



HISTORIC BUILDING REPORT

**No. 7
Old Palace Yard
WESTMINSTER
London W1**

September 1994

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ENGLAND

London

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WESTMINSTER

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No. 7 Old Palace Yard

(formerly Nos. 6-7)

SUMMARY

This pair of houses was built in 1754-6 by the Office of Works as the official accommodation of the Clerk of the Parliaments and the Clerk Assistant. The designer is unknown, although it has been variously attributed to Isaac Ware and John Vardy. It has three storeys with basements and attics. A range to the south was demolished in the 20th century. The principal elevation, a unified Palladian composition in Portland stone, has a pedimented entrance bay, rusticated to the ground floor. The other elevations are of stock brick, rendered on the east side. It was apparently built with a symmetrical plan to the ground floor, interlocking to the basement and upper floors. The western house retains much of its original layout and decoration but has undergone several phases of piecemeal alterations. The basement, ground and first floors of the eastern house were reordered and upgraded in the late 18th century under the direction of Sir John Soane. The Clerks presided over the Parliament Office, housed initially in the former Jewel Tower to the southwest. This was accessible both internally, through the demolished south range, and by means of a vaulted ground floor passageway. Following the conversion of a house in Abingdon Street to the south in the late 18th century the passage was moved to the basement of the Clerk's house. From the late 19th century the houses have been occupied by various Government offices and have been converted into a single building. The building underwent a full refurbishment in 1994.

REPORT

Background History

The office of the Clerk of the Parliaments had medieval origins. The purpose of the office was to serve the administrative needs of the House of Lords, including the maintenance of its records; the House of Commons being served by its own Clerk. However, by the 18th century the office had effectively become a sinecure, from which a respectable income could be derived, while the actual work was largely carried out by the Clerk Assistant or appointed deputies¹. Another benefit of the office, which was usually granted for life, was the opportunity for dispensing patronage to relatives and dependents. This was exercised to great effect by the Cowper family who dominated the office of Clerk and then Clerk Assistant between 1716 and 1826, and to a lesser extent the Rose family who presided as Clerks from 1788 to 1855². It was not until the death of Sir George Rose in 1855 that the provisions of the Parliamentary Act of 1824, which had sought to regulate the office, not least by enforcing attendance and removing the rights of nomination of posts from

the Clerk, could be enforced³. By 1660 the lodgings for the Clerk and his assistants were located in a building to the west of the present house. To the south was the 14th century Jewel Tower, which since 1621 had held the House of Lords records and was known as the Parliament Office. The actual site of Nos. 6-7 Old Palace Yard was then a formal garden, shown in Leonard Knyff's drawing of the 1720s, that occupied part of the former medieval palace gardens⁴. The deteriorating condition of the lodgings prompted Ashley Cowper, Clerk from 1740 to 1788, to petition the House of Lords in 1753⁵. The subsequent survey by Henry Flitcroft, Deputy Surveyor to the Board of Works, reported to the Bar of the House that the building was 'so ruinous, that they think it not adviseable to lay out any money to repair it'⁶. The King acceded to the request of the Lords for repairs to the Parliament Office and rebuilding of the Clerks house in March 1754 and a Treasury warrant was issued in July of the same year⁷. The work appears to have been completed by 1756 at a cost of £5031⁸. The new building provided the official accommodation for the Clerk and his assistant as well as housing their staff, and was joined to the Parliament Office by a range to the south, now demolished. Although linked the two buildings appear to have been largely distinct, apart from the undercroft of the former Jewel Tower, which had been in use as a kitchen and scullery for the earlier building, a use which apparently continued until the 19th century⁹.

The original occupancy of the two houses, which were distinct behind the unified facade, would appear to have been the Clerk, Ashley Cowper, in the eastern house and the Clerk Assistant, Joseph Wright, to the west¹⁰. The surviving decoration of the houses certainly supports this arrangement. However, the evidence for the numbering of the houses is contradictory, in his book 'On the Topography of the Old House of Commons' O.C. Williams states that the Clerks house was No. 6 and the Assistants house No. 7. However, modern plans and maps show the numbering reversed and the numbering of the other houses in Old Palace Yard, which would appear to have been of contemporary or only slightly later date, suggests that this may have been the original arrangement.

During the late 18th and the early 19th centuries the appearance of Old Palace Yard was changing, with the removal of many of the remaining medieval buildings and the general opening up of space to permit more of newly restored Westminster Abbey to be visible. This period also saw several requests for alterations and repairs to Nos. 6-7 Old Palace Yard. Upon his appointment in 1785 to the office of Clerk Assistant, Henry Cowper (1758-1840), nephew of Ashley Cowper, requested various repairs and alterations¹¹. The report of the Surveyor General Sir William Chambers was not encouraging and the extent of the work that

was carried out may not have been significant¹². When George Rose (1744-1818) was made Clerk, in 1788, he also requested alterations to his residence. Kenton Couse, Examining Clerk to the Board of Works, submitted an estimate in October of the same year and the work appears to have been carried out in 1789¹³. These works apparently included repairs to the drains, which were to prove a problem to both houses as the Clerk Assistants house also required work in 1793¹⁴.

The years 1792-3 also saw more significant changes to the Parliament Office and the Clerks house. The refitting of No. 6 Abingdon Street, to the south east of Old Palace Yard, as a new Parliament Office for George Rose, took place in 1792¹⁴. The continued use of the former Jewel Tower as a record store meant that all these buildings had to be interconnecting. This was probably achieved by alterations to the rear ranges of the Old Palace Yard and Abingdon Street buildings. In 1793 £1000 was authorised for work to the Clerk's house. This probably included the alterations to the basement and ground floor layout as there were payments for the redecoration of the ground and first floors¹⁵. Henry Cowper had further alterations made in 1808¹⁶, and in 1823 unknown work to the value of £900 was carried out on both properties¹⁷. The Clerk Assistant's house was surveyed by Sir John Soane¹⁸, Attached Architect to the Board of Works, in 1826, the year that Henry Cowper resigned from office. In addition to the survey drawings are plans¹⁹, apparently unexecuted, possibly requested by Cowpers successor, William Courtenay.

