptions to be paid by members of the Society and the date on which they are due, and the period in respect of which they are payable.

- (2) Membership of the Society shall lapse if the member's subscription is unpaid for six months after it is due, but may be restored by the Council.
- (3) Members may pay more than the prescribed minimum, if they wish.
- (4) Members may pay annual subscriptions by banker's order or by Direct Debit.
- (5) The Society may participate in the direct debiting scheme as an originator for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for any class of membership and/or any other amounts due to the Society. In furtherance of this objective, the Society may enter into any indemnity required by the Banks upon whom direct debits are to be originated. Such an indemnity may be executed on behalf of the Society by officials nominated in an appropriate resolution.

GENERAL MEETINGS

8. (1) In these Rules "General Meeting" means a meeting of the Society open to all its members.
- (2) The Council shall arrange at least one General Meeting every year, to be called the Annual General Meeting, and may arrange as many other General Meetings, in these Rules referred to as Special General Meetings, as it may think fit. Notice of the date of such meetings shall be given not less than 35 days ahead.
- (3) General Meetings, the agenda for which shall be circulated not less than 21 days in advance of the meeting, shall take place at such times and places as the Council shall specify.
- (4) The President shall preside at any General Meeting at which he is present, and if he is not present the Chairman of the Council or some person nominated by the Chairman of the Council shall preside.
- (5) Any election to the Council shall be held at a General Meeting.
- (6) No person shall be eligible for the Council unless —
 - (i) he or she has been proposed and seconded by other members of the Society, and has consented to serve, and,
 - (ii) the names of the three persons concerned and the fact of the consent have reached the Hon. Secretary in writing at least 28 days before the General Meeting.
- (7) If the Hon. Secretary duly receives more names for election than there are vacancies, he shall prepare voting papers for use at the General Meeting, and those persons who receive most votes shall be declared elected.
- (8) The agenda for the Annual General Meeting shall include —
 - (a) receiving the Annual Report; and
 - (b) receiving the Annual Accounts.
- (9) At the Annual General Meeting any member of the Society may comment on any matter mentioned in the Report or Accounts, and may raise any matter not mentioned in the Report, if it is within the Objects of the Society.
- (10) The President or chairman of the meeting may limit the duration of speeches.
- (11) Resolutions by members may be made only at the Annual General Meeting or at a Special Meeting as permitted under sub-section (12) of this Section of the Constitution. Any member who wishes to make a Resolution shall give notice of such Resolution by sending it to the Society to reach the Honorary Secretary at least 28 days before the date of the meeting. The Resolution, if seconded at the meeting by another member, will be put to the vote.
- (12) If any 20 members of the Society apply to the Council in writing for a Special Meeting of the Society, the Council shall consider the application, and may make it a condition of granting it that the expense should be defrayed by the applicants.

AMENDMENTS

9. (1) These Rules may be amended by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting at an Annual or Special General Meeting, if a notice in writing of the proposed amendment has reached the Hon. Secretary at least 28 days before such a Meeting. Provided that nothing herein contained shall authorise any amendment the effect of which would be to cause the Society at any time to cease to be a Charity in Law.
- (2) The Hon. Secretary shall send notices of any such amendment to the members of the Society 21 days before the General Meeting.

WINDING-UP

10. (1) The winding-up of the Society shall be subject to a Resolution proposed by the Council and approved by a two-thirds majority present at a Special General Meeting.
- (2) In the event of the winding-up of the Society the available funds of the Society shall be transferred to such one or more charitable institutions having objects reasonably similar to those herein before declared as shall be chosen by the Council of the Society and approved by the Meeting of the Society at which the decision to dissolve the Society is confirmed.

*The current rate is £5 annually payable on the 1st. January. The annual husband-and-wife rate is £7.

List of Members

An asterisk denotes a life member. The Hon. Membership Secretary should be informed of correction or changes in name, address or title.

*MRS. A. ABELES
PAUL V. AITKENHEAD
S. G. ALDER
ROY ALDERSON
R. ALEXANDER
MRS. R. ALEXANDER
*MISS D. C. ALLASON
*LT.-COL. J. H. ALLASON
MRS. NUALA ALLASON
C. ALLEN
MRS. C. ALLEN
MRS. ELIZABETH AMATI
MISS SOPHIE C. M. ANDREAE
*DOUGLAS H. ANDREW
MISS E. M. ANDREWS
*MISS G. P. A. ANDREWS
*THE MARQUESS OF ANGLESEY
MRS. C. ANNUS
MISS MARY APPLEBY, C.B.E.
PAUL ARBON
MRS. PAUL ARBON
J. N. ARCHER
MRS. VICTORIA ARCHER
BRIAN ARGYLE
ROBERT ARMITAGE
MRS. ROBERT ARMITAGE
*MRS. JOHN ARMSTRONG
*DAVID ASCHAN
*MRS. M. G. ASCHAN
THE HON. NICHOLAS ASSHETON
*MRS. R. J. V. ASTELL
*MRS. PHILIP ASTLEY, O.B.E.
DR. STEPHEN ASTLEY
MISS KATE ATTIA

LADY BABINGTON SMITH
M. BACH
DAVID BAILEY
MRS. DAVID BAILEY
LADY BAILLIE
MISS J. K. BAKER-WILBRAHAM
M. T. BALISAT
MRS. M. T. BALLISAT
D. BARING
MRS. MARIANNE D. BARKER
MRS. VALERIE BARKER
MISS C. BARLOW
*D. H. BARLOW
J. C. BARNARD
SIR JOHN BARRAN, BT.
LADY BARRAN
JULIAN BARROW
MRS. JULIAN BARROW

