

THE CHELSEA SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL REPORT 1963



Price Seven Shillings and Sixpence



J. W. M. TURNER'S HOUSE IN 1859

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THE CHELSEA SOCIETY

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

President THE LORD NORMANBROOK, P.C., G.C.B.

Vice-Presidents THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF CHELSEA
GENERAL SIR HARRY KNOX, K.C.B., D.S.O.
MISS DOROTHY MACNAMARA, O.B.E.

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Hon. Auditor

R. G. EDWARDS, ESQ., A.C.A.

Joint Hon. Secretaries

THE HON. MRS. KNOWLES
MISS IRIS MEDLICOTT

Since the Annual Report for 1963 went to press
members will have learned with deep regret of the
death of the Society's Chairman

Mr. Basil Marsden-Smedley

A full obituary will appear in next year's report.

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 rates are (i) for persons (other than life members) who became members before 1st July, 1961, ten shillings annually, and (ii) for persons who became members after 30th June, 1961, £1 annually payable on the 1st February or a lump sum of £10 10s. for life membership.

THE CHELSEA SOCIETY

Report for the year 1963

1. *The Annual General Meeting*

At 5.0 p.m. on Saturday, October 16th, 1963, the Annual General Meeting took place in the new Concert Hall of the College of S. Mark and S. John, by kind permission of the Principal. The Minutes of the Meeting are on pp. 33 to 38.

In order to enable them to inspect the grounds and buildings of the College the Principal had kindly invited the members of the Society to attend at 3.0 p.m. A short history of this very interesting college had been sent with the invitations, together with a note about the East-West cross route which, it was feared, might seriously affect both the Wandon Road Housing Estate and the College buildings. The Principal had arranged also that the whole Society should take tea in the College Hall at 4.0 p.m.

2. *The Council*

During the summer the Council learnt with deep regret of the death of Mr. G. F. A. Burgess, to whom a tribute appears on p. . . At the Annual General Meeting Sir Patrick Hamilton was elected to fill the vacancy on the Council caused by the death of Mr. Burgess. Shortly before the Annual General Meeting the Council received with regret the resignation of Sir Arthur Richmond.

Earlier in the year the retiring Hon. Secretaries, Miss Hilda Reid and Mr. T. H. H. Hancock, were co-opted to the Council under the provisions of Rule 4(3) of the Constitution.

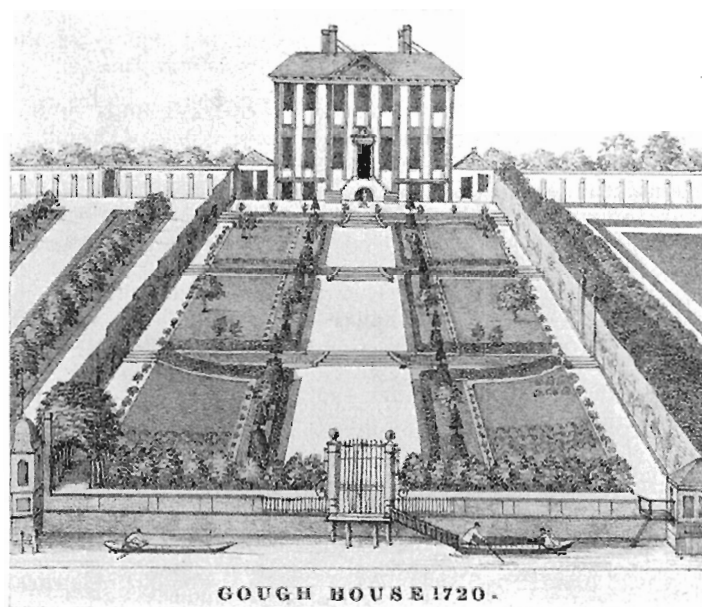
3. *The Victoria Hospital for Children, Tite Street*

Proposed removal. The proposals of the Minister of Health for reorganising the hospitals took all too little account of the convenience and needs of the people of Chelsea.

At the present time, Chelsea is well equipped with hospitals which serve the people. The Minister seeks to remove most of these elsewhere and replace them with a cluster of Specialist teaching hospitals. Among those to be taken away is the

Victoria Hospital, Tite Street. It is to be rebuilt some six miles away at a most inaccessible site in Tooting. The Society protested to the Chelsea Borough Council and to the Minister through the Member of Parliament about this inconvenience. The Society, which was fully supported by the Chelsea Borough Council, left the Minister in no doubt about the extraordinary hardships on Chelsea mothers who would have to take sick children a great distance by public transport and even then have a considerable walk from the nearest bus stop. The Minister, however, refused to change the plan; although he did say, by way of softening his harsh decision, that "he did realise that, as a result of the transfer, the service for Chelsea residents will be less local than before".

History. In 1866 the Victoria Hospital for Children was founded by a number of philanthropists, of whom Mr. A. A. Dowse was the leading spirit. Gough House, a large seventeenth century mansion of outstanding architectural and historic interest situated next the Royal Hospital was acquired and six beds for child in-patients established in the first year.



In 1868 the six beds were increased to thirty-two and in 1890 this number was again doubled.

In 1898 the old building was thought to be overcrowded and in 1903 the hospital was extended by the new building on the north side of Gough House.

Gough House still exists, though its former distinguished design has been sadly impaired by being hemmed in with hospital buildings and its proportions marred by the additional storeys and entrance in Tite Street.

Tite Street itself, named after Sir Thomas Tite, M.P., was a new development; it was created in the year 1870 by taking a strip from the west side of the Gough House garden which stretched from what is now Royal Hospital road to the river and an adjoining alley known as Calthorpe Place.

Tite Street north of Royal Hospital road was developed later, but the buildings placed upon the Gough House garden strip, whether they would conform to present-day taste or no, were extremely novel and interesting. Several, including Whistler's White House, pioneered the movement in Chelsea for a Studio house suitable to the style and dignity of the artist glorying in his newly acquired professional status.

Future of the Hospital site. On amenity grounds one is tempted to wonder whether Gough House could or should be shorn of its nineteenth century accretions and emerge as a magnificent seventeenth century mansion. In addition to the space now occupied by these accretions, there would have to be a substantial private open space on both north and south sides. There is plenty of history attached to the house.