In 1828 the Parliament Office moved from Abingdon Street into Soane's newly completed eastern extension to the House of Lords. However, the records and the Clerk's quarters did not move until the mid 19th century²⁰ when they were rehoused in the new House of Lords building, rebuilt in 1839-1847 following the great fire of 1834. The building on Old Palace Yard and the Jewel Tower apparently then remained unused until 1866-9 when, following the creation of the Standards Department for the Board of Trade by Act of Parliament, they were converted to form the offices and standard testing rooms of the new department²¹. Such long periods of uncertain use during the 19th century may explain in part why so much of the earlier decoration survives. The Standards Department, or as it was more commonly known the Weights and Measures Department, continued to occupy the buildings until 1938²². When Nos. 6-7 Old Palace Yard was reoccupied in the 1940s by the Parliamentary Counsel Office and the association with the Jewel Tower ceased, although the southern linking range does not appear to have been demolished until the following decade. The Jewel Tower was not reoccupied, and following repairs in the 1950s, was opened to the public²³. It was whilst Parliamentary Counsel Office, succeeded by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, was

in occupancy that the two houses were unified and renumbered as 7 Old Palace Yard²⁴. However, most of the links between the houses appear to have been made during the late 19th century. Recent years have seen dramatic changes to the appearance of Old Palace Yard and Abingdon Street, prompted in part by the desire to present the Jewel Tower and the 1947 statue of King George V in appropriately landscaped settings²⁵. The demolition of all the surrounding buildings, with the exception of the Jewel Tower, has left Nos. 6-7 Old Palace Yard isolated, in a marked contrast to the cluttered medieval environs in which it was built.

Architects

The identity of the architect of Nos. 6-7 Old Palace Yard has not been conclusively established. A drawing of the principal elevation exists in an American collection (fig.1) been attributed to Isaac Ware²⁶, the Secretary to the Board of Works, but this attribution has been questioned²⁷. It seems likely that some responsibility for the design would have been taken by the Clerk of Works for the Palace of Westminster. This office was held until June 1754, just prior to the authorisation of the new building, by John Vardy. However, it is not Vardy but Kenton Couse who is mentioned in the surviving works accounts²⁸. However, Couse did not become Clerk of Works for Westminster until 1766. Vardy's successor was William Robinson, and it is possible that he may also have had some role in the construction. The choice of a Palladian style for the building is not surprising, indeed, J. Mordaunt Crook has described the Office of Works as 'in many ways the centre of Palladianism in England' at this time²⁹. There is also a contemporary parallel with William Kent's and John Vardy's grand Horse Guards building on Whitehall, under construction from 1748-1756. Both Robinson and Couse also worked on this building.

The architect responsible for executing the principal alterations to Nos. 6-7 Old Palace Yard was probably Sir John Soane, Clerk of Works at Westminster from 1791-1793 and subsequently Attached Architect to the Office of Works from 1814-1832. It seems likely that Soane was responsible for the redesigning of the Clerks house in 1792-3, although he is not named in the works accounts³⁰. He was also working on both the Abingdon Street building and the private home of George Rose, Clerk of the Parliaments, during this period.

Planning

The planning of Nos. 6 and 7 Old Palace Yard, excluding the demolished southern range, would appear to have been symmetrically arranged to the ground floor (fig.4) and interlocking to the basement (fig.6) and upper floors. This would seem to indicate that no distinction was made between the Clerk and his Assistant

in the division of space. This is perhaps a consequence of the strict application of Palladian principles by the architect, at least in the main part of the building and it is possible that additional accommodation for the Clerk was provided in the southern range. Unfortunately, because of the alterations to the basement, ground and first floors of the Clerks house it is impossible to tell if any distinction was made in the fittings and decoration of the two houses. However, one consequence of Soane's alterations to the Clerks house was the introduction of a hierarchical distinction (fig.6).

Perhaps the most unusual feature in the original plan of the houses was the apparent existence of a vaulted passageway on the ground floor. This would have enabled access to the records in the Parliament Office, without having to pass through either house. Such vaulted footways were also found in the contemporary Horse Guards building³¹. Following the relocation of the Parliament Office to Abingdon Street in 1792, which had its own access to the records in the Jewel Tower, the need for the passageway may have lessened. Nonetheless, a way through to both the Tower and the Parliament Office would have been required and this seems to have been satisfied by the creation of a passage through the basement of the Clerk's house (fig.7), whilst the passage on the ground floor became the private access for the Clerk (fig.5). The demolition of the southern ranges and the consequent rebuilding of much of the south wall make it difficult to determine the exact arrangements.

Building Description

Exterior

At the time of investigation the exterior of the building was scaffolded and could not be fully inspected. The building has three storeys with basements and attics. The principal elevation, an astylar Palladian design, is to the north side and is treated as a unified composition (fig.2). The seven bay Portland stone facade has a three bay pedimented centre break, rusticated to the ground floor with pediments and blind balusters to the first floor windows and an oculus to the pediment. All the openings to the ground floor are set in arched recesses with an impost band. The slate roof has dormer windows with an off centre chimneystack and paired stacks to both gable ends. The basement areas have wrought iron railings, with a forecourt to the paired central doorways. The elevation is not obviously altered. However, a drawing of the elevation possibly of mid 18th century date (fig.1) shows all three bays of the centre break with door openings. Evidence that this may indeed have been the original arrangement exists in the patching of the stonework to the east side of the east-of-centre window opening, probably indicating where the railings would originally have been

attached. Also, the brickwork of the easternmost of the two vaulted chambers below the forecourt has clearly been truncated by a bay. Therefore, at some time the east-of-centre opening was converted to be a window with a commensurate reduction of the forecourt on the east side. As the eastern house was undergoing significant alterations to the ground floor in 1792-3, including the reorganisation of the entrance arrangements, it seems probable that the reworking of the elevation occurred at this time.

The other elevations of the building are all of stock brick. The south side has been largely rebuilt to the lower storeys in the mid 20th century following the demolition of the south range. At various times both the east and west sides had other buildings abutting them, both demolished in the present century. The five bay east elevation is rendered to the upper storeys. It has pairs of blind windows to all three storeys with three central stair windows, the two longer sash windows apparently of a modern date as they replace oriel windows shown in early 20th century photographs³² (fig.3). The west elevation has also been partially rebuilt in recent years where it abutted No. 5 Old Palace Yard. The window openings may be the original length, although the sash windows are probably not original.

Interior

At the time of investigation the recent fittings had been removed and the extent of the surviving historic fabric was tolerably clear. Although much of the layout and some of the decoration of both houses seemingly date from the 18th and early 19th centuries, several phases of alteration are present. As more of the original work survives to the Clerk Assistant's house to the west this building is described first floor by floor.