SIMON BARROW
ADRIAN BARR-SMITH
MRS. ADRIAN BARR-SMITH
*DEREK BARTON
*MRS. DEREK BARTON
MRS. ROGER BASSETT
R. BATE
MRS. R. BATE
SIR PETER BAXENDELL
LADY BAXENDELL
MISS ROSEMARY BEALE
*E. V. BEATON
MRS. A. E. BEAUMONT-DODD
*J. BECKER
MRS. P. M. BECKER
ROBERT BECKETT
MRS. ROBERT BECKETT
MRS. PATRICIA BEHR, M.V.O., M.B.E.
*WILLIAM BELL
SIMON BENDALL
T. J. BENDALL
M. G. BENDON
MRS. M. BENDON
F. C. BENENSON
MRS. F. C. BENENSON
MRS. ANNE TREGO BENNETT
D. R. BENNETT-JONES
MISS S. L. BERGH
MRS. R. A. C. BERKELEY
L. BERNARD
MRS. L. BERNARD
MISS ANNE BERNE
*MISS ANNE BERRIMAN
REAR ADMIRAL C. BEVAN, C.B.
MRS. C. BEVAN
*ERNEST BIGGIN
MISS CELIA BIGHAM
MICHAEL BIGNALL
JOHN BIGNELL
MISS SUSAN BILGER
MISS PAMELA BIRLEY
*E. W. BISSETT
MISS C. J. BLACKSHAW
*MRS. G. BLAKISTON
T. F. BLOOD
DEREK BLOOM
MRS. L. BLUNT
MRS. J. B. FLOCKHART BOOTH
MISS JUDITH BORROW
MICHAEL BORSHAM
MRS. MICHAEL BORSHAM
THE LADY BARBARA BOSSOM
*LADY BOTTOMLEY

MISS PATRICIA BOTTOMLEY
 *TIMOTHY BOULTON
 DAVID BOWEN
 M. BOXFORD
 MRS. M. BOXFORD
 *MISS M. D. BOYD
 PROFESSOR E. BOYLAND
 MRS. A. BOYLE
 SEAN BOYLE
 J. H. BRADSHAW
 MRS. J. H. BRADSHAW
 R. M. A. BRAINE
 MRS. R. M. A. BRAINE
 MRS. MOLLY BRANDT
 J. C. BRASS
 MRS. J. C. BRASS
 REAR ADMIRAL F. B. P. BRAYNE-
 NICHOLLS, C.B., D.S.C.
 MRS. L. D. BRETT
 R. BRIDGE
 MRS. R. BRIDGE
 MISS E. M. E. BRIGHTEN
 SIR THEODORE BRINCKMAN
 *SIR NIGEL BROACKES
 MRS. E. BROADBENT-JONES
 MRS. SUSAN BROIDY
 *LADY BROMET, D.B.E.
 DENIS BROODBANK
 *MRS. E. BROUGHTON-ADDERLEY
 W. K. BROWN
 MRS. W. K. BROWN
 *W. M. G. BROWN
 MICHAEL BRYAN
 MRS. MICHAEL BRYAN
 A. A. G. S. BUCHANAN
 MRS. E. J. BUCHANAN
 MISS M. BUCKLEY
 *MISS HILDA BUCKMASTER
 G. O. BUDD
 MRS. G. O. BUDD
 *MISS JACINTHE BUDDICOM
 IAN BURGESS
 MRS. IAN BURGESS
 J. H. S. BURGESS
 *RICHARD BURGESS
 RUSSELL BURLINGHAM
 *A. I. J. BURNS
 B. BURT
 MRS. B. BURT
 R. M. BURTON
 MRS. R. M. BURTON
 MRS. D. E. BURTT
 F. A. BUSBY
 JOHN BUSS
 MRS. JOHN BUSS
 *MRS. JAMES BUXTON
 *THE HON. JULIAN F. BYNG
 R. W. BYNG
 P. J. BYRNE

MRS. P. J. BYRNE
 RICHARD BYRON
 *THE EARL CADOGAN, M.C.
 *R. A. W. CAINE
 SIR JACK CALLARD
 LADY CALLARD
 DONALD CAMPBELL
 MISS JUDY CAMPBELL
 MRS. CYNTHIA CAMPBELL-SAVOURS
 SAMUEL CARR
 LADY CARRICK
 *MRS. DONALD CARTER
 *BRYAN CARVALHO, M.B.E.
 *MRS. BRYAN CARVALHO
 MISS J. V. P. CARVILL
 *REV. JOHN CARVOSSO
 N. R. CASHIN
 MRS. N. R. CASHIN
 JOHN CASSON
 R. D. CATTERALL
 MRS. R. D. CATTERALL
 CAPT. M. K. CAVENAGH-MAINWARING,
 D.S.O., R.N.
 *THE RT. HON. LORD CHALFONT, P.C.,
 O.B.E., M.C.
 LADY CHALFONT
 M. E. CHAMBERLAYNE
 DR. V. E. CHANCELLOR
 THE RT. HON. PAUL CHANNON, M.P.
 MRS. PAUL CHANNON
 LORD CHELMSFORD
 LADY CHELMSFORD
 THE CHELSEA GARDENER
 CHELSEA METHODIST CHURCH
 CHELSEA YACHT & BOAT CO. LTD.
 ANDREW CHEYNE
 MRS. ANDREW CHEYNE
 MRS. J. M. CHEYNE
 PETER W. CHEZE-BROWN
 *R. A. CHISHOLM
 *MRS. R. A. CHISHOLM
 *THE CHURCH COMMISSIONERS
 R. F. G. CHURCHILL
 MRS. R. F. G. CHURCHILL
 CHARLES CLARK
 MRS. CHARLES CLARK
 N. J. GORDON CLARK
 MRS. N. J. GORDON CLARK
 MISS A. M. CLARKE
 R. D. CLARKE, F.I.A.
 *R. S. CLARKE
 W. CLARKE
 MRS. W. CLARKE
 *MISS EDITH M. CLAY, F.S.A.
 *MRS. M. R. COAD
 JOHN COBBETT-MADDY
 MRS. JACQUES COCHÉME
 M. R. COCKELL
 J. BRUNEL COHEN, O.B.E., D.L.

