

Journal of the Islington Archaeology & History Society

Journal of the Islington Archaeology & History Society
incorporating *Islington History Journal*

Vol 5 No 3 Autumn 2015



Bombed – but back in business

The Eaglet pub, open today, was a scene of devastation after a First World War air raid

Green plaque for Nina Bawden ● Victorian prison could close ● Listing for 'respectable' pubs ● The suffragette who became a fascist ● Bound hand and foot, and swimming in the Thames ● An ornate Edwardian butcher's shop ● What next for Cally Park and Clock Tower? ● Books, plus special offers ● Events and exhibitions ● Your local history questions

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What we do: talks, walks and more

The Islington Archaeology & History Society is here to investigate, learn and celebrate the heritage that is left to us.

We organise lectures, tours and visits, and publish this quarterly journal. We hold 10 meetings a year, usually at Islington town hall.

The society was set up in 1975 and is run entirely by volunteers. If you'd like to get involved, please contact our chairman Andrew Gardner (details left).

www.islingtonhistory.org.uk



www.facebook.com/groups/islingtonhistory.org.uk

Journal back issues and extra copies



Journal distribution is overseen by Catherine Brighty (details left).

Contact her for more copies, back issues, if you move house and about membership. Back issues can also be downloaded via our website at www.islingtonhistory.org.uk

Contribute to this journal: stories and pictures sought

We welcome articles on local history, as well as your research, memories and old photographs.

A one-page article needs about 500 words, and the maximum article length is 1,000 words. We like receiving pictures to go with articles, but please check that we can reproduce them without infringing anyone's copyright.

The journal is published in print and online in pdf form.

Deadline for the winter issue is 31 October.

Ever wondered...?

Do you have any queries about Islington's history, streets or buildings? Send them in for our tireless researcher Michael Reading and other readers to answer. Please note we do not keep an archive or carry out family research.

● See Letters, page 6

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Incorporating *Islington History Journal*

Vol 5 No 3 Autumn 2015

Museum is a travesty, not an inspiration

I would usually welcome any new museum, but the new Jack the Ripper “museum” is a travesty. Proposed as a museum of women’s history, its content is dedicated exclusively to the 1888 Whitechapel murders and branded as such.

Little is known about “Jack” – he was never identified – and what evidence there is covered seriously at the Museum of London. It does not have a mock-up of what his living room “might have” looked like. To speculate about this, frankly, is ridiculous.

A museum of women’s history should surely feature Boudicca, and perhaps open with a reading of Elizabeth I’s 1588 speech at Tilbury to her troops before they defeated the Spanish Armada. It should cover great works of literature, from George Eliot to the Bloomsbury Set. The long story of the Suffragettes should be championed, and the part women played in the struggle against fascism in Cable Street. In the 20th century and this one, there are the stories of the quest for acceptance in the male-dominated workplace and the still incomplete quest for equal pay for equal work.

Displays could cover Caroline Chisholm in philanthropy and Elsie Chamberlain in pioneering the role of women in leading faith. Properly devised, such a museum could ask for the endorsement of Elizabeth II, who served in the ATS.

Instead, we have a freak show with mutilation as the main attraction.

Unsavory parts of history should not be ignored, but museums should leave visitors educated and inspired.

Whether you visit this enterprise is up to you, but I’m staying away until it fulfils its proper purpose.

Andy Gardner
Chairman

Islington Archaeology & History Society



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In brief

Arts and heritage charity closes

We were sorry to hear that local arts charity Rowan Arts has closed due to financial difficulties. Its work included local history projects that told the stories of people and places in Holloway and Tufnell Park, and it was working on a First World War project, with an exhibition planned for October. Any organisations that could take on its existing projects should contact info@therowanartsproject.com.

● See Suffragette to Fascist, page 12.

Fascism discussed at Marx museum

Fascism: Darkest Hour, Finest Moment in the context of East London was discussed at the recent Red Star festival of politics, culture and debate at the Marx Memorial Library. This year, the Marx Memorial Library started holding regular tours: see page 26.

Find a theatre plan

The Theatres Trust has finished cataloguing its London architectural plans, recording over 5,000 items.

LMA annual closure

The London Metropolitan Archives will close on Thursday 29 October at 7.30pm, reopening Monday 16 November at 9.30am.

Local history centre to close for a month

Islington Local History Centre is closed (along with the rest of Finsbury Library) from 21 September for building works. It will reopen on Monday 26 October. Islington Museum is open as usual.

'Ageing' Victorian prison could close

Pentonville prison and other "ageing and ineffective" Victorian jails could be sold and the proceeds used to build new prisons, justice secretary Michael Gove has suggested.

In a speech to the Prisoner Learning Alliance – his first major speech on prison policy – Mr Gove said Pentonville was the "most conspicuous" and "most dramatic example of failure within the prison estate".

The jail opened in 1842. It was intended to house 900 prisoners but now holds 1,300.

He said: "We have to consider closing down the ageing and ineffective Victorian prisons in our major cities, reducing the crowding and ending the inefficiencies which blight the lives of



Pentonville prison in 1842, pictured in the *Illustrated London News*

everyone in them and building new prisons which embody higher standards in every way they operate."

He added that money raised from selling old jails could be invested in modern prisons that would be more secure and safer, with drug-taking,

bullying and violence designed out.

He said Pentonville was "the most dramatic example of failure within the prison estate" but added that its problems "while more acute than anywhere else, are very far from unique".

Interwar pubs with respectable aims listed



Carlton Tavern: public inquiry to decide if it will be rebuilt

Twenty-one interwar pubs have been listed, mainly at grade II.

Their design was shaped by the "improved pub" movement, which aimed to attract more respectable customers and appeal to families and women. They were often larger and included restaurants, gardens and meeting spaces.

Those listed in London

include the Rose and Crown in Stoke Newington, the Royal Oak, near Columbia Road Flower market in Hoxton, the Stag's Head, also in Hoxton, and the Duke of Edinburgh in Brixton.

Around 3,000 pubs were built between the wars. They are now a sadly overlooked and threatened building type.

Islington interwar pub the

Lark in the Park at Barnard Park – probably built in the 1920s – was demolished last year to make way for luxury flats.

● A dispute over the illegal demolition of the Carlton Tavern in Maida Vale is to be settled by a public inquiry.

The pub was built in 1920 in the Vernacular Revival style by Frank J Potter. It was knocked down in April without permission by developers CLTX; the pub was being considered for listing at the time.