The planning of the ground floor of the Clerk Assistant's house has had only piecemeal alterations. In the entrance hall the main doorway has been blocked off and a opening made in the east wall in recent years, but the space otherwise appears to be largely as built (fig.4). An 18th century fanlight arch separates the entrance hall from what was probably a vestibule or waiting area. An original six-panel door to the room to the north remains. The fittings of this room also appear to be of mid 18th century. The modest ovolo moulded panelling, box cornice and simple wooden chimneypiece contribute to an air of functionalism that, along with the smallness of the room, suggest that its use has always been as an office. The south room has been refurbished. The decoration scheme of reeded window surrounds, incised cornice and a marble neo-classical chimneypiece is reminiscent of Soane's style and may date from the early 19th century. The stair hall retains its original stair arch which presumably functioned as the boundary between the official and the

domestic spaces of the house. The provision for access to both rooms from the public space of the vestibule and the more private space of the stair hall is neatly planned. The opening into the other house was probably made in the Victorian period, from the evidence of the door mouldings, possibly a consequence of the conversion into offices for the Standards Office in the 1880s. The simple dog-leg stair has wrought iron balusters and stone treads, a single columnar newel marking the first riser. This typical mid Georgian design is identical to the stair in the Clerks house and similar stairs of an equivalent date survive in the Horse Guards building. The plainness of the stairs is perhaps surprising given the status of the occupants, but there is no conclusive evidence to indicate that the stairs are not original. The upper flights of stairs in the western house have wooden vase balusters with closed strings and wooden treads, and would appear stylistically to be of an earlier date than the lower flights. However, the junction of the balusters to the west is poorly executed, the wrought iron baluster and the newel are crudely joined and reinforced by an iron strap, which may indicate that this arrangement is not the original one. The upper flights of the stairs in the east house have wooden square balusters, imitating the lower flights, with wooden treads and a closed string. The workmanship is much poorer and may be a replacement of an earlier timber stair, perhaps like that to the west.

The planning of the ground floor of the Clerk's house has been substantially altered (fig.5). As built it was probably identical in layout to the Clerk Assistant's house (fig.4). The phasing of the works to the bay that is now the vaulted entrance hall are particularly complex. However, from the evidence of the original purple stock brickwork, partially revealed during refurbishment, it appears that in the 1750s this bay formed an open-ended vaulted passageway. The existence of struck pointing to the walls, with a band of red brick at the impost level, and rubbed red brick angle arrises to the cross vaults springing from dressed stone impost blocks, suggest that the passage was probably unplastered. It seems likely that the passage, whose purpose would have been to give access to the Parliament Office in the Jewel Tower, was unconnected to either house. Examples of similar vaulted footways are also to be found in the Horse Guards building³¹. The present appearance of the entrance hall, more completely preserved to the northern bays, would appear to date from the 1790s, although the plaster cyma moulded panels at impost level may be an earlier alteration. The 1790s reworking appears to have included the plastering of the vaults, with the addition of plain panelling to the walls and piers and the addition of the paired plaster lion head corbels (originally 16 in total of which 12 survive³³) and the plaster patera. It is probable that Soane himself may have been responsible for the design of the decoration³⁴. The siting of the patera, which depicts the head of Medusa set round with leaves,

is set in a recess in the third bay of the west wall, and may have been intended to offset the opening up of the opposite bay in the east wall to form a new entrance. At the north end of the eastern wall the brickwork has been partially replaced by tiles, probably as a consequence of the alterations to the north room in the late 18th century. Later piecemeal alterations date from the present century. The closing off of the southernmost bays to form a toilet was probably a consequence of the demolition of the southern range, at which time the opening in the south wall was reduced to form a window. When the houses were unified in the 1960s this became the only entrance hall.

The northern room in the Clerk's house presently occupies four bays of the building, but when built it was three bays wide with the fourth bay taken up by an entrance hall, as in the Clerk Assistant's house. Its enlargement probably occurred as part of the reordering of 1792-3, as the space occupied by the entrance hall was freed by the conversion of the vaulted passageway. The insertion of a shallow elliptically-headed niche in the west wall may also date from this phase of alteration. The surviving mouldings of the room, along with the plain neo-classical marble chimneypiece, would appear to be contemporary with the alterations. Thus, although the size of the room was increased it does not seem to have been to change its function. The plainness of the decoration suggesting that it was probably always in use as an office. The principal consequence of the alterations as a whole was to introduce a distinction of status, partly through the redistribution of space, between the occupants of the houses. The east stair hall has lost its original stair arch, replaced by a flat beam carried on pilasters. The cornice and mouldings of the south room appear to be of a late 18th or early 19th century date, with an inserted niche to the western wall echoing the north room and possibly dating from the same phase of alterations.

The basement is vaulted throughout, mainly by cross vaulting. During the recent refurbishment, when most of the render was removed, the vaults were revealed to be of similar construction to the vaulted passageway on the ground floor. They are of stock brick, with rubbed red brick to the angle arrises, dressed stone impost bands and stone skirting bands. They are not keyed into the external walls. The exposure of the original fabric indicated several phases of alterations. When first constructed the basements apparently had equal interlocking plans (fig.6). The arrangement of the Clerk Assistant's basement has had only minor alterations. The north-western room, formerly the servants hall, still has its original entrance from the area but the doorway in the south wall has been blocked by modern Fletton bricks. The two-bays to the north east, which originally formed the wine cellar, are divided by a brick pier and retain the brick paving and shelving to

indicate their former use. The entrance from below the forecourt has been blocked. The south room has daringly shallow vaults for the 1750s, not used elsewhere in either basement, perhaps because of structural concerns as the vaults have subsequently sagged. Similarly shallow vaults were also found in the Horse Guards building³⁵ and their presence in the basement of a town-house reflects an underlying grandeur of conception. The original use of this room was presumably as a kitchen, perhaps in addition to the kitchen, scullery and laundry in the undercroft in the Jewel Tower, which was accessible from a doorway in the south wall. At some date this doorway was moved one bay to the west but, following the partial rebuilding of the south wall in the mid 20th century, all openings have now been closed up to form windows. The original layout of the south range is unclear, apparently no plans of the mid 19th century survive, but it appears likely that the arrangement of a passage from the kitchen, leading round an open area to the undercroft of the Jewel Tower, was in existence in some form from an early date:

The basement of the Clerk's house, which would presumably have been of a similar layout to the Clerk Assistant's house, has been altered. As the purpose of the alterations appears to have been to create a passageway to the new Parliament Office in Abingdon Street it seem likely that this work dates from around 1792-3 (fig.7). This work required the somewhat awkward reconfiguring of the basement space. The north western bay was probably originally built as a wine cellar, with access from the eastern forecourt bay. However, when the bay was converted to be part of a passageway the vaulted forecourt area was truncated to allow the doorway to become an entrance. At the same time the doorway opening in the south wall of the room was opened up to its present width and given timber formwork arches. The bay to the east of the stair hall was incorporated into the passageway by the same means. The remaining bays of the passage were achieved at the expense of the south room which was reduced to two bays. The inconvenience of this alteration to what was at that time the kitchen may have been offset by the extra kitchen in the undercroft of the Tower. A one-bay wine cellar to the west and two barrel vaulted bays to the south, retained from the original interlocking plan, were left separated from the main part of the basement by the passage. The north eastern room, formerly the servant's hall, was not affected by the alterations. However, in the present century the entrance from the basement area has been reduced to form a window opening. The stair hall has been altered by an inserted door opening, probably made in the present century, into a small vaulted room to the east. It is notable that the former kitchen does not have the shallow vaulting of the Clerk Assistant's house, but more conventional cross vaulting, suggesting a possible loss of nerve on the part of the builders. As with the other house, the south wall has been substantially rebuilt in the mid 20th century, with new brickwork

to the base of the window openings.