It was built by John Vaughan, third Earl of Carbery (1640-1713), a bold buccaneer of Charles II's days. He was appointed Governor of Jamaica in 1674 and went out with Henry Morgan and together they made the most of their time with many daring enterprises, including the conquest of Panama. Both men were recalled later for exceeding their instructions. In 1678 Lord Carbery retired with his spoils to Chelsea; built the house later called 'Gough House', became a patron of literature and President of the Royal Society. He was a friend of Dryden who dedicated some of his coarsest poems to him. Pepys declared that "he was one of the lewdest fellows of the age." At his death the property passed to the



Gough family. On Sir Richard Gough's death in 1727 it was inherited by his son who was made a baronet. He married Barbara Calthorpe, whose brother, Sir Henry Calthorpe, left the estate to their son Henry on condition that he took the name of Calthorpe. In 1796 Henry was created Baron Calthorpe. The next tenants were the Pembertons. Mrs. Thomas Pemberton started a school here in 1816, which was carried on for many years by herself and her daughter.

However, in spite of the history and the undoubted architectural and historic merit of Gough House, it would hardly be reasonable to restore it to its former shape. The Ministry of Health might adopt one of two courses, namely, either to try to find a tenant for the buildings as they stand; or to clear the whole site and sell for residential development. Of these alternatives, the second would probably be the more acceptable to Chelsea people, since it would provide dwellings rather than institutions.

4. *Naming London Borough 12*

The Society, in common with many other Chelsea organisations and individuals, took vigorous action to retain the name

of Chelsea in the combined Kensington and Chelsea Borough. On October 17th, 1963, the following letter was addressed to Sir Keith Joseph:—

THE RT. HON. SIR KEITH JOSEPH, Bart., M.P.,
Minister of Housing and Local Government,
Whitehall, S.W.1.

17th October, 1963

Dear Sir Keith,

It was with grave dismay that the Council of the Chelsea Society learnt of your tentative proposal, but a proposal nevertheless, to drop the name of 'Chelsea' from the 'Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea' which was the name to which the Councils of the two Boroughs had previously agreed as the most suitable name for the combined London borough, and the one which would appeal to the citizens of the two boroughs.

At a Special Emergency Meeting of the Council of the Chelsea Society called to consider the protests of outraged Members and citizens it was unanimously decided to bring to your notice the almost universal objection to the proposal and to support the previously-agreed name. It was further decided that, if necessary, the Society would sponsor a mass meeting; but that this should await the outcome of these representations and others that are already being put forward from other quarters.

The Council of the Society felt that there were cogent reasons over and above plain popular sentiment (overwhelming as public feeling has become since the contents of your letter of September 30th became known) against treating the name of London Borough 12 as comparable with other areas.

First there is the unique situation occasioned by the status of Kensington as a Royal Borough and the deep-felt hope that the status, which is the source of so much pride to the loyal citizens of the locality, should be retained by the combined Borough. This mark of distinction commemorates the happy occasion when Her Majesty Queen Victoria was born in the locality which eighty years afterwards became the Metropolitan Borough of Kensington; and London Borough 12 will still contain Kensington Palace and presumably must have the same qualification.

Secondly, Chelsea and Kensington are distinct communities, each with their own affinities and voluntary organisations, which could not operate for an enlarged area, and which would lose support if the cohesion induced by a named locality were to disappear. Much has, of course, been made of the fact that districts have in the past continued to be known colloquially by their former names (though this is by no means always the case); other places, too, have considerable histories (though few can be so widely noted); it may even be possible to show districts elsewhere which have been united under the single name of one or other without arousing too great objection. But the considerations elsewhere do not apply to Kensington and Chelsea.

Besides history, Kensington and Chelsea each have remarkable characteristics which differ from one another in everything except equal public esteem. These characteristics have built themselves into the literature of all ages throughout the world. Many visitors from numerous Kensingtons and Chelseas overseas make a point of visiting their parent villages.

It would be as shattering to a visitor from an overseas Chelsea to find Cheyne Walk or King's Road street-name-plates superscribed 'The Royal Borough of Kensington' as for a Kensington visitor to see Kensington Square or Ladbroke Grove superscribed 'Borough of Chelsea'. The same would apply to a client visiting one of the notable Chelsea studios in Tite Street or the Chelsea School of Art or the Chelsea Arts Club, all of which have world-wide reputations depending on their widely publicised association with Chelsea. In all these the Chelsea artist has as valuable an interest in the retention of the place name 'Chelsea' as a specialist has in 'Harley Street' or a barrister in 'The Temple'. Instances are innumerable where something very valuable would be lost if the name 'Chelsea' were to be dropped: or, worse still, if the old village were to be dubbed with the name of the next door village. 'Dubbing' is an effective way of obliterating the old place names when an increasing number of communications are, as will be the case, issued from the Local Authority to the 'dubbed' borough. Publicity has its effect. Who remembers now the town of Church Coppenhall¹ which was renamed 'Crewe' by the railway company because it was too long? Before the railway came there was no place-name 'Crewe'. 'Crewe' was the name of the well-known family living in the neighbourhood. Now there is no Church Coppenhall. No doubt the publicity occasioned by railway signboards, time-tables and innumerable notices had much to do with the obliteration of the former name, but increased publicity for whatever the name chosen for London Borough 12 is sure to occur. Added services will mean more notices and more publicity. What will Pilgrims, tracing the last journey of St. Thomas of Chelsea, think when they find the wicket gate where he took leave of his family so poignantly is now Kensington? The same arguments would apply to the anomalies created in the myriad stories in world literature of the little Princess Elizabeth in Henry VIII's Manor House in Cheyne Walk. Again, visitors from far and wide come to savour something of the world-famed Chelsea atmosphere in the gay informality of the King's Road. It continues to be the world of Whistler and Augustus John. It is a substantial component of Chelsea's individuality. It is the birthplace of new thinking in the art-world and a centre for those with like interests. It is doubly open to objection when the name of a locality of outstanding fame and character is obliterated if it is given the name of another locality of equal but different fame and character. It is an injustice to each community and a historical and geographical untruth.

Thirdly, perhaps the most irrefutable argument for the retention of the name 'Chelsea' is that, right or wrong, the people, and that means all sections of the community, want it so. The Council of the Chelsea Society ventured to hope from passages in your letter of September 30th that this fact, now that it has become obvious that omission of the name 'Chelsea' would never receive any wide public acceptance, would also appeal to you.