MISS IDA COLE
 *W. N. COLES
 DAVID B. COLLENETTE, M.C.
 MRS. D. B. COLLENETTE
 MRS. ELIZABETH COLLINS
 BRIG. J. C. COMMINGS
 MRS. Z. CONNOLLY
 MRS. D. H. COPLEY-CHAMBERLAIN
 JOHN CORBET-SINGLETON
 MRS. JOHN CORBET-SINGLETON
 STUART CORBYN
 MISS LINDA COULTHARD
 *MRS. P. J. COWIN, B.E.M.
 *DR. DAVID CRAIG
 MISS ROSEMARY CRAIG
 *SIR MICHAEL CRAIG-COOPER, C.B.E.,
 T.D., L.L.
 MISS P. CRAXFORD
 MRS. A. J. CREWDSON
 MISS ELIZABETH CRICHTON
 MRS. A. M. CROSTHWAITE
 DR. YOLANDE CROWE
 MARTIN CULLEN
 MRS. MARTIN CULLEN
 GEORGE CUMMING
 IAN CURROR
 MRS. IAN CURROR
 B. CUTLER
 MRS. B. CUTLER
 MISS LINDA DALLING
 MRS. ELMA DANGERFIELD, O.B.E.
 A. E. DANGOOR
 MRS. A. E. DANGOOR
 JOHN DANILOVICH
 THE HON. MRS. DANILOVICH
 MISS SYLVIA DARLEY, O.B.E.
 *MISS ESTHER DARLINGTON
 NIGEL DARLINGTON
 *MRS. MADELINE DAUBENY
 *MRS. OLGA DAVENPORT
 DR. SERENA DAVIDSON
 *ALBAN DAVIES
 MRS. C. DAVIES
 GEORGE DAVIES
 MRS. GEORGE DAVIES
 MRS. J. A. DAVIES
 PETER DAVIES
 MISS P. JANE DAVIES
 MISS SUE DAVIES
 DR. MICHAEL DAVYS, V.R.D.
 *DAVID DAY
 MRS. LAURA KATHLEEN DAY
 *DR. JOAN S. DEANS
 OLIVER R. R. DE BAER
 MRS. OLIVER R. R. DE BAER
 *ROBIN DE BEAUMONT
 MRS. ERIC DE BELLAIGUE
 DAVID DE CARLE
 MRS. DAVID DE CARLE

H. B. DE CERENVILLE
 MRS. H. B. DE CERENVILLE
 MRS. CORDELIA DE GREY
 N. E. DE GRUCHY
 DAMON DE LASZLO
 MRS. DAMON DE LASZLO
 MRS. VICTORIA DE LURIA PRESS
 SIR ROY DENMAN
 LADY DENMAN
 *MRS. EDWARD DENNY
 *DONALD D. DERRICK
 MISS JOAN DERRIMAN
 LEWIS DEYONG
 MRS. LEWIS DEYONG
 *CHRISTOPHER DICKMAN
 W. F. DINSMORE
 MRS. W. F. DINSMORE
 *MRS. DOROTHY DIX
 *HIS HONOUR JUDGE DOBRY, C.B.E.,
 C.M.G., Q.C.
 MISS I. J. DODGSON
 DAVID W. DONALDSON, D.S.O., D.F.C.
 IAN DONALDSON
 MRS. JOYCE DONALDSON
 MISS SHEILA DONALDSON-WALTERS,
 F.C.S.D., F.R.S.A.
 *G. M. DORMAN
 MRS. JANE DORRELL
 MISS JULIE A. DORRINGTON
 MRS. BETSY DRAKE
 *MRS. P. DRYSDALE
 ROBERT DUFFY
 *MRS. ERIC DUGDALE
 MISS PAMELA DUGGAN
 *THE LADY DUNBOYNE
 MRS. P. A. DUNKERLY
 *MARGOT EATES, M.B.E.
 MRS. S. A. EATON
 *Q. MORGAN EDWARDS, M.A.
 *MRS. Q. MORGAN EDWARDS
 *MISS A. POWELL EDWARDS
 *MISS P. M. EGERTON
 DR. WERNER EHRLICH VON EHRLFELDT
 *JOHN EHRLMAN, F.B.A., F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S.
 *JAMES ELLIS, A.R.I.B.A.
 *MRS. JAMES ELLIS
 THE REV. PETER ELVY
 MISS E. M. EMERY
 *DAVID ENDERS
 LT.-COL. R. M. ENGEL
 *PHILIP ENGLISH
 GRAHAM ETCHELL
 MISS EDITH EVANS
 MISS J. T. EVANS
 C. EVERITT
 MISS LENE EWART
 *MRS. IAN FAIRBAIRN