As elsewhere the layout of the first floor of the Clerk Assistant's house appears to have undergone only piecemeal alterations. Much of the surviving decorative scheme of the north room, notably the marble chimneypiece and enriched modillioned cornice, would appear to date from the mid 18th century. Given its location and size, it occupies all four bays of the house, and the comparative grandeur of its decoration, this was probably the principal room of the house. The large double doorway in the south wall was probably inserted in the late 18th or early 19th century as there is mention of matching folding doors in the works accounts of 1793³⁶. Their purpose was to give access, via a small room, to the south room. This room appears to retain some 18th century fittings, such as the box cornice and ovolo panelling, although the marble neo-classical chimneypiece would appear to be a 19th century replacement. The equivalent folding doors to those in the north room have been blocked and the space converted to form a cupboard niche. The stair hall, which appears the most altered space, may have originally been undivided as the brickwork of the arch is not keyed in. However, as the wall is not load bearing and there is no difference between the types of bricks it may be an original feature. The partition and door within the arch would appear to be of 19th century date. The evidence for dating of the opening into the Clerk's house is unclear. Although the joinery of the door surrounds appear to be Victorian it is possible that the opening was made in the 1790s, the probable date of alterations to the stair hall in the next house. The openings to the upper floors would all appear to have been made in the late 19th century.

The original planning of the first floor of the Clerk's house would probably have been similar to that of the western house. In order to allow both houses to have roughly equal amounts of space the plan was interlocking, with the western house having the four bays to the north and the eastern house having the larger room to the south. The only inequality was in the size of the stair landings, which were larger in the Clerk's house. The present arrangement of the east landing would appear to date from the reordering of 1792-3. This involved the creation of an apsidal end to the stair hall, with two jib doors and a high-level central niche that has subsequently been blocked. The Works accounts of 1793 include a reference to a circular six panel door which may refer to the jib doors³⁷. From an inspection of the timber formwork of the apse it is unclear if the central opening was always present or was a later alteration although the height of the niche above would seem to indicate that it was probably an integral feature. The reworking of this space is in keeping with the general upgrading of the house and was therefore possibly designed by Soane. The narrow space created by

the partitioning of the eastern bay of the north room, possibly for sanitary facilities, was also probably part of the same scheme. The small area of ovolo panelling on the south wall may be a survival of the mid 18th century decoration. The cornice of the southern room, which may have originally been the principal room of the house, would appear to date from the late 18th or early 19th century. The 19th century marble chimneypiece has a relief depicting Britannia receiving the bounty of her empire, the only piece of decoration to either house that suggests the official nature of the occupants. The north room appears to have been completely refurbished in the 19th century.

The second floor of both houses has been little altered. Both houses retain many mid 18th century fittings, notably the plain cyma moulded dado and cornice, and wooden chimneypiece which are even more simplified versions of the design in the north room of the ground floor of the west house. In the Clerk Assistant's house the partitions subdividing the two rooms are probably original, heated on the north side only. The southern rooms were originally interconnecting, the narrow east room probably forming an unheated closet, but the opening has subsequently been blocked. The room off the stair landing may be original or an early insertion. The west wall has been altered by the opening of a doorway between the two houses, probably in the late 19th century on the evidence of the door mouldings.

The only significant difference in the arrangements of the houses on the second floor is that all four of the rooms in the Clerk's house were heated. At some time the room to the east of the stair landing was subdivided to form a small room and a cupboard, and in the late 19th century an opening was made into the next house.

The attic storey of both houses retains some mid 18th century features, notably the doors, architraves and fire surrounds. The stair landing of the Clerk Assistant's house would appear to have remained undivided until the present century. The subdivision of the landing in the Clerk's house would appear to have been an early alteration. The framing of the partition is tenoned, indicating a late 18th century date, but the landing cornice continues behind it, suggesting that it is inserted. The arrangement of the northern rooms of the Clerk's house, which are entered by a shared lobby entrance from the stair landing, may be original and would probably have been found in both houses.

Notes

1. M.F. Bond, Clerk of the Parliaments, 1509-1953, English Historical Review LXIII, p.80.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid p.81: Also J.C. Sainty, The Parliament office in the 17th & 18th centuries, House of Lords Record Office Pamphlet, 1977.
4. Illustrated in A.J.Taylor, The Jewel Tower Westminster, English Heritage Guide Book, 1991, p.18-19.
5. Ibid p.44: Also H. Colvin ed., History of the Kings Works, V, 1976, p.411.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid. However, Taylor states that the cost of the building was £2432.
9. Ibid.
10. O.C. Williams, The topography of the Old Palace of Commons, 1953.
11. R. Hewlings, Nos. 6/7 Old Palace Yard, Westminster. Interim Report, English Heritage 1992.
Second Interim Report, 1993
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. H. Colvin ed., History of the Kings Works, VI, 1973, p.524.
15. Hewlings, op. cit.
16. Ibid.
17. History of the Kings Works, VI, p.527.
18. Hewlings, op. cit.
19. Ibid.
20. Taylor, op. cit. p.25.
21. Ibid.
22. Ibid p.26.
23. Ibid.
24. Kellys Directory, 1969,1971,1976.
25. The Sphere, The King George V Memorial at Westminster, 28th June 1947.
26. J. Harris, A Catalogue of British Drawings for Architecture etc. in American Collections, 1971, p.267,
pl. 211.
27. H. Colvin, Biographical Dictionary of British Architects, 1978, p.867.

28. Taylor, op. cit. p. 24.
29. History of the Kings Works, V, p.89.
30. Hewlings, op. cit.
31. Survey of London, XVI, 1935 p.5-16.
32. Photographs in the National Monuments Record, RCHME. Batsford negative C40/160, BB91/11259
and an unnumbered print by A.F. Kersting.
33. Survey of London, op. cit.
34. Hewlings, op. cit.
35. RCHME report on Horseguards, Westminster.
36. Ibid.
37. Ibid.

Recorded by Derek Kendall and Joanna Smith, May 1994.

Report by Joanna Smith.

September 1994.