In May, Westminster Council ordered CLTX to rebuild it exactly as it was. CLTX has appealed to get retrospective permission for a new development and against the order to rebuild the pub.

The dispute will be decided by a public inquiry. CLTX wanted the inquiry to be held in private but this was refused.

Success for Norton Folgate campaign

Plans to redevelop Norton Folgate have been rejected by Tower Hamlets council. Campaigners said the proposals would “erase” the area’s history. Councillor John Pierce said they would cause “substantial harm” and that “conservation belongs to the people”.

Mount Pleasant legal challenge rejected

The high court has thrown out a case against London mayor Boris Johnson’s approval of the development at Mount Pleasant. Islington and Camden councils had brought a judicial review against the mayor’s decision, especially over the amount of affordable housing on the site.

Where to look up Anglo-Saxon language

A new edition of *A Thesaurus of Old English* has gone online. This presents the vocabulary of Anglo-Saxon England by topic, and shows the meanings of words over time.
● <http://oldenglishtesaurus.arts.gla.ac.uk/>

British Library gains grade I listing

The British Library has been given grade I listed status. Designed by Sir Colin St John Wilson and MJ Long, it is the largest public building built in the UK in the 20th century.



Read more news – and other material – at www.facebook.com/groups/islingtonhistory

Author and campaigner honoured

An Islington People’s Plaque to commemorate Nina Bawden was due to be unveiled as the *Journal* went to press.

Nina Bawden (1925-2012) was the author of many books for adults and children, some of which drew on her life in Islington.

She was born and grew up in London. She lived at 22 Noel Road from 1976 until her death in 2012, where the plaque will be installed.

Her most famous book was *Carrie’s War*, a moving and entertaining story based on her experience of being evacuated from London to south Wales at the start of the Second World War.

She was seriously injured in the Potters Bar train crash in 2002 in which her husband, Austen, and six other people were killed. She campaigned tirelessly to make the railways safer and to hold those responsible for the accident to account.

Success came when it was recognised that poor maintenance in the private sector had been the cause of the accident, and routine railway maintenance is now the responsibility of Network Rail.

Islington People’s Plaques commemorate people, places and events, and are decided by public vote.



Nina Bawden: her books drew on her life in Islington

The next green plaque to be unveiled will commemorate Mary Tealby (1801-65), who founded the Home for Lost and Starving Dogs in 1860, which became Battersea Dogs and Cats Home. It will be installed at Freightliners Farm in Holloway, which has the nearest buildings to where the first dogs’ home was in Hollingsworth Street.

A green plaque to mark the site of the North London Synagogue in Lofting Road

was unveiled in June. It stood for 90 years from 1868 until it was demolished in 1958; Barnes Court, built by Islington Council, is now on the site.

The unveiling was attended by around 100 people including some former attendees, the penultimate couple to get married at the synagogue, the great nieces of the first rabbi, Morris Joseph, and the great great granddaughter of the builder of the synagogue.

Plaque for heroic WW1 captain

A memorial paving stone for Master Frederick Parslow, the first civilian to be awarded the Victoria Cross during the First World War, has been unveiled at Islington Green.

Merchant sailor Frederick Parslow, who was born in Balls Pond Road, saved his ship, the SS Anglo-

Californian, from a German submarine off the coast of Ireland. His unarmed ship was carrying 927 horses from Canada destined for the Western Front.

The ship was chased by the submarine for three and a half hours before being rescued by Royal Navy ships.

During the attack, Parslow weaved his ship back and forth to avoid fire. He was killed in the attack – his son, also called Frederick, then took over.

Four more paving stones to commemorate Islington men who were awarded the Victoria Cross during the First World War are due to be unveiled in the next few years.

Letters and your questions

We welcome letters. Our researcher Michael Reading can answer your questions, so get in touch if you have a query about Islington, or can answer or add to anything here

Tracking down the renamed Norfolk Road

I am slowly tracking down my mum's family but we are hampered by Londoners' habit of changing their street names every 50 years.

My great grandfather was born in Islington in April 1884. I have a copy of his birth certificate, which tells me:

- His father was Frederick Vaughan, tobacconist;
- His mother was Kate Vaughan, née Gibbons;
- They lived at 18 Norfolk Road, Islington.

Where was/is Norfolk Road? Can anyone tell me?

I am pondering:

- What life would have been like as a tobacconist in 1884;
- What life might have been like if the breadwinner died in 1890 (before the 1891 census, at any rate).

The best of times, the worst of times perhaps.

*Ben Wyndham
Scone, NSW Australia,
ben@wyndhamfamily.net*

Norfolk Road in Islington was built in 1861-62 and its name was changed to Mitchison Road in 1938, when many streets in Islington were also renamed.

Mitchison Road is on the east side of Essex Road (a main thoroughfare) near to its north end. The present street



The Norfolk Arms (now Hops & Glory) opened on the corner of Norfolk Road (now Mitchison Road) and Essex Road in 1869

is shorter now than when it was built. It did not suffer any damage during the Second World War.

Despite the change of street name, I do not think the street was renumbered.

Michael Reading

I wonder if this would this have been a comfortable place to live in 1884. The buildings all look nice enough and I think they would have been reasonably new at the time.

Ben Wyndham

Adam and Eve Lane

I wonder if anyone knows where Adam and Eve Lane in

Islington was, as my great great grandparents, Francis (a cordwainer) and Ann Chase lived there for about 10 years.

My great grandfather, William Richard Chase, was born on 5 December 1838. St Mary's parish records show he was baptised on 12 December 1838 and lived at Chapel Place.

The next child, Susan Rebecca Chase, was born on 26 January 1841 and baptised on 28 March 1841.

The address by then was Adam and Eve Lane, so the family moved there from Chapel Place between those two baptismal dates.

They were still there when a daughter, Ruth Amelia Chase, was buried on what would have been her second birthday, 1 June 1845 (how sad is that!).

The last child to be born in Adam and Eve Lane was Edward Alfred Chase on 29 June 1845, who was baptised on 7 September 1845.

St Mary's parish records show that both these children lived at Adam and Eve Lane.

Another daughter, also named Ruth Amelia, was born on 28 August 1849 and baptised on 30 September 1849. The family now lived at Rutland Terrace, which I believe is still there, opposite the Emirates Stadium.

