THE CHELSEA SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL REPORT 1974

The Pheasantry, Summer 1974

CONTENTS

ILLUSTRATIONS

THE CHELSEA SOCIETY

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

President
THE EARL OF ANTRIM, K.B.E.

Vice-President
THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA

Council
Chairman NOEL BLAKISTON, ESQ., O.B.E.
FRANCIS BADEN-POWELL, ESQ., A.R.I.B.A., A.A.DIPL.
RICHARD BURGESS, ESQ.
SAMUEL CARR, ESQ.
THE HON. MALCOLM DAVIDSON
MISS JOAN DAVIS, S.R.N.
ROBIN DE BEAUMONT, ESQ., A.A.DIPL.
THE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
JAMES ELLIS, ESQ., A.R.I.B.A., A.A.DIPL.
MRS. CUTHBERT ORDE, B.A.
DAVID ROWE, ESQ.
MRS. CHARLES PICKTHORN
TOM POCOCK, ESQ.
SIR JAMES RICHARDS, C.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.
SIR MARCUS WORSLEY, F.S.A., M.P.
JOHN YEOMAN, ESQ., M.A.

Hon. Treasurer
MRS. PATRICIA C. GELLEY

Joint Hon. Secretaries
MRS. LESLEY LEWIS, M.A., F.S.A.
MRS. BRYAN CARVALHO

Hon. Auditor
R. D. CLARKE, ESQ., F.I.A.

THE CHELSEA SOCIETY
MRS. CARVALHO, 20 MARKHAM SQUARE, SW3 4UY

CONSTITUTION

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

(2) These Rules shall come into force when the Society has adopted this constitution at a General Meeting.

(3) In these Rules the expression "existing" means existing before the Rules come into force.

OBJECTS

2. The Objects of the Society shall be to preserve and improve the amenities of Chelsea by all available means and particularly—

(a) by stimulating interest in the history, character and traditions of Chelsea;

(b) by encouraging good architecture, town planning and civic design, the planting and care of trees, and the conservation and proper maintenance of open spaces;

(c) by seeking the abatement of nuisances;

(d) by promoting the interests of residents and practitioners of the fine arts, especially in regard to their enjoyment of their homes, studios and surroundings; and

(e) by 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 other persons to be members of the Council.

(4) The Officers to be appointed under Rule 5 shall also be members of the Council.

(5) In the choice of persons for membership of the Council, regard shall be had, amongst other things, to the importance of including persons known to have expert knowledge and experience of matters relevant to the 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 an 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.
Provided that the first nine members to retire after these Rules come into force shall be chosen by agreement or, in default of agreement, by lot.

(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. The Council shall appoint the following officers of the Society, namely—

(a) a Chairman of the Council,

(b) an Hon. Secretary or Joint Hon. Secretaries,

(c) an Hon. Treasurer, and

(d) persons to fill such other posts as may be established by the Council.

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) Until otherwise prescribed under this Rule, the annual subscription and the amount payable for life membership shall continue to be payable at the existing rates*.

(4) Members are invited to pay more than the prescribed minimum, if possible.

(5) Members who pay annual subscriptions are requested to pay by banker's order, unless they are unwilling to give banker's orders.

GENERAL MEETINGS

8. (1) In these Rules "General Meeting" means a meeting of the Society which all members of the Society may attend.

(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 the Council may think fit.

(3) General Meetings shall take place at such times and places as the Council may arrange.

(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 as Acting President.

(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 two weeks 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, after having given at least a week's notice in writing to the Hon. Secretary, raise any matter not mentioned in the report, if it is within the Objects of the Society.

(10) The President or Acting President may limit the duration of speeches.

(11) During a speech on any question any member of the Society may move that the question be now put, without making a speech, and any other member may second that motion, without making a speech, and if the motion is carried, the President or Acting President shall put the question forthwith.

(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.

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

9. (1) The existing Council shall continue to act for the Society until a Council is formed under Rule 4.

(2) Within five months of the adoption of the constitution the existing council shall arrange an Annual or a Special General Meeting at which the first election to the Council shall be held.

(3) The existing Officers of the Society shall continue to serve until Officers are appointed under Rule 5.

AMENDMENTS

10. (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 two weeks before the General Meeting.

(2) The Hon. Secretary shall send notices of any such amendment to the members of the Society before the General Meeting.

WINDING-UP

11. In the event of a winding-up of the Society, the disposal of the funds shall be decided by a majority vote at a General Meeting.

**The existing rate is £1 annually payable on the 1st February, or a lump sum of £15·00 for life membership.*

The Annual General Meeting

of the Chelsea Society was held at
The Chelsea College of Science and Technology
(by kind permission of the principal)
on Tuesday, 29th October, 1974 at 8.30 p.m.

The President, The Earl of Antrim, took the Chair and introduced the guest speaker, Mr. Timothy Cantell of the Civic Trust.

The Civic Trust

A talk by Timothy Cantell

Many people know little about the Civic Trust or confuse it with the National Trust though there should be little danger of the latter in the presence of The Earl of Antrim. The National Trust was founded at the end of the last century; the Civic Trust only in 1957. The National Trust has some 500,000 members; the Civic Trust none. The National Trust is the country's third largest landowner: the Civic Trust owns neither one acre nor one brick. An independent charity, the Civic Trust survives on voluntary contributions from industry and commerce. It's a small organisation —even counting in the four associate trusts in the north east, north west, Scotland and Wales the total income is of the order of £100,000 a year and the staff around 60. Its aims are to protect and improve the environment and to promote high standards of planning and architecture.

The Civic Trust Awards are perhaps the best known part of our work and have done something to increase awareness of quality and character in our surroundings and, in particular, the need for new buildings to be in harmony with their settings. In much of its work, the Trust has preferred the carrot to the stick. It has demonstrated and publicised street improvement schemes, the transplanting of semi-mature trees and launched the Lea Valley Regional Park. Films, conferences, publications and exhibitions give currency to such ideas.

The Civic Amenities Act is the greatest single achievement of the Trust. The introduction of conservation areas widened the scope of concern from the preservation of individual buildings to the conservation of the character of areas. It put the initiative on local authorities and, significantly, it required them to look at the ground and see what was there—a valuable antidote to the proper planning of regional strategies and structure plans. The Act was passed following the good fortune of Mr. Duncan Sandys, President of the Trust, in securing first place in the private members' ballot in the House of Commons. The Trust was again fortunate last year when an M.P. known to be interested in the Trust's ideas for a Bill won first place—Sir John Rodgers, M.P. moved the Town and Country Amenities Bill. However, Mr. Heath thought that 'firm action for a fair Britain' was more important than town and country amenities and the Bill was lost at the February election. Happily, Mr. Michael Shersby, M.P. picked up the thread and we now have the Town and Country Amenities Act which extends the powers for the protection of conservation areas.

A current example of the Trust playing a part in a review of policy and procedure is the Review of Development Control being carried out by Mr. George Dobry, Q.C. Mr. Dobry is proving to be sympathetic to the viewpoint of the Trust and of local amenity societies and perhaps a word of thanks is due to the Chelsea Society who may have convinced him of the valuable work of local societies a few years ago in connection with West Cross route inquiry. On the questions of aesthetic control and demolition, Mr. Dobry has changed his mind in favour of the Trust's views. There was some hope that the Final Report would recommend tougher control of major developments.

The Trust is one of several bodies calling for a comprehensive review of transport policy. It had helped to bring about the fascinating marriage of the railway unions ASLEF and the NUR and the Railway Industries Association with such bodies as the Conservation Society, CPRE, Friends of the Earth (and the Civic Trust).

The Trust could not claim to have started the amenity movement of local societies—the Chelsea Society had been in existence for 30 years when the Trust set up shop. Nor could it claim the credit for the dramatic increase in the number of societies—200 to 1,200. This would probably have happened anyway. What the Trust has done is to encourage and assist local societies and to help to cement them into an amenity movement. 300 societies contributing to a report on Heavy Lorries in 1970 was possibly the first manifestation of this.

A major concern of the Trust at the moment is European Architectural Heritage Year 1975. Of 23 countries active in this

European campaign only two had a secretariat provided by a private rather than a State body—the Schweizer Heimatschutz in Switzerland and the Civic Trust in the U.K.

It is not easy to point to black and white successes for the Trust but, along with other national and local bodies, it has fostered the remarkable increase in public interest in the environment in recent years. This shift in public opinion is reflected in government decisions, e.g. to spend more on the railways and conservation areas, to encourage recycling and combat pollution.

The Trust is evolving as the concerns of the amenity movement broaden and as the movement gains confidence. It now gives more attention to the conservation and planning problems of areas and towns including transport whereas in its early years it was often primarily concerned with the appearance of our surroundings. A paper recently presented to the Countryside Commission was perhaps a pointer to a role the Trust might have in the future. Concern about mineral exploitation in the national parks was noted and the Trust suggested that attention be directed not only at when and where to dig up minerals but at whether we really needed such large quantities of copper, limestone or whatever in the first place. Perhaps, it was suggested, the Countryside Commission should carry out research into the demand for minerals and see if it could be curtailed. Similar questions could be asked about other threats to the environment, e.g. gravel, power stations, reservoirs, heavy lorries. A possible future role for the amenity movement would be to pose such fundamental questions—not 'where should it go?' but 'do we need it at all?' Such questions would not have been well received a few years ago, but could now be asked because concern for the environment had grown so much. Moreover, realities were pointing in the same direction. The world's resources will not last for ever and we will have to start to be frugal one day. The sooner we think ahead the better.

Perhaps a more frugal world would in part be the sort of world we would like to see. There would be emphasis on public transport not new roads, on re-using old buildings not building new ones, recycling materials and using less not quarrying. Happiness does not always go with material progress. Are people really happier with electric carving knives and stereophonic in-car entertainment? There will be no changes overnight but, to repeat, the sooner we start facing these issues the better. If the Civic Trust and other environmental organisations protect the environment and resist threats to it by challenging the need for those threats then it may point the way to a less technological, simpler, but perhaps a more rewarding life.

The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 30th October, 1973, were duly approved and signed by the President.

The following candidates had been put up for election to fill the three vacancies on the Council and the first three were elected: Richard Burgess, Samuel Carr, David Rowe, Stefan Tietz, Mrs. Joseph Losey.

The Chairman's Report

1. *Membership*

Our membership at present is 874.

2. *Summer Meeting*

Our thanks are due to Mrs. Arregger and the Directors for allowing our Society to hold its summer meeting on 29th May in Crosby Hall. From its situation on the riverside, there could have been no more appropriate place for us to assemble in this year of the centenary of the construction of the Chelsea Embankment. To mark the occasion, many of us, after our refreshment in the Hall, sauntered along the pavement by the river as far as the Royal Hospital.

3. *The Society represented on appropriate occasions*

Lesley Lewis represented the Chelsea Society at the annual Conference of Europa Nostra, of which the Society is an Associate Member. It was held in the Palais du Luxembourg in Paris from 4th to 7th July. There were two long days of reporting on, and discussion of, the conservation of old towns, and resolutions were passed on: the continued promotion of the aims of Architectural Heritage Year; the study of statutory powers; the protection of areas of natural beauty and of historic gardens; the promotion of pedestrian areas; the role of tourism; and the protection of poorer occupiers from undue disturbance when old houses are rehabilitated. Although an international body such as Europa Nostra has no executive powers, the consensus of informed opinion should enable delegates to put stronger pressure on governments in conservation matters. The Conference was generously entertained in the Senate Building, at the Hotel de Ville, the private house of the Marquis d'Amodio with its magnificent art collection, and finally at Vaux le Vicomte on a brilliantly fine Sunday. It was all very enjoyable as well as instructive. Lord Duncan Sandys presided throughout and the honours accorded him by the French demonstrated the growing prestige of the international movement in conservation. He was supported by Lady Duncan Sandys and by Miss Freda

Smith, Secretary of Europa Nostra, who is a resident of Chelsea and a welcome member of the Chelsea Society. The latter is one of an increasing number of British amenity societies which represent in Europa Nostra the voluntary element in which this country is still unrivalled.

Another public occasion on which the Society was represented by one of its Secretaries was the third meeting of the United Kingdom Council for European Architectural Heritage Year. This was held in the Banqueting House, Whitehall, on 12th July, and was opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. The principal speakers were the Countess of Dartmouth, Mr. Anthony Crosland, M.P., Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr. Patrick Gibson, Chairman of the Arts Council, and Mr. Charles Morris, M.P., Minister of State for Urban Affairs. Representatives from all over the country gave short reports on projects, and it is evident that much work is going forward. The original grants have been taken up, and more promised by the Government. The Mayor of Chelsea and Sir Malby Crofton, Bt., were present among the representatives of numerous local authorities.

4. *Architectural Heritage Year 1975*

It had seemed in the earlier part of the year that almost all plans were going to founder. It now seems, however, that four of the Chelsea projects are likely to be realised, viz.:

1. A Bun House in Sloane Square;
2. A new layout of the Dovehouse Street graveyard, incorporating the Cremorne Gates;
3. Restoration of the terrace of house Nos. 444-490 King's Road;
4. Town Trails.

This is good news.

5. *Drawings and picture belonging to Chelsea Society*

In February this year four large drawings and one small drawing by Walter Greaves, and a painting of Sir Hans Sloane, belonging to the Chelsea Society by gift from the late Mr. George Cross, were accepted on permanent loan by the Kensington Central Library. The works had previously been housed for some years at Crosby Hall, and we are grateful to the authorities there for having provided a home for them. They find themselves no longer able to be responsible for them. The pictures are now hanging in the Chelsea Public Library. Notes on their previous history can be found in Chelsea Society Reports, 1950, p. 11, 1952, p. 19 and 1953, pp. 16, 18 and 19.

6. *The West London Study*

Comments of the Chelsea Society on the Report of the Steering Group, read out at a Public Meeting at Kensington Town Hall on 26th March called to discuss the Report.

"The Chelsea Society finds very little comfort in the Report of the Steering Group. It shares the Borough Council's view, as expressed in the Town Clerk's letter, 'that a much higher investment in new highways will afford the only practical long-term solution to the problem' of West London's traffic. Neither the 'relief road' of Option B, however, nor the 'road improvement' of Option C would bring any 'relief' or 'improvement' to Chelsea. Both of them would simply establish once for all that the Chelsea Embankment was to be the south side of the Motorway Box. This is the threat we have been fighting, for all we are worth, for some years.

It seems ridiculous to us that the consideration of a new river crossing was not within the terms of reference of the Steering Group. For, in our view, only such a crossing could give a satisfactory solution to the problems before the Group. We submitted detailed evidence about this at the West Cross Route Inquiry; and our suggestion for links onto roads in Battersea, though originally intended as a temporary expedient until the Ringway was built, would be perfectly possible if a more limited relief road were made.

So we come to the only Option in the Report of the Steering Group from which it seems we might hope for benefit, namely Option A. Traffic of all kinds which really has no business here could be identified and excluded, at least at peak hours. Lorries over a certain size and length should be forbidden the area except with special permission for a special purpose over a brief period. The present parking restrictions should be rigorously enforced by Wardens backed up by Police. This is not the case at present.

But, however rigidly these and other restraints might be imposed, the Study Group does not seem optimistic of their effect. In a general way, moreover, we feel that any conclusions the Group may seem to have reached must be bedevilled by such great new traffic generators as the Channel Tunnel Terminal or the Earl's Court Exhibition Centre or the Nine Elms Market, whose existence they foresee, but whose effect they have not considered. We entirely applaud the Borough's recommendations that consultants should make a full report on the whole traffic problem of West London, including the need for a new river crossing and the possibilities of tunnelling".