There is a further detail but an important one, that the Council of the Chelsea Society hoped you might consider. Your letter envisaged that your recommendation regarding the name and the Home Secretary's regarding the status 'Royal' should be considered separately. In fact it would greatly ease arrival at a satisfactory solution if the two vital points could be considered, informally if necessary, together. It would

¹ Otherwise Monks Coppenhall, see Lady Cynthia Colville; *Crowded Life*, p. 12.

not lead to a sensible approach to the question of naming unless some idea could be given on the criteria which the Home Office had in mind to enable them to recommend the prefix 'Royal'.

I am therefore respectfully to ask on behalf of the Chelsea Society that, having regard to all the special circumstances and to the widely expressed views of the locality, you now graciously agree to reconsider your previous tentative view and recommend the Privy Council to favour the name of 'The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea'. We would be grateful if you could see your way to letting us know your reactions so that we can see whether we could be of help to you by submitting further facts or clear up any misunderstandings. It would also enable us to assure our members and neighbours that we have striven to see that everything is being done to give effect to the just and reasonable wishes of the people of the locality.

A copy of this letter is being sent to Captain Litchfield and, in addition, there will be a fairly wide distribution in order to assure anxious citizens that preliminary action has been taken and will be energetically pursued should occasion arise.

Yours sincerely,

LORRAINE KNOWLES,

Joint Hon. Secretary.

Simultaneously the Chelsea Borough Council called a special meeting and agreed to make representations. Petition forms bearing the signatures of a vast number of citizens drawn from every section of the community were handed in. Lastly, the very dignified motion² standing in the name of Mr. Graham Kerr was agreed to unanimously at the Annual General Meeting and forwarded to the Minister of Housing and Local Government. As a result of this combined operation the London Borough 12 now bears the name of 'The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea'.

5. Tower-Block Housing at World's End

(This scheme for building tower-blocks at West Chelsea is subject to variations and the present commentary should be understood to concern the proposals which existed on December 31st, 1963).

No one could truthfully accuse the Chelsea Borough Council of any lack of drive or enthusiasm for housing. The misfortune is that their field of operations is limited to Chelsea and that Chelsea's square mile is already densely developed. Building to house one set of people means clearing a site compulsorily by evicting another. This is a proper procedure where the houses are unfit for human habitation as in slum

² See Minutes, *post* pp 33 to 38.

clearance; but when the area, the subject of a compulsory purchase order, contains a substantial proportion of people happily living in sound premises, a conflict of social justice arises. It is open to argument whether the siting and building of housing estates (as distinct from their management when built) would not have been better placed with the Greater London Authority which would have had a wider choice of sites and been in a better position to use low density areas to relieve those where the population density was already too high.

In 1947 the Chelsea Borough Council decided to develop, part at a time, a large area in West Chelsea. The areas first considered stretched from King's Road in the north between Milman's Street on the east and Ashburnham Road on the west and Cheyne Walk on the south. The area contained pockets of worn out and amenity-deficient houses, although it contained also some terraces as habitable as any in Chelsea. Much of the worst housing has since then been dealt with when the Cremorne Estate was built; but some bad pockets still exist in the area near World's End.

In 1949 vigorous protests at the inclusion in the scheme of so much good property where Chelsea families had long made their homes were voiced. A petition, signed by thirty residents, was sent to the Chelsea Borough Council and representations were made by the Chelsea Society, the Georgian Group and other bodies about the fringe of sound houses, several of architectural and historic interest, on the river front; there were references to the proposals in the national and local press.

As a result of these protests the inhabitants of these houses received an undertaking from the Chelsea Borough Council to exclude them from the development scheme. These houses were situated on the river front and consisted of three distinct groups: Nos. 105 to 112, 113 to 119 and 120 to 132.

With the exception of No. 105 (which was too far riddled with dry rot to warrant preservation) the Borough Council have in all subsequent variations of the original proposals respected the undertaking in regard to the first two groups above mentioned. In regard, however, to the third group, the undertaking, though definite, was not quite so strong. It was to the effect that Nos. 120-132 Cheyne Walk should be omitted from the scheme "until such time as their useful life

is exhausted and it is necessary for the completion of the scheme to demolish them".³

The useful life of Nos. 120-132 Cheyne Walk has certainly not been exhausted so that at any rate one of the two requisites mentioned in the undertaking as a necessary condition precedent to demolition has not been fulfilled.



NOS. 120, 121 AND 122 CHEYNE WALK

These spacious well-kept houses, now mostly flats, are part of Chelsea Borough Council demolition area. The windows command a magnificent view of Whistler's reach of the Thames. Mr. Philip Turner's house and sculptor's yard lies on the back-land of No. 122 Cheyne Walk.

Notwithstanding the undertaking Nos. 120-132 have been included in the demolition. This particular sector contains many soundly housed families and some artists. Two of the artists' studios are mentioned elsewhere in this report.⁴

Members of the Society will find much food for thought in the proposals to extend the Cremorne Estate westwards.

³ See *Chelsea Borough Council Minutes* for the year ended March 31st 1949, p. 16. Also, for an historical account of the river front in West Chelsea, see *Annual Report*, 1955, pp. 32 to 47.

⁴ See *post*, pp 29 to 32.

This district contains a small area of drab dwellings, the depressing qualities of which could hardly be removed by any financial outlay. Nevertheless, the area as a whole contains a far larger proportion of sound houses lived in by people who are passionately attached to their homes. Many of them are artists and authors and work at home. For these people the large rooms of Victorian houses are ideal; they would not find a municipal flat suitable for their work. There are many studios in the area; some of them adapted for specialised work such as sculpture. At present it is an area where many different ways of living exist side by side; redevelopment of the whole area by municipal flats will mean a fundamental change not necessarily in keeping with the artistic Chelsea traditions.

The proposal is to develop the whole of this area with tower-blocks. The point of controversy is, of course, whether the proposal is right.

At the first approach to the L.C.C. as Town Planning Authority the whole proposal was turned down. Now the Chelsea Borough Council are trying again with an admirable design by Mr. Eric Lyons; but this still leaves open the question of whether this area is suitable for clearance and high density housing. Mr. Lyon's design consists of tower-blocks, which vary in height from 19 storeys to 12 storeys which are linked together with connecting blocks of 5-6 storeys. At present 757 dwellings of different sizes are envisaged, housing about 2,500 persons. The Council is to be congratulated on including a site for the eventual rebuilding of St. John's Church; sites are also reserved for a school, a public house, a garage for 400 cars, and shops. It is to be regretted that nothing appears to have been said hitherto about putting back into the area some of the existing studios.