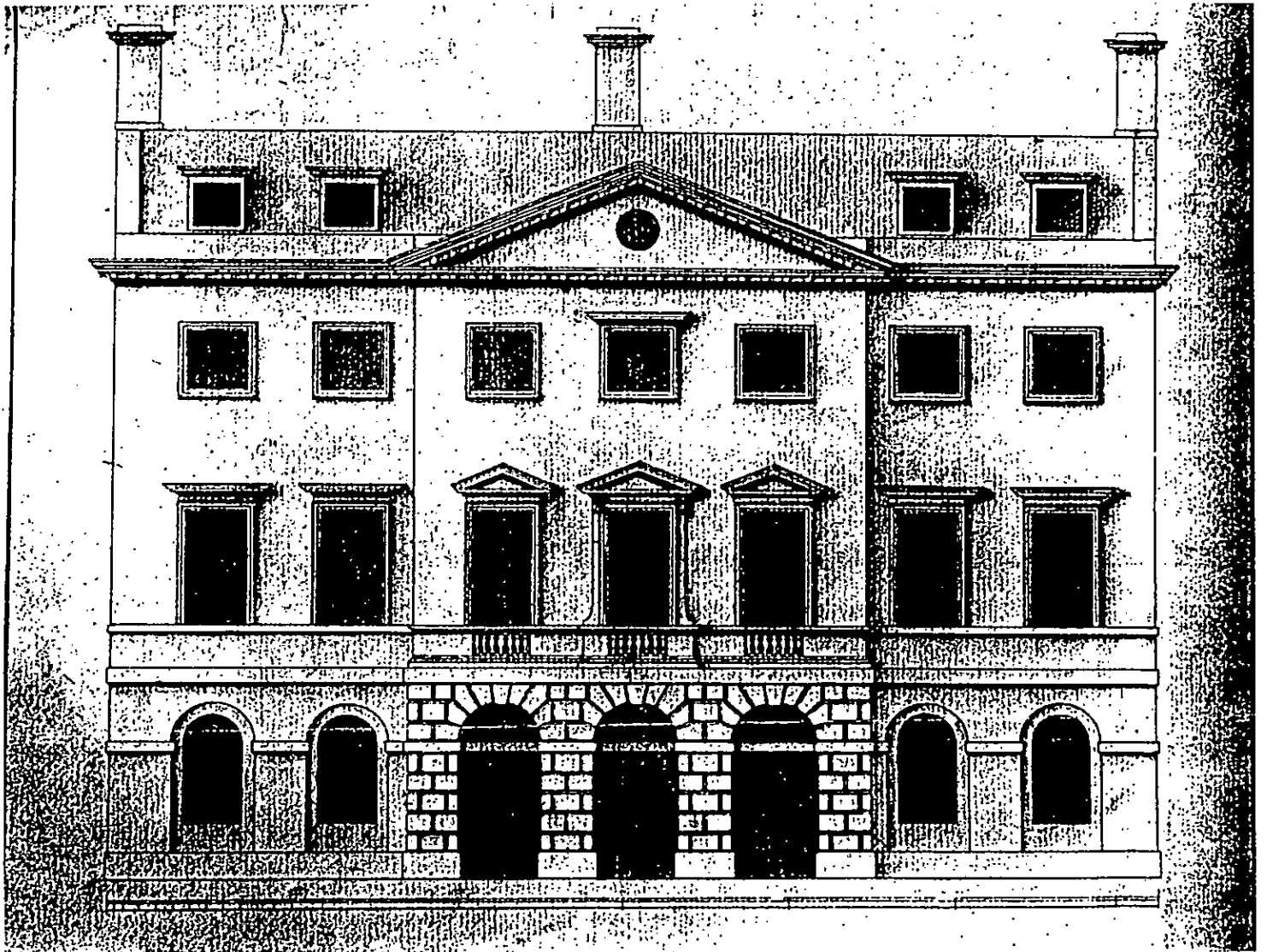


FIG. 1 Drawing of the elevation of Nos. 6-7 Old Palace (described in the text as Nos. 6-7 Abingdon Street) attributed by J. Harris to Isaac Ware. (Avery Architectural library, Columbia University).

FIG. 2 The north elevation taken 1969, negative number BB69/3347. (RCHME)