7. *Development Plan Meeting for Amenity and Resident Groups on 18th September*

The Chairman of our Society much regretted that his absence

abroad prevented his attending the meeting which appears to have been lively and provocative. While thanking the Borough for the promise of public participation, he hopes that we will be able to help effectively in the preparation of the Development Plan, in such ways as commenting on the discussion papers that are to be sent out, and in providing a forum for local residents' associations.

8. *Albert Bridge:* Memorandum submitted to the Inspector of the Public Inquiry concerning the proposed closure of Albert Bridge, 26th June.

"The idea of restricting Albert Bridge to pedestrians is popular in this Society which is much interested in trying to recover some of the charms of our riverside. The first aim, however, in this general purpose is to reduce the traffic on the Embankment. It cannot be claimed that the closure of Albert Bridge in any way helps to do this; rather the contrary. Strong complaints have been made by residents, from Cheyne Walk to far up Beaufort Street, of the increased congestion in front of their houses during the closure.

Much, therefore, as we would welcome a measure that would provide a pedestrian way over the river to Battersea Park, free from the din and danger and fumes of the Embankment traffic, we cannot favour a plan that is incompatible with our larger aim. We insist, in fact, that the question of the closure of Albert Bridge should not be considered in isolation. If the Greater London Council has some serious strategic plans for solving the road transport problems of inner London such as the prohibition of through lorry traffic, the enforcement of existing restrictions to discourage commuters from bringing in their cars, or the making of a new river crossing at Chelsea Basin, and if such plans are put into action, and if thereby the hateful traffic recedes, we will be among the first, when the moment seems to have come, to press for the reclosure of Albert Bridge, for we have a fondness and admiration for Albert Bridge as one of the splendid sights of London and would not wish its strained back to bear the burden of traffic any longer than is necessary. Meanwhile we would have the bridge open as a temporary measure."

We were gratified to hear that the Inspector's recommendation was for keeping the bridge open to traffic for the time being; and that the Planning and Transportation Committee of the Greater London Council endorsed the recommendation.

9. *The Houseboats*

The houseboat *Oakie* which made such a block has been removed, but for the rest the debate between the Borough and other authorities as to where the power lies seems to have advanced

not at all. The Borough sent us a copy of a letter from the Planning Control Officer to the Secretary of State for the Environment on 5th August, 1974, in which he said, "my Council consider they are empowered to control houseboats under section 23 of the above Act" (i.e. Town and Country Planning Act 1971). On 15th October Mr. Sanders sent us a Report as follows:

1. The Council's officers have received a number of representations from local residents and the Chelsea Society about changes which have taken place over the past year to the houseboats moored alongside Cheyne Walk.

   The houseboats are moored in two groups: (1) at the eastern end next to Battersea Bridge—38 boats, a floating office/workshop and a floating dock; (2) at the western end—19 boats.

   The boats are managed by the Chelsea Yacht and Boat Co. Ltd.

2. Recent changes have involved the reconstruction of a number of boats, sometimes including an additional storey.

3. It is alleged also by local residents that the 'space' between the two groups of houseboats has been narrowed—this gap being a valuable element on the river scene, particularly as seen from houses on Cheyne Walk.

4. Planning permission has not been sought or granted in the past for any alterations to the boats, nor for revision to the moorings because (a) there has always been some doubt in law as to whether the mooring of a boat constitutes 'development' requiring planning permission, and (b) the Port of London Authority have claimed that this part of the river is 'operational land' and therefore not subject to planning control by the Council. The Borough Solicitor believes the Council may, in fact, be able to exercise planning control, but recommends that advice be sought from the Department of Environment.

5. The Council's officers have now met representatives of the Chelsea Yacht and Boat Company, and the Port of London Authority. The present situation is now reported for information:

   (a) The Department of the Environment have been asked to advise on the Council's planning powers.

   (b) The Chelsea Yacht and Boat Co. have been informed that (pending a reply from the Department of the Environment) a planning application is necessary for the further construction or mooring of houseboats, or for any alterations or additions.

(c) A plan is available showing the number of boats and their location as at March 1974.

(d) Having regard to the doubtful legal situation, any retrospective action to deal with recent changes (i.e. prior to March 1974) would probably not succeed.

(e) The alleged closure of the space between the two groups of boats has not taken place. The Chelsea Yacht and Boat Co. state: "recently one houseboat had been removed from the gap resulting in the gap increasing. The impression that an addition had occurred (was given) when the vessel returned to its berth."

6. For the future, the Chelsea Yacht and Boat Co. have agreed to discuss proposals they have in mind for re-organisation of the moorings (as requested by the Port of London Authority) maintaining the space between two houseboat groups. The Council's officers will be preparing a visual appraisal of the boats so that a policy can be adopted.

In an accompanying letter, Mr. Sanders says that he is still awaiting a reply from the Department of the Environment.

This letter and Report are most unsatisfactory. The delay in dealing with this matter has apparently allowed the Chelsea Yacht and Boat Co. to claim that the normal number and location of boats should be that of March 1974. This is not at all what we have in mind. As I wrote to the Borough on 12th August, 1974, we ask that there should be no blockage of view from Blantyre Street to at least Apollo Place, as things used to be two years or more ago before the Boat Co. planned its take-over.

10. *77 King's Road, open air market*

Application was made by Starrs of Holborn to open a market on this site. The market was opened without planning permission which was refused on 8th May. Legal wheels have since then been slowly rotating. On 7th November there is to be a Public Enquiry. We would, of course, welcome the removal of this tawdry addition to the commercial vulgarity of the King's Road.

11. *219-239 King's Road, 1-4 Glebe Place and 1, 3, 4, 5 Bramerton Street (Church Commissioners)*

In our last Annual Report we made reference to this planning application, and to the decision of the Church Commissioners to ask the Borough to postpone consideration of the same in the form in which it had been submitted. On 20th December, 1973, the Commissioners announced that they did not consider the case for carrying out this particular development was sufficiently strong to outweigh the arguments advanced in favour of retaining the existing buildings.

12. *374-390 King's Road (Chelsea Park Dwellings)*

On 1st March, 1974, the Chelsea Society wrote to the Borough concerning a planning application for this site:

"We are extremely concerned to find that it is proposed to demolish this block on the King's Road and the courtyard and houses behind it, which form Chelsea Park Dwellings 1885. What is proposed is yet another complex of shops likely to be attractive only to casual visitors, and flats which no doubt will be punitively expensive. Moreover, the front proposed on King's Road is totally out of character and scale, and spoils the appearance of the quite agreeable Man in the Moon PH. The present buildings are quite good in their way, with an arcaded front on the King's Road, and they appear to be in good condition. Above and behind a row of shops they provide small dwellings, on different floors, of a kind which must be very desirable in Chelsea. There is a feeling of community life in the courtyard, which is a quiet refuge from the King's Road. We should deplore the loss of something which is so obviously useful and appropriate, and its replacement by a shopping complex rather similar to the one approved for the old Carter Paterson site in the King's Road. The present dwellings, if rehabilitated, would probably provide as much living accommodation as the new buildings proposed, of a kind which is wanted, and without the complex of boutiques which Chelsea can surely do without."

On 10th April the Chairman of the Planning Committee, recognising that there was a good deal of feeling in the matter among local residents, convened a meeting at the Old Town Hall to which we were invited. The developer and his architect were present. A resolution was carried objecting to the proposed development and asking that 'refurbishment' alone should be sanctioned. The proposals for development were dropped and in July a plan for rehabilitation was accepted.

In this case, as in that of Nos. 219-239 King's Road (Church Commissioners), the results obtained owe much both to the Borough's policy of consultation, and to the individual energies of Richard Burgess.

13. *44, 46, 46a Old Church Street*

The architects and the developer were kind enough to show us in June a model of their plans for developing these properties, and later, in September, a revised model for the same. On 30th September, 1974, we wrote to them as follows:

"Thank you again for letting us see a model of your plans for the above, embodying as they now do certain changes. Once again

I must emphasise what I said at the beginning of my letter to you of 21st June last, namely that before all else we would prefer these buildings to remain as they are and be rehabilitated; for a halt to be called to the redevelopment in Old Church Street which many think has had more than enough; and for what remains of courtyards, alleyways and similar buildings to be preserved amongst the density of concrete. Some of us, who have been appalled by what has been allowed to happen higher up the street, in the middle of a Conservation Area, are reluctant to back any scheme which removes or blocks familiar features that we are fond of, such as L'Aiglon and the alley presided over by a cow's head. This continues to be the view of the majority of those who have inspected the model at 20 Markham Square. We note that from the suggestions we made on your preliminary ideas the cow's head has been incorporated on the new front elevating. However, the suggestion of balconies has disappeared, leaving the now rather pointless pilasters, and we do not yet find the further modification to the arches which would reconcile them with the arches on the building to the south."

14. *Methodist Church, 155a-163 King's Road*

On 16th September, 1974, we wrote as follows:

"The plans for the rebuilding on this site of the church, together with shops and some flats for old people, have charm and originality. The idea of leading people off the King's Road into a garden leading to a church is an agreeable one. We must, however, criticise the elevational treatment and massing, which seem poorly related to the rest of the block and to the Old Town Hall. The fenestration particularly appears thin and spindly beside the robust details on either side. The site is perhaps slightly overdeveloped, with insufficient milling space for those going to the Hall and Church."

15. *The Pheasantry*

The months go by and we are becoming used to the sight of the Pheasantry and its archway standing there in isolation. Have the developers lost interest?

(*The following part of the Chairman's Report was actually spoken by him at the Annual General Meeting.*)

16. *Christchurch Street, Tedworth Square, etc.*

The dramatic news one day in July that the old houses in Christchurch Street had suddenly been spot-listed by the Secretary of State for the Environment, and that the bull-dozing which had just started was to be arrested, could not be received without hearty applause from this Society. For, nearly four years ago, we

pressed as hard as it then seemed possible to save these houses from the fate that threatened them.

Has the demolition of the north side of Tedworth Square also been halted? Change is in the air.

The golden age for the developers seems to have passed. New legislation has given a much stricter control of demolition. Both the developers and the Borough have come to acquiesce in the rehabilitation of sturdy Victorian buildings rather than their replacement by what is new. Witness the cases of the Church Commissioners' property on the King's Road between Glebe Place and Bramerton Street, and that of Chelsea Park Dwellings. And now the Cadogan Estate is obviously in difficulties.

I admit there is a great deal I do not know about these difficulties. Short of ringing the doorbell at every house on the Cadogan Estate, I do not see how one could arrive at a just opinion on—for instance—the charge that the Cadogan Estate is eliminating low income families from Chelsea. What about those families who have been handsomely rehoused, at a fair rent, in Redburn Street or on the south side of Christchurch Street? Anonymous typed memoranda reach me, which seek to put me in the picture. I would far sooner talk to the authors of these sheets than read them.

The Chelsea Society welcomes all enthusiasms, even if we have not engineered them ourselves, that favour the purposes for which the Society exists. The mushroom growths, such as Cactus and Slag, that come to life, for a season, for a special purpose, then disappear from sight—we welcome them. They can make much more noise than we make, they can put shock troops into the front line at a moment's notice, within a few days they can produce a petition that bears some thousands of signatures. Splendid! Thanks to Cactus, which worked so hard on the King's Road pedestrianisation scheme. Thanks to Slag for—at least for the stimulus of their manifesto at the Borough elections. Here are people like ourselves, who declare themselves keenly interested in conservation, while they insist, as we do, that they are not political.

The ways of Cactus and of Slag are not exactly our ways. May I say a word or two about our ways, for I know that there are people who sometimes think that we are getting left behind by more flamboyant pressure groups. John Gullick in a number of his excellent paper, the *Times of Chelsea*, in the early part of the year shrewdly hinted at this. I figured there as the 'Old Timer' (an appellation I take in good part) in contrast to the youthful Giles Wadham and Richard Burgess.

One of the keys to the policy of the Chelsea Society is that we try, when ever we possibly can, to work in harmony with the

Borough. In almost all the issues with which we are concerned, the Borough has the decision and the executive powers. If we did not have its ear, what influence could we hope to have? We are exceedingly grateful for the opportunities for consultation and co-operation which are afforded us.

Please remember that we are always there, in the firing line. For notices of all planning applications are now kindly sent to us by the Borough, and those relating to Chelsea, all of which we look into, number at least half a dozen a week. Each day of the year, you might say, we take part in a skirmish, in the sphere of planning alone. Some of these skirmishes develop into long and heavy engagements.

I trust nobody thinks we are a snobs' club—how could we be with a membership of 874? The open nature of our meetings, the accessibility of chairman and secretaries, and the fullness of our Reports, should give a wide knowledge of our doings and ample opportunity of criticising the same. Membership of our Society is, I hope, primarily a bond between people who are striving to make, or keep, Chelsea a place desirable to live in—a domestic bond of people defending their homes and their shops and their streets against noises and smells and visual vulgarities and the relentless traffic—family people, ordinary people. If I am not the man in the street, will somebody please tell me who I am.

17. *Katyn Memorial*

In view of what I have been saying about the Borough, it is painful to me to have to conclude my remarks with a subject on which we and the Borough have not seen eye to eye, and on which there was a blockage in the channels of communication on which we so confidently rely. In 1972 our Society received a letter from Mr. Goldring, the Borough Engineer, dated 26th July, as follows:

> "An application has been received from the Hon. Secretary of the Katyn Memorial Fund asking that consideration be given to erect a memorial in St. Luke's Gardens in remembrance of those Polish Officers who died in the Katyn massacre. It is envisaged that the memorial would be an obelisk about 20ft. high and rising from steps, the lowest of which would be about 20ft. square.
>
> I might add that the Hon. Secretary foresees that the Memorial, if erected, would become a place of pilgrimage for Poles and there would be a yearly Remembrance Day when hundreds of people would be present.
>
> I shall be reporting this matter to my Committee on 4th July, but before I do so I would very much appreciate your thoughts and comments."

My Secretary answered this letter by saying that I was abroad and would not have returned before the date of the Committee on 4th July. In my absence she thought I would wish her to say, "that a memorial of the dimensions stated in your letter would be rather out of scale in St. Luke's Gardens; also that in order to accommodate several hundreds of people for commemorations and pilgrimages the flowerbeds would have to be eliminated and there would be much added wear and tear to the turf. It also occurs to me that such a memorial as this should be placed in a national rather than what one might describe as a parochial setting."

As soon as I returned from abroad I expressed to my Secretary my complete agreement with what she had written.

We then expected that we would shortly hear again from the Borough. But our letter went unanswered and we heard nothing from the Borough on this subject until June 1974 when we were sent details of a petition for a Faculty. Meanwhile, on 9th January, 1973, unknown to us, a planning application of which we had not been notified was granted on behalf of the Memorial Fund. The matter moreover was omitted from any meeting of the Sub-Committee dealing with Applications in Conservation Areas, on which we have a representative. We are now informed that this was because the Authority took the view—the astonishing view—that the application would not affect the character or appearance of the Conservation Area in question. It was not therefore until this summer that we, and the Chelsea residents in the neighbourhood of St. Luke's, became aware how near the realisation of the plan had come. The site of the monument, of black granite with a Portland stone podium, was to be in the middle of the grass area immediately in front of the south side of the church. Its height had now grown from 20 to 23 feet and it was to be backed by a double row of pine trees.

It is time for me to repeat what I have said again and again in recent weeks, namely that we wish no discourtesy to the Poles, our most courageous allies in the Second World War, whose sufferings have been appalling. We do not wish to prevent them having a memorial to the Katyn massacre or in any way to minimise 'a matter' (in Mr. Louis Fitzgibbon's words) "so huge, so dark and so important as Katyn". We simply wish them to find a site more worthy of their purpose, more spacious and more appropriate than that chosen. It is the very darkness and importance of the horror of which the monument would be a memorial that seems to make our church garden—so intimate, domestic and parochial, so much enjoyed by people of all ages—quite unsuitable. I do not see how an amenity society could possibly recommend the proposal.