The first town planning drawback to the scheme is the question of population density. Every person housed in a given area automatically creates his own demand for services. These may be public services, like medical services or transport; or butchers and bakers and all other providers of human needs. Too high a density means discomfort for the whole neighbourhood and for this reason in recent years density limits have been placed by the Town Planning Authority for every area. The density limit at the World's End is 135 persons to the acre. Approval of the proposals would mean making an exception for this scheme as the density of the development

envisaged is as high as 200 persons to the acre, even when the calculation is arrived at by taking in the remainder of the comparatively low-density Cremorne Estate.

Another difficulty arises from the fact that this scheme for tower-blocks coincides with the conversion of Lots Road Power Station (which provides electricity for the underground railways) from coal to oil. The four 162-foot chimneys will become redundant and 18.7 tons of poisonous sulphur dioxide gas will be emitted daily through two 275-foot chimneys. This serious problem has already received some preliminary consideration in the House of Lords. It has long been the policy of the Society to press for the removal of power stations to areas where population is less dense. Electricity is the most portable of commodities and as soon as fundamental renewals were called for, the opportunity should have been taken by the Authority concerned to remove the station to a more suitable area. Unfortunately the Authority only concerned itself with building a more efficient power station regardless of the noxious consequences of the daily emission of so great a quantity of poison gas in an area like Chelsea. Already everyone in Chelsea is suffering from power stations. Buildings deteriorate, trees and flowers suffer and health is affected. The proposed tower-blocks situated as they would be, nearly level with the emission of poison gas hard by, would become a danger to the health of the occupants. Presumably some adjustment must be made; either the power station authorities or the housing authorities must reconsider their plans.

Another factor which calls for thought is the effect on ordinary family life of living at the top of a tower-block. The only practical access is the lift; and the lift has many calls to make before anyone at the top of 19 storeys reaches ground level. At certain hours of the day it is subject to "rush hour" congestion like any other form of public transport. The playgrounds below seem a long way off for adequate parental supervision of small children and there is a tendency to keep them indoors for weeks on end.

There is a similarity between so many of the factors bearing upon matters affecting public amenity and the good life of the town dwellers. It is the continual need to reorganise the constitution of public authorities to suit changing circumstances. London, in common with other places, is the victim of the land hungry authorities who are behaving as though

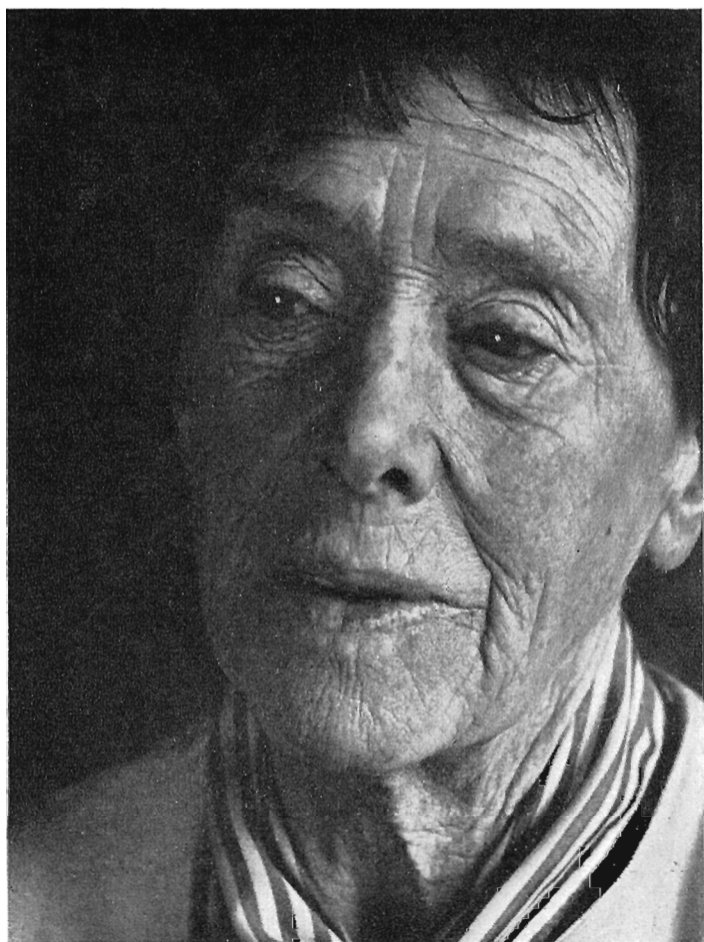
conditions which existed 50 years ago still operated today. Each Authority has compulsory purchase powers which they use to improve their own interests regardless of how those who live in the locality or other interests are affected.

Power station authorities consider only the provision of power, housing authorities only those on the housing list, traffic authorities only the interests of motorists and so on. No authority seems to need to consider living conditions. There must be eventually one authority with power to say what shall and what shall not be sited in any neighbourhood; and that authority must surely be a Town Planning one. If the mistakes of urban misplanning in the nineteenth century are to be avoided, there is need for a new approach to Town Planning and an augmentation of its authority and importance. In partnership with the representative views of the local authority a new force of professional town planners must come into being, just as for other services medical officers of health and municipal engineers were required. They must be fully qualified and trained to consider the effect of every proposal for siting buildings in localities, including government buildings. This Town Planning department must be prepared to act judiciously between one department and another and be entirely separate from any influence of a department with responsibilities for building projects.

No good comes of ignoring facts; if the West Chelsea Extension area is not quite an acceptable project for one reason or another, the sooner it is the subject of further thought the better. Presumably there will be a public inquiry at which an Inspector will make recommendations to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, who will then be called upon to do his best to arrive at the best solution to meet the numerous difficulties. People must be properly and quickly housed. If an area is already too densely populated to provide any more housing with proper standards and without evicting unnecessarily too large a number of the existing and soundly-housed population, more suitable areas must be found, even if Housing Authorities whose activities are not confined to Borough boundaries have to be called in.

