

Two years later 150 formed themselves JONATHAN'S COFFEE £1,200 per annum. one of the ejected inst them and won rs bought a building they called the Stock on payment of 6d a mittee of Proprietors rposes. In 1801 the Stock Exchange and Squabbles followed on of members and ed by William Ham- Stock Exchange, in el Mendoza's boxing e purpose. This new fronted in stone', was of George Dance's of the interior was ular room where the ran round it fitted he south end of the ulters' names.

with 550 members al members from the vested in a Commit- ine trustees who held ere to invest reserve ion. A Committee for the brokers' interests atters, including elec- ook was published in a century the number , in 1853-4, a larger Allason and his son.

of the coffee-house days, and wear a livery of blue coats with red collars. The Stock Exchange now has the largest number of securities listed in the world and is bigger than all the European stock exchanges combined.

The present building, on the site which the Exchange has occupied since 1801, was opened in 1972. It was designed by Messrs Llewelyn-Davies, Weeks, Forestier-Walker and Bor and Fitzroy Robinson and Partners. Since the so-called 'Big Bang' in 1986 the floor has been used solely by the London Traded Options Market.

Stockley Park *Heathrow, Middlesex.* A major development, covering 400 acres and embracing a 100-acre business park, in the London Borough of HILLINGDON. The first buildings were completed in 1986 and the development is due to be completed in 1994. Among the architects involved are Arup Associates, Ian Ritchie, Troughton and McAslan, Geoffrey Darke Associates and Skidmore, Owings & Merrill.

Stocks Market Established in the 13th century by the Lord Mayor, Henry Wallis, on the site of the present MANSION HOUSE under the terms of a charter granted by Edward I and authorising the construction of a market next to ST MARY WOOLCHURCH. The rents were to be used for the maintenance of LONDON BRIDGE. The first building was called Les Stokkes after what were at that time the only fixed pair of stocks in the City. In 1319 William Sperlynge 'of West Hamme' was pilloried for trying to sell rotten meat. The carcasses were burned under his nose. During the 15th century the Stocks became firmly established as a fish and flesh market. It was rebuilt several times and in 1633 was described as a great



The Stocks Market, held beneath the statue of Charles II, in c. 1737. The site was later cleared for the Mansion House.

stone house. It was burned down in the GREAT FIRE after which the Court of Aldermen were ordered to sell the materials for the best advantage of the City. In 1668 ST MARY WOOLCHURCH was demolished to make way for the construction of a new market. It was rebuilt as a general market for fruit, vegetables and other articles and flourished. Strype describes it as 'surpassing all other markets in London'. In the centre of the market stood a famous equestrian statue of Charles II erected by Sir Robert Vyner, Lord Mayor in 1675. The statue was brought back from the continent as an unfinished statue of John Sobieski, King of Poland, trampling on a Turk. Vyner had some alterations made so that the head of Sobieski was replaced by that of Charles II and the head of the Turk by that of Oliver Cromwell. The statue was later presented by the Common Council to a descendant of Sir Robert Vyner who removed it to his country house in Lincolnshire. From there it was removed in 1883 to Newby Hall, Ripon. In 1737 the market was cleared for the construction of MANSION HOUSE and moved to the present Farringdon Street where it was renamed FLEET MARKET.

Stockwell SW9. The name (first recorded in 1197) means the well by the stump or wood. There seems to have been a Stockwell Wood, which disappeared, like others in the LAMBETH area, during the 17th century. The manor of Stockwell was formed at the end of the 13th century, when King Edward I acquired the manor of south LAMBETH and divided it into the two manors of VAUXHALL and Stockwell. The manor lay on the west side of the Brixton Road, extending as far south as the top of Brixton Hill. The medieval manor

and remodelled to a lesser extent in the mid-19th century. It has recently been converted into a mosque. Of four Stockwell inns known in the 18th century, the New Queen's Head in Stockwell Road retains its original building, contemporary with the adjoining terrace, Queen's Row (1786). The remaining buildings on the west side of Stockwell Green were erected at various dates between 1790 and 1840, while the land between them and Stockwell Road was the original village green, not built on until 1876.

Stockwell remained a rural village until well into the 19th century. A Cockney on a September outing in 1825 described how he breakfasted at the Swan on the Green and pressed on to BLACKHEATH by way of BRIXTON without 'meeting anything beyond yellowhammers and sparrows'. But the growing demand for country houses for CITY merchants led to development along the Clapham Road and Stockwell Road frontages even before the break-up of the manor into small lots in 1802, and several examples survive from this period. Residential streets were laid out off Clapham and Brixton Roads in the 1830s, and most of the Stockwell Park area was developed during the 1840s, with some later, denser infilling on the Stockwell Road side. The small triangle on which the clock tower stands opposite the underground station is all that remains of South Lambeth Common, the rest having been covered with houses in 1843.

Construction of the London Chatham and Dover Railway in 1862-3 formed an effective southern boundary to the Stockwell area, and accelerated the building of humbler houses in dense layouts around the present Landor Road. Commercial development