Opposition meanwhile soon spread in the area and has now gone far beyond the confines of this Society. We recognise the great difficulty in which the promoters of the scheme have been placed by so much feeling emerging after the grant of Planning Permission.

We hold to our original opinion of the proposal, but if we can in any way help in arriving at a satisfactory alternative solution we shall be proud and happy to do so. We hope that those primarily concerned will now approach the matter on this basis, avoid what looks like becoming a deadlock, and re-establish an atmosphere of goodwill. Such an atmosphere did indeed seem to animate a meeting called by Sir Malby on 23rd October at which those promoting and those opposing the scheme had an opportunity to speak frankly to each other. We now await the verdict of the Bishop of London's Consistory Court as to whether a Faculty shall be granted.

We do not yet know whether the Chelsea Society would be entitled to offer evidence to the Court. If we find that evidence could be given, I would propose reiterating what we have already said to the Borough. But before doing this I must of course ask the members here present whether any of them object to the Society's policy.

The Treasurer then moved the adoption of the Accounts, Dr. Graham Kerr seconded, and the Accounts were duly adopted.

The meeting was then thrown open for discussion. With regard to the Katyn Memorial views were expressed on both sides. The Chairman called for a show of hands and there was an overwhelming majority in favour of the policy the Society has been following.

Mr. Richard Burgess spoke in criticism of the Cadogan Estate, expressing fears about properties becoming derelict. Miss Margot Eates, agreeing with Mr. Burgess, emphasised particularly the need for control of shop rents. Certain voices were raised calling for discriminating criticism and pointing out that many Cadogan Estate tenants had been rehoused at fair rents.

Mr. Peter Dawson asked members, and the Society, to contribute ideas and views to the Environmental and General Study Group which the Borough Council has recently established with the urgent task of examining what further powers are needed to protect and enhance the residential character of the Borough. Any such views should be sent to the Chelsea Old Town Hall marked for the attention of the Study Group.

The meeting then adjourned for wine and cheese. Mrs. Pocock again presided over the sale of Christmas cards.

Obituary

LORD CONESFORD

The death of Lord Conesford is deeply regretted by this Society, for he was one of our most doughty champions in the causes for which we do battle. He was on the Council of the Chelsea Society from 1946 to 1951 and was elected again in 1955. In April 1957, when Basil Marsden-Smedley became Mayor and felt himself unable appropriately to hold both that office and the chairmanship of the Chelsea Society, Lord Conesford agreed to become our Chairman until Basil was ready to come back, which he did in June 1959. Lord Conesford then stayed on another two years in the Council.

It is not, of course, possible here to enumerate the many occasions on which the Society benefited greatly from his knowledge of architecture, planning and the law, and those powers of lucid expression with which he went straight to the point. Let me mention three issues which, from his house in Cheyne Walk, were particularly close to his heart. Only a few weeks after he had become Chairman in 1957, the London County Council, without consultation, decided to demolish and reconstruct Albert Bridge. The letter that the Society sent the L.C.C. (see *Annual Report 1957*), and the words of our Chairman at a meeting with the L.C.C., will surely have done much to cause the latter to abandon its plans. Then there was the matter of the Pier Hotel site (*Annual Reports 1965* and *1966*) when Lord Conesford added to that of the Chelsea Society his private representation at a Public Inquiry, without however obtaining happy results.

There followed the West Cross Route proposal and the subsequent Inquiry. The present Chairman owes an immense debt to Lord Conesford for his backing and professional advice in this affair. It was indeed an encouragement to have such a hard hitting ally; to hear Lord Conesford ask in the Lords, "Is the Minister aware that the proposals regarding Battersea Bridge are completely insane?" And finally we were grateful to him for adding the weight of his authoritative voice to the evidence submitted at the Inquiry.

He remained interested in our affairs to the end, and was always ready to have a talk about them. He will indeed be missed.

NOEL BLAKISTON

Chelsea Park Dwellings, King's Road, Chelsea, 1885

by Esther Darlington

Kate Courtney, Baroness Courtney of Penwith, is commemorated by a plaque set in the wall of Chelsea Park Dwellings and by a seat, lately broken, in the gardens on the Embankment near her house, number 15 Cheyne Walk. It was in this house that the governing body of Chelsea Park Dwellings regularly met. She died on 26th February, 1929, and the *Chelsea News*, reporting her funeral, referred to her as a Senior Director of the Chelsea Park Dwellings Company. Reginald Blunt, founder of the Chelsea Society, represented the company at the funeral at Chelsea Old Church.

Catherine Courtney was the daughter of Richard Potter, one time Chairman of the Great Western Railway. She came of a very well known and gifted Lancashire family and was a grand-daughter of 'Radical Dick' and great-niece of the first Mayor of Manchester. Her sister was Beatrice Webb, wife of Sidney Webb, who together founded the London School of Economics. The family, steeped in politics, were Philosophic Radicals and greatly interested in housing the poor.

In 1883, two years before the founding of Chelsea Park Dwellings, she married Leonard Henry, 1st Baron Courtney of Penwith, journalist and Radical Liberal Statesman. He was passionately devoted to many causes and prepared to resign office on matters of great importance, which in fact he did when Proportional Representation was not included in the Franchise Bill. Kate Courtney took "a keen and human interest in public affairs" and was "endowed with a courage and high spirit which eminently fitted her to stand at the right hand of one marked out by character and conviction to fight in forlorn hopes." Details of Baron Courtney of Penwith's life and career are very fully set out in the *Dictionary of National Biography* and there are many obituary notices of him and of his wife in the *Times*, *Manchester Guardian* and other newspapers; these, together with a monograph on Kate Courtney written by Elizabeth Fox Howard entitled "My Lady of Chelsea", and privately printed extracts from her war diary build up a very lively and complete picture of this outstanding pair.

The site on which Chelsea Park Dwellings were built as a result of the energy and goodwill of Kate Courtney and her friends as a charitable foundation, was sold in 1959 by the Sloane Stanley Estate, and by about 1962 the freeholders were Dom Star Investments

Ltd. In a report in the *Chelsea News* dated 25th May 1962 there is a resumé of the fight by Mr. Joseph Cock, a tenant, to have electricity installed. At that time the rent was 8/– a week; there was a communal scullery and communal lavatory and no bathrooms except for one put in by a tenant. Only four flats out of fifty-four had electricity: the rest were heated and lighted by gas, so there was no question of amenities such as electric irons, Hoovers or television. When Mr. Cock began his campaign in about 1942 the Chelsea Park Dwellings Company refused to install electricity on the grounds that the wiring would deface the buildings. In about 1959 Mr. Cock tried again. He said that 75% of the tenants wanted electricity and would be willing to pay 6d. a week extra rent. Again the Board of Directors refused and later gave the excuse that they could not afford the £1,000 or so needed to make the installation. In the end nothing was done because the lease was due to run out in 1974, over ten years later. In 1974 the developers who bought the site, Gulf Stream Securities Ltd., planned to pull down the buildings and erect luxury shops and flats. The tenants, none of them rich, were faced with eviction and were unlikely to be able to afford to live in Chelsea. It seemed another instance of a forlorn cause that all Kate Courtney's devoted work to create homes for poor people should be jeopardized by property companies and developers and the aims of the founders should have been lost sight of. Since the original body sold to a profit-seeking company it is not surprising to find that they are still in much the same state as they were initially. Their future hinges on how well they can be modernised, because though they were probably ahead of their time when the pioneering founders built them, yet they must now stand up to the altered demands of modern living. Happily this modernisation is being contemplated by the present owners without the need for destruction or alteration of the pleasant atmosphere. The Peabody Trust's remarkably successful conversion of their buildings in Lawrence Street and their work about to begin in Chelsea Manor Street should serve as an example to them of what could and should be done. In Chelsea we are fighting for conservation and improvement, and an era of different thinking has already begun. The owners of Chelsea Park Dwellings are willing to further this by preserving and adapting the precinct which John Betjeman has called a haven of peace. But can we be sure that they will not change the use of these dwellings to higher income flats when the present tenants are no more?

An Architectural Solecism

by Lesley Lewis

The Chelsea Society contemplates more in sorrow than in anger the two small houses, numbers 25/27 Elystan Place, S.W.3, replacing a pair of early nineteenth century cottages. A laudable effort has been made to maintain the character of the original block, and in scale and general appearance it fits the scene well.

So far, so good, but what has happened between the drawing accompanying the planning application, and its execution?

The windows appear to be slightly squarer and shorter, so that they fill the space less well, and are placed too near the cornice and with the two rows too far apart. The proper relationship of window and wall has been lost, and this is what gives plain little early nineteenth century houses their elegance.

The stuccoing of ground floors is an architectural convention going right back to the rough hewn stone basement floors which accentuated the elegance of the smooth ashlar *piano nobile* of Italian renaissance palaces. Such is the origin of the neat stucco ground floors, with grooves to indicate stone joints to be seen all over Chelsea. Here, however, the stuccoed courses, instead of being continued to the moulded stringcourse as in the drawing, are stopped below it, and the top one is curved over the front doorhead. The stuccoing therefore looks as though it had been pasted on as a mere ornament.

This is bad enough, but worse is to come. The stringcourse at first floor level, and the cornice at the top, are stopped short of the side walls. They look as though they had been bought by the yard, and a yard short at that, and stuck on as an afterthought. Like stuccoed ground floors, stringcourses and cornices have a long ancestry as structural features, marking a change of plane or material, or dividing a space. Only a complete ignorance of their function could have led to their being applied as they are here, and not carried round to break up the ugly blank space on the east side. The drawing showed them correctly completed and, one would suppose, intended to be carried round.

It would perhaps be unfair to criticise the absence of glazing bars, since this slipped through the application, and there are many local precedents. As a general rule, however, the Chelsea Society would always like to see glazing bars installed or replaced where appropriate.

When all is said and done, however, we welcome the intention behind this resurrection of an earlier building, and perhaps in time

to come some architectural expert will be pointing out the interesting survival, in rudimentary form, of traditional features in Chelsea of the 1970s.

25-27 Elystan Place, S.W.3

Note particularly the abbreviated cornice and stringcourse, the curtailing of the ground floor stucco coursing, and the ugly blank east wall.

57 Elystan Place

Note the proper use of cornice and stringcourse.

Cremorne Gardens

by Edward Croft-Murray, C.B.E.

1. HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The London Pleasure Gardens were essentially a creation of the eighteenth century. But their tradition lingered well into Victorian times: Vauxhall, doyen of them all, did not finally close till 1859; and Cremorne, subject of the present paper, was virtually a Victorian institution, being opened as a Pleasure Garden in 1843 and coming to an end in 1877.

Like several other Pleasure Gardens, including Ranelagh—its Georgian counterpart in Chelsea—and of course Vauxhall, Cremorne started life as a Thames-side country house. The property occupied a site between the west end of the King's Road and the River: more precisely it was bounded on the east by what was then known as Cremorne Lane, now Dartrey Road; on the south by the present Lots Road; and on the west by the present Uverdale Road. The World's End tavern stood—and still stands—at what was its north-east angle on the King's Road; and its entrance, through a handsome pair of wrought-iron gates (shown in an etching by Walter Greaves of 1871) was opposite the area known as Ten Acre Field now occupied by the attractive mid-Victorian layout which includes Hobury Street, Limerston Street, Stanley Villas and Lamont Road.

Cremorne House itself—originally known as Chelsea Farm—stood at the River end of the property. It was built by Theophilus Hastings, 9th Earl of Huntingdon (b. 1696: d. 1746), husband of the foundress of the famous Calvinistic 'connection'. It seems to have been by the early nineteenth century, a pleasant—if rather undistinguished—late-Georgian building; but the grounds were finally landscaped into sweeping lawns backed by richly planted trees. The property subsequently passed to a succession of aristocratic owners: one of the Viscounts Powerscourt; a Countess Dowager of Exeter; Sir Richard Littleton; the 3rd Duke of Bridgewater; and Thomas Dawson, 1st Viscount Cremorne (b. 1725: d. 1813)—his title derived from one of the Baronies of Co. Monaghan—who (according to Wheatley and Cunningham) 'spent a large sum on the house, placed in it a fine collection of pictures, and greatly improved the grounds'. It was after him, of course, that the property was in future to be called. In 1770, he had married, as his second wife, an American lady, Philadelphia Hannah, daughter of Thomas Freame of Philadelphia and granddaughter of William Penn, founder of that city. She died in 1826, leaving the property to her cousin, Grenville Penn, its last private owner. It was sold by him in 1830.

Its purchaser was a colourful figure who in spirit belongs more, perhaps, to the eighteenth century than to the nineteenth: his full style, the 'Baron' Charles Random de Berenger, indeed, has a Smollett-like ring about it. Through him Cremorne was to take on a new existence. The Baron's speciality was firearms for which he is said to have taken out innumerable patents—an example of his art, a double-barrelled gun, specially made to his design 'for preventing accidents', is still preserved in the Chelsea Public Library. Cremorne was opened by him in 1831 as a Stadium or Sports Club where gentlemen, for a membership fee of 2-3 guineas, could shoot, box or fence under his tuition. A lithograph by W. Day and Charles, *The Stadium at Chelsea*, published in the year of its opening, shows a company of gentlemen in quasi-military uniform, with their rifles, grouped before an elegant striped pavilion, the extensive lawns and clumps of trees of Cremorne stretching away around them. The Baron also anticipated, by a century, the amenities of certain London Clubs of today by providing a 'Ladies' Annexe' —rather more exclusive than its twentieth century counterpart— where gentlemen could not enter except 'by consent of the Ladies occupying such'. By 1834 the Stadium's activities had been extended to include pole-jumping and golf, these sports being symbolized on a shield designed for it by George Cruickshank.

Random de Berenger was succeeded at Cremorne, in c. 1843-5 by another 'Baron' of even more dubious nobility, Renton Nicholson, writer on sport and proprietor of the Garrick's Head in Bow Street, where he had achieved the title of 'Lord Chief Baron Nicholson' by staging a series of mock trials which became very popular as entertainment. He, in his turn, was followed by the well-known pantomime clown Tom Matthews who managed the Gardens for a year in 1846.

Cremorne's golden age as a place of entertainment can be said to have started with Matthew's successor, James Ellis, under whom the grounds were first brought in line with the traditional layout of a London Pleasure Garden. They were further developed in this direction by Thomas Bartlett Simpson, former head-waiter at the Albion Tavern opposite Drury Lane Theatre, who took over from Ellis in 1849 or '50, after the latter's bankruptcy. T. B. Simpson (not to be confused with the famous Regency Master of Ceremonies at Vauxhall, C. H. Simpson) reigned at Cremorne till 1861, and during his time there, in 1850, increased the size of the property by taking in part of the grounds of the neighbouring Ashburnham House.

A vivid contrast is provided by the plan of Cremorne in F. P. Thompson's *Map of Chelsea* of 1836, in which its house, its lawns and plantations alone are indicated, and that in the *Ordnance Survey* of 1865 (published in 1867) where the area is

crowded with all the impedimenta which would have been familiar to the *habitués* of Vauxhall: 'orchestra', supper-boxes, theatres, firework-gallery and the rest. But much of its original qualities as a landscape-garden would also have been preserved; and even outside its boundaries at this time there were still extensive market-gardens. The journalist George Augustus Sala recalled the Cremorne of Simpson's day as 'a real pleasaunce surrounded by magnificent trees, with well-kept lawns and lovely flowers, and melodious singing birds', and that 'nothing was pleasanter in the summer-time than to saunter in at midday or the early afternoon (for the Gardens were not properly open till three or five), and find Mr. Simpson's daughters there with their workbaskets—to say nothing of the pretty barmaids employed by the kindly and generous gentleman, who were busy in their cotton frocks, arranging the bars'.