MISS A. FAIRBANKS-SMITH
T. R. FAIRE
P. W. FANE
CECIL FARTHING, O.B.E., F.S.A.
W. G. R. FEARON
MRS. W. G. R. FEARON
MISS ANN FEATHERSTONE
J. F. Q. FENWICK
MRS. J. F. Q. FENWICK
MAJOR FENWICK
MISS S. M. FERGUS, M.V.O.
MISS G. B. W. FERGUSON
J. W. FIGG
*CAPT. E. J. FINNEGAN
MISS E. M. FISHER, L.V.O.
DESMOND FITZGERALD
MRS. DESMOND FITZGERALD
MRS. JOAN L. FITZWILLIAMS
ROBERT L. FLEMING
*W. W. FLEXNER
MRS. W. W. FLEXNER
KEVIN FLUDE
D. S. FOORD
*SIR HAMISH FORBES, Bt., M.B.E., M.C.
MISS K. FORBES-DUNLOP, B.A.HONS.
PROFESSOR SIR HUGH FORD
MRS. C. FORD-WILLE
J. M. P. FOX-ANDREWS
GRAHAM FRAZER
MRS. GRAHAM FRAZER
*IAN W. FRAZER, F.C.A.
MRS. IAN W. FRAZER
*MRS. P. FREMANTLE
MRS. R. FREMANTLE
*K. R. S. FRENCH
*JEFFREY FROST
MRS. SHEELAGH M. FULLERTON
D. M. FURNESS, D.S.O., D.F.C.
MRS. D. M. FURNESS

MRS. SUSAN GASKELL
I. J. GAUNT
MISS ANNABEL GEDDES
DOUGLAS W. GENT
MRS. DOUGLAS GENT
J. A. GERE
D. F. GIBBS
MRS. D. F. GIBBS
*LADY GIBSON
THE LORD GIBSON
MARTIN GIBSON
MRS. MARTIN GIBSON
DENNIS GILBERT
ALBERT GILLOTTI
MRS. ALBERT GILLOTTI
THE LADY GLENKINGLAS
MRS. BETTINE H. GLENNON
MRS. CATHERINE GLIKSTEN
*DR. ALAN GLYN, E.R.D., M.P.
*MISS ELIZABETH GODFREY

MRS. ISOBEL M. T. GOETZ
P. GOFF
MRS. P. GOFF
MISS LYNN A. GOLD
F. J. GOLDSCHMITT
MRS. F. J. GOLDSCHMITT
*R. W. GOLLANCE
MISS DIANA GORDON
MISS N. M. GRACE
D. C. GRANT
MISS JANET S. GRANT
*N. J. GRANTHAM
VICE ADMIRAL SIR JOHN GRAY, K.B.E., C.B.

LADY GRAY
MARTIN GREEN
MRS. MARTIN GREEN
*MISS MARGARET GREENTREE
MISS MAUREEN GREENWOOD
MRS. J. D. GRELLIER
*R. P. GRENFELL
MISS A. H. GRESHAM-WELLS
STEPHEN GRIFFITHS
*A. G. GRIMWADE, F.S.A.
WILLIAM GUBELMAN
MRS. WILLIAM GUBELMAN
C. J. G. GUEST
THE HON. MRS. C. J. G. GUEST
LADY GUNNING
RICHARD GUY

MISS J. M. HADDON
MISS MARGARET HALLENDORFF
W. R. C. HALPIN
D. I. A. HAMBLIN, C.B., O.B.E.
OTTO HAMBURGER
MRS. OTTO HAMBURGER
ANDREW HAMILTON
MRS. ANDREW HAMILTON
PHILIP HAMILTON
MRS. PHILIP HAMILTON
THE DUCHESS OF HAMILTON
MISS HERMIONE HAMMOND
MISS PEGGY HAMMOND
*R. O. HANCOCK
*T. H. H. HANCOCK, F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.
L. J. HAPGOOD
MRS. L. J. HAPGOOD
M. R. HARDING
D. L. HARLAND
MRS. M. C. HARLER
DESMOND HARNEY, O.B.E.
DONALD HARRIS
*JOHN HARRIS, O.B.E., F.S.A., HON. F.R.I.B.A.
*MRS. JOHN HARRIS, M.A., PH.D.
J. L. HARRIS
MRS. J. L. HARRIS
JOHN HARRISON
SIR MICHAEL HARRISON, Bt.

MISS MOLLIE HARRISON
DAVID HARTLEY
MRS. DAVID HARTLEY
MISS STEFANIE HARWOOD
N. D. HATHIERELL
MRS. N. D. HATHIERELL
MRS. M. HAULICEK
HARRY HAVEMEYER
MRS. H. HAVEMEYER
L. C. HAWKES
MRS. L. C. HAWKES
ANTHONY HAWKINS
DENYS HAWTHORNE
MRS. DENYS HAWTHORNE
*E. L. HAYES
*MRS. E. L. HAYES
W. S. HAYNES
MRS. W. S. HAYNES
DAVID HEAL
GAVIN HENDERSON
*G. A. HENLEY
H. N. HENSHAW
MRS. H. N. HENSHAW
ALLAN F. HEPBURN
E. J. HESS
MRS. E. J. HESS
P. HIGGINS
MRS. P. HIGGINS
MISS LEONIE HIGHTON
W. N. HILLIER
MRS. W. N. HILLIER
A. HILTON
MRS. A. HILTON
*P. D. J. HIPPISELEY-COX
FERGUS HOBBS
*MRS. ELIOT HODGKIN
MAJOR I. S. HODGSON
SIR TREVOR HOLDSWORTH
LADY HOLDSWORTH
MISS KIKI HOLMA
B. HONE
MRS. B. HONE
STANLEY HONEYMAN
MRS. STANLEY HONEYMAN
*THE VISCOUNTESS HOOD, C.V.O.
GAVIN HOOPER
MISS A. M. HORNBY
DR. SUSAN HORSEWOOD-LEE, M.R.C.G.P.