The Chase family does not appear in the 1841 census, although they were living in Adam and Eve Lane. Why they don't appear goodness knows, but I have looked at the original census returns and they're not there. Maybe they were out when the enumerator called and not all enumerators called back, or maybe they were simply overlooked.

I would visit the Islington Local History Centre but live in Cheltenham, so any help will be much appreciated.

*Glyn Evans
Via Facebook*

I believe it was off Liverpool Road, near the Holloway Road end. There was an Adam and Eve pub there.

*Caroline James
Via Facebook*

Caroline is right. The Adam and Eve is now a restaurant on the corner of Liverpool Road and Sheringham Road. The road took that name in 1897, having been Westbourne Road East from 1860 and Adam and Eve Lane before that. It was once part of Hagbush Lane, a meandering alternative to Holloway Road from Highgate to Lower Holloway.

*Barry Edwards
Via Facebook*

The family does not appear in the 1841 census, although they were living there. Maybe they were out when the enumerator called and or maybe they were simply overlooked

Thank you, Caroline and Barry. Another piece of the Chase family jigsaw in place! They were at no 3 so I guess a couple of doors along from the pub.

Glyn Evans
Via Facebook

Trying to capture Castle Court

I am trying to find out more about Castle Court on Furlong Road which is beside what is now the closed Bailey pub on Holloway Road.

I believe the Bailey pub (formerly known as the Castle) and the property adjoining it along Furlong Road (previously known as Albion Road) was one big inn in the 19th century. This became a bakery then was divided into the current layout of corner pub plus neighbouring flats.

I've searched through some old history and topographical books but can't find any specific reference to this pub/inn.

Any historical info you have on the old pub or bakery (or even confirmation whether the building was used for these purposes) would be greatly appreciated.

Paula Yau
paula.yau@gmail.com

I have searched through London street directory CDs covering several years but have been unable to find any reference to a baker's shop in Albion/Furlong Road.

However, the Ordnance Survey map for 1871 shows a space between the Castle public house and the other buildings in Albion Road. The map for 1894 shows that the space has been filled in. This would suggest that the building accommodating nos 2a and 2b is a later addition.

The appearance of the facade indicates that the building may once have had a shop or shops on the ground



Christ Church in Claremont in Western Australia: contains six bells that came from St Paul's in Canonbury

floor. I have no knowledge of when the name Castle Court came into use.

Canonbury church bells sent to Australia

I am trying to find when St Paul's Canonbury was deconsecrated.

Six of that church's eight bells have hung at Christ Church in Claremont in Western Australia for just over 25 years.

When recently studying some photographs of the church I noticed that it was 95 years (on 28 June) since the bells were dedicated – to the peace following World War I.

I have been able to find a little about the church, but the date of its deconsecration has escaped me. I have been told that it was in 1953, but would be grateful if you could confirm this.

The remaining two bells are now hung in a secular tower at the civic centre in Rockingham, also in Western Australia.

I believe the bells, which were never rung full circle (because of structural concerns regarding the

tower), were removed at the time of deconsecration and held by the Keltek Trust until they were purchased by a Perth business man Laith Reynolds and gifted to Christ Church in memory of his late younger brother Frank, a

I wonder if this would this have been a comfortable place to live in 1884

diocesan trustee, who died aged 37.

The six bells are now regularly rung full circle several times every week.

We anticipate a significant celebration on the centenary of the dedication of the bells in 2020.

Peter McKerracher
By email

St Paul's Church Canonbury closed in 1981 and in 1982 was joined to the neighbouring parish of St Jude Mildmay, to become St Jude & St Paul's.

St Paul's was consecrated on 23 October 1828; it was designed by architect Sir Charles Barry, who went on to design the Houses of Parliament.

The church had some restoration work carried out in 1888 and again in 1901. Over 30 years have passed since the church closed and, in that time, I believe the building has had several different occupants.

I contacted the Diocese of London and was told that an act of deconsecration does not take place as such, but the removal of the legal effects of consecration were carried out in 1981, which has the same effect.

I received the following message from the diocese: "The church is by Sir Charles Barry and was built in 1826-28. It is one of three commissioners' churches in Islington by Barry, the others being St John Upper Holloway and St John Balls Pond Road [commissioners' churches were built under 1818 and 1824 laws drawn up to increase the number of Anglican churches built]. Barry designed two others – St Peter in St Peter Street and Holy Trinity Cloudesley Square.

"St Paul's was altered in the 1880s and 1901 when vestries were added to each side of tower.

"After redundancy, two successive church uses failed. After this, it was converted into a Steiner school, which subdivided the interior at nave and gallery level and enclosed new rooms at the west end. In 1998, there was a fire in one of the wings to the tower; the roof was replaced but, by 2007, the fabric as a whole had become severely dilapidated.

"The fine clock was restored with a single chime on the hour. One of the original bells may have been used to this. The other bells (or all if a new

bell was installed) were removed to Australia.

“There is a separate hall to the west by EM Barry, which is used as the church on Sundays, and by the school during the week.”

Michael Reading

Compton Terrace

I am emailing from New Zealand and was hoping for help on information on a site in Islington. Both my maternal and paternal great grandparents lived in Compton Terrace.

Edward Sullivan (sometimes O’Sullivan) is shown in the 1881, 1891 and 1901 census as living with his family at 7 Compton Terrace, Islington. He was born about 1850 in Islington and married Rose around 1899.

In the 1881 census, he is shown as working as a “coachman”. In the 1891 census, they are still in 7 Compton Terrace and he is a “general coachman groom”. The 1901 census shows his occupation is “coachman commercial”.

I haven’t been able to find out much about these buildings, which I believe are still standing. Were they stables below and living quarters above?

My paternal grandfather, Alfred Sullivan, was born at 7 Compton Terrace in 1905.

Is there any information on these buildings and what resources could I review to find out what coachman and coachman commercial entailed?

I am assume that my family lived in Compton Terrace to be near to Compton Mews, where the horses and equipment were kept.

I am having trouble finding out when and where Edward died – perhaps finding out more about his occupation and the buildings might help. There is no trace of him in the 1911 census so he must have died between 1905 and 1910.
Linda Hill (née Sullivan)
Via email

Compton Terrace still exists, and is at the north end of Upper Street (a major thoroughfare in Islington); it runs parallel to it and is separated by a garden. It originally consisted of 32 terraced houses (11 were destroyed by a V1 flying bomb in 1944). Building began in 1806-10, then the builder went bankrupt, and the terrace was completed in 1821-31.