Walter Greaves's delightful Cremorne etchings of 1870-71 depict some of the buildings erected by Ellis and Simpson, all of which are of an appropriately Brighton Pavilionish exoticism. Most prominent was the 'Orchestra', a huge bandstand (already installed by Ellis in his short reign of 1846-9) which was obviously modelled on the famous Moorish-Gothic structure (dating from 1758) at Vauxhall, but seemingly in more 'correct' Chinese taste—the 'Pagoda' of the Ordnance Survey. The Firework-Gallery, on the other hand, evidently veered more towards *turquerie*, and was flanked by minarets. There were theatres, a circus, a 'Gipsy's Tent', a Maze, and—highly up-to-date—an 'American bowling-saloon' where 'American drinks' were served, this last-mentioned being installed in 1848-9.

Entrance was a shilling a head; and a season ticket cost 1-2 guineas. Though attempts were made to attract the same kind of aristocratic patronage which had been accorded to the Georgian gardens in their heyday, Cremorne never seems to have caught on in this respect. The clientèle was essentially the London "cit" and his family (efforts were made to attract the young Victorian 'master' and 'miss' besides their 'papa' and 'mama'), as well as the *midinettes* and their boy-friends. Something of the decorum and etiquette of the older Gardens persisted, at least at the beginning, and a Master of Ceremonies was in attendance. A half-crown cold supper was provided, and a favourite beverage was the Cremorne sherry which was guaranteed to be 'free from acidity, and highly recommended to invalids'. Transport was also available: 'Steamers, and Omnibusses, every ten minutes', are announced on an early bill; and Cremorne had its own pier where those who arrived by water could disembark, while those who came by land entered by the grand gates on the King's Road 'where a big star illuminated the pay-box'. Some of the actual entertainments devised by Ellis and Simpson and their successors will be noted separately below.

Simpson retired in 1861; but ownership of the Gardens was retained by him, and by his family after his death in 1872. In 1861 the management was taken over by Edward Tyrrell Smith. He is said to have been the son of a naval commander, Admiral E. T. Smith; but, despite this distinguished parentage, he started his working life in a comparatively humble capacity, first as a Bow Street Runner and then as an Inspector in the newly formed Metropolitan Police Force. In 1850, after spells as a Sheriff's Officer and an auctioneer, he became landlord of a tavern in Red Lion Street, Holborn, 'attracting custom by dressing his barmaids in bloomer costume'. He then turned his attention to theatre-management, including that of Drury Lane and Her Majesty's, and in 1852-3 built the Alhambra in Leicester Square. His régime at Cremorne lasted till 1869. One of its minor, but engaging features, noted by Wroth, would have been the issue of 'charming little folding programmes . . . printed in colours, and presenting on every page a view of Cremorne'. These must have looked rather like the pictorial Valentines of the period, portions being 'ingeniously cut out, so that on the front page there was a view up the long walk, flanked by trees and lamp-bearing goddesses, right up to the great fountain'.

Cremorne's last *impresario* was John Baum. For a while the Gardens seem to have flourished under his care, and numerous bills and programmes testify to the variety of entertainment provided by him for his customers. He, too, issued pictorial programmes; not as elaborate as those provided by Smith, but nevertheless very prettily embellished with pen-lithographic title-pages and borders to the text illustrating scenes from the ballet and other attractions. But Cremorne—like Vauxhall in its latter days—began to build up a reputation for rowdiness and other misdemeanours, which Baum found difficult to control. Indeed, its reputation lived on after its demise, in Paul Marriott's melodrama of *New Babylon*, staged at the Duke's Theatre, Holborn, in 1879, in which the theme of Act I, 'The Road to Ruin', was symbolized by scenes at "Tattersalls" and "Cremorne". Already in 1857 the Chelsea Vestry had tried unsuccessfully to prevent the renewal of the Cremorne license; and henceforth this was to be a perennial practice on the part of that body. By the 1870's its members were supported in their efforts by a sturdy pillar of the Church, Canon Cromwell, Principal of the neighbouring St. Mark's Training College, who was pilloried for his pains by a cartoon, in *The Day's Doings* for November 11th, 1871, representing him, in cap and gown, 'progging' (to use an Oxbridge colloquialism) two of the Cremorne tarts. In 1876 came a riposte from the side of the Vestry: a verse-pamphlet, *The Trial of John Fox, or Fox John, or the Horrors of Cremorne*, directed at Baum. The author was another churchman, Alfred Brandon, minister of Chelsea Baptist Church. Baum won the ensuing libel-action, but was only awarded

a farthing damages. The license was applied for, but Baum by this time was ill and badly in debt and decided to withdraw it. And so Cremorne came to an end: its fate will be told in the Epilogue below.

2. ENTERTAINMENTS

Already during the later years of Baron Random de Berenger's essentially athletic and sporting régime Cremorne had begun to take on some of the character for which it was to be famed in High Victorian times: in 1836, there were firework displays by Messrs. Duffell and Darby; in 1838-40, various *fêtes champêtres* were held; there were balloon-ascents and parachute-drops by Mrs. Graham and John Hampton; and in 1839, 'Charles Random' was granted a license for music and dancing.

Programmes also survive from the period of Tom Matthews and his successor James Ellis in the 1840's to show that they provided their clientèle with Ballet, Pantomime, Farce and Vaudeville, *al fresco* dancing and various musical performances.

Aeronautic displays were—as they had been in the Georgian Gardens—among the more spectacular events in Cremorne life. In the mid-1840's, there were ascents by the veteran balloonist, Charles Green, one being in company with 'a lady and a leopard', and another with Lord George Beresford and the then manager, Tom Matthews, who preluded the take-off with a performance of his famous ditty *Hot Codlings*. On August 23rd, 1845, Green made a 'Night Ascent', with some kind of firework dangling from below the basket; and on June 29th, 1846, announced that he would take 'A Large Party' up in 'the Great Nassau', the car being an elegant boat-shaped construction with an eagle-headed finial at either end.

There followed in the 1850's a group of intrepid French aeronauts: Bouthellier who executed a trapeze act attached to the car of a balloon; Madame Poitevin who on one occasion ascended *en amazonne*, mounted 'on her favourite steed Zampa', and on another, 'in the character of Europa', astride a heifer—she and Simpson, the manager, were subsequently fined, on September 9th, 1852, for 'cruelty to animals'; and Henri Latour, another veteran, who in his fiftieth year tried his luck, on a parachute shaped 'like a horse' which was attached to W. H. Adams's balloon, but came to grief and was killed.

Another Frenchman, M. Delamarne, appeared in 1865 with an early form of dirigible, 'The Aereal Vessel or Sailing Baloon [*sic*]! "L'Esperance" ' which (according to the woodcut accompanying the announcement) was evidently propelled by two paddle-wheels rotating on either side of the cylindrical air-bag and worked by hand from the car below. Another kind of early aerial transport presumably anticipated the overhead railway. Billed in 1848 as

'The Aerial Steam Carriage', it ran 'in a commodious covered way, extending upward of 400 feet in length'. 'The Model Carriages', it was claimed, would be 'worked entirely by Steam, without the aid of Gas', and would 'illustrate the preliminary steps of this scientific and wondrous movement of the age'.

In 1869, a French 'captive balloon' was installed at Cremorne, in which members of the public were allowed to ascend in a car capable of holding thirty passengers and of rising to a height of 2,000 feet. The charge was 10/– a head; but an exception was made in the case of 'a female inmate of Fulham Workhouse'. She was appropriately given a free trip, for with splendid courage she had elected to celebrate her hundredth birthday by the ascent.

But by far the most spectacular of the Cremorne aeronauts would have been the Belgian 'flying man' Vincent De Groof. According to Wroth, he had already made 'some ascents with doubtful success in his native land' before his arrival in England in 1874. He appeared at Cremorne on the evening of June 29th of that year. His machine was made of 'cane and waterproof silk . . . in imitation of the bat's wing and peacock's tail'. The span of the wings was 37 feet and the tail 18 feet long. In the middle was a platform on which its inventor stood and worked the wings and tail by means of three levers. Initial ascent was attained by attachment to a balloon, in this instance named the 'Czar'. The 'flying man' had intended to land in the Gardens, but the Czar carried him away to Brandon in Suffolk where he made a 'perilous but successful descent'. The Cremorne connoisseurs of aeronautic displays demanded another attempt, and this was announced for July 9th by a large and effective poster exhibiting a pen-lithograph of De Groof confidently and dramatically sailing over London on his own. Alas, nothing like this happened. After the initial take-off, the 'Czar' and De Groof hovered for about half-an-hour over the Gardens and then were blown perilously near the tower of St. Luke's Church where it was decided to cut De Groof adrift. The luckless 'flying man' and his contrivance fell 'with a heavy thud near the curbstone in Robert [Sidney] St.' He was rushed to the Chelsea Infirmary where he died from his injuries. Meanwhile the 'Czar' was again carried away eastwards, this time towards Springfield in Essex where it came down on the Great Eastern line and narrowly missed a passing train. The disaster was celebrated in a typical Cockney ballad of the time, 'Sung and sold by two Men in Slone [*sic*] Square Monday Evening July 13th, 1874', and beginning 'you feeling hearts list to my story . . .', and *The Illustrated Police News* headed its opening sheet with three wood-engravings of *The Start from Cremorne*, *The Fall*, and *The Death*.

We may also recall at random some of the other—and, perhaps, rather less hazardous—of the Cremorne entertainments. Fêtes were

a regular feature. In 1846, Cremorne nostalgically paid homage to Ranelagh, its Georgian predecessor, by staging a Public Breakfast during which catches and glees by Dr. Arne, *doyen* of Pleasure Garden composers, were 'performed by the Grandest Vocal and Instrumental Concert ever introduced to public approbation'; while further antique flavour was achieved by 'Dances of the period, and in the costume of the time of Ranelagh's Zenith,' and by 'sturdy chairmen' who would be seen 'bearing the Sedan and setting down at different points of the Gardens, Ladies of Quality and Gentlemen of Distinction'—altogether a charming expression of the Second Rococo. In 1851 was held an 'Aquatic Tournament or Naval Fête', in which a fortress (representing either St. John of Acre or Gibraltar) was attacked by a squadron of fourteen steamers of the Citizen Company, the bangs being furnished by Messrs. Mortram and Duffell, the Cremorne fireworkers. The army also had its turn: a 'Grand Military Fête . . . in aid of the Friends of Wellington College'—doubtless one of the very few occasions when a distinguished Public School has been financed by a London Pleasure Garden; an undated wood-engraving shows impressive lines of troops drawn up on parade while rockets arch overhead through the night sky. In 1858 came one of Cremorne's attempts to catch the Quality: the 'Aristocratic Fête' billed for July 9th. The English weather—always a hazard in the Pleasure Garden industry—behaved at its very worst, and the evening was a complete flop, as attested by *The Illustrated London News* which published on the following July 24th a cut showing the company, umbrellas up under drenching rain, watching a few of their bedraggled fellows bravely processing round the Gardens in the wake of a military band. The July of 1863 behaved rather better for the 'Cremorne Tournament' which was held in emulation of the famous Eglintown Tournament of 1839. Here again the *I.L.N.* for July 18th, 1863, provides us with a visual document of the spectacle: knights vigorously jousting before a grandstand filled with ladies in mediaeval dress, but, whereas the Eglintown Lords and Ladies were genuine, the Cremorne participants mostly came from the Circus and the Stage—the Queen of Beauty was Madame Cardine, a celebrated trick rider of the day, and the pages are said to have been ladies who were 'no strangers to the choreographic stage'.

Conjuring and juggling were on the Cremorne menu in the mid-1840's: 'De Vere The Renowned Prestigitateur, Humourist and Anti-Spiritualist' who performed in his 'Bijou Theatre', (near the King's Road Entrance), and who (according to the woodcut on his bill) apparently produced from his hat—in place of the customary rabbit—a life-sized ballerina; and Mr. Silvani, 'the principal Acrobat of the Troupe now performing at Cremorne Gardens', who is seen balancing on his chin models of two men o' war, representing the *Chesapeake* and *Shannon*, each firing off broadsides at the other.

Ordeals by Fire and Water also provided entertainment: in 1858 'Cristoforo Buono Core', the 'Italian Salamander', entered 'a burning furnace with apparent unconcern'—the *I.L.N.* for September 18th shows that he achieved this by wearing some kind of protective cloak and a hood with eye-slits, in which he walked beneath a blazing pergola; and in 1867 appeared 'Natutor', the 'man-frog', who was exhibited in a glass-fronted tank of water where he 'stood on his head, ate a sponge-cake, or smoked a pipe'. Finally we may note in the *Penny Illustrated Paper*, for June 10th, 1865, a touching wood-engraving of Monsieur Lecomte, 'exhibiting his performing Sea-bear'; he, in the guise of a French *matelôt*, looking down at his charge who, with flippers on his master's knees, gazes up affectionately at him with spaniel-like eyes.

In the Victorian Pleasure Gardens music played a less distinguished part than it had done in Georgian times. There were no illustrious composers to replace Arne and John Christian Bach—or even James Hook and Sir Henry Rowley Bishop—and to carry on the tradition of the rather special brand of music which they had supplied for the Garden—clientèle of their day. And there certainly was no one, in London at the time, of the personality of Hans Christian Lumbye, the 'Danish Strauss', whose compositions lent such sparkle to the early years of his native 'Tivoli', Copenhagen's equivalent of Vauxhall (founded in 1843, and still happily in existence).

Nevertheless Cremorne throughout its career (like the latter-day Vauxhall) had its music, with a main Concert and various 'side-shows'—Ballet, Pantomime and small-scale Opera. An early 'Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert' (considerably shorter than in former times), of *c.* 1845-50, consisted of the Overture to *William Tell*, a Waltz by Jullien, a Galop by Musard, and four ballads. On another occasion, in 1851, an old favourite John Braham's *Death of Nelson* made its appearance, to be repeated as late as 1877. The ballet included *The Star of Beauty! or the Imp of Fire* (*c.* 1845-50; music by a certain Herr Deulin), *A New Grand Amazon Divertissement* (*c.* 1850; music by J. H. Tully), *The Mystic Branch* (*c.* 1857; music by Bosisio), and *Giselle* (1870; music by Adam). Most curious of the pantomimes would have been the two-act *Don Giovanni Or, a Spectre on Horseback* (1857); 'The Music by Mozart, and other musical celebrities'). The operas ranged from revivals of Charles Dibdin's *The Waterman* (1850?) and Kane O'Hara's *The Golden Pippin* (*c.* 1855), through Act II of Bellini's *Sonambula*, to Boïeldieu's *Jean de Paris*, Auber's *Fra Diavolo*, and Offenbach's *Rose of Anvergne*, *Breaking the Spell*, and *Love by Lantern Light* (all in the 1870's). Among the subsidiary entertainments of the 1840's would have been the 'Nigger Melodists' and 'The American Barlow, as "The Black Apollo" ' who performed on the 'Piccolo,

Mandola, Canoe-fiddle, Banjo, Tambourine, Bones, Castanets, Accordian, and Pianoforte'.