D. A. HOWARD
MRS. D. A. HOWARD
DENIS HOWARD
MRS. DENIS HOWARD
*MISS I. M. HOWARD
N. H. HOWARD
MRS. N. H. HOWARD
*MALCOLM S. HOWE
MISS DAPHNE HOWESON
*D. R. HOWISON
MRS. S. E. HOWSON

MRS. KINGA HOYER
MISS KATHLEEN F. HUBBLE
*NEIL HUGHES-ONSLOW
JEAN-BAPTISTE HUGO
E. F. HUMPHRIES, B.Sc (ENG.), F.I.C.E.
*JOHN R. F. HUMPHRY
A. C. B. HUNTER
*RICHARD HUNTING
N. HUSBAND, R.I.B.A.
NICHOLAS HUSKINSON
MRS. NICHOLAS HUSKINSON
M. J. HUSSEY
THE LADY SUSAN HUSSEY, D.C.V.O.
V. A. HUTCHINS, M.A.
MRS. V. A. HUTCHINS
MISS P. J. HUTCHINSON
MARTIN HUTTON
MISS PEGGY E. HYNE

E. INWOOD
MRS. E. INWOOD
*THE COUNTESS OF IVEAGH

BASIL J. JACKSON
MRS. BASIL J. JACKSON
J. JACOBSEN
*MISS PEGGY JACOBSON
S. JAFFA
*MRS. ANNE JARDINE
*MRS. H. A. TREGARTHEN JENKIN
R. JENKINS
MRS. R. JENKINS
*THE LORD JESSEL, C.B.E.
MISS ANTOINETTE JOHNSON
I. JOHNSON
MRS. I. JOHNSON
S. H. JOHNSON
MRS. S. H. JOHNSON
SIR ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, G.C.B.
LADY JOHNSTON
DR. D. JOHNSTON
MRS. D. JOHNSTON
R. C. S. JORDAN
*P. L. JOSEPH
THE RT. HON. LORD JOSEPH, C.H., P.C.

*MRS. VERONICA KEELING
MRS. GABRIELLE KEILLER
ALAN KENNARD
MRS. ALAN KENNARD
*MISS M. KENNEDY-BELL
T. A. KENNEDY-DAVIS
THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF
KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA
DR. R. B. KHAMBATTA
MRS. R. B. KHAMBATTA
M. KIA
PAUL H. KIERNAN
*ALLAN R. KING
*MISS F. B. KING

MRS. GLORIA KING
GORDON KING
MRS. GORDON KING
MRS. MARIANNE KING
MRS. J. D. KING-LEWIS
*THE LORD KINNAIRD
JAMES H. KIRKMAN
MRS. PENELOPE KIRWAN-TAYLOR
DR. PAUL KNAPMAN
MRS. PAUL KNAPMAN
B. E. KNIGHT
MRS. B. E. KNIGHT
MISS S. M. KNIGHT
MRS. HILARY KRALL
*HUGH KRALL
H. KRETZMER
MRS. H. KRETZMER
MISS JOAN KUTNER

*ALBERTO DE LACERDA
S. D. LACKEY
MRS. S. D. LACKEY
LADY LACON
J. D. LAFFERTY
R. A. LAMB
MRS. R. A. LAMB
MISS M. M. C. LAMBERT
MRS. MARGARET LANDALE
MRS. K. E. LANDER
MISS MONICA LANDERS
MRS. J. LARKIN
R. J. O. LASCILLIS
*MRS. W. A. J. LAWRENCE
MISS ELIZABETH LEADER
MISS E. A. LEATHART
LAURIE LEE, M.B.E., F.R.S.L.
*MRS. PENELOPE LE FANU HUGHES
*DAVID LE LAY
*MISS F. M. LENNEY
L. A. LESCII
DR. R. D. G. LESLIE
MRS. R. D. G. LESLIE
*MRS. LESLEY LEWIS, F.S.A.
SIR WILLIAM LEWTHWAITE
LADY LEWTHWAITE
*SIR DAVID LIDDERDALE, K.C.B.
LESLIE LING
MRS. LESLIE LING
CHRIS LINGARD
ROBERT LINSLEY
MISS ELIZABETH LINTON
MISS GWYNETH LLOYD
*G. LLOYD-ROBERTS
*PREBENDARY HAROLD LOASBY, M.A.
MRS. HAROLD LOASBY
PRINCE JOHN LOBANOW-ROSTOVSKY
PRINCESS JOHN LOBANOW-ROSTOVSKY
*H. BRIAN LOCKE
*MRS. J. A. LONG
STEPHEN P. H. LONG

*THE COUNTESS OF LONGFORD, C.B.E.
*MRS. JOSEPH LOSEY
*JAMES N. LOTERY
*DR. PATRICK LOVETT
MISS HELEN O. LOWENTHAL, O.B.E.
MISS ELIZABETH LOWRY-CORRY
N. LUARD
MRS. N. LUARD
C. D. LUSH