6. *Dame Ethel Walker*

Many memories of the greatest woman painter of the age will occur to older members of the Society now that the Chelsea Borough Council contemplate pulling down the



THE LATE DAME ETHEL WALKER

Through the tumult of three wars and the interludes of peace she calmly painted the changes of season, the rhythm of nature and the moods of light. She was born in 1861 and died in 1951. This is the face of the greatest woman painter of the age. Her studio at No. 127 Cheyne Walk, now occupied by the painter and enameller, Marit Aschan, is threatened with demolition.

Chelsea house and studio where she worked. The studio still holds an international reputation as the place where Marit Aschan creates her enamels;⁵ but for some members the spirit of Ethel Walker still haunts 127 Cheyne Walk. At any moment she might burst from that heavily rusticated portal in Luna Street to exercise her dogs by Chelsea's boat beach. There was no mistaking that here was one of the great figures in the international world of art; one might even say that



THE LATE DAME ETHEL WALKER PAINTING AT NO. 127 CHEYNE WALK
Dame Ethel is seen here painting rapidly with the canvas propped against a chair. Her pictures have an impressionism which is hers alone. They are not a laborious imitation of reality, but a harmony of colour through which her conception of the subject is conveyed.

she was better known internationally than in Chelsea. The Tate Gallery and many other galleries in the provinces and overseas bear witness to the great painter. Here in Chelsea her human characteristics will be remembered. Her friendship with her contemporary painters; Wilson Steer at 109 Cheyne Walk; Sickert who opened one of her exhibitions; and Augustus John who in an explosive letter to the press depre-

⁵ A commentary on Marit Aschan's work is given on p.29.



THE DOORWAY TO NO. 127 CHEYNE WALK IN LUNA STREET

This noble, rusticated portal marks the entrance to the late Dame Ethel Walker's studio, now occupied by the painter and enameller, Marit Aschan.

cated the inadequate notice that her last exhibition had received. And now that the bricks and mortar are to be sacrificed to the Chelsea Borough Council's housebreaker, one must shed a silent tear at the death of yet another bit of the real unique London; the real Chelsea. Let us hope members will not have to shed another tear at the pile of steel and concrete that will go up in imitation—not quite so good—of the townscape of Chicago, Melbourne or Berlin.

7. *122a Cheyne Walk*

At the present time it is proposed that the home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Turner, not forgetting Miss Turner, and the Sculptor's yard adjoining, should be included in the demolition area. It would be hard to find a more lamentable candidate for the Chelsea Borough housebreaker than this paradise of domestic bliss and scene of the practice of an art⁶ traditional in Chelsea.

⁶ A commentary on the work of Mr. Philip Turner is given on p.32.



THE DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN IN PHILIP TURNER'S HOUSE AND SCULPTOR'S YARD AT NO. 122A CHEYNE WALK

White paint and gleaming woodwork are the features of the interior of Philip Turner's little freehold situated within the curtilage of No. 122 Cheyne Walk. It is included in the Chelsea Borough Council's demolition area.

Reproduced by courtesy of 'Ideal Home'

The house itself is a model of ingenuity. The polished oak floorboards would grace a royal palace; and once did so for they came from a palace of Queen Catherine Parr.

In the Sculptor's yard are many bronze figures in Philip Turner's inimitable style. In the foreground are two other objects; first the kiln where the bronze is melted; the second, Miss Turner in her pram.

8. *Proposed Widening of Royal Hospital Road*

At their meeting in September the Council of the Society were much concerned to learn of a proposal to widen the sector of Royal Hospital Road opposite Burton's Court. The widening would involve a substantial loss of mature trees and shrubs on the south side of Burton's Court. This proposal would cost some £30,000 and would hardly form

a solution to any traffic problem that might exist because there would be no possibility of widening the narrower built-up parts of Royal Hospital Road to the east and west of Burton's Court. Except for a very short time at rush hour and during the Chelsea Flower Show, Royal Hospital Road is not a heavily trafficked street and the loss of amenity would seem far to outweigh any possible traffic gain. The Council of the Society, therefore, made representations to the Chelsea Borough Council asking them to take no action on the proposal.

9. *The Buchanan Report*

One of the most inspiring national events of the year under review was the publication of that great work *Traffic in Towns*⁷ which is associated with the name of Professor Buchanan. For years private citizens and amenity societies have been urging authorities so to exercise their immense powers as not to injure others. But authorities too often allow their powers to be exercised by little men without vision; and so we have had streams of traffic diverted through residential streets never meant for the purpose, parking arrangements manifestly unfair to the local householder and absolutely no regard for the good life of the citizen. At last a prophet has arisen who emphasises the need (which is indeed obvious enough) to treat comprehensively the location and planning of buildings, on the one hand, and the road system which is to serve them, on the other. In short, traffic is a function of land use. "Those who design and locate buildings should not take it for granted that the street system will be able to *serve them*." It is obvious that this new approach will call for an entirely new concept of town planning. The costly drawbacks and discomforts of unplanned towns that have been experienced hitherto will be tiny compared with those that are about to be perpetuated unless the authorities place more trust in scientific and highly qualified Town Planners. If towns are to be pleasant places in which to live, the present limited concept of Town Planning as a kind of extension of Building Act procedure must be swept away. Planning should take into account the proper siting of all major building projects. So many mistakes have already been made that there is no time to be lost; but bitter experience

⁷ *Traffic in Towns*, H.M.S.O. 1963, 50s., containing reports of the steering group and working group appointed by the Minister of Transport.

is a sad reminder that in the Ministry of Transport there are many pigeon-holes. Too many offices have been built in central London, high buildings have been sited without regard to the adequacy of the streets which serve them, population densities have been disregarded in planning. Finally, there are the contemptible endeavours to cram too much traffic into unsuitable highways by ill-conceived widening of High Streets endangering shoppers; and all the "No Right Turn", "No Left Turn", "No Entry", "No Waiting" which can be so overdone as to interfere with the ordinary life of the citizen. This is aptly described as "the middle course" of trying to cope with a steadily increasing volume of traffic by means of minor alterations, resulting in the end in the worst of both worlds--poor traffic access and a grievously eroded environment.

An aspect of the Buchanan Report which should appeal specially to members of the Society is the importance attached to urban environment. "Our British cities are not only packed with buildings, they are also packed with history." "There is a great ideal at stake; it is not a question of retaining a few old buildings, but of conserving, in the face of the onslaught of motor traffic, a major part of the heritage of the English-speaking world, of which this country is the guardian."