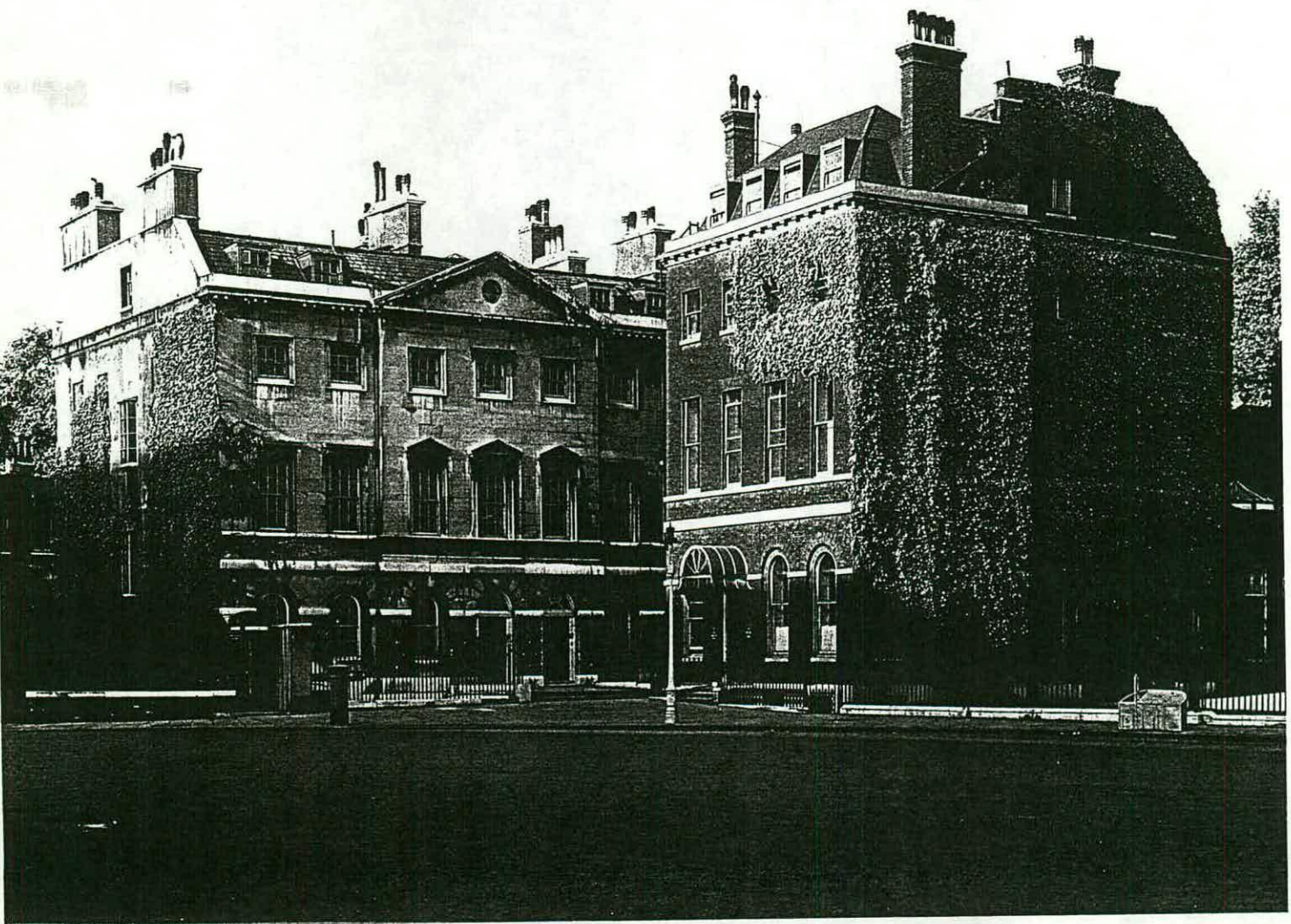


FIG. 3 Nos. 5, 6 & 7 Old Palace Yard view from the north, undated print
(A.F. Kersting)

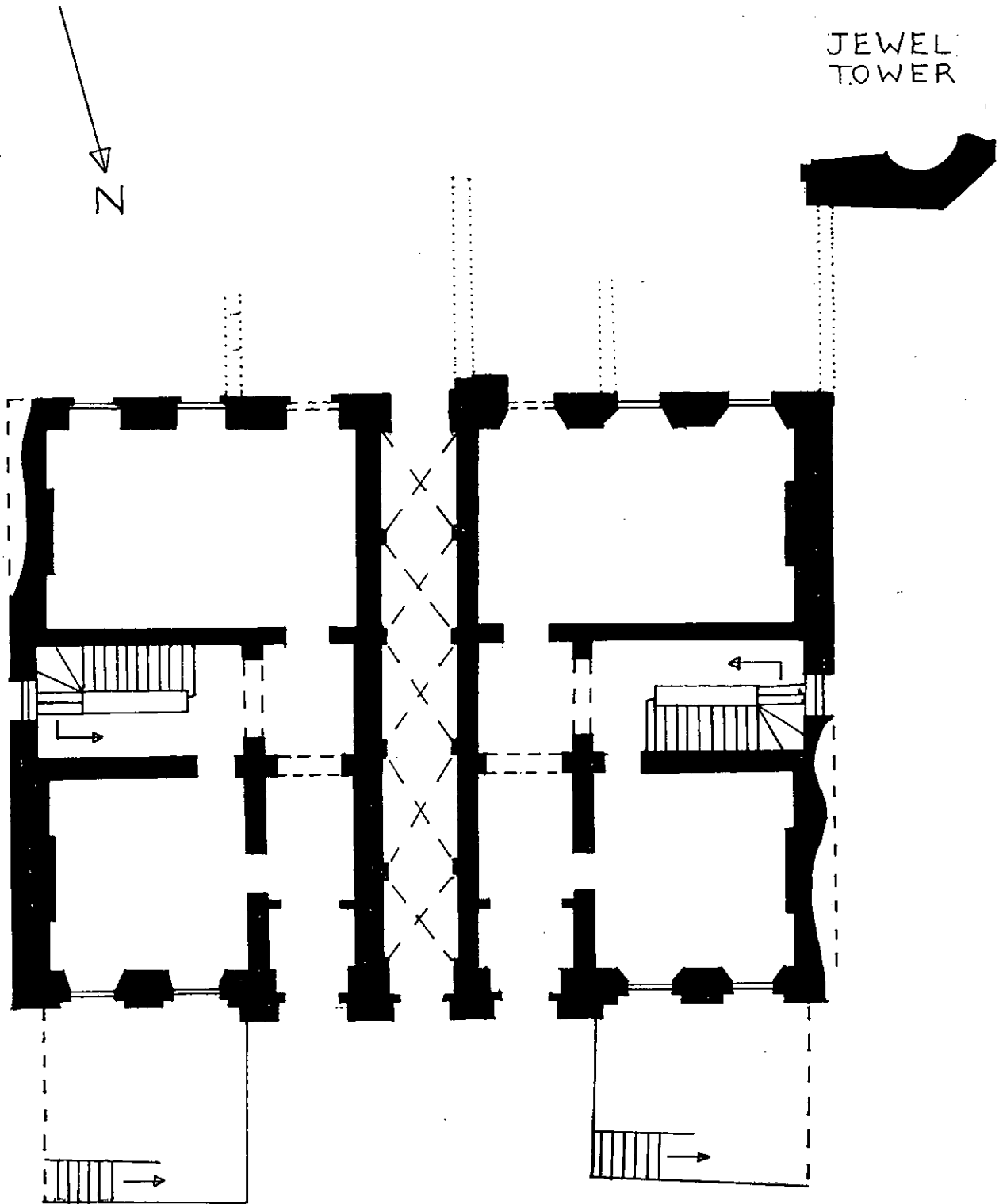


FIG. 4 Conjectural reconstruction of the ground floor plan in 1756. Not to scale.
(RCHME)