At the rear of the houses were long gardens, then another street, now called Compton Avenue. It was formerly Compton Mews and the obvious place for residents’ horses and carriages.

As for the details of the occupation of coachman commercial, it may be that you have in New Zealand copies of Kelly’s directories for the 19th century for London, which should hold details of the coaching industry.

To trace your great grandparent’s death, may I



When was dark oxblood a paint colour of choice in the home?

suggest you subscribe to a commercial genealogy company, such as Ancestry (www.ancestry.co.uk) or Findmypast (www.findmypast.co.uk). As you have their dates of birth, you should be able to find their dates of death.

Michael Reading

Do the Camden Walk

I wondered if you or any of your members would know anything of the history of 1 Camden Walk or what the best source of information would be.

I have tried the Islington Local History centre and the London Metropolitan Archives and searched British History Online.

I have found a few images, but would love to find any photographs of the building in its setting from before the 1960s, particularly the Camden Passage side when there was a two-storey building attached.

David Richmond
david@dr-p.co.uk

Camden Street (the name was changed to Camden Walk in 1938) was built in 1776 on land owned by the Earl of Camden (formerly Charles Pratt, an 18th century lord chancellor).

The 1801 map I have of Islington, which is not very detailed, shows a solid line of buildings on the east side of the Lower Street (now Essex Road) opposite Islington Green, turning into Camden

Occupiers of 1 Camden Street/Walk

1859 Camden Street

No 1	William Farmer, cabinet maker
------	-------------------------------

1869	
------	--

No 1	Eli Uphill, greengrocer
------	-------------------------

No 1½	John Bowyer, tobacconist
-------	--------------------------

1880	
------	--

No 1	John Smale, Tailor; John Lewis, engineer
------	--

No 1½	Mrs Ann Cockedge, newsagent
-------	-----------------------------

1899

No 1	Leonard McLean, saddler
------	-------------------------

No 1A	Edward Earl, furniture dealer
-------	-------------------------------

No 1½	Stephen Warburton Peacock, tobacconist
-------	--

1906

No 1	Haddon & Co, book sellers
------	---------------------------

No 1A	Stephen Warburton Peacock, Chandler’s shop
-------	--

No 1½	Stephen Warburton Peacock, tobacconist
-------	--

1912

No 1	Haddon & Co, book sellers
------	---------------------------

No 1A	John Perry Rutherford, Chandler’s shop
-------	--

No 1½	Stephen Warburton Peacock, tobacconist
-------	--

1921

No 1	Haddon & Co, book sellers
------	---------------------------

No 1A	Archibald Frederick Bulford, Chandler’s shop
-------	--

No ½	Benjamin James Passant, tobacconist
------	-------------------------------------

1930

No 1	TW Haddon & Co, book sellers
------	------------------------------

No 1A	Mrs B Purser, Chandler’s shop
-------	-------------------------------

No 1½	William Harold Thomas, newsagent
-------	----------------------------------

1939 Camden Walk

No 1	T W Haddon & Co, surgical appliance makers
------	--

No 1A	Mrs Agnes Hearn, shopkeeper
-------	-----------------------------

No 1½	Thomas William Howell, newsagent
-------	----------------------------------

Street and ending at the alleyway opposite the Camden Head public house.

As the population of Islington at this time was under 10,000, I would venture that this line of buildings was residential. However, as Islington's population grew throughout the 19th century (to 345,000 by 1900) some properties were converted into commercial, industrial and business use.

An 1808 painting of Islington Green and nearby premises seem to confirm this.

The London Post Office Street Directory lists occupiers, and is held on microfilm at the London Metropolitan Archives. I have listed the occupiers for several years (see box opposite).

The London Metropolitan Archives has an extensive collection of photographs of Islington, particularly of the period after the Second World War.

The Islington Local History Centre may have historic documents such as rent and rates books for this area, which may help you in your research.

Michael Reading

Thank you so much. We are redeveloping the site of what was called 1½ Camden Street/Walk, a two-storey building attached to the Camden Passage side of 1 Camden Walk.

It seems to have been demolished in the 1960s but we have been unable to pinpoint exactly when it was built or find any photos of it other than an aerial image.

David Richmond

The family who lived over the Compton Arms

I was in London on Sunday visiting the Compton Arms, where my late husband Ronald Weston lived as a child.

He was born in 1926 and, as

far as I know, he lived there with his parents and three brothers until the war broke out when he was evacuated to Bedford. In those days, the pub was described as an ale house.

I last went there with my husband in 1981 and he said it had hardly changed at all. Last Sunday, I also thought it had not changed since I last saw it.

I would be very grateful for any old photographs and information about the pub.

Diana Weston

dianaweston@talktalk.net

The Compton Arms was an ale house for a long time before it had a wines and spirits licence (this is why it doesn't turn up on older Ordnance Survey maps). It has not changed much in a long time, although several decades worth of varnish has recently been removed from its fittings.

*Andrew Gardner
Chairman, Islington
Archaeology & History
Society*

H is for Haberdashers

Regarding the property mark in Kelross Road (Letters, summer 2015, page 6), I deduce this belonged to the Haberdashers Company. Above the H one sees a truncated lion rampant (pictured right). The complete lion is an emblem on the shield of the Haberdashers Company. Presumably there are other examples around.

Malcolm Tucker

Via email



Compton Arms: does not appear on older maps when it was an ale house without a licence to sell wines and spirits

Can anyone help regarding this grimly coloured paint?

I live in a flat in a converted 19th century house in Northchurch Road.

The housing association that owns it has started overhauling and redecorating the property, which included stripping the textured wallpaper off the entrance hall walls. What they uncovered, without much effort, was a strangely grim oxblood

painted wallpaper (pictured opposite).

I don't know who lived here before the housing association bought it, but it seems the textured wallpaper was slapped on this with nothing in between, so it might have been there for years.

Does anyone know more about this type of decor and when it dates from?

Katy Santos

cat.snts@hotmail.co.uk



Could the H on this plaque refer to the Haberdashers' Company?

Write to us



- Email the editor at christy@islingtonhistory.org.uk
- Write to the editor c/o 6 Northview, Tufnell Park Road, N7 0QB
- Via www.facebook.com/groups/islingtonhistory; posts printed will give Facebook usernames

The society won't trace family trees, but can help with, say, finding information on a family member's business or home. Letters and Facebook posts may be edited.