The Society has advocated consistently a traffic policy which follows the lines of the Buchanan Report. No one can say that the views of the Society have not looked forward to a new age when these difficult problems could be tackled scientifically. The discussion which took place at the Annual General Meeting 1962 on the paper entitled *Traffic Policy in Chelsea*⁸ was extremely enlightened. The problem which faces Chelsea in common with all other urban areas is how to secure the quick implementation of the recommendations of Professor Buchanan.

10. 24 Cadogan Place

The Council of the Society decided to oppose the rebuilding of 24 Cadogan Place which was being developed in a way out of keeping with the remainder of the terrace of which it formed an integral part.

The house was requisitioned after the war and divided into four units, consisting of two maisonettes and two flats. The

⁸ *The Annual Report*, 1962, pp. 67 to 71.

Her work has been shown in many places. Her Exhibition at Minories, Colchester was part of the civic life of East Anglia. She has brought the life and colour of Africa to London Galleries. Paul Oppé and Hugo Pitman, well-known in Chelsea, bought some of her pictures for their famous collections. She has carried English scenes and ideas as well as universal symbolism to America.

All this work, though inspired by study and travel, is prepared and carried out in its infinite and tedious detail of production in her studio on Cheyne Walk.

Philip Turner works mainly in bronze. He has, however, a life-sized stone figure of St. Ethelreda in Ely Cathedral. He has new techniques of pouring and casting evolved by himself. The result, even to the uninitiated who can often understand his work, is a feeling of rhythm making hard metal live. He neither bows to the ultra modern nor panders to the decoratively commercial. Although he has gone ahead of some contemporaries, the knowledge behind his present work is based on great traditions. The contents of his living rooms and garden-yard prove this. For he has created his home out of rubble as he makes his figures out of molten metal. He has made comfort and convenience for his family and practical working space for himself. He has made a pleasant frontage on the street—a neighbourly thing to do.

Mario Amaya, writing in the catalogue to a recent Exhibition says: "Turner's work is marked by indomitable optimism". He says himself, "I cannot avoid content creeping into my work."

It can be wished from every heart that some indomitable optimism may be on the side of Marit Aschan and Philip Turner in the replanning of the streets in which they work and live.

H.M.S.

The Annual General Meeting

of the Chelsea Society was held at
The College of S. Mark and S. John
(by kind permission of the Principal)
on Saturday, 26th October, 1963

Lord Normanbrook began his first General Meeting as President of the Society by taking the chair before a large gathering of members in the new Concert Hall of the College.

Mr. A. A. Evans, the Principal of the College, and a life member of the Society, opened the proceedings by welcoming the Society.

The President thanked Mr. Evans for the excellent tea which had been provided and for allowing the Society to view the grounds and to use the new Concert Hall for their meeting.

The Minutes of the Special General and the Annual General Meetings held on June 30th, and October 29th, 1963 (pp. 64-71 of *The Annual Report 1962*) were then approved.

The question of the name of the proposed combined Borough of Kensington and Chelsea having been raised since the Agenda had been compiled, the President ruled that that be taken next and called on Mr. Marsden-Smedley to say what action the Council of the Society had already taken.

Mr. Marsden-Smedley explained that the Minister of Housing and Local Government had written to the joint committee of the two Boroughs on June 21st asking that they suggest a name for the combined Borough. Both Boroughs had thereupon agreed that the name should be "The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea" and the Town Clerk of Kensington had replied accordingly on the 31st July.

On the 30th September the Minister had replied that "he would be most reluctant to agree to a combination of names of this kind unless he was satisfied that there was no satisfactory single name which would command a reason-

able measure of public acceptance. He would therefore like the two Councils to consider whether 'Kensington', which would perhaps be the most important centre in the new Borough, would not provide a name which satisfied their requirements".

The Minister had not been left in doubt that his proposal would be wholly unacceptable to Chelsea. A Special Meeting of the Council of the Society on October 7th had reviewed the situation and decided to write to the Minister expressing their grave dismay at his proposal to drop the name of 'Chelsea'. Accordingly, a fully-reasoned letter was sent to him on the 17th October.

Mr. Graham Kerr then moved the following motion: --

That the Chelsea Society, surprised and dismayed at the tentative proposals of the Minister of Housing and Local Government that the name of Chelsea should be omitted from the title of the combined Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, invite the Minister to reconsider his tentative proposal and in recognition of the special place which Chelsea has long occupied at home and abroad in the World of Science, Letters and the Arts, to confirm the title of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, which has been agreed by the Councils of the two Boroughs by due democratic process.

He went on to say that although he appreciated that there was genuine difficulty in choosing names that would not be unwieldy, the problem should be easy as regards our Borough, for only two names were involved, compared with three or four in other Boroughs. It is even more simplified for Kensington very rightly shared Chelsea's ardent wish to retain the name Chelsea. Since the proposal was only a tentative one, he felt that the voice of Chelsea had become abundantly clear in its protest at the outrageous suggestion to remove from the map of London Boroughs a name whose renown has spread throughout the Commonwealth and, indeed, throughout the entire world as the home of great artists, writers and idealists, and he would like to express his thanks to the many many people who had written to the press, signed petitions or taken other appropriate action.

The motion was seconded by Mr. John Yeoman who pointed out the invidious suggestion by the Minister that when two Boroughs were merged, like Kensington and

Chelsea, one was more important than the other. Different localities may have different criteria for establishing importance, but for his part, he felt that the things which Chelsea stood for were just as important, and possibly more so, than such things as shopping centres; but even here, the King's Road had its own appeal. Chelsea was a residential place and the people had their own views.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Miss Adburgham added a plea to retain the names of the Chelsea Wards as well as the inclusion of the name Chelsea in the new combined Borough.

The President then announced that only one name to fill the vacancy on the Council had been received---namely Sir Patrick Hamilton. Letters proposing and seconding him had been received from the Chairman and Lord Conesford. Sir Patrick had sent the necessary consent. The President said that Sir Patrick lived at 23 Cheyne Walk and was a life member of the Society. He had taken a great interest in the work of the Society and raised matters of importance with the Council. The President then moved that Sir Patrick Hamilton be elected a member of the Council. The motion was agreed.