*E. C. MACADAM
*LORD MCALPINE OF WEST GREEN
A. D. MCCANN
MRS. A. D. MCCANN
DENIS MCCOY
*MRS. A. R. H. MACDONALD
*MISS I. M. MACDONALD
MRS. N. MACDONALD
MRS. V. J. MACDOUGALL
D. D. MACKINTOSH
*JAMES MACNAIR
*HIS HONOUR JUDGE M. J. P. MACNAIR
MRS. M. J. P. MACNAIR
*COLIN I. MCINTYRE
LADY MCKAY
*MRS. C. S. McNULTY
*MISS B. I. MAGRAW
MRS. N. M. MAITLAND
*GEORGE MALCOLM, C.B.E., M.A.
C. J. MALIM
MRS. C. J. MALIM
MRS. RITA MAMOREK
MRS. GWEN MANDLEY, M.B.E.
FRANCIS MARSDEN
MRS. FRANCIS MARSDEN
PROFESSOR C. G. MARTIN
D. S. MARTIN
JOHN MARTIN
MISS N. A. MARTIN
MISS A. M. MASSINGBERD-MUNDY
*MISS M. G. MASSY, M.B.E.
DAVID MATHIS
MRS. DAVID MATHIS
MRS. JACQUELINE MAUDE
*RICHARD FRANCIS MAURICE
MRS. A. M. N. MAXWELL
*LADY MAY
MRS. P. MAYOR
*MISS IRIS MEDLICOTT
*SIR JOHN MEGAW
*LADY MEGAW
LORD MESTON
LADY MESTON
*PETER B. MEYER
*MRS. D. MIDDLETON
MRS. M. A. MIDGLEY
RAYMOND MILES
MRS. RAYMOND MILES
S. MILES
MRS. S. MILES

DR. P. MILLWARD-SDOUGOS
R. G. MILLWARD-SDOUGOS
THE LADY MILNER OF LEEDS
MISS PATRICIA MINES
MISS P. D. J. MOLLOY
COLIN H. MOORE
*MRS. JANE C. MOORE
MISS DIANA MORANT
D. T. MORGAN
JOHN P. MORGAN, O.B.E.
P. S. MORICE
*MRS. A. G. MORRIS
*MRS. J. W. F. MORTON
DENNIS MOUNT
MRS. DENNIS MOUNT
*THE LORD MOYNE
THE EARL OF MULGRAVE
THE COUNTESS OF MULGRAVE
MISS WINIFRED MULLIGAN
R. MULLIN
MRS. R. MULLIN
D. G. G. M. MUNNS

THE NATIONAL TRUST
*PROF. BERNARD NEVILL, F.R.S.A., F.S.I.A.

MISS DIANA NEWMAN
D. I. NEWMAN
*MRS. E. NEWTON
F. A. NEYENS
MRS. F. A. NEYENS
*GEORGE H. J. NICHOLSON
MRS. C. H. NICKOLS
THE HON. GERARD NOEL
MRS. GERARD NOEL
*THE MARQUESS OF NORMANBY, K.G., M.B.E.
*THE MARCHIONESS OF NORMANBY
THE LADY NUGENT

THE RT. REV. MGR. PATRICK O'DONOGHUE

MRS. E. V. W. OKELL
P. V. A. OLDAK
MRS. W. M. OLDAK
*MRS. RALPH OLIPHANT
LADY O'NEILL
A. E. OPPENHEIMER
*MRS. CUTHBERT ORDE
G. ORLANDO
MRS. G. ORLANDO
J. F. ORMOND
MRS. J. F. ORMOND
MISS WENDY ORR
ROBERT ORR-EWING
MARTIN OWEN
D. W. OWLETT

G. H. PAGE
MRS. G. H. PAGE

LADY PALAMOUNTAIN
*W. PARKER
MICHAEL PARKIN
*MRS. MARJORIE PARR
MISS SHEILA PARISH
MRS. M. D. PASCOE
*MRS. IAN C. PATERSON
MRS. JUNE PEARSON
K. G. R. PEARSON
MRS. R. R. PELHAM BURN
MRS. PENNY PERRIN
S. D. PETTIFER
MRS. S. D. PETTIFER
*MISS D. W. PETTIGREW
STEPHEN B. PETTINGILL
MRS. RUTH PHILP
*PREBENDARY F. A. PIACHAUD, M.A., B.D.

M. PICKERING
MRS. M. PICKERING
*LADY PICKTHORN
TERENCE PIKE
ANDREW PINK
*D. H. PIPER, D.L.
MISS GEMMA PIQUEREZ
T. A. G. POCCOCK
MRS. T. A. G. POCCOCK
MRS. GREVILLE POKE
MISS CAROLINE POLLETT
*MISS N. S. POMFRET, M.B.E.
*THE LORD PORCHESTER
ANTHONY POST
MRS. ANTHONY POST
CLAUDE POTTER
CHRISTOPHER POWELL
MRS. F. POWELL-BRETT
COLIN PRESTIGE
ANTONY PRESTON
MRS. ANTONY PRESTON
*MRS. E. PULFORD
*MRS. DENIS PURCELL

LEONARD QUARANTO
MRS. LEONARD QUARANTO
GILES QUARME
MRS. GILES QUARME
MRS. V. QUIN

M. B. RADCLIFFE
MRS. M. B. RADCLIFFE
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROY REDGRAVE, K.B.E., M.C.

LADY REDGRAVE
MRS. L. A. REEVES
MISS LYNN REINHOLD
*DR. MARY E. T. REMNANT
A. S. REYNOLDS
MRS. A. S. REYNOLDS
MRS. C. A. RICHARDS