Terror from the sky

Islington came under attack from above during the First World War. Mark Aston describes the air raids and the devastation they caused

The first bomb fell near Stoke Newington Railway Station. Linnarz then headed to Islington, dropping a bomb on 50 Mildmay Road, which caused extensive damage. James Warner, aged 59, who lived at no 49, suffered burns to his face.

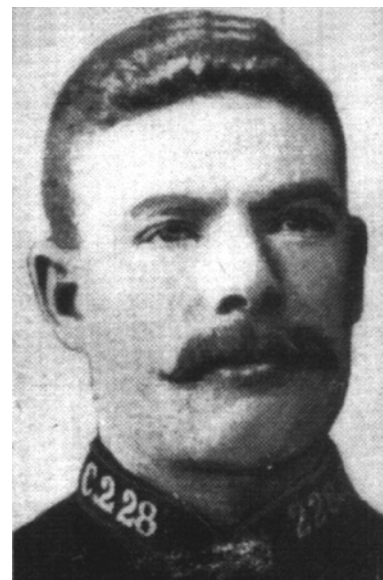
Zeppelin LZ38 then turned towards Balls Pond Road where, at no 187, Henry and Caroline Good met their deaths. The verdict at the inquest said they had “been murdered by some agent of a hostile power”. It was reported that their charred bodies were discovered kneeling by their bed as if in prayer.

Incendiary bombs were dropped along Southgate Road – all fell into gardens or roads. Resident Mr Cook recalled: “People flung up their windows and saw an astonishing sight, the roadway a mass of flames... the sky was red with the light of flames.”

In total, 120 bombs were dropped. Seven people were killed and 35 injured; 41 fires started, burning out seven properties. A week later, LZ38 was bombed in its shed in Belgium and destroyed.

The most devastating Zeppelin raid on the capital occurred on the night of 8-9 September 1915. Commanded by 37-year-old

Kapitanleutnant Heinrich Mathy, Zeppelin L13 bombed streets and buildings, destroying 61 Farringdon Road; it bears a commemorative plaque. A huge 300kg bomb dropped near Bart’s Hospital, blowing a three-metre deep hole in the ground and causing widespread damage. The airship then headed



towards Liverpool Street Station, dropping bombs en route.

The destruction was the highest recorded for any single airship raid, accounting for nearly a fifth of the total air raid damage to Britain. In London, £530,787 of damage was caused; 22 people died and 87 were injured. Mathy died when his airship was shot down the following year.

As the war progressed, airships were replaced by Gotha G.IV bombers then by Gotha G.I.V and R.VI Giant heavy bombers.

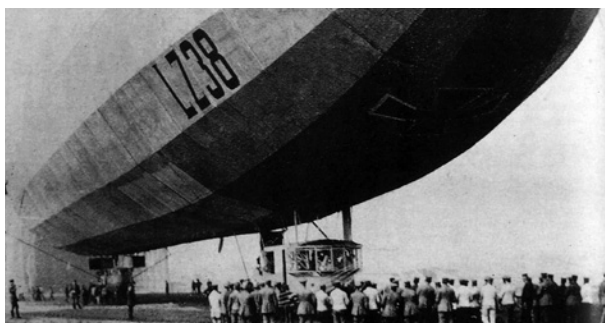
The lives of many women and girls in Finsbury were saved during the first daylight raid on London by 37-year-old Metropolitan Police constable Alfred Smith. During a heavy bomber Gotha raid on

During the First World War, civilians were in the line of fire for first time as Britain came under attack from the air. Damage was widespread and people were killed in their homes, workplaces and schools.

The first air raids were carried out by Zeppelin airships in January 1915. At 11,000 feet, Zeppelin engines would cut out for surprise attacks – they were described in British propaganda as “baby killers”.

The first Zeppelin raid on London occurred on the night of 31 May-1 June 1915. Hauptmann Linnarz carried small high-explosive and incendiary bombs on his LZ38 airship, intent on killing or maiming as many people as possible.

Clockwise from above: 144a King’s Cross Road, where a 13-year-old boy was killed; PC Alfred Smith, who saved the lives of women and girls in Finsbury during the first daylight raid on London, who died in the attack; Heinrich Mathy, Zeppelin commander; Zeppelin LZ38, used in the first air raid on London



13 June 1917, he conducted around 150 women and girls back to the safety of the Debenhams factory where they worked.

Among them was Mrs Tripp: "I and all the others were happily working when all of a sudden, we felt the building shake. Someone came rushing in shouting 'Air raid – quick!' At the sound of exploding bombs, a man made a beeline for the street only to be cut down by shrapnel, fatally injured. A second followed but was chopped down as shrapnel cut into one of his feet.

"This left only the manager to try and hold back the rush of women storming down the stairs to get outside. I was the first to run down the stairs and into the street, when a constable [PC Smith] rushed up and pushed me and all the others back."

Seconds after the last woman was pushed back into the building, Alf Smith was killed by an explosion.

A Royal Doulton memorial tablet to Alfred Smith "killed in an air raid while saving the lives of women and girls" can be seen at Postman's Park in the City.

Sustained bombing

The Harvest Moon offensive – five raids over eight days – started on 24 September 1917 and was met with intense anti-aircraft fire. Two Gothas flew over north London around 8.35pm, dropping explosive and incendiary bombs on Grosvenor and St Mary's roads and Alwyne Square, before heading towards King's Cross.

A bomb fell on 144a King's Cross Road, killing 13-year-old James Sharpe and injuring seven others. Having helped his mother to carry his brothers and sisters across the road to a shelter, he had returned to help his ill grandfather just as the bomb exploded. He was buried under rubble and died from a fractured skull.

On the night of Saturday 29 September 1917, a lone Gotha GL.V heavy bomber dropped a number of 50 kg bombs on Alwyne, Benwell, Orpingley and Hornsey roads, killing one person, injuring nine others and damaging 69 properties.

The highest loss of life and injury during this raid was from a bomb falling on the Eaglet public house



House in Alwyne Road wrecked in an air raid on 29 September 1917; the bomber involved was a Gotha G.IV, like that below

at 124 Seven Sisters Road. The ground and first floors, as well as the cellar, were wrecked and four people died: Janet Rebecca Crouch, aged 28, wife of the pub's licensee; William Kyte, aged 48, a draper's assistant; Ellen Rose, aged 68; and Thomas Henry Slark, aged 23, recently discharged from the army.