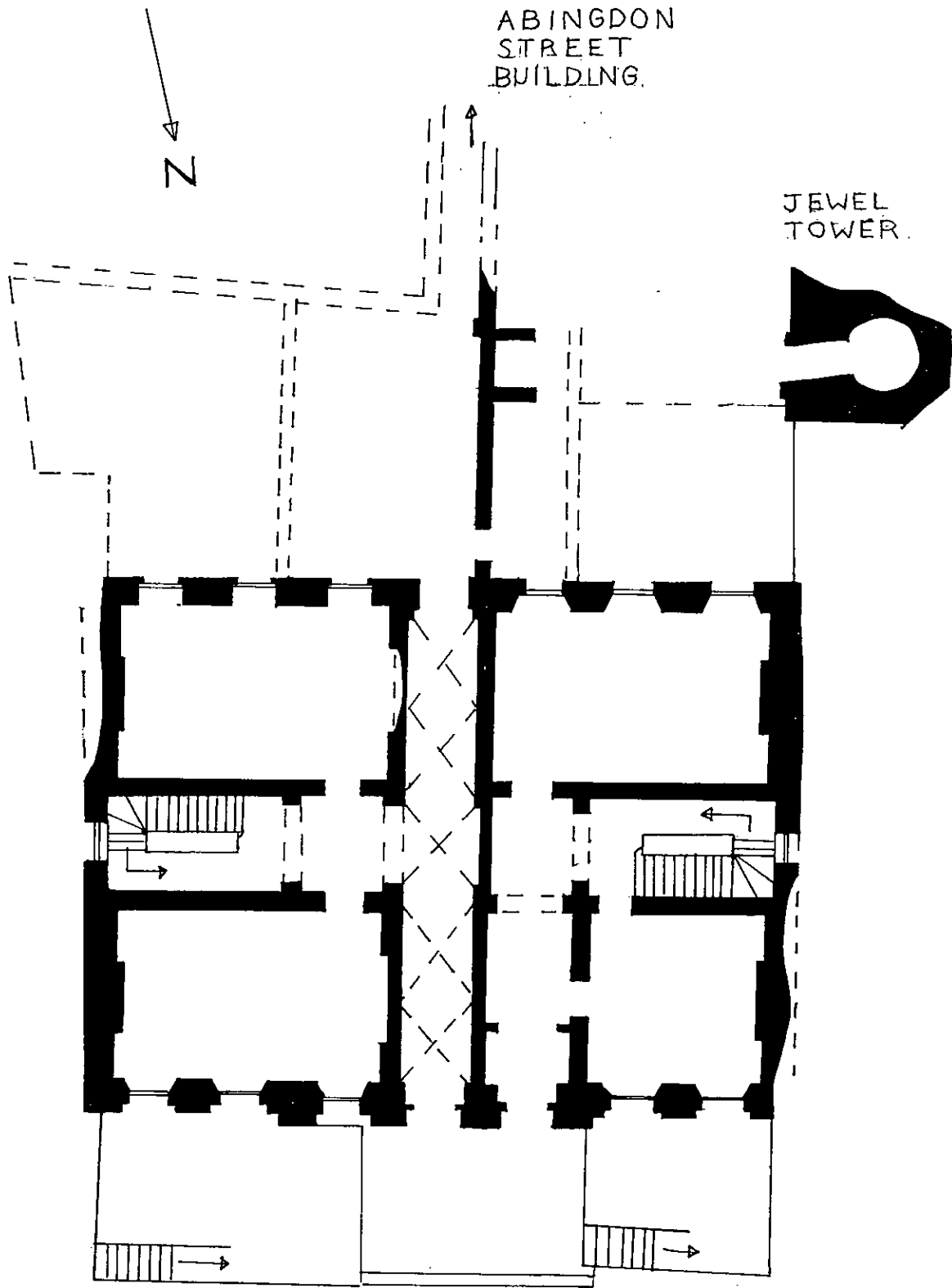


FIG.5-Conjectural reconstruction of the ground floor plan in 1793. Not to scale (RCHME)

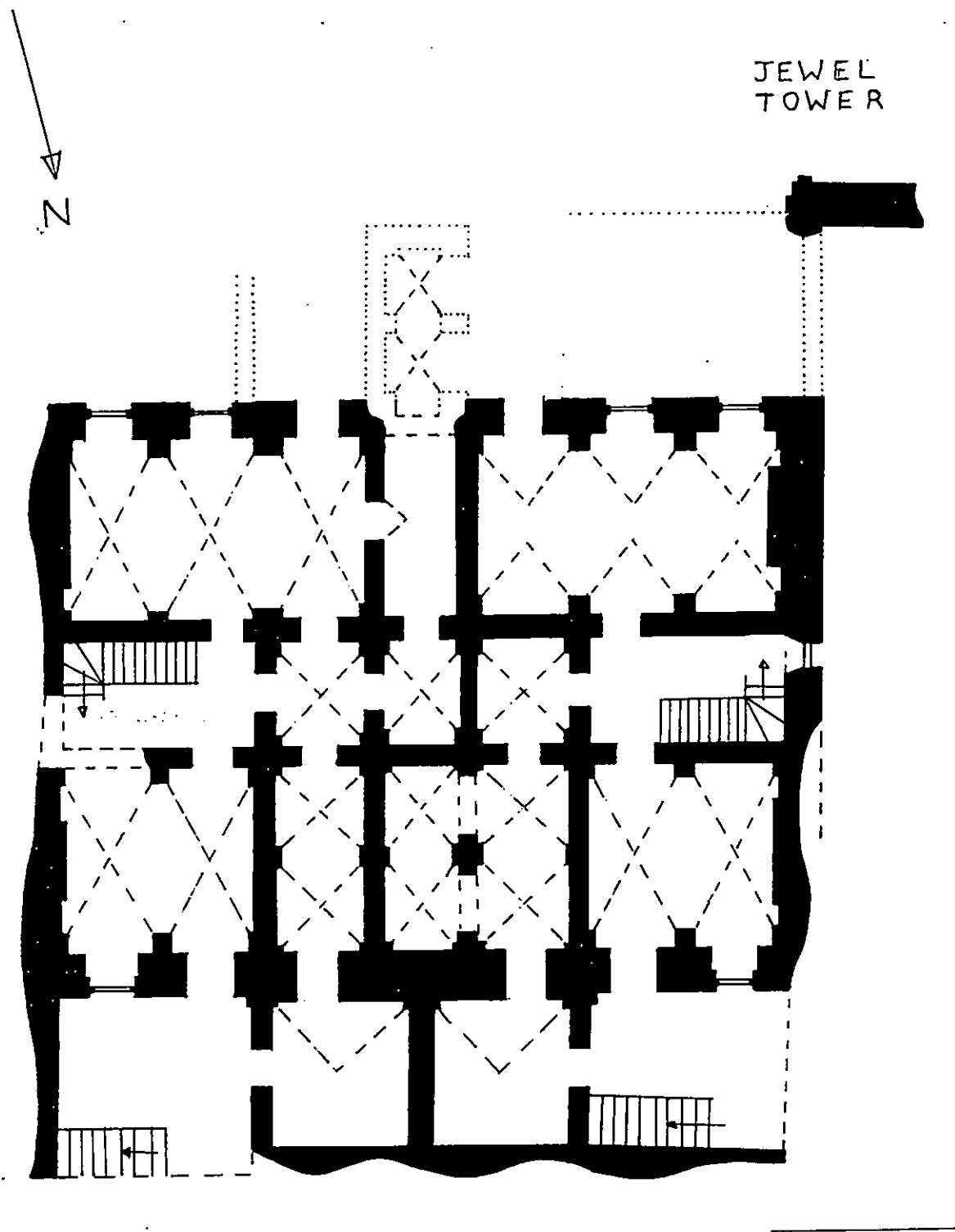


FIG. 6 Conjectural reconstruction of the basement plan in 1756. Not to scale. (RCHME)