But perhaps most famous in the Cremorne bill of musical fare was its dancing 'al fresco' which was advertised to 'the Votaries of Terpsichore' in grandiloquent language smacking of the Music Hall. This took place on a huge circular platform surrounding the pagoda-like 'Orchestra', where (according to a lithograph of *c.* 1850) 'Crinoline and Peg-top expose their symmetrical forms to the admiring public'. It is interesting to note that in *c.* 1843 'Minuets' were still being danced along with 'Quadrilles, Waltzes, Mazourkas, Polkas . . . and Fandangoes', the last-mentioned reflecting the taste for romantic Spain so characteristic of this period.

Instrumental music was supplied by a large orchestral band, which on occasions probably did duty for both the concerts and stage-productions as well as for the dancing, and was throughout Cremorne's existence under the direction of 'Signor Bosisio' (composer of much Victorian dance-music), Borini, and Messieurs E. Jules Rivière and Eugène Audibert—the last two being doubtless responsible for the introduction of French comic operas and other Gallic-flavoured entertainments. In 1866, 'Marriott's Great Orchestral Band' played for the dancing. There was also in the 1850's, the 'Cremorne Brass Band, conducted by Sidney Davies' (cosily advertised as playing 'on the Lawn'), and in the 1870's 'Seibold's Military Band'. Finally we may note in 1874 the visit of 'The Viennese Ladies' Orchestra . . . of 53 Instrumentalists, Directress Madame Almann Weinich', the strings, wind and percussion (according to a wood-engraving in *The Pictorial World* for June 20th), all elegantly laced-in and bebustled, but the brass in the backrow, suspiciously masculine-looking.

3. EPILOGUE

In 1878, following on the equivocal outcome of the libel-action between John Baum, the last Manager, and the Baptist Minister, Alfred Brandon, Cremorne came to an end. A six-day sale of the effects was conducted on the premises by Messrs. Furber, Price and Furber, between April 8th and 15th of that year.

The catalogues make fascinating reading. The House, which came first, contained little of value in furnishings or decorations (one looks in vain for some vestiges of Lord Cremorne's collection of pictures); but, the well-documented sanitary arrangements have some historical interest: '*226* The well-made range of polished pine Washstands with vein marble top and back, fitted with 6 Jennings patent lift-up basins, [and] 6 brass taps'; '*227.* The three-division slate Urinal by Jennings, with iron gratings'. '*228.* A Ditto'. *229.* The two water closets, Jennings's patent, with mahogany seats and

risers'. The *Cellar* (April 10th, Lots *613-771*) included in the Clarets, St. Julien, Château Lafitte, St. Estèphe, "St. Margeaux". There was apparently no Burgundy except Chablis. Among the German wines were listed Schwarzberg, Braumsberger, Johannisberger Claus and Rudesheimer. The 'Sparkling Wines' comprised 'Huïter's Muscatel', 'Moët & Chandon Champagne', 'Sparkling Champagne Epernay', and 'Moët & Chandon's White Dry Sparkling Sillery'. In the *Music Room* (April 11th) were the remains of the Cremorne band's percussion: '*858.* A large drum'; '*859.* A ditto'; '*860.* Six pairs of brass cymbals'; '*862.* Twenty-six pairs of box-wood castanets'. In the *Mineral Water Manufactory* (April 11th) '*902.* An excellent Soda Water Engine with driving wheel and drum'. The *Theatrical Wardrobe, Stage Properties, &c.* (April 12th, Lots *1034-1172*) deserves to be reprinted *in extenso* in some appropriate journal as an inventory of Victorian stage-props. Besides the theatrical costumes there were policemen's uniforms (suggesting that the Gardens had their own force to keep order), uniforms (some of blue serge, others of green cloth) and caps 'bound with gold lace' for the band, and 'Thirty-one scarlet cloth waiter's tunics'. The *Scenery* (Lots *1148-1172*) comprised '*1148.* The handsomely painted Drop Scene', some local topography in '*1155* . . . a cloth "Chelsea College", '*1157.* A set piece, "Rose Scene",' '*1158.* A ditto, "The Erl King",' and '*1166.* A set piece, "Demon Valley".' Rather surprisingly, among the stage-props also appeared relics of Cremorne's aeronautical past: '*1084.* A large Balloon, "The Cremorne", with car, ropes, &c.'; and '*1085.* A ditto, "The Prince of Wales".

The last day, April 15th, saw the dispersal of *The Decorations, Gas Illuminations, Statues, Fountains, Grand Bay Trees, Greenhouse Plants, and Outdoor Effects.* Some of the well-known eye-catchers in the Gardens are listed: '*1363.* A Sylvester's Fairy Fountain, the peculiar construction of which renders it available for any Stage or Garden, from its beautiful and varied effects, with hose, machinery, &c.'; '*1376.* The Circular Dancing Platform in 32 Sections . . . measuring about 360 feet in circumference'; '*1377.* The ornamental iron Panel Enclosure to the same, 16 pairs of iron pillars with ornamental arches and gas jets . . .'; '*1378.* The complete erection of the Pagoda-shaped Orchestra, fitted with an 8-light gasolier, 16 2-light bracket ditto, with zinc roof, dressing room and 7 cabinets [supper-boxes] under . . .'; and '*1393**. The stalactite Rustic Erection of the "Gipsy Cave" with interior scenery and fittings'.

The site quickly followed the fate of most of London's Pleasure Gardens, falling a victim to housing and industrial development. Simpson's widow let the land out in building plots which were speedily covered. But even in Wroth's day (1907) something of the

old 'pleasannce' remained: 'a grotto or bower surmounted by some of the plaster goddesses of Cremorne'; and the famous 'iron entrance-gates' which were removed to the 'premises of the Royal Chelsea Brewery'. Since then much of the late nineteenth century layout has also disappeared. Lots Road Power Station occupies what must have been Cremorne's river-frontage; while, at the time of writing, red-fronted sky-scraper flats are going up on what would have once been its extensive lawns. And now only some of the road-names—Stadium, Ashburnham and Cremorne itself—and the gates, which (it is understood) have happily been preserved by the Chelsea Borough Council and are to be re-erected in some appropriate place, will be there to recall the former existence of the last of London's great Pleasure Gardens.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Museum (*National Library*). Folio Volume, labelled *Cremorne Gardens Entertainments* (1880 c.g.), containing bills, news-cuttings, and views, &c., covering the period of the Gardens' history, 1831-77.

Warwick Wroth, *Cremorne and the later London Gardens*, 1907 (with earlier *Bibl.*).

The Century of Chelsea Embankment

by Patricia Pratt

On 9th May, 1874, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh opened the Chelsea section of the Thames Embankment which completed a scheme first proposed some twenty years earlier.

Chelsea, like all riverside villages, has always needed to protect itself against the river; in earlier times a river wall was relied on and a number of cases are recorded of villagers fined for not maintaining their section of it. The wall was not always able to prevent flooding however, but it was not until the nineteenth century that major embankment work was initiated.

The Grosvenor embankment, which is mainly in Westminster, was constructed in the 1850's by the Commissioners for Woods and Forests. This embankment separated the grounds of the Royal Hospital from the river and, because it did not go far enough west to connect with existing roads, the carriage sweep outside the south gates was made. The scheme also included a new bridge for easier access to the newly developed Battersea Park and a new road from Sloane Square to the bridge. The new bridge, which was demolished in 1934 when the present Chelsea Bridge was built, was quite poetically described in the *Illustrated London News* for 10th April, 1858.

> "Looked at from the gardens of Chelsea Hospital, or, better still, from a distant boat on the middle of the river, the new bridge appears like a fairy structure, with its beautiful towers, gilded and painted to resemble light-coloured bronze, and crowned with large globular lamps diffusing sunny light all around. And the effect is heightened by the highly-picturesque lodges at each end of the bridge, with basements sixteen feet square, upon which rise superstructures octangular in plan, the roofs of which are covered with Portland cement and their angles and summits adorned with graceful terminations in terra-cotta.
>
> The inauguration, if it can be so called, of the new bridge took place on Friday, the 26th ult., when her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses Helena and Louisa, and conducted by Mr. Page, and Mr. Rumble (the resident engineer), passed across into the park amid the enthusiastic greetings of the workmen, some 200 in number, whose loyalty was rewarded on the same evening by a plentiful distribution of good old English cheer, provided at the cost of Mr. Page. On the following Monday, the bridge, without ceremony of any kind, was thrown open for public traffic."

The value of the new bridge to the densely packed population

of Chelsea (in 1861 the population was 63,104, almost double the present day number) was reduced by the need to pay a toll before crossing to Battersea Park. There was a big open-air demonstration against the toll in 1857 attended by some 6,000 people and the following motion was passed:—

> "That this meeting, while tendering to the Government its sincere thanks for providing Battersea Park as a place of healthful recreation, deeply regrets that the Act under which the new Park and the approaches thereto are made provides that a toll be imposed upon all persons passing, to or from the Park, over the new bridge; thereby virtually prohibiting the working classes from the enjoyment of the Park. This meeting, therefore, pledges itself to united action in resisting, by every lawful means, so unjust, as well as so unwise, a course, on the part of the Legislature."
>
> (*Illustrated London News*, 4th July, 1857)

The demonstration did not have any immediate effect and the toll of ½d. for foot passengers and 2d. for vehicles continued until May 1879 when the Prince and Princess of Wales crossed five Thames bridges, including Chelsea's three, and declared each of them 'free and open for ever'.

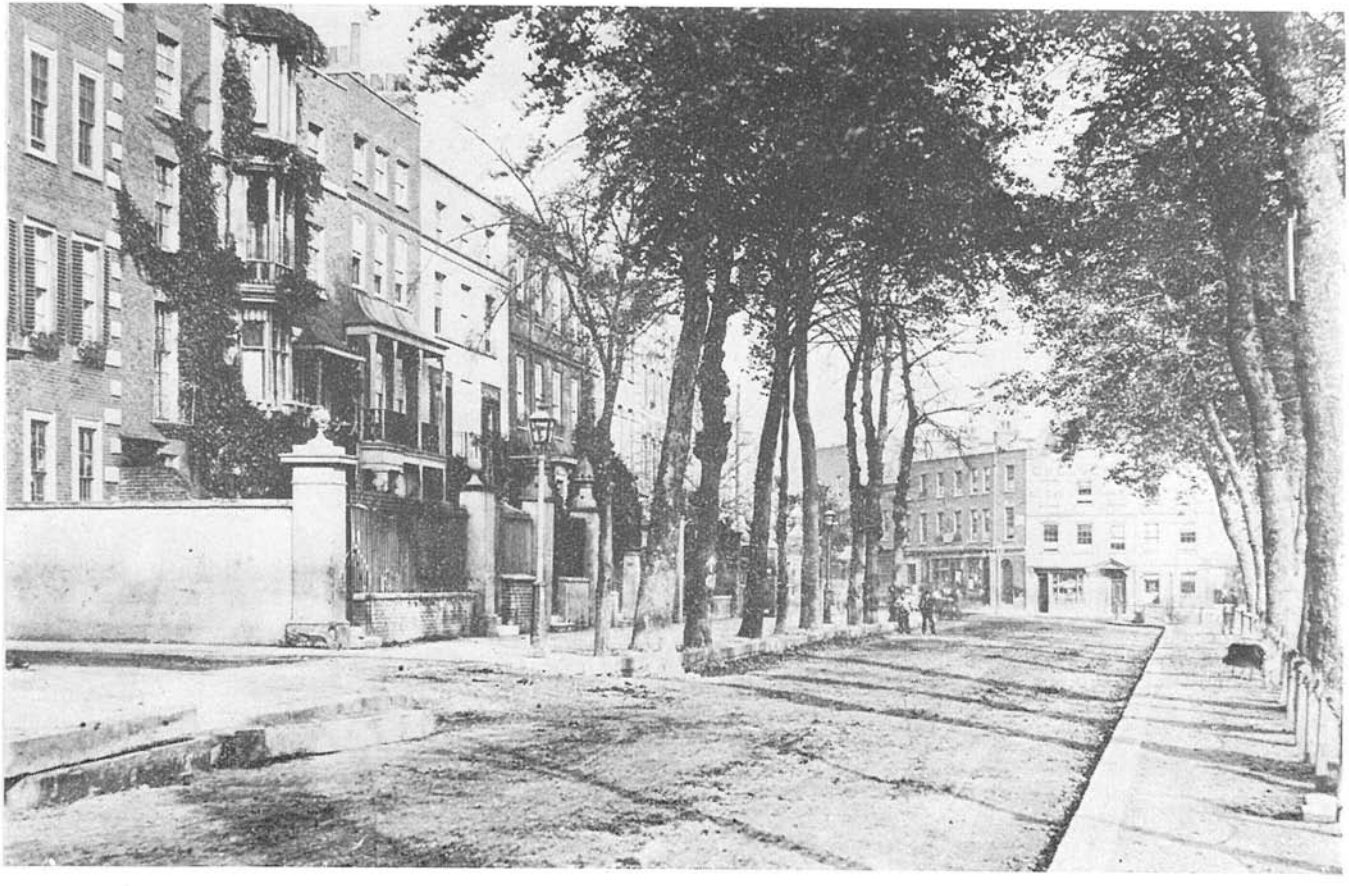
Before the Embankment was constructed the Thames came within a few feet of the houses in Cheyne Walk which were separated from the river by an unmetalled road lined with trees and a slight wooden railing and barges used to unload their cargoes of hay, coal, timber, etc. at various little wharves along the waterfront. Once a year, about Whitsun, the Chelsea Regatta was held when the local boatmen took part in various rowing matches. An interesting account of this event can be read in *Rambling recollections of Chelsea by an old inhabitant* (a copy can be consulted in Chelsea Reference Library), and the last Chelsea Regatta was the subject of a fine painting by Walter Greaves.

The construction of the present embankment ended this close connection with the river. The embankment was designed by Joseph William Bazalgette who was appointed chief engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works on its formation in 1855 and his first major work was the execution between 1858 and 1865 of his plan for the complete drainage of the metropolis. He then planned the new Thames embankment scheme; the first section from Westminster to Blackfriars was opened in 1870 and the scheme was completed with the opening of Chelsea Embankment.

As with other major Victorian undertakings the mechanical aids available were few, but an army of labourers completed the work in under three years. The following extracts from a commemorative booklet produced by the Metropolitan Board of Works

Sir Joseph Bazalgette

The new bridge at Chelsea (*Chelsea Bridge*)



Cheyne Walk, the eastern end

Oakley Street, Pier Hotel

Cheyne Walk before the Embankment looking west from near the Pier Hotel

South end of Danvers Street during the construction of the Embankment

give some idea of the work involved as well as the chief reason for the embankment's construction.

"We are indebted to the exigencies of the Main Drainage works, in the first instance, for the execution of the embankment about to be opened. Although primarily designed for the purpose of finding a site for the Low Level Sewer which traverses its length this is by no means the most important service rendered as will be appreciated by those who recollect the wide-spread and reeking mudbanks which only a few years since formed the foreshore, and were forced upon the attention of more than one of the senses when exposed to the sun.

The Metropolitan Board of Works first applied to Parliament for powers to execute this work in 1865 but it was not till July 1868, that an Act was obtained. The designs were early prepared by Mr. Bazalgette, but, owing to difficulties in raising the money, the work was not commenced until August 1871.

The embankment wall, which is upwards of three-quarters of a mile in length, is formed of concrete and faced with granite, being similar in this respect to the Albert and to the eastern portion of the Victoria Embankment. The granite, instead of being dressed to a smooth face, as in the other embankments, has been simply hammer dressed; and the parapet, which is made of a bolder and less refined contour than in the other embankments, is partly dressed in the same fashion, to harmonise with the general appearance of the wall. The line of wall has been laid out so as to reduce the river to a nearly uniform width of 700 feet, the width having previously varied from 700 to 850 feet.

The roadway, which is 70 feet in width throughout, and planted on each side with trees, is diverted from the river for a small portion of its length, in order to form a communication with the new Albert Bridge.