"I lost a leg and my fiancé [possibly Thomas Slark] later died from injuries we received whilst sheltering in the Eaglet," recalled Mrs Kate Davis. Fifteen others were injured, including Janet Crouch's husband and two children.

The Eaglet was restored and is open today.

The Whitsun raid on 19-20 May 1918 was the 15th and last night raid on London and the largest of the war, with 41 German aircraft taking part. A Gotha dropped a 100kg bomb and a 50kg bomb on



Packington Road, killing seven people and injuring three.

Islington resident Mrs Chater later recalled: "I took my youngest child to shelter in the crypt of St Mary's... when the bomb fell on my house in Packington Street, six were killed and my 18-year-old daughter still suffers from fits."

Mr CA Francis, another resident, recalled: "My mother and brothers and sisters and I were living in Packington Street, Islington, when seven persons (two men and five women) were killed at no 110. When I visited the wrecked house the next morning, there was a bird in a cage still merrily singing."

The German aircraft suffered heavy losses – six were shot down and a seventh was forced to land.

By May 1918, over 60 Gothas had been destroyed and the aerial threat was effectively over. In three years, 1,413 people had been killed and 3,409 injured in Britain. Just over one per cent of deaths were in Islington.

Air raids made the British government deeply aware of the need for a national aerial defence system, and one was set up. With radar, it provided the country with defence against German war planes when they returned with a vengeance in 1940 and beyond. ■

Mark Aston is local history manager, Islington Local History Centre and Museum

From suffragette to fascist

Norah Elam was a campaigner for women's suffrage who became an active member of the British Union of Fascists, writes Beatrix Mortimer

Norah Elam was held in Holloway prison several times in the 20th century – first for suffragette then for fascist activities.

Elam was born in Dublin in 1878 to John and Charlotte Doherty; in 1888, her family moved to Teddington on the outskirts of London. In 1909, she married Charles Richard Dacre Fox, a wholesale stationery clerk.

Before the outbreak of the First World War, Elam, then in her early 20s, was heavily involved with the suffragette movement. She joined the Women's Social and Political Union, founded by Emmeline Pankhurst, in 1912, becoming its general secretary in 1913 and being involved in the production of WSPU newspaper *The Suffragette*.

In 1914, Elam was arrested three times and interned in Holloway prison following each arrest. In May of that year, she was due to appear in court with Flora Drummond for using "militant and violent" language at a meeting.

They did not attend, so were arrested and taken to Holloway prison, where Elam went on a hunger and thirst strike. In July, she was released under The Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill Health) Act 1913 – better known as The Cat and Mouse Act. This Act allowed prisoners who were seriously ill from hunger striking to be released early, only to be imprisoned again once they had regained their health.

On release, Elam went to Westminster Abbey, where she

interrupted the Bishop of London's sermon, shouting: "My lord, in the name of God, stop forcible feeding. I myself am a prisoner under the Cat and Mouse Act and will be arrested on leaving the abbey." This act was planned to generate publicity; she was immediately arrested and taken back to Holloway prison.

Her final arrest in 1914 was for trying to deliver a letter written by Emmeline Pankhurst to King George V at Buckingham Palace.

She was awarded a medal with three bars from the leaders of WSPU for her dedication.

From 1915, the WSPU started to become more right wing. Members began to focus their attention on the war effort and national service for men and women. In 1915, the leaders of the WPSU, along with Elam, toured South Wales to encourage trade unions to support the war effort. They believed in national conscription for all men and industrial conscription for women.



The WSPU became more jingoistic. *The Suffragette*, under the name *Britannia*, promoted the "internment of all people of enemy race" in Britain. Elam began a campaign – "The German Peril" – and, in 1918, the *Times* quoted her on the Germans: "We had to make a clean sweep of all persons of German Blood, without distinction of sex, birthplace, or nationality... Any person in this country, no matter who he was or what his position, who was

Norah Elam c1913 (then married to Dacre Fox)

Soldier, painter, traitor, spy

Holloway Neighbourhood Group and Rowan Arts explored Holloway during World War One through the stories of four people – a soldier, a painter, a traitor and a spy. Norah Elam is the traitor.

The soldier concerned the story behind two stained glass windows in St Saviour's Church

commissioned by a father to commemorate the life of his war hero son, but who had to fight the government to receive compensation. The painter was a German prisoner of war who painted the Zeppelin raids that hit the Eaglet pub on the Seven Sisters Road. Finally, the suspected spy story involved two bakeries

in Holloway that were burnt down by anti-German rioters.

Volunteers researched the stories at the British Library, the Islington Local History Centre, the Museum of London and the Imperial War Museum. The project was supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

suspected of protecting German influence should be tried as a traitor, and, if necessary, shot."

She believed people inherently belonged to their country of origin so all Germans, naturalised or not, could not be trusted.

Elam held strong nationalist views despite having been born in Ireland. Her granddaughter and great granddaughter, Angela and Susan McPherson, in their book *Mosley's Old Suffragette: a Biography of Norah Dacre Fox*, believe Elam's mother may have been an English Protestant who had moved her family back to England.

After the First World War, Elam separated from her husband and went to live in Chichester with Edward Descou Dudley Vallance Elam, known as Dudley Elam. They never formally married but she adopted his name. In 1922, she gave birth to their son Evelyn.

After the First World War, Elam became more right wing. She campaigned against the Treaty of Versailles in 1920, arguing that it would weaken France and thereby strengthen Germany, their the common enemy.

In 1918 Elam stood as an independent candidate for Richmond but was unsuccessful. With Dudley, she became active in the Conservative party in Sussex.

In the 1930s, Elam established the Women's Guild of Empire with Flora Drummond and Elsie Bowerman. The guild was a right-wing organisation that aimed to encourage patriotism among working class women and opposed what they saw as socialist measures such as strikes.

In 1932, the Elams defected from the Conservative party to the British Union of Fascists. Norah became very involved in the women's section of the BUF and was a contributor to the fascist press.

Elam's feminist past was used by Oswald Mosley to show that the BUF was not anti-feminist. The party attracted other suffragettes, such as Mary Sophia Allen and Canadian Mary Richardson, who later became head of the women's section.