F. A. RICHARDS, F.L.A.
 *R. P. G. RICHARDS
 MISS SONIA RICHARDSON
 I. P. RICKWORD
 MRS. I. P. RICKWORD
 MRS. A. RIDLER
 *DAVID RIDLEY
 *MRS. DAVID RIDLEY
 JOHN ROBERTS
 MRS. JOHN ROBERTS
 ANGUS F. ROBERTSON
 MISS DAPHNE ROBERTSON
 MISS JULIA ROBINSON
 NEVILLE W. ROBINSON
 THE HON. STELLA ROBINSON
 ROBERT ROBINSON
 MRS. ROBERT ROBINSON
 MRS. FRANCES M. W. ROBSON
 JULIAN RODWAY
 MRS. E. R. ROSE
 MISS S. M. ROSKELL
 MRS. KATHARINE M. ROSS
 PETER ROSS
 MRS. PETER ROSS
 MRS. G. ROSSITER
 MISS CARLA ROUNDALL-GREENE
 *LADY ROWAN
 *THE GOVERNOR, THE ROYAL HOSPITAL
 *COL. R. A. RUBENS
 MRS. R. A. RUBENS
 MISS ELIZABETH RUSSELL
 *DR. NOEL RUSSELL
 MRS. KIT RUSSELL, O.B.E.
 D. RUSSELL-STONEHAM
 MRS. A. RUSSETT
 RONALD B. RYALL, F.R.S.A.
 MISS M. A. RYAN
 MISS SOPHIA RYDE
 MRS. H. G. RYDER

D. W. SAGAR
 MRS. B. M. SAGAR
 SIMON SAINSBURY
 *ST. JOHN'S CHURCH
 MISS JEANNIE SAKOL
 MISS DIANA SALTER
 J. SAMMONS
 MRS. J. SAMMONS
 MISS E. SAMPSON
 *MRS. A. C. E. SANDBERG
 DAVID SANDELL, F.R.C.S.
 MRS. DAVID SANDELL
 JOHN SANDOE
 *JOHN A. SANKEY
 MRS. CATHERINE SANTINI
 *MRS. R. J. SARGENT
 J. SASSOON
 MRS. J. SASSOON
 J. SAUNDERS

THOMAS SAUNDERS, F.R.I.B.A.
 PETER R. SAWBRIDGE
 GEORGE ST. J. N. C. SAYN
 S. M. SCHICK
 DUANE SCHNEIDER
 MISS H. SCHULZE
 *THE RT. HON. NICHOLAS SCOTT,
 M.B.E., M.P.
 MRS. PATRICIA SCOTT
 ROBERT SCOTT
 *MISS ISABEL SCOTT-ELLIOT
 MISS ROWENA SCRIMSHAW, M.A.
 MISS PAULA SEATON
 DR. A. J. SEEDS
 OLIVER SELLS
 MRS. OLIVER SELLS
 RICHARD SEWELL
 R. A. SHARP
 MRS. R. A. SHARP
 MISS ELIZABETH SHEPHERD
 MISS GILLIAN SHEPHERD
 MRS. P. J. SHERIDAN
 MISS PAULINE SHERIDAN
 *NED SHERRIN
 MRS. MARGARET H. SHIFFNER
 D. H. SHIRLEY
 MRS. D. H. SHIRLEY
 MISS CAMILLA SHIVARG
 LADY SHONFIELD
 MISS M. SHOWELL-WESELY
 J. HAROLD SHULLAW
 PETER SIMONIS
 J. S. SIMPSON
 MRS. J. S. SIMPSON
 *B. J. SIMS
 *THE REV. CHARLES SINICKSON
 MISS YVONNE SKELSEY
 *C. H. A. SKEY
 MRS. IAN SMITH
 MRS. T. RAE SMITH
 W. HAMMOND SMITH
 MISS SUE SNELL
 C. J. SNOWDEN
 MRS. C. J. SNOWDEN
 *RAYMOND W. SNOWDEN
 MISS MALA SONI
 MISS P. E. SORRELL
 *J. M. SOUTHERN
 PETER SPARK
 MRS. PETER SPARK
 MRS. P. B. SPEAK
 J. D. SPOFFORTH
 MRS. M. SPRAGGE
 MISS SALLY SQUIRES
 MRS. GLORIA STACEY
 MRS. C. STANFORD-RUMPH
 EDWARD STANLEY
 MISS RUTH STANTON
 JOHN STEFANIDIS
 *MISS A. STENFERT-KROESE

NIGEL STENHOUSE
 G. K. G. STEVENS
 MRS. M. E. STEVENS
 *MRS. S. I. STEWART
 MRS. A. J. STONE
 MRS. B. A. STOOP
 D. H. STOTT
 MRS. D. H. STOTT
 N. M. STOUGHTON
 MRS. N. M. STOUGHTON
 MISS CATHERINE H. STRAUSS
 DENIS STRAUSS
 *J. A. STREETER
 B. V. STRICKLAND
 MRS. TESSA STRICKLAND
 *T. DE B. H. STRIDE
 MISS DEBORAH STROUD
 *OLIVER STUTCHBURY
 *MRS. OLIVER H. STUTCHBURY
 DAVID SUCKLING
 MAJ.-GEN. V. SUGDEN
 MRS. V. SUGDEN
 D. F. SUMMER-COOKE
 MRS. D. F. SUMMER-COOKE
 MARTIN SUMMERS
 *THE HON. MICHAEL SUMMERSKILL
 MISS CLARE SUTTON
 MRS. MARY B. SWAN
 D. N. SWANSON
 MRS. D. N. SWANSON
 MRS. H. K. SWEET
 ANTONY SYKES
 MRS. B. E. SYKES
 *MISS GERALDINE TALBOT
 DAVID TATE
 MRS. DAVID TATE
 *LADY KENYA TATTON-BROWN
 A. GORDON TAYLOR
 D. G. TEMPLETON
 MRS. D. G. TEMPLETON
 CHRISTOPHER TENNANT
 MRS. CHRISTOPHER TENNANT
 JOHN THACKER
 DR. D. J. THOMAS
 MRS. D. J. THOMAS
 MRS. R. C. THOMAS
 MRS. B. G. THOMPSON
 DR. JAMES THOMPSON
 W. A. THOMPSON
 *THE REV. C. E. LEIGHTON THOMSON
 *C. J. H. THORNHILL
 MISS JEAN THORP
 MISS BRIDGET THURSTON
 MISS JANE THWAITES
 MISS S. TIBBLES
 G. TOLAND
 MRS. G. TOLAND
 MISS M. J. TOLSON
 ROGER TOOK