Annual Report and Accounts

The Chairman then moved the adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts. In the course of his speech, the Chairman thanked the retiring Hon. Secretaries (Miss Hilda Reid and Mr. T. H. H. Hancock). He also paid a tribute to the services of Sir Arthur Richmond who was retiring from the Council.

In seconding the motion, The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Roland Clarke, hoped that a few more members might be recruited during the coming year.

Immediately after Mr. Clarke, Mr. Lidderdale drew attention to the reference in the Annual Report to the site of Winchester Palace (pp. 36-38) which was threatened with development. He reminded the Society that the site consisted of the Pier Hotel, twelve houses in Oakley Street, five shops with flats above, including the 'Blue Cockatoo' restaurant. It included also Thurston's Billiards Table factory, Margrie's 'Smithy'

and No. 37 Cheyne Walk, one of a group of three C. R. Ashbee houses, designed at the close of the nineteenth century by the architect, and these were of exceptional architectural interest.

Mr. Lidderdale pointed out that a development of the size and bulk shown on the plans would wholly alter the character of Cheyne Walk. He said also that scant attention had been paid to the appearance of this building in relation to its neighbours. It would tower above the crescent, as its height would be 104-feet. He asked the Society to press that the crescent should be preserved and that any development of the site should maintain a reasonably balanced appearance when seen as an approach to Chelsea from the Albert Bridge. He hoped that the Society would ask specifically for the preservation of this group of houses which included the three C. R. Ashbee houses. Lastly, the Tudor walls which once formed part of Shrewsbury House should be preserved.

Mr. Edmonds said he did not think this was an area for tall buildings. He recommended that the Society should consider making representations that the proposed buildings were out of character with the neighbourhood and, if necessary, following it up with a request that the L.C.C. should receive a deputation.

Lord Normanbrook undertook to see that these suggestions were considered and that, if necessary, the L.C.C. should be asked to receive a deputation in order to present them with greater detail and argument.

The Annual Report and Accounts were then adopted.

The President then introduced Mr. R. P. G. Richards, one of the younger members of the Society, to open a discussion on the proposed north-south access road which it was proposed should be raised on stilts over the West London Railway. Mr. Richards explained that a road in this neighbourhood had been proposed in the Abercrombie plan; but that the present proposals had a grave defect in that they were not carried on over the river along the lines of the Abercrombie 'ring road'.

This would mean that the traffic content would be set down in the Lots Road area and add even more congestion in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea Embankment and the bridges.

Without a new bridge, the increased volume of traffic seeking to cross the river would have to use the right turn over Battersea Bridge and cause considerable delays.

The Principal of S. Mark and S. John College reminded the Society that Mr. Richards had said nothing about the effect on the College and the Wandon Road Housing Estate if the road were to follow the railway raised on stilts. This was a very grave matter. It would interfere with substantial blocks of flats at Fulham Road and Wandon Road. The newly completed artists' studios would have their light diminished. It would pass by at a great height and some people would be living almost underneath the road, whilst occupants of the top floors would be subjected to the full noise nuisance.

At the College conditions would be high intolerable. The laboratories were about the same level as the road and would catch all the noise.

Mrs. Basil Marsden-Smedley said that more roads would not necessarily reduce congestion; it would merely bring in more motors. What was wanted was some deterrent to motors entering London unless it were really necessary.

Mrs. Jenks generally favoured a limited access motor road which would take motor traffic from one end of London to the other without congesting local roads.

The Chairman of the Society said that the proper solution was to try to separate the through traffic from the local traffic. The road along the railway was a good plan, but he did not think it should descend anywhere in Chelsea. The use of the Embankment as a traffic route was bad town planning. Unfortunately failure by the traffic authorities to tackle the problem of up-to-date scientific traffic planning had spoilt the magnificent amenity concept of a riverside esplanade.

Traffic planners should pay attention not only to strategic needs but to safeguarding the citizen's enjoyment of his surroundings. This was not just the problem of how to get rid of the existing traffic nuisance; not only should more attention be paid to strategic planning, so that through-traffic could be put down near its ultimate destination without congesting local traffic, but also consideration given to local amenity, particularly the College, Wandon Road flats, dwellers by the riverside and citizens enjoying a walk by the river.

Mr. Edmonds said that the north-south cross route was the beginning of an urban motorway system for London. It was based on a clear policy of avoiding as far as possible the severance of residential areas. He thought that this could be done by following the old lines of severance by the railways. He guessed that there would be an interchange west of Lots Road power station. He expected that this would connect with Wandsworth Bridge. He undertook that the L.C.C. would not proceed without consultation with the Chelsea Borough Council, the Chelsea Society, Mr. Evans and other interested parties.

The President then closed the proceedings by thanking Mr. Evans again for the hospitality of the College.

BALANCE SHEET
and
ACCOUNTS

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1963

40

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1963

INCOME			EXPENDITURE		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Members' subscriptions:-			Annual Report ...	315	15 0
Life ...	84	0 0	Clerical assistance ...	6	0 0
Annual ...	222	4 0	Printing, stationery, postage, etc. ...	95	12 4
Donations ...	2	0 0	Expense of meetings ...	—	—
	—	—	Depreciation of furniture ...	5	0 0
Sales of Annual Report ...	308	4 0			
Interest on 3½% War Stock ...		7 6			
Interest on Post Office A/c. ...	17	10 0			
Deficiency for year carried to Balance Sheet ...	1	12 7			
	94	13 3			
	£422	7 4		£422	7 4

R. D. CLARKE,
Hon. Treasurer.

R. G. EDWARDS, A.C.A.,
Hon. Auditor.

I have examined the above Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account, with the books and vouchers of the Society, and certify the same to be in accordance therewith.

NOTE—The certificates for £500 3½% War Stock in the name of the Chelsea Society are deposited with Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd., 348 King's Road, S.W.3.