Oswald Mosley by Glyn Warren Philpot: women outwardly had active roles in the British Union of Fascists – the reality was somewhat different



Above left: the *Northampton Mercury and Herald* in 1936 shows Norah Elam as the prospective Fascist candidate at Northampton – Oswald Mosley is on the right. Above right: front page of *Daily Sketch*, 24 May 1940, announces the arrest of "prominent members of the British Union of Fascists", including Norah Elam

These active roles gave the impression that women were well represented in BUF politics; in reality, the party was segregated and women had authority only over other women.

Elam became close to Oswald Mosley during this time. It was said she was attracted to Mosley because of his opposition to the presence of the Black and Tans in Ireland – British soldiers sent to Ireland to fight against the IRA during the Irish War of Independence.

In addition, Elam worked closely with the BUF's director of propaganda, William Joyce, an American-born Irish and British citizen. He was eventually charged with treason against Britain and executed during the Second World War.

While Elam and Joyce did not get on well, she thought his being

charged with treason was unfair. Joyce was born in America and had Irish parents – she reasoned that, because he was not inherently British, he could not be charged with treason against Britain. This is in line with Elam's nationalist ideology about Germans during the First World War.

Imprisoned again

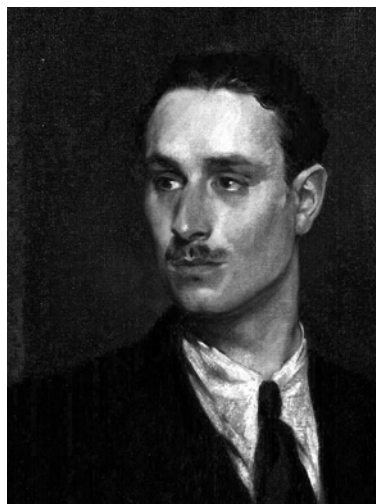
Elam was arrested again in 1940, along with her husband, under Defence Regulation 18B, under which people thought to be Nazi sympathisers could be interned. She was interned again in Holloway prison, this time with Diana Mosley.

Elam had moved from being an advocate for female suffrage to promoting British nationalism against Germany during the First World War to becoming a fascist Nazi sympathiser during the Second World War. On closer inspection, it appears that she maintained strong views on nationalism from the First World War to the end of her life.

Norah Elam died in 1961 in London aged 83.

She was a feminist who helped lead the suffragette movement but her strict nationalist ideals led her into fascist politics – this is why she is the traitor in our Soldier, Painter, Traitor, Spy project. ■

Beatrix Mortimer was a researcher on *Soldier, Painter, Traitor, Spy*



A daring swimmer of Thames and sea

Jules Gautier attracted crowds of spectators when he swam the Thames bound hand and foot. Caitlin Davies tells his story

Westminster was the scene for a novel swim when Jules Paul Victor Gautier set off for Greenwich, the first this daring exhibitionist would make with his feet and hands bound with rope.

Gautier was born in 1856 and, by his early 20s, was taking part in amateur swimming races. He was described as “late of France” and in the 1881 census he puts it as his birthplace. In reality, Gautier had been born in Islington, but appeared happy to maintain the myth.

He took part in events at the Royal Aquarium, where he was described as “coming from Paris”, and worked as a swimming instructor or professor to the North London Swimming Club. Then, on 15 September 1888, at the age of 31, Gautier tried his hand at something different, swimming three-and-a-half-miles in the Thames with his feet and wrists tied.

The Victorians, and later the

Edwardians, loved public feats of skill and endurance, the more bizarre, dramatic and potentially fatal the better, whether at fairs, music halls, seaside piers, agricultural halls or aquariums. Competing for a challenge and a wager were admirable things to do, while swimming as an organised event, with rules on everything from distances to clothing, was still in its infancy.

So it's no surprise that a “dense concourse” assembled on the Embankment to witness “the daring Professor”. Amid cheers from the crowds on land and in boats, and as Big Ben struck a quarter to one, Gautier jumped from a skiff and “took to the water like a duck”. Followed by “an interested mob” on boats and protected by “a vigilant river police” he reached Cherry Gardens Pier “as fresh as he started. An enthusiastic demonstration awaited him here, and he expressed a wish to go on to Greenwich. As, however, he had beaten the record



Jules Paul Victor Gautier in 1883: although often said to be from France, he was born in Bryan Place, Islington

his friends did not consider this advisable. So he reluctantly left the water – the hero of the hour.”

Gautier completed the three-and-a-half-mile course in 55 minutes.

Gautier, noted the *The Licensed Victuallers' Mirror*, was a “native of Normandy. He is 5ft 4½ inches in height. And he weighs ten stone. A wiry man who strips well. And though he has not a very powerful physique, looks capable of any amount of endurance.

“He has shown us Londoners how to perform a feat not long since deemed as impossible. A feat which too has its uses. For it demonstrates the perfect facility with which an accomplished swimmer can make his way through the water, no matter how heavily handicapped.

“Gautier swims with a side stroke, bringing his bound hands around in a semi-circle. It looks clumsy and awkward of course. But it is a wonderful the pace the Professor can get on. He is a bold and skilful swimmer. And a modest and unassuming man. Good Luck To Him.”



North London Baths at 83 Pentonville Road, where Gautier taught (Safestore Self Storage now occupies the site). He gave free swimming lessons to “pauper children” in Islington

The following year, 1889, Gautier was appearing at a swimming exhibition at Clacton-on-Sea, where he was said to be “the champion of the world for speed”, born at Caen in Normandy but coming to England aged four. His trick swimming (popular in the period at indoor and outdoor venues and performed by both men and women) now included “smoking, singing and writing; peeling, sucking and eating an orange in the water, turning somersaults, the spinning wheel, etc.”

The same year Gautier held an “annual costume entertainment” at the Islington Baths then in 1890 it was back to the Thames. “Shortly after four o’clock yesterday afternoon a man was seen to mount the parapet of London Bridge... as he took the dive it was seen that his hands were bound together, as also were his legs just above the ankle. It afterwards transpired that the man’s name was Jules Gautier, the champion French swimmer.”

Gautier continued to take part in swimming entertainments then in 1892 decided to try the Channel. First he swam from Folkestone to Dover with his hands and feet chained. He dived 71 feet from a platform on Folkestone pier with “his hands fastened behind him” and his feet chained together. The Channel attempt seems to have been abandoned because of the coldness of the water. In 1893 he performed “sensational high dives” at Captain Boyton’s World’s Water Show at Earls Court, billed as



“champion Scientific High Diver and Trick Swimmer of the World”.