A junction with Queen's Road* is effected at the east end of Cheyne Walk, and other communications with this thoroughfare will be formed by new streets to be laid out to the east of this junction.

The whole of the works have been executed by Mr. Webster, the contractor, according to the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. J. W. Bazalgette, C.B., the Engineer, and Mr. J. Grant, the Assistant Engineer to the Board.

The cost of the works, including that of the Low Level Sewer, has been about £134,000, exclusive of the expenditure for purchase of property and compensations."

Metropolitan Board of Works,
Chelsea Embankment commemorative booklet 1874

* *now Royal Hospital Road.*

The day of the official opening itself was a big day for Chelsea though unfortunately there are few illustrations of the occasion. *The Graphic* described it as follows:—

> "The last completed section of the Thames Embankment was opened last Saturday by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The ceremony took place soon after five o'clock beneath a splendid marquee which had been erected over the roadway near Swan Wharf, and beneath which about 2,000 of the more privileged spectators were accommodated. Their Royal Highnesses were met at the western end of the Embankment by Col. Hogg, M.P., Chairman of the Metropolitan Board, Sir W. Codrington, and other members of the Board. The procession then passed onward to the open marquee, where an address was read by Col. Hogg. The Duke of Edinburgh replied in suitable terms, and finished by declaring the Embankment open. A royal salute was fired from the guns of the Royal Artillery stationed on the opposite side of the river, the band played the National Anthem, and the ceremony was complete. The decorations on the Embankment and in the neighbouring streets were most profuse, and the Duke and Duchess were cheered most enthusiastically as they drove along the Embankment towards Chelsea Bridge, and thence homeward to Buckingham Palace. The work itself is very similar to the Victoria Embankment. There is the same massive granite wall, surmounted with ornamental lamps, the same noble breadth of roadway, with trees on each side, and plots of garden ground at intervals. For a background there are the Royal Hospital Gardens and those of the Apothecaries' Hall, and the stately trees of Cheyne Walk, whilst across the water we get a beautiful view of Battersea Park."
>
> (*The Graphic*, 16th May, 1874)

The opening was commemorated by two elaborate lamp-posts, now sadly minus their lamps, one of which stands near Chelsea Old Church and the other on the east side of Albert Bridge.

Following the opening of the embankment large scale development of the area between the Royal Hospital and Cheyne Walk took place in the 1870's and 1880's. Houses and flats, particularly in Chelsea Embankment, Chelsea Embankment Gardens and Tite Street replaced the miscellaneous assortment of small wharves, timber yards, etc., which had been there previously.

Tite Street had many artist's studios including Whistler's now demolished White House, designed by Edward Godwin, as were several others including John Singer Sargent's (no. 31) and Augustus John's (no. 33). Godwin also designed Oscar Wilde's house (no. 34). Chelsea Embankment has several Norman Shaw houses including Swan House (no. 17) built in 1875, and Clock House (no. 8) built in 1879.

Reviews

THE CHEYNE BOOK OF CHELSEA CHINA AND POTTERY

Before the King's Road was debauched by commerce, it used to be said that Chelsea 'had everything'. Members of the Chelsea Society will be able to list the casualties and the survivors of these delights and high on the list of the latter must be a delightfully recondite subject, a tantalising mixture of fact and fancy, that is still in the process of transformation from legend to history. This is the mysterious Chelsea China Manufactory and its magical wares.

For those who have already given themselves to this fascination, *The Cheyne Book of Chelsea China and Pottery* has, in its original, rough-trimmed paper covers, been part of its mystique since it was first published as the catalogue of the exhibition of Chelsea porcelain and pottery at the Town Hall in 1924. This book now attains a proper place in the literature of its subject in a new edition (E.P. Publishing Ltd., £3·50) in which the original is explained in a long Introduction by a leading authority on ceramics, Mr. J. V. G. Mallet of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Mr. Mallet's cool, scholarly eye is perfectly balanced with the charmingly sentimental enthusiasm of the original editor, the late Reginald Blunt, the Founder of the Chelsea Society and tireless historian and legend-preservationist of Chelsea. One of Blunt's many local interests was the Cheyne Hospital for Children and it was in aid of this cause that a remarkable collection of porcelain of the eighteenth century and pottery of the nineteenth and twentieth was assembled at Chelsea Town Hall. By modern standards the exhibition was neither presented nor catalogued to the standards it deserved but the exhibits attracted wide attention and, in particular, the knowledgeable and acquisitive eye of Queen Mary. Perhaps more than any other exhibition of Chelsea porcelain it caught the popular imagination.

It is, of course, the porcelain itself that is the fragile foundation of the ethereal legend.

Many books of differing degrees of sophistication have been published since the original *Cheyne Book* and describe the astonishing range of porcelain that emerged from the Manufactory during the four decades of its life in Chelsea. The bulk of the wares date from the 1750's and are marked by the 'Red Anchor' sign, or are attributed to that period, or from the 1760's and the 'Gold Anchor' period. To my own taste, the former, influenced by Meissen but with a beauty and character all of its own, is far and away more attractive than the more elaborate, often rococo, designs of the latter, which was influenced by Sèvres.

These two great periods of porcelain-production, together with the early 'Raise Anchor' mark and the later 'Chelsea-Derby' periods—the latter of the time when the factory was being transferred to Derby, where its successors are still in production—can be studied in detail in the ceramics galleries of the Victoria and Albert Museum. But almost immediately the mysteries that surround 'Chelsea' became apparent. What, for example, is the origin of this little porcelain figure of a girl in a swing? Nobody knows. Once it was believed that this rare and beautiful piece—one is in the Victoria and Albert—was the most remarkable of the early products of the great Manufactory but now it is thought that it was made by a group of workmen who broke away from it to found their own factory, possibly also in Chelsea.

The fact that the 'girl-in-a-swing' and a few pieces of associated porcelain may have come from a source that has totally vanished is only one of the sub-mysteries that lead to the central, most tantalising mystery. Extraordinarily, the Chelsea China Manufactory, a famous establishment only two centuries ago, managed to disappear so completely that, only a hundred years after it was demolished nobody knew where it had been, let alone what its buildings looked like.

Nowhere is this mystery more loudly proclaimed than in *The Cheyne Book*. Reginald Blunt, after studying the various theories, concluded that the lost factory had stood in Lawrence Street to the south of Justice Walk and that "the old houses on the west side of Lawrence Street . . . were part of the factory premises, and were used partly as showrooms and stores, and partly for dwelling houses for the staff. . . ."

Now, in the new edition of *The Cheyne Book*, Mr. Mallet shows that, although he would "lay no claim to finality", the site of the factory was to the north of Justice Walk to the west and north of Lawrence Street. His belief is based partly on the excavations that he conducted in the garden of 15 Lawrence Street three years ago. In the past, 'wasters'—fragments of unglazed porcelain—had been found in the gardens of Nos. 14 and 16 but the 'dig' at No. 15 was the first that had been carried out scientifically and its findings recorded in learned journals.

This garden had not been dug deeply since the terrace of Georgian houses had been built—together with their own brick drainage system and domed cess-pit—immediately after the demolition of the Manufactory. Porcelain wasters, kiln 'furniture' and bricks from the kilns themselves had been used to pack the rear foundations of the houses to facilitate drainage. Even so, this could only have been part of the site and the full solution to the

mystery may be uncovered when the site of the former Chelsea School to the north of Lawrence Street is redeveloped.

Other mysteries surrounding Chelsea porcelain concern the influences of various proprietors, designers and ceramic production workers and what outside fashions had affect on their wares. Did artists or workers come to Chelsea originally from Venice, Germany or France? What were the aesthetic and technical foundations for this extraordinary, short-lived burst of artistry and industry? Beside this the subsequent history of Chelsea ceramics—even including the work of William de Morgan—seems pedestrian. This is unfair—because, as can be seen in *The Cheyne Book*, this is worth study on its own. But it is so.

Yet it is proper that the works of de Morgan, Gwendolen Parnell, Reginald Wells, Charles Vyse, Harry Parr, Kate Kitching, Madeleine Raper and the Shurrfey ladies should be illustrated—albeit in black-and-white—in the same volume as their great predecessors. Like the history of the other arts in Chelsea, this is a development that has continued in the subsequent half-century.

For those with no more than passing interest in Chelsea porcelain and its origins there remains the eternally engaging mystery of its supposed link with the great Dr. Samuel Johnson, which has been perpetuated with confidence but without much evidence by many historians of Chelsea.

The fullest account was published in Alfred Beaver's *Memorials of Old Chelsea* in 1892. In his account of the Manufactory, he wrote, "An interesting episode in the history of the works is the attempt of Dr. Johnson, 'the great Cham of Literature', to improve the manufacture. The portly person of the doctor, attended by a quaint, old-fashioned housekeeper bearing a basket of provisions, must have been a familiar sight in Cheyne Walk. The proprietor allowed the worthy doctor to have access to every part of the factory except the mixing-room. So earnest was he, that on one occasion he delivered a lecture to the workmen; but his secret, whatever it was, he kept to himself. All his experiments were failures, and resulted in nothing but injury to his eyesight, which, much to his annoyance, Reynolds has perpetuated in one of his best portraits. As a memento of his efforts, the proprietors presented him with a complete service of their ware. This subsequently became the property of Mrs. Piozzi, whose former husband, Thrale the brewer, was one of Johnson's best friends. Her collection was sold in 1816, when Johnson's service was bought by Lord Holland, and is still preserved among the many treasures of that stately English home, Holland House."

This story, and variations of it, have been disputed—as so many attractive legends are—by ceramics authorities and it is said that

the Johnson concerned was not 'the great Cham' but another of the same name who regularly bid in the art salerooms of the time. Yet even they do not claim that their opinions are conclusive and I, for one, like to believe the legend.

The new edition of *The Cheyne Book* is an intriguing addition to any Chelsea bookshelf.

TOM POCOCK

TWO VILLAGES. THE STORY OF CHELSEA AND KENSINGTON

by Mary Cathcart Borer (W. H. Allen, 1973. £4·50)

Another book about Chelsea (and Kensington) received just too late for a notice in our last report. There is always room for another book about Chelsea, for Chelsea is always changing. Let us begin by applauding the handsome references to the Chelsea Society (including Sir Malby's in the foreword) and its efforts to save the Chelsea streets from the threats of the developers and controllers of traffic. Then the author's pages about the King's Road give an excellent picture of the state of that thoroughfare, socially, commercially, visually, in the early seventies. It is no criticism of this book to say that the speed of change is now so fast in this country, and not least in Chelsea, that new chapters could already be written about our building development and traffic, and the new styles of the King's Road. Perhaps, before the eighties, a blessed stagnation may lie upon the town and a new edition of this book might then be compiled that would not need amplifying for many a year. Should such an edition be made, we would exhort the author to make quite certain about those facts that do not change. For example, Brydon's Chelsea Town Hall was not built in 1860, Ford Madox Brown was not editor of *The English Review*. And in 1974, the centenary year of the Chelsea Embankment, we must ask, why no mention of Bazalgette? And why so many names in the text not in the index, Palmerston, Russell, Brunel, Pugin, Mazzini?

NOEL BLAKISTON

Treasurer's Report

The accounts for 1973 have been distributed and I hope you have all seen them. Happily, this year, we have an excess of income over expenditure, which is very encouraging. The increased minimum subscription, starting in 1974, should help to maintain this, although costs are, of course, rising all the time.

The greater sale of Christmas cards is also very encouraging and I do hope many more of you will buy your cards this evening as they are such good value.

I am now sending out every year with the Annual General Meeting advice a reminder regarding payment of annual subscriptions. These are due on 1st February each year and individual reminders are sent to those who have not paid about the end of February. Most people pay on this reminder, but some need two or three more. This means a minimum cost in postage of some 10p plus printed notices and addressed envelopes. I'm sure you all appreciate the good value given for a £1 subscription. In future, therefore, I shall send out only two reminders: one with the A.G.M. advice and one in February. If subscriptions are not paid by the end of May, names will be removed from membership. If any members who pay by direct annual payment would like to pay by Banker's Order, will they please let me know.

Any subscriptions paid before 1st February are always credited for the coming year and there is no danger of anyone paying twice.

May I stress again that the reminder recently sent to you all refers *only* to direct annual subscriptions and not to Life members or those paying by Banker's Order. It is not possible with a membership of over 800 to extract names here and there, so please ignore the notice if it doesn't apply to you.

I'm sorry to labour this point, but so many people seem not to read things properly, and in the end I have more work to do rather than less.

Finally, I would like to thank Mr. Roland Clarke once again for his help in producing the accounts.

PATRICIA GELLEY,
Hon. Treasurer

THE CHELSEA SOCIETY

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1973

LIABILITIES	£	£
General Fund at 31.12.72	203·67	
Add Balance of Chelsea Embankment Fund 31.12.72	16·97	
	220·64	
Add Surplus for 1973 in Income and Expenditure Account	212·35	
General Fund at 31.12.73		432·99
1974 subscriptions paid in advance ...		89·35
Sundry Creditors		561·92
Life Membership Fund 31.12.73 ...		1985·01
		£3069·27

ASSETS	£
Balance in Post Office Account	2379·95
Balance at Bank:	
Deposit Account	342·42
Current Account	346·90
	£3069·27

General Fund: Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st December, 1973

INCOME	£
Annual Subscriptions	791·81
Transfer from Life Membership Fund	160·95
Net Surplus on sale of Christmas Cards ...	192·40
Interest on Deposit Account	21·83
	£1166·99

EXPENDITURE	£
Cost of Annual Report	530·00
Stationery, postage and miscellaneous	269·51
Cost of Summer Meeting	32·39
Cost of Annual General Meeting	34·74
West Cross Route Enquiry expenses	80·00
Donations to other organisations	8·00
Surplus for year carried to Balance Sheet ...	212·35
	£1166·99

Life Membership Fund Account for the year ended 31st December, 1973

INCOME	£
Life Membership Fund 31.12.72	1536·92
Life Membership fees in 1973	454·25
Interest on Post Office Account	154·79
	£2145·96

EXPENDITURE	£
Transfer to General Fund towards current expenses	160·95
Life Membership Fund 31.12.73	1985·01
	£2145·96

I have examined the above Balance Sheet and Accounts and I certify them to be in accordance with the books and vouchers of the Society.