MRS. ROGER TOOK
 MISS B. M. TOWLE, M.B.E.
 MISS MARY TREADGOLD
 MRS. S. TREVELYAN-SYKE
 THOMAS TROUBRIDGE
 A. C. TUPKER
 MRS. A. C. TUPKER
 PHILIP TURNER
 MRS. ELISABETH TURNER
 *DR. W. C. TURNER
 PROFESSOR H. J. V. TYRRELL
 DR. S. M. TYRRELL

F. A. B. VALENTINE
 MRS. F. A. B. VALENTINE
 H. H. VARLEY
 MRS. H. H. VARLEY
 DR. B. D. VAN LEUVEN
 CLAUDIO VERA
 PETER VERITY
 HORATIO VESTER
 MISS D. E. W. VEY
 MISS ELIZABETH VILLIERS
 DR. A. M. VINCENT
 MRS. JILL M. VIRGIN

*SIR ANTHONY WAGNER, K.C.V.O., D.LITT.
 MISS A. L. WALKER
 P. J. I. WALKER
 MISS MIRIAM S. WALLACE, M.A.
 MRS. A. WALTER
 *P. W. WARD-JACKSON
 MRS. MURIEL WARD-JACKSON
 MAJ. RONALD WARLOW, T.D.
 MISS D. E. WARREN
 MRS. ANTHONY WATERLOW
 DENNIS R. WATERS
 *MRS. A. M. L. WATKINS
 JOHN WATNEY
 REV. DEREK WATSON, M.A.
 G. WATSON
 *MRS. HELEN WATTS
 STEPHEN WATTS
 LT.-COL. J. F. H. WEAVER
 C. WELLS
 MISS LINDA WELLS
 MRS. ANN WEST
 DENYS R. M. WEST, B.A.
 GEORGE WEST
 D. N. WESTCOMBE
 SURGEON CAPT. BRIAN WESTON, R.N.
 *JONATHAN WHEELER, M.A., B.Sc.,
 F.R.I.C.S.

DR. SELBY WHITTINGHAM
 MRS. LENA WICKMAN
 NIGEL WIDDOWSON
 MRS. NIGEL WIDDOWSON
 E. T. WIDDUP
 MRS. E. T. WIDDUP
 MRS. A. F. WIGGINS

MRS. A. M. WILKS
 PETER WILLIAM-POWLETT
 THE HON. MRS. P. WILLIAM-POWLETT
 DR. A. C. WILLIAMS
 MRS. S. M. A. WILLIAMS
 MRS. D. C. WILLIAMSON
 MISS R. M. T. WILLIAMSON
 *HIS HONOUR JUDGE R. B. WILLIS, T.D.
 LORD WILSON OF TILLYORN, K.C.M.G.
 LADY WILSON OF TILLYORN
 MRS. H. M. WILSON
 MISS M. MACDONALD-WILSON
 *MRS. P. WINER
 MISS ELIZABETH S. WINN
 THE HON. MRS. REGINALD WINN
 MRS. A. WINTLE
 M. L. WOLFF-BARRY
 MRS. E. WOLFF
 MISS HAZEL WOOD

*MRS. JOYCE M. WOOD
 DR. J. C. WOOLF
 MRS. J. C. WOOLF
 CHRISTOPHER WOON
 MRS. CHRISTOPHER WOON
 *SIR MARCUS WORSLEY, BT.
 *THE HON. LADY WORSLEY
 KENNETH F. WORTHINGTON, M.A.
 MISS SHEILA WRIGHT
 MISS MARY WYATT
 JOHN G. WYLLIE

MRS. JOHN YEOMAN
 MISS M. ELIZABETH YOUNG

MISS M. A. ZAKARIAN
 MISS L. A. ZANIA
 MISS E. A. ZIEGLER
 MRS. P. A. ZOYOPULO

Correspondence

To the Editor,
 Sir,

I was delighted to see the photograph and obituary of my old friend Kit Gayford in the last issue of the Report. But I must correct one point: she *was* a member of the Chelsea Society but resigned when she had to give up her houseboat and move to Wimbledon. I well remember her at the summer meeting in the garden of the College of St. Mark and St. John and at annual general meetings, which she regularly attended until her hearing deteriorated, and she always took a keen interest.

Yours sincerely,

Mary Lambert,

21 Pangbourne Avenue, London W10 6DJ

GREEN AND STONE

Established 1927

Fine quality picture frames,
 restorers and gilders.

Specialist picture frames,
 made to order in oak, walnut,
 gold and silver.

Full picture and frame restoration.
 Quotations for insurance purposes.
 Repairs undertaken on stand backs,
 broken glass, and new mounts.

— ◆ —
 ALSO

The most comprehensive range
 of Fine Art materials
 available in London
 including
 Display easels,
 photography albums,
 portfolios, waxes, polishes
 and Fine Art greeting cards.

259 Kings Road, London SW3 5BL
 Tel: 071 352 6521 Fax 071 351 1098