CHELSEA OLD CHURCH RESTORATION FUND ACCOUNT

Statement of Income and Expenditure for Year ended 31st December, 1963

INCOME		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE		£	s.	d.
Balance 1.1.63	...	...	153	13	4	Balance 31.12.63 in P.O. Savings Bank	157	10	0
Interest for 1963	...	...	3	16	8				
			£157	10	0		£157	10	0
R. D. CLARKE,				Audited and found correct				R. G. EDWARDS,	
<i>Hon. Treasurer.</i>								<i>Hon. Auditor.</i>	

REGINALD BLUNT MEMORIAL FUND ACCOUNT

Statement of Income and Expenditure for Year ended 31st December, 1963

INCOME		£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE		£	s.	d.
Balance 1.1.63	...	...	56	15	8	Balance 31.12.63 in P.O. Savings Bank	58	3	11
Interest for 1963	...	...	1	8	3				
			£58	3	11		£58	3	11
R. D. CLARKE,				Audited and found correct				R. G. EDWARDS,	
<i>Hon. Treasurer.</i>								<i>Hon. Auditor.</i>	

ANALYSIS OF POST OFFICE SAVINGS ACCOUNT

as at 31st December, 1963

	£	s.	d.
General Fund Account	...	67	0
Chelsea Old Church Restoration Fund Account	...	157	10
Reginald Blunt Memorial Fund Account	...	58	3
		£282	14
		3	

List of Membership

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

MISS K. ACLAND, O.B.E., T.D.
 FREDERICK ADAM, ESQ., C.M.G.
 MISS J. F. ADBURGHAM,
 L.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., F.I.L.A.
 MISS HELEN ALFORD
 MRS. M. ALFORD
 THE LADY ALLEN OF HURTWOOD, F.I.L.A.
 MRS. E. ALLEN
 MISS IRENE ALLEN
 MRS. RUPERT ALLHUSEN
 MRS. L. E. ALTSON
 DOUGLAS H. ANDREW, ESQ.
 MISS G. P. A. ANDREWS
 MISS E. ARBUTHNOT
 MRS. JOHN ARMSTRONG
 MRS. C. W. ASCHAN
 MRS. OSCAR ASHCROFT
 MISS BRIGHT-ASHFORD
 MRS. B. E. ASSHETON
 L. J. V. ASTELL, ESQ.
 MRS. R. J. V. ASTELL
 MRS. H. G. AUBRUN

M. R. BADEN-POWELL, ESQ.
 LADY BAILEY
 MRS. BAILLIE WARREN
 MRS. EDNA BALFOUR
 MISS M. G. BALL
 MISS UNITY BARNES
 JOHN C. BARRATT, ESQ.
 MISS JEAN BARRIE
 DEREK BARTON, ESQ.
 MRS. DEREK BARTON
 MRS. IRENE BARTON
 MISS G. E. BARWELL
 MRS. ROGER BASSETT
 EDWARD BATESON, ESQ.
 V. H. BEALE, ESQ.
 MISS A. M. G. BEATON
 MISS J. F. BEATON
 MRS. J. R. BEAZLEY
 ROBERT BECKETT, ESQ.
 MRS. ROBERT BECKETT
 L. GLANVILL BENN, ESQ.
 MRS. GLANVILL BENN, M.B.E.
 LADY BENNETT, O.B.E.
 MRS. KENNETH BENTON

MISS E. M. J. BERRY, A.R.R.C.
 GILES BEST, ESQ.
 *MISS W. L. BILBIE
 VERE, LADY BIRDWOOD, M.V.O.
 VICE-ADMIRAL, SIR GEOFFREY BLAKE,
 K.C.B., D.S.O.
 *MRS. G. BLAKISTON
 *NOEL BLAKISTON, ESQ.
 *MRS. G. K. BLANDY
 *DR. E. F. BLUMBERG, M.D.
 *P. RAYMOND BODKIN, ESQ.
 *MISS MURIEL BOND
 *F. A. BOOL, ESQ.
 *MISS NANCY BOOL
 *MISS S. K. BOORD
 MRS. JOHN BOTTERELL
 *MRS. JAMES BOTTOMLEY
 P. BOURDON SMITH, ESQ.
 R. T. BOUTALL, ESQ., F.R.I.B.A.
 MRS. TAUNTON BOUTALL
 MRS. BOWIE-MENZLER
 MISS GLADYS BOYD
 *MISS M. D. BOYD
 MAJOR E. H. BRAMALL
 MRS. E. M. BRAMALL
 MISS MAUDE BRECKLES
 *THE HON. VIRGINIA BRETT
 J. ELLIOTT BROOKS, ESQ., L.C.C.
 *JOHN BROOME, ESQ., A.R.I.B.A.
 *MISS ANTHONY BROWN
 FRANCIS BROWN, ESQ., M.S.I.A., F.R.S.A.
 *RICHARD BROWN, ESQ.
 MRS. E. J. BUCHANAN
 J. BUCKLEY, ESQ.
 *MISS HILDA BUCKMASTER
 *MISS JACINTHE BUDDICOM
 A. C. BUGLEAR, ESQ.
 *MRS. P. H. BURGESS
 *MISS M. G. BURTON
 *MRS. W. A. BUTTON
 W. GUY BYFORD, ESQ.
 *THE EARL CADOGAN, M.C.
 *R. A. W. CAINE, ESQ.
 MRS. GLADYS CALTHROP
 *MRS. HUGH CAMPBELL
 MISS SYBIL CAMPBELL, O.B.E.

- MISS MARY CAMPTON, O.B.E.
 MRS. HENRY CARR
 SAMUEL CARR, ESQ.
 MRS. D. CARSON-ROBERTS
 DR. A. P. CARTER
 MRS. M. S. CARTER
 *MRS. DONALD CARTER
 *BRYAN CARVALHO, ESQ.
 *MRS. BRYAN CARVALHO
 MRS. CARVER
 VICTOR CAVENDISH BENTINCK, ESQ., C.M.G.
 I. O. CHANCE, ESQ.
 MRS. I. O. CHANCE
 MISS G. P. E. CHATFIELD
 MRS. CHENEVIX-TRENCH
 MRS. DORA CHIRNSIDE
 MRS. R. A. CHISHOLM
 MISS RUTH CLARK
 R. D. CLARKE, ESQ., F.I.A.
 *SIR CHARLES CLAY, C.B., F.S.A.
 *THE HON. LADY CLAY
 *MISS EDITH CLAY
 COL. H. N. CLOWES
 A. W. COCKBURN, ESQ., Q.C.
 *E. COCKSHUTT, ESQ.
 DENNIS M. COHEN, ESQ.
 MISS IDA COLE
 *MRS. J. B. COLE
 MISS E. COLEMAN
 F. A. LESLIE COLLIS, ESQ.
 G. COLLMAN, ESQ.
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