P. C. GELLEY,
Hon. Treasurer.

R. D. CLARKE,
Hon. Auditor.

List of Members

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

*Mrs. A. Abeles
*Miss J. F. Adburgham, L.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., F.I.L.A.
*The Lord Adeane
*Commander H. L. Agnew, R.N.
Roy Alderson, Esq.
C. V. Alexander, Esq.
*Miss Helen Alford
*Lt.-Col. J. H. Allason, M.P.
*Miss D. C. Allason
The Lady Allen of Hurtwood, F.I.L.A.
Miss C. J. M. Allen
Mrs. G. R. Allen
*Mrs. Rupert Allhusen
*J. A. W. Ambler, Esq.
*The American Women's Club
*Douglas H. Andrew, Esq.
*Miss G. P. A. Andrews
*The Marquess of Anglesey
*The Earl of Antrim
Mrs. K. B. Anwyl-Davies
Miss E. Arbuthnot
Mrs. G. W. Arkwright
*Mrs. John Armstrong
*Mrs. C. W. Aschan
Mrs. Oscar Ashcroft
Miss Bright-Ashford
*Major A. L. Ashwell
The Hon. Nicholas Assheton
*Mrs. R. J. V. Astell
*Mrs. Philip Astley, O.B.E.
*Hon. M. L. Astor
Mrs. H. G. Aubrun

F. R. Baden-Powell, Esq.
Lady Bailey
Lady Sarah Baily
G. E. Ball, Esq.
Miss Patricia Banks
Mrs. R. V. Bardsley
D. Baring, Esq.
*D. H. Barlow, Esq.
J. C. Barnard, Esq.
Mrs. W. J. Barnes
Miss Raie Barnett
*Miss Jean Barrie
W. J. Barrow, Esq.
Mrs. E. Barry
*Derek Barton, Esq.
*Mrs. Derek Barton
Mrs. Irene Barton
Mrs. Roger Bassett

*Colonel Sir Tufton Beamish, M.C., D.L., M.P.
*Miss Vivien Beamish
*Miss A. M. G. Beaton
*E. V. Beaton, Esq.
*Miss J. F. Beaton
J. Becker, Esq.
P. Becker, Esq.
Robert Beckett, Esq.
Mrs. Robert Beckett
*William Bell, Esq.
M. G. Bendon, Esq.
Mrs. M. Bendon
E. Glanville Benn, Esq.
Mrs. Glanville Benn, M.B.E.
Mrs. Anne Trego Bennett
Anthony Berry, Esq.
Giles Best, Esq.
Sir John Betjeman
*Ernest Biggin, Esq.
*Miss W. L. Bilbie
Vere, Lady Birdwood, C.V.O.
*E. W. Bissett, Esq.
Miss C. Blake
*Mrs. G. Blakiston
*Noel Blakiston, Esq., O.B.E.
W. Blois Johnson, Esq.
Mrs. C. C. Blois Johnson
Reginald Boardman, Esq.
*Miss Muriel Bond
*Miss Nancy Bool
*Miss S. K. Boord
Mrs. E. H. Boothroyd
Mrs. Reginald Boswell
Reginald Boswell, Esq.
Mrs. John Botterell
*Lady Bottomley
Philip Boucas, Esq.
Mrs. Philip Boucas
Miss Jane C. Boulenger
*Timothy Boulton, Esq.
P. Bourdon Smith, Esq., M.C.
R. T. Boutall, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
Mrs. Taunton Boutall
Mrs. I. Bowden
Miss Muriel Bowen
Mrs. Bowie-Menzler
*Miss M. D. Boyd
R. M. A. Braine, Esq.
Mrs. R. M. A. Braine
Rear-Admiral F. B. P. Brayne-Nicholls, C.B., D.S.C.

*The Hon. Virginia Brett
*Mrs. M. Bridges
Mrs. E. Broadbent-Jones
A. H. Brookholding Jones, Esq.
C. R. E. Brook, Esq.
J. Elliott Brooks, Esq.
*Mrs. E. Broughton-Adderley
*Miss Anthony Brown
Francis Brown, Esq.
*J. Francis Brown, Esq., C.B.E.
*Richard Brown, Esq., F.R.I.C.S.
*Mrs. Spencer Curtis Brown
Mrs. U. K. Brown
*W. M. G. Brown, Esq.
Mrs. A. Browning
A. A. G. S. Buchanan, Esq.
Mrs. E. J. Buchanan
Miss A. Buckley
*Miss Hilda Buckmaster
Robert D. Buckner, Esq.
*Miss Jacinthe Buddicom
*Richard Burgess, Esq.
R. W. Burlton, Esq.
Mrs. Anne Buxton
*The Hon. Julian F. Byng

*The Earl Cadogan, M.C.
*R. A. W. Caine, Esq.
Mrs. Gladys Calthrop
*Mrs. Hugh Campbell
*Mrs. Rachel Campbell
Miss Sybil Campbell, O.B.E.
Mrs. Campbell Jones
*R. P. Carr, Esq.
Samuel Carr, Esq.
Mrs. Henry Carr
*Mrs. Donald Carter
Mrs. E. M. Carter, O.B.E.
John Carter, Esq., C.B.E.
L. Carter, Esq.
Mrs. L. Carter
*Bryan Carvalho, Esq., M.B.E.
*Mrs. Bryan Carvalho
John Casson, Esq.
Mrs. John Casson
Dame Sybil Casson, C.B., D.B.E.
J. A. T. Caulfield, Esq.
Victor Cavendish-Bentinck, Esq., C.M.G.
*The Rt. Hon. Lord Chalfont, P.C., O.B.E., M.C.
Mrs. D. H. P. Chamberlain, A.R.C.A.
I. O. Chance, Esq.
Mrs. I. O. Chance
Mrs. Paul Channon
Chelsea Yacht and Boat Company
Mrs. A. W. Cheyne
Mrs. Dora Chirnside
J. R. Chisholm, Esq.
R. A. Chisholm, Esq.
Mrs. R. A. Chisholm
R. C. Cholmeley, Esq.
Mrs. B. M. Christmas
*The Church Commissioners
Clapham Antiquarian Society
Miss D. O. Clark
Miss Ruth Clark
*Miss Edith Clarke, O.B.E.
R. D. Clarke, Esq., F.I.A.
*R. S. Clarke, Esq.
*Sir Charles Clay, C.B., F.S.A.
*Miss Edith Clay, F.S.A.
*Mrs. R. S. Clifton
*The Rt. Hon. Lord Clitheroe, P.C.
Mrs. Jacques Cochemé
*E. Cockshutt, Esq.,C.Eng.,A.M.I.Mech.E.
Miss Ida Cole
*Mrs. J. B. Cole
J. S. Mitchell Cole, Esq.
S. A. Colman-Malden, Esq.
Mrs. M. Colmore
*Air Commandant Dame Jean Conan-Doyle, D.B.E.
*The Lady Conesford
Mrs. Egerton Cooper
Mrs. John Corbet-Singleton
Donald Cottage, Esq.
*Mrs. P. J. Cowin
Mrs. Clement Cowles
Sir Trenchard Cox, C.B.E.
*Michael Craig-Cooper, Esq.
Mrs. A. J. Crewdson
*Lady Crofton
*Theodore Crombie, Esq.
Crosby Hall Association
E. J. Crossley, Esq.
F. M. Crowdy, Esq.
Mrs. M. Crowdy
Mrs. Mary Crowther
Mrs. Jacqueline Cundall
J. A. Curran, Esq., Jnr.
Mrs. J. A. Curran, Jnr.

*Mrs. E. R. N. Dallas-Smith
Mrs. Denis Daly
Ion Dannreuther, Esq.
Mrs. I. Dannreuther
*Miss Esther Darlington
*Mrs. Madeline Daubeny
*Mrs. Olga Davenport
Peter Davey, Esq.
The Hon. Malcolm Davidson
*Alban Davies, Esq.
Miss E. M. Davis
Miss Joan L. Davis, S.R.N.
W. E. Dawe, Esq.
*Mrs. A. H. B. Dawson
Peter Dawson, Esq.
*David Day, Esq.

K. L. Day, Esq.
*Dr. Joan S. Deans
*Robin de Beaumont, Esq., A.A.Dipl.
R. G. de Ferembre, Esq., F.R.S.A.
J. de Forest Thompson, Esq.
Mrs. J. de Forest Thompson
Baron de Gerlache de Gomery, M.V.O.
*Alberto de Lacerda, Esq.
*The Viscount de L'Isle, V.C., P.C.
Mrs. E. M. S. Denham
Mrs. Jill Denham-Davis
Mrs. Roderick Denman, M.B.E.
*Mrs. Edward Denny
*Donald D. Derrick, Esq.
Miss Joan Derriman
Mrs. Elsa de Tiel
J. de Vere Hunt, Esq.
Miss B. de Vidaud
The Dowager Duchess of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
C. F. S. de Winton, Esq., C.B.E.
Mrs. C. F. S. de Winton
The Rev. Canon Alfonso de Zulueta
Miss V. I. Dick
*Mrs. Dorothy Dix
George Dobry, Esq., Q.C.
Mrs. T. H. Doll
*G. M. Dorman, Esq.
William S. Doyle , Esq.
*Mrs. C. T. D'Oyly
Miss L. M. D'Oyly
Mrs. P. Drysdale
The Lady Caroline Duff
*Eric Dugdale, Esq.
Mrs. Eric Dugdale
Mrs. T. C. Dugdale
*The Lady Dunboyne
*Mrs. B. M. Duncan
J. A. Duncan, Esq.
Stuart Duncan, Esq.
Mrs. S. M. Dunlop
Mrs. J. W. Durnford
*T. V. S. Durrant, Esq.
Miss A. B. Dutton
V. E. H. Dykes, Esq.

*Margot Eates
Mrs. Barbara Edmeads
*Guy Edmiston, Esq.
Richard Edmonds, Esq.
Mrs. Richard Edwards
*Miss P. M. Egerton
*John Ehrman, Esq., F.B.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.
Miss Doris Eldridge
Miss M. A. Elliott
*James Ellis, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.
*Mrs. James Ellis
Miss E. Ellison-Macartney
Mrs. T. K. Elmsley
Major B. Emsell
*David Enders, Esq.
*Philip English, Esq.
*Professor A. A. Evans, M.A., F.C.P.
Mrs. Ruthven Evans
Miss V. T. Evans-Gwynne
C. Everitt, Esq.

*Mrs. Ian Fairbairn
*Stuart Faire, Esq.
Bernard Fane-Saunders, Esq., C.B.E.
Mrs. Ellis Mary Fane-Saunders, M.B.E.
T. P. Fearon, Esq.
Miss U. M. Fisher
*Miss H. M. Fitz-Hugh
*W. W. Flexner, Esq.
Mrs. W. W. Flexner
Mrs. Mary Follett
Miss K. Forbes-Dunlop, B.A.Hons.
Mrs. Hugh Ford
*Mrs. C. Forde
*The Lady Forres
*Miss May Fountain
*A. D. Francis, Esq., C.B.E., M.V.O.
H. J. Franklin, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., A.A.Dipl.
*Mrs. P. A. Fremantle
*K. R. S. French, Esq.
Jeffrey Frost, Esq.
*Miss E. A. Furlong

Mrs. Eileen Gairdner
Rodney T. Gardner, Esq.
Patrick Garrett, Esq.
Edward J. Gatt, Esq.
Miss Eily Gayford
*Mrs. P. C. Gelley
Alfred George, Esq., L.R.I.B.A., F.R.G.S.
J. A. Gere, Esq.
*Mrs. Patrick Gibson
*A. D. F. Gilbert, Esq.
*Mrs. A. D. F. Gilbert
Mrs. H. N. Gilbey
*Rear-Admiral The Earl of Glasgow
*The Countess of Glasgow
*Miss M. C. Glasgow, C.B.E.
*B. K. Glazebrook, Esq.
Mrs. Rupert Gleadow
*A. M. de C. Glen, Esq.
*John Glen, Esq.
*Dr. Alan Glyn
*Miss Elizabeth Godfrey
*R. W. Gollance, Esq.
Miss V. Gollancz
Edwin Campbell Goodall, Esq.
*R. P. H. Goolden, Esq.
John S. Gordon, Esq.
Mrs. Francis Gore
The Viscountess Gough

*Aubrey Gough, Esq., T.D.
Miss Lucienne Gow
Miss Nancy Gow, M.B.E.
*Dr. Elizabeth F. Graham Kerr, F.R.C.G.P., M.A., M.B., B.Chir.
Herbert Graham, Esq.
P. F. Grant, Esq., C.B.E.
*N. J. Grantham, Esq.
Vice-Admiral Sir John Gray, K.B.E., C.B.
Jeremy Grayson, Esq.
Mrs. Jeremy Grayson
Colonel T. H. Grayson, O.B.E.
Dr. Raymond Greene, M.A., D.M., F.R.C.P.
Miss Margaret Greentree
Mrs. Patricia Greenwood
*R. P. Grenfell, Esq.
*Mrs. R. P. Grenfell, C.B.E.
Mrs. H. B. R. Grey-Edwards
J. R. Grierson, Esq.
Twae Griffith, Esq.
*A. G. Grimwade, Esq., F.S.A.
*H. S. H. Guinness, Esq.
*Mrs. Guinness
*M. W. Guinness, Esq.
John Gullick, Esq.
*Mrs. John Gullick
Councillor Muriel Gumbel, J.P.
*Miss Joyce Gutteridge

Mrs. Derek Hague
*W. R. C. Halpin, Esq.
*Major E. D. Halton
*Sir Patrick Hamilton, Bart.
*R. O. Hancock, Esq.
*T. H. H. Hancock, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.
M. R. Harding, Esq.
Lady Camilla Harris
R. J. B. Harris, Esq.
*John Harris, Esq., F.S.A., Hon.F.R.I.B.A.
*Mrs. John Harris, M.A., Ph.D.
John Harrison, Esq.
M. J. H. Harrison, Esq.
Edward Harvane, Esq.
Miss Elspeth Hay
*E. L. Hayes, Esq.
*Miss Constance Hayward
*Lady Heath
*Mrs. G. Hely-Hutchinson
Lady Henderson
Miss Marjorie Henham-Barrow
*G. A. Henley, Esq.
Mrs. S. Henniker-Heaton
*Mrs. H. L. Q. Henriques
Mrs. M. A. Herron
Mrs. A. T. Hersey
Mrs. P. H. Heseltine
*David Hicks, Esq.
Miss C. Hilliers
*P. D. J. Hippisley-Cox, Esq.
*Antony Hippisley-Coxe, Esq.
Mrs. Wilder Hobson
Mrs. Barbara L. Hodge
*Eliot Hodgkin, Esq.
*Mrs. Eliot Hodgkin
Lady Holland
Lady Holland-Martin, O.B.E.
Mrs. C. Holmes
Miss R. M. Homer
*The Hon. Mrs. A. L. Hood
*Felix Hope-Nicholson, Esq.
Miss A. M. Hornby
*Miss Margaret Hornby
Mrs. Barbara Houlder
Miss Daphne Howeson
*Miss Primrose Howeson
*D. R. Howison, Esq.
Mrs. K. J. Hughes
*Mrs. T. M. Hughes
Mrs. V. Hughes
*John R. F. Humphry, Esq.
A. C. B. Hunter, Esq.
Bryan L. Hunter, Esq.
*C. A. Hunter, Esq.
*Mrs. C. A. Hunter
*Richard Hunting, Esq.
F. M. Hutton, Esq.

Dr. D. J. E. Ingram, M.A., D.Sc.
Lady Irvine
*Countess of Iveagh
Mrs. John Ivimy

P. Jack, Esq.
B. J. Jackson, Esq.
*Miss Pamela Jacobson
*Miss Peggy Jacobson
Lady James
*C. A. B. James, Esq.
*Mrs. K. James
Martin James, Esq.
Conrad Jameson, Esq.
The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Jameson
Mrs. Anne Jardine
Mrs. D. M. Jarrett
*Mrs. H. Tregarthen Jenkin
*The Lord Jessel, C.B.E.
Miss K. H. Jessop
H. J. Jones, Esq.
*P. L. Joseph, Esq.

Mrs. Josephine Kamm
*Mrs. Veronica Keeling
*H. Kelland, Esq.
*Miss M. Kennedy-Bell
The Worshipful Mayor of Kensington and Chelsea

Louis Kentner, Esq.
*Miss A. M. Keyser, M.B.E., A.R.R.C.
Miss B. O. Kiek
*Allan R. King, Esq.
*Miss F. B. King
*The Lord Kinnaird
*James Kirkman, Esq.
*J. T. Kirkwood, Esq.
Lady Kirwan
*Sir Cyril H. Kleinwort
Miss J. M. Knight
James M. Knowles, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.
Lt.-Col. F. O. Koebel
Mrs. M. F. Koebel
Mrs. M. B. Konstam
Redvers Kyle, Esq.