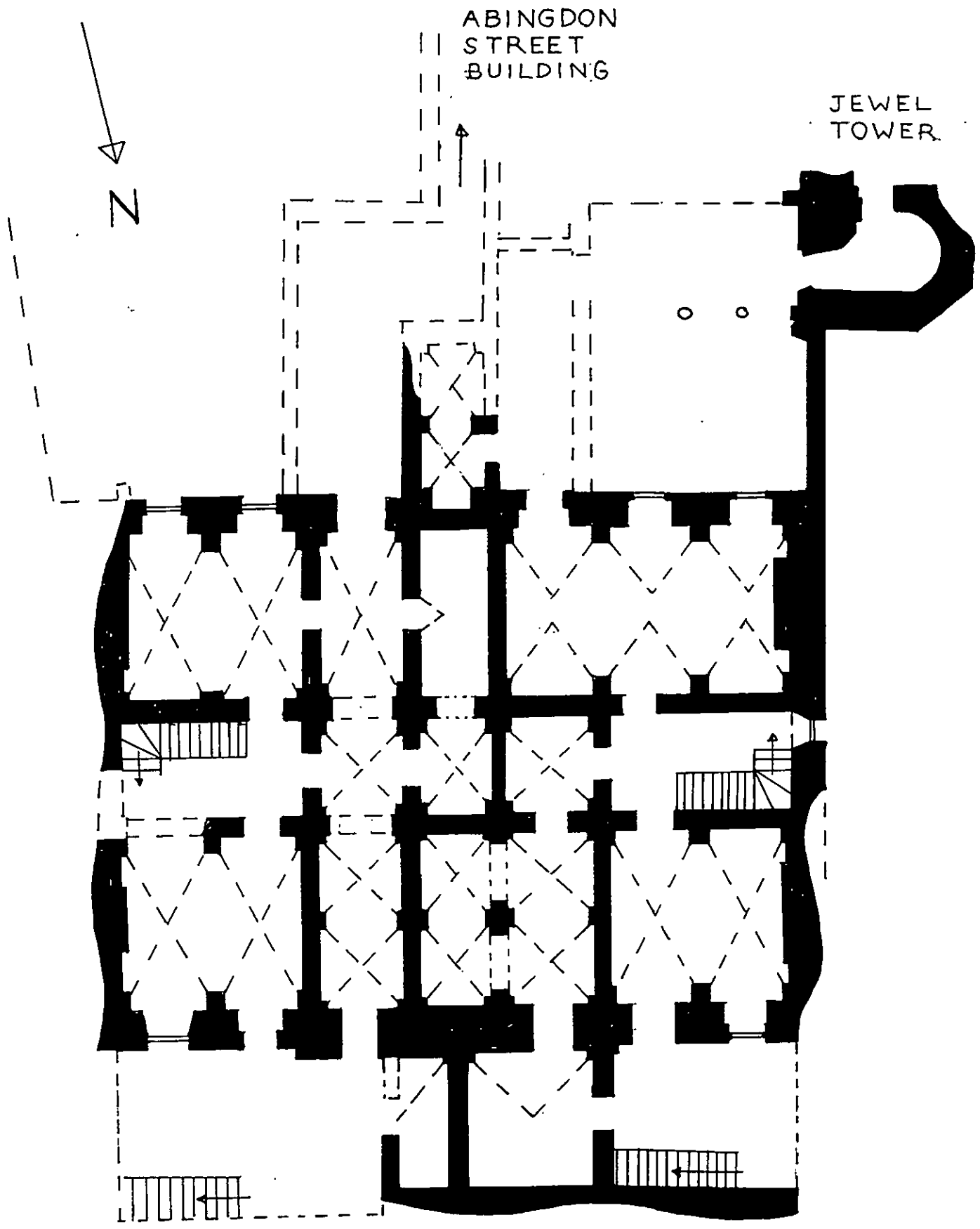


FIG. 7 Conjectural reconstruction of the Basement in 1793. Not to scale. (RCHME)



RCHME

Fortress House
23 Savile Row
London
W1X 2JQ
Tel. 071-973 3500

Negative No.: BB94/11412

Photographer: DJK

Date Taken: 12/05/94

Address:

6-7 OLD PALACE YARD

LO



RCHME

Fortress House
23 Savile Row
London
W1X 2JQ
Tel. 071-973 3500

Negative No.: BB94/11413

Photographer: DJK

Date Taken: 12/05/94

Address:

6-7 OLD PALACE YARD

LO



RCHME

Fortress House
23 Savile Row
London
W1X 2JQ
Tel. 071-973 3500

Negative No.: BB94/11414

Photographer: DJK

Date Taken: 12/05/94

Address:

6-7 OLD PALACE YARD

LO



RCHME

Portress House

23 Savile Row

London

W1X 2JQ

Tel. 071-973 3500

Negative No.: BB94/11415

Photographer: DJK

Date Taken: 12/05/94

Address:

6-7 OLD PALACE YARD

LO



RCHME

Fortress House
23 Savile Row
London
W1X 2JQ
Tel. 071-973 3500

Negative No.: BB94/11416

Photographer: DJK

Date Taken: 12/05/94

Address:

6-7 OLD PALACE YARD

L0



RCHME

Fortress House
23 Savile Row

London
W1X 2JQ
Tel. 071-973 3500

Negative No.: BB94/11417

Photographer: DJK

Date Taken: 12/05/94

Address:

6-7 OLD PALACE YARD

LO



RCHME
Fortress House
23 Savile Row
London
W1X 2JQ
Tel. 071-973 3500

Negative No.: BB94/11418
Photographer: DJK
Date Taken: 12/05/94
Address:

6-7 OLD PALACE YARD

L0



RCHME

Fortress House
23 Savile Row
London
W1X 2JQ
Tel. 071-973 3500

Negative No.: BB94/11419

Photographer: DJK

Date Taken: 12/05/94

Address:

6-7 OLD PALACE YARD

LO



RCHME

Fortress House
23 Savile Row
London
W1X 2JQ
Tel. 071-973 3500

Negative No.: BB94/11420
Photographer: DJK
Date Taken: 12/05/94
Address: 6-7 OLD PALACE YARD

LO



RCHME

Fortress House
23 Savile Row
London
W1X 2JQ

Tel. 071-973 3500

Negative No.: BB94/11420

Photographer: DJK

Date Taken: 12/05/94

Address:

6-7 OLD PALACE YARD

L0



RCHME

Fortress House
23 Savile Row

London
W1X 2JQ

Tel. 071-973 3500

Negative No.: BB94/11421

Photographer: DJK

Date Taken: 12/05/94

Address:

6-7 OLD PALACE YARD

LO



RCHME

Negative No.: BB94/11422

Fortress House
23 Savile Row
London

Photographer: DJK

Date Taken: 12/05/94

Address:

6-7 OLD PALACE YARD

W1X 2JQ

Tel. 071-973 3500

L.O



RCHE

Negative No.: BB94/11423

Fortress House
23 Savile Row

Photographer: DJK
Date Taken: 12/05/94

London
W1X 2JQ

Address:

6-7 OLD PALACE YARD

Tel. 071-973 3500

LO