J. D. Laffeaty, Esq.
Guy W. Lambert, Esq., C.B.
Mrs. Guy Lambert, M.B.E.
Mrs. M. M. C. Lambert
Maj.-Gen. A. P. Lambooy, C.B., O.B.E.
K. E. Lander, Esq.
Miss M. M. Landers
R. J. O. Lascelles, Esq.
Arthur Lawrence, Esq.
Sir John Lawrence, Bart., O.B.E.
*W. A. J. Lawrence, Esq.
*Mrs. W. A. J. Lawrence
*George Layton, Esq.
*John Lehmann, Esq.
*Miss F. M. Leney
Mrs. L. Levson
*Mrs. Lesley Lewis, F.S.A.
Miss P. Jane Lewis
Mrs. E. Lewis Cox
*David Lidderdale, Esq., C.B.
*The Lady Caroline Lingard
H. C. N. Lister, Esq.
Captain John Litchfield, O.B.E., R.N., M.P.
Mrs. John Litchfield
David Lloyd, Esq.
Mrs. David Lloyd
Mrs. T. O. Lloyd
*G. Lloyd Roberts, Esq.
*Rev. Harold Loasby
Mrs. Eileen Loftus
*Mrs. Long
*The Countess of Longford
*The Very Rev. Canon John L. Longstaff
Mrs. A. Lort-Phillips
*Joseph Losey, Esq.
*Mrs. Joseph Losey
*Dr. Patrick Lovett
John Ludovici, Esq.
*Miss L. Lumley
C. D. Lush, Esq.
Mrs. Bridget Lushington
J. F. Luttrell, Esq.
Lady Dorothy Lygon
S. D. Lyon, Esq.

*E. C. Macadam, Esq.
Mrs. MacAndrew
*M. D. de la C. MacCarthy, Esq.
Mrs. Y. MacCarthy
*Mrs. H. MacColl
*Mrs. D. Macdonald
*Miss I. M. MacDonald
Miss N. MacDonald
*Miss C. F. N. Mackay, M.B.E.
J. A. MacNabb, Esq.
*James Macnair, Esq.
*His Honour Judge M. J. P. Macnair
*R. Alistair McAlpine, Esq.
J. B. W. McDonell, Esq.
*Colin I. McIntyre, Esq.
*Mrs. C. S. McNulty
Mrs. Geoffrey Madan
*Mrs. B. I. M. Magraw
Mrs. Michael Majendie
J. Malarkey, Esq.
Mrs. J. Malarkey
*George Malcolm, Esq., C.B.E.
Edward Manisty, Esq.
Miss Elsa Mann
Mrs. Jean Mann
Miss Margaret Marchant, M.B.E.
Mrs. J. Marindin, O.B.E.
Francis Marsden, Esq.
Mrs. Basil Marsden-Smedley
Mrs. John Marsden-Smedley
Luke Marsden-Smedley, Esq.
Dr. D. M. Marshall
Mrs. D. S. Martin
*Mrs. M. H. Martin
Miss N. A. Martin
*W. A. Martin, Esq.
Miss M. G. Massy
Mrs. M. Matthews
Mrs. Patrick Lloyd Matthews
*Sir Edward Maufe, R. A.
*Lady Maufe
*Mrs. Ben Maugham
*Richard Francis Maurice, Esq.
W. H. Mawson, Esq., M.A.
*Lady May
Andreas Mayor, Esq.
Mrs. Andreas Mayor
Mrs. P. Mayor
*Miss Iris Medlicott
*Sir John Megaw
*Lady Megaw
*The Hon. Mrs. Philip Meldon
Richard Melville-Coe, Esq.
Professor V. L. Menage

Mrs. C. M. Meredith
Major B. G. Merivale-Austin
*W. R. Merton, Esq.
Miss K. Methuen
*Peter B. Meyer, Esq.
Mrs. Rex Miers
Miss G. E. Miles
Mrs. Melvill Miller
Mrs. B. M. Milner
The Lady Milner of Leeds
Mrs. E. Mitchell
T. C. Mitchell, Esq.
Miss P. D. J. Molloy
Lt.-Colonel Brian Montgomery
Mrs. Brian Montgomery
Mrs. Charles Mordaunt
D. T. Morgan, Esq.
Q. Morgan Edwards, Esq.
P. S. Morice, Esq.
*A. G. Morris, Esq.
*Mrs. A. G. Morris
Mrs. F. Morrison
Mrs. F. J. Morrisey
Miss E. Mortimer
Miss M. G. Mortimer
*J. W. F. Morton, Esq.
*Mrs. Jocelyn Morton, A.R.I.B.A.
*Mary Lady Mostyn
Dowager Lady Mowbray and Stourton
*The Lord Moyne
*Miss J. L. Murchison

The Hon. Lady Napier
Lady Napier
T. R. Naylor, Esq.
Mrs. T. R. Naylor
Miss Sara Neill
Mrs. R. D. Nels
*Miss J. F. Newcombe
*Mrs. Newton
*Miss Marie Ney
George H. J. Nicholson, Esq.
*Cmdr. the Rt. Hon. Sir Allan Noble, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.
Mrs. E. A. Noel
The Lady Normanbrook
*The Marquess of Normanby, M.B.E.
*The Marchioness of Normanby
Sir Clifford Norton, K.C.M.G.
The Lady Nugent
John Nutting, Esq.

Miss L. K. O'Brien
Capt. W. Ogilvy, M.B.E.
P. V. A. Oldak, Esq.
Mrs. W. M. Oldak
L. O'Meagher, Esq.
A. F. Oppé, Esq.
*Mrs. Cuthbert Orde
Miss Cecilia O'Rorke
P. Osgood, Esq.
Mrs. Bruce Ottley
Miss J. A. Owen

Mrs. Jane Page
Miss Ula Paine
Mrs. Dulsie Parker
Michael R. Parkin, Esq.
*Mrs. Marjorie Parr
Allen Paterson, Esq.
Mrs. A.-M. Paterson
*Mrs. Ian C. Paterson
A. Paterson-Morgan, Esq.
*Mrs. J. D. Paton
J. Allan Pearce, Esq.
Mrs. J. Ricardo Pearce
Lawrence Pegg, Esq.
Mrs. R. R. Pelham Burn
*The Rev. C. Pemberton
T. H. H. Perrott, Esq.
*M. A. C. Petre, Esq.
*Miss D. W. Pettigrew
Dr. Richard Petty
John Phipps, Esq.
Mrs. William Phipps
*Prebendary F. A. Piachaud, M.A., B.D.
Miss Marian Pickard
Mrs. Helen A. Pickthorn
Mrs. Ingrid Pillans
Lady Pink
*D. H. Piper, Esq.
Lady Pitblado
The Hon. Lady Pitman
*Mrs. Cecil Playford
*E. M. Plazzotta, Esq.
T. A. G. Pocock, Esq.
Mrs. T. A. G. Pocock
*Miss N. S. Pomfret
*The Lord Porchester
Miss Louise Hoyt Porter
Anthony Post, Esq.
Mrs. Anthony Post
*R. H. A. Powell, Esq.
*Miss Powell Edwards
Mrs. P. K. Pratt
Miss R. Presswood
Mrs. K. M. Preston
Mrs. Rupert Preston
C. Priday, Esq.
Eric Pride, Esq.
*Mrs. E. Pulford
*Mrs. Denis Purcell

Miss P. Quilty
Mrs. V. Quin

Mrs. Rae Smith
Miss Irene Rathbone

THE RT. HON. SIR PETER RAWLINSON, Q.C., M.P.
*MISS HEATHER RAWSON
MISS HILDA REID
*MISS MARY E. T. REMNANT
MRS. G. C. REYNELL
F. A. RICHARDS, ESQ., F.L.A.
SIR JAMES RICHARDS, C.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.
MRS. M. A. RICHARDS
*MRS. NORMAN RICHARDS
*R. P. G. RICHARDS, ESQ.
*DAVID RIDLEY, ESQ.
*MRS. DAVID RIDLEY
J. S. RIGGE, ESQ.
THE RT. HON. GEOFFREY RIPPON, M.P.
A. J. K. RITCHIE, ESQ.
E. C. ROBBINS, ESQ., C.B.E.
COMMANDER C. GOWER ROBINSON, R.N.
ROBERT ROBINSON, ESQ.
MISS DOROTHY RODDICK
MISS PATIENCE ROPES
INNES ROSE, ESQ.
MISS T. ROSE
*MRS. FENELLA ROSENWALD
MRS. KATHARINE M. ROSS
PETER ROSS, ESQ.
MRS. PETER ROSS
MRS. F. A. ROSSER
*LADY ROWAN
DAVID ROWE, ESQ.
MRS. D. ROWE
DR. IAN ROXBURGH
*THE GOVERNOR, THE ROYAL HOSPITAL
*COL. R. A. RUBENS
ANTHONY B. J. S. RUBINSTEIN, ESQ.
*SIR PERCY RUGG
*MISS MARGARET RUSSELL
*DR. NOEL RUSSELL
SHERIDAN RUSSELL, ESQ.
MRS. SHERIDAN RUSSELL
RONALD B. RYALL, ESQ.
*MRS. MARY RYDE

THE DUCHESS OF ST. ALBANS
THE REV. RALPH SADLEIR
MRS. RALPH SADLEIR
T. A. D. SAINSBURY, ESQ.
THE LORD SALTER, P.C., G.B.E., K.C.B.
THE LADY SALTER
THE HON. D. J. SAMUEL
THE HON. GODFREY SAMUEL, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.
*MRS. A. C. E. SANDBERG
DAVID SANDELL, ESQ., F.R.C.S.
MRS. DAVID SANDELL
FRANCIS SANDILANDS, ESQ., C.B.E.
MRS. FRANCIS SANDILANDS
JOHN SANDOE, ESQ.
MISS DAPHNE SANGER
*JOHN A. SANKEY, ESQ.
CHRISTOPHER SCARLETT, ESQ.
FRANK SCARLETT, ESQ., B.A., F.R.I.B.A.
MISS MAISIE SCHWARTZE
MRS. D. L. SCOTT
JOHN SWIRE SCOTT, ESQ.
NICHOLAS SCOTT, ESQ., M.B.E., J.P., M.P.
*MISS ISABEL SCOTT-ELLIOT
D. W. SCRIMGEOUR, ESQ., M.B.E., T.D.
THE HON. MRS. W. SCRYMGEOUR-WEDDERBURN
MRS. JAMES SCUDAMORE
*MISS NORA SEARIGHT
*PETER R. SEDDON, ESQ.
MISS ATHENE SEYLER, C.B.E.
*MISS M. J. SEYMOUR
MRS. ELIZABETH SHAW
MISS N. M. SHAWYER
RUPERT SHEPHARD, ESQ.
MRS. FLORENCE SHEPHARD
MRS. P. SHERIDAN
*NED SHERRIN, ESQ.
*MISS D. M. SHIPMAN
A. H. M. SIDDONS, ESQ.
MISS G. M. SILCOCK
LADY SIMMONS
*L. A. SIMPSON, ESQ.
*MRS. M. J. SIMPSON
*B. J. SIMS, ESQ.
THE REV. CHARLES SINNICKSON
*C. H. A. SKEY, ESQ.
LIONEL SKINNER, ESQ.
MRS. E. H. P. SLESSOR
MISS FREDA SMITH
*MRS. IAN SMITH
*N. A. C. SMITH, ESQ.
REGINALD SMITH, ESQ.
MISS VERA M. SNELLING
*RICHARD SOAMES, ESQ.
*J. M. SOUTHERN, ESQ.
MRS. P. B. SPEAK
*MISS ANNE STAFFORD-KING-HARMAN
*MRS. ROBERT STANHOPE-PALMER
*D. E. C. STEEL, ESQ.
MISS A. STENFERT-KROESE
*MRS. S. I. STEWART
BARNABY STEWART-JONES, ESQ.
*J. E. M. STEWART-SMITH, ESQ.
*FRANK H. STOCKWELL, ESQ.
H. R. STOWELL, ESQ.
*MRS. ISOBEL STRACHEY
MRS. AILEEN STRAITON
MISS CATHERINE H. STRAUSS
*J. A. STREETER, ESQ.
*A. P. H. STRIDE, ESQ.
*T. DE B. H. STRIDE, ESQ.
*THE HON. J. D. STUART
*OLIVER STUTCHBURY, ESQ.
*MRS. H. STUTCHBURY
MICHAEL SUMMERSKILL, ESQ.

Miss Peggy Sutton
A. E. Sweeting, Esq.
*Lady Sykes

*Miss Geraldine Talbot
John Talbot, Esq.
Mrs. E. M. C. Tanner
*Lady Kenya Tatton-Brown
A. Gordon Taylor, Esq.
Lady Tegart
The Lord Terrington
Dr. D. J. Thomas
Mrs. D. J. Thomas
*Mrs. George Thomas
Maj. W. A. Thompson
*The Rev. C. E. Leighton Thomson
Mrs. V. Thoresby
C. J. H. Thornhill, Esq.
Peter Thornton, Esq.
*Sir Colin Thornton-Kemsley, O.B.E., T.D., M.A.
*Lady Threlford
S. B. Tietz, Esq.
Brigadier W. D. Tighe-Wood
Alan Tillotson, Esq., D.L.
Donald Toft, Esq.
*Mrs. H. Tollemache
Air Commodore J. N. Tomes, C.B.E.
Mrs. S. Toogood
*Mrs. Donovan Touche
Miss B. M. Towle
Captain C. Townsend
Mrs. P. L. Travers
Miss Mary Treadgold
Mrs. P. H. Trent
R. E. Trouncer, Esq.
Mrs. M. A. Turinas
Richard Turley, Esq.
Mrs. M. E. Turner
*Dr. W. C. Turner

John Udal, Esq., J.P.

Miss Vivienne Vereker
Mrs. Moyra Verschoyle
Horatio Vester, Esq.
Mrs. Valentine Vester
Mrs. A. Vickers

Miss Dorothy Wadham
*Sir Anthony Wagner, K.C.V.O., D.Litt.
Lady Wagner
Miss Olivia Walker
Miss Miriam Wallace, M.A.
Mrs. A. Walter
Mrs. L. Walton
*P. W. Ward-Jackson, Esq.
Mrs. L. Warne
*G. M. Warr, Esq.
*Mrs. G. M. Warr
Miss Dorothy Warren
Mrs. Anthony Waterlow
*Mrs. A. M. L. Watkins
Miss E. Watts
S. G. Watts, Esq.
Mrs. M. B. Wellesley
Denys R. M. West, Esq., B.A.
George West, Esq.
Mrs. George West
Mrs. B. M. Whatmore
*Leonard Whelen, Esq.
A. J. White, Esq.
Leonard Whiteman, Esq., B.Sc.
*Mrs. Henry Whyham
G. H. Wigglesworth, Esq.
Miss M. Wigram
C. D. Wilcox, Esq.
David M. Wilkinson, Esq.
Miss M. Willes
*Mrs. Gomer Williams
Mrs. D. C. Williamson
Peter Williams-Powlett, Esq.
Miss Gwendoline Willis
*His Honour Judge R. B. Willis, T.D.
*Mrs. R. B. Willis
Mrs. Bevil Wilson
*William Wilson, Esq.
*Mrs. W. Wilson
*Roger Wimbush, Esq.
Lady Winnifrith
M. L. Wolfe-Barry, Esq.
Mrs. M. L. Wolfe-Barry
Sir John Wolfenden, C.B.E., M.A., D.Litt.
E. Wolff, Esq.
Mrs. E. Wolff
Miss Avril Wood
Miss Hazel Wood
*Sir Marcus Worsley, M.P.
*The Hon. Lady Worsley

John Yeoman, Esq.
Miss F. Yetts

Miss E. A. Ziegler