In 1894 he began giving free swimming lessons to Islington “pauper children”. “Many of these children will probably enter callings which will expose them to a special degree to the risk of drowning,” commented the *Illustrated Police News* admiringly. “Sailor and dock and waterside labourers of all kinds may be mentioned as a class to whom a knowledge of swimming would

“A Swimmer in Bonds” from *The Licensed Victuallers’ Mirror*, 18 September 1888. Note the spectators in boats – Victorians loved public feats of daring, the more bizarre and dangerous the better

appear to be essential.”

Gautier continued to appear as a “speciality artist” in vaudeville, dived from piers with his hands and feet manacled; he also wrote a book, *Learning to Swim*. Then it was back to the Thames, this time for a swim from Putney Bridge to Tower Bridge, with his hands and feet tied. Only now the issue of his nationality had been cleared up. A New Zealand paper reported that “Gautier was born in England, although both his parents belong to Normandy”.

In July 1904, Gautier dived from a boat just above Putney Bridge; “he adopted a peculiar stroke, his clasped hands being drawn swiftly downward, while his bound legs performed a fin-like twitch” and,

His trick swimming included smoking, singing and writing, peeling, sucking and eating an orange in the water and turning somersaults

when he got to Tower Bridge, he “performed a series of evolutions and somersaults” in the water. In 1909, he added a new twist: still manacled, “he swam the university boat race course from Putney to Mortlake, towing a boat licensed to carry eight persons”. Gautier was tied to the boat with a rope, and won a wager of £100. In 1910, he again swam from Putney Bridge to Mortlake for a wager of £200.

In 1919, at the age of 62, Gautier’s incredible career came to an end when he died from pneumonia. Whether this was related to his swimming exploits isn’t known. ■

Folkestone pier in 1890-1900: Gautier dived from the pier with his hands tied behind him and his feet chained together in 1892



This is an edited excerpt from *Down Stream: a History and Celebration of Swimming the River Thames*, £16.99, Aurum Press, 2015.

More on the book, links and information on readings and talks at www.caitlindavies.co.uk/current-work/downstream



Beauty at the butcher's

An Edwardian butcher's shop on Hornsey Road displays many rare surviving features and architectural styles. Richard Travers tells its story

The building holding W Plumb butcher's shop at 493 Hornsey Road was built in 1890. It was converted to a butcher's around 1901 by Arthur Hancock, who commissioned the ornate interior.

The eponymous William Plumb purchased it in 1962, having worked here since 1926. There were five butcher's shops on the short parade when Plumb bought it and, by the 1980s, Plumb was the only one left.

Plumb's nephew, Derek Solomons, later took over the shop and tells of a rumour that Plumb was briefly married to a famous singer in the 1930s. Solomons' wife Sheila describes finding blackout curtains on the windows when they moved in to the flat above around 1965, along with various other items indicating the flat had not been inhabited since the war.

The shop closed in 1996 and I bought it in 2006 – I live in the flat with my partner and a ghost that occasionally vigorously closes the inner door accompanied by a

distinct “moo” sound. Apparently it's the spirit of a cow.

Several architectural styles are present, including art nouveau tiles in the frieze and six grouped tile panels (all made by Burmantofts, aka the Leeds Fireclay Company), a Victorian mosaic floor (made by Pilkington's) and a Queen Anne revival cashier's booth.

According to the previous owners, the hand-painted tiles of grazing animals are scenes from Hampstead Heath.

The iron meat rails and scrolls

Art nouveau tiles and pastoral scenes, which possibly depict Hampstead Heath



were made by the Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Steelworks in Brierley Hill, West Midlands, which was renowned for the quality of its steel. The ceiling is probably Anaglypta, similar to Lincrusta.

In the mid-1950s, one of the cut and etched curved glass panes was broken by a bone collector who accidentally swung his bag into the glass. Mr Plumb was unable to find a sufficiently skilled craftsman in London. However, he found a source in Italy and ordered it from there at a cost of £30 – around £800 today.

There are hundreds of cigarette burns on the mahogany counter in the booth, presumably left by a very bored or absent-minded cashier (perhaps this was an early attempt at smoking meats). Another source of damage was animal rights activists who threw bricks through the front window at least five times in the 1960s and 1970s.

All the original lighting is missing, except the metal galleries for the four front window lights (1950s?), and the ceramic ceiling roses for the four gold lights (early 1900s?). One of the front stained and leaded glass windows was removed in the 1960s so an extractor fan could be installed.

The walls are tiled all the way down to the floor behind the two side marble counters, suggesting the counters were installed some time after the walls. The current front door was installed around 1962; before that, there was a roll down shutter with wooden slats and very narrow doorways on both sides.

In the 1970s a runaway lorry crashed into the shop next door, killing a woman and injuring her two children on the pavement. The children were carried into the shop and laid onto the marble slabs where they waited for an ambulance. Shortly afterwards, a man came into shop to see the commotion and saw the children; they were so badly injured he didn't recognise they were his children until he discovered it was his wife who was dead under the lorry. It is believed the children survived.

The shop has been used as a photo location for a major interior design magazine, and has been



scouted as a location for various films and period dramas, including the 1984 film *A Private Function* and the 2015 film *Suffragettes*.

In the 1980s, growing pressure from sanitation inspectors compelled the butcher to remove a beautiful tile and marble island and install in its place a refrigerated display cabinet. The island had two pasture scenes, one showing a bull and the other a pig.

In 1996, while the shop was for sale, a foreign buyer negotiated with the butcher to sell him the entire



cashier's booth which he intended to dismantle and ship to Chicago. By a stroke of luck, the conversation was overheard by a customer who went home to ring Islington's conservation officer, Alec Forshaw, who in turn rang English Heritage asking them to formally list the property.

English Heritage declined, partly because they didn't believe the buyer would actually go through with it, and partly because they were under pressure from the government not to list properties as listing caused a dramatic decrease in value.

Several days later, the buyer returned with a formal offer, which the butcher accepted. By another incredible stroke of luck, the same customer was in the shop at the time and he raced home to ring Alec Forshaw again, who in turn rang English Heritage again. This time English Heritage agreed, and Mr Forshaw raced to the shop on his bicycle to slap a temporary preservation order on the door, only minutes before the buyer returned with his carpenters to begin removal.

The shop was formally listed grade II a short time later and



Clockwise from top left: wall tile panel; the mahogany cashier's booth; frieze; tile detail; front windows; gold light, possibly early 20th century

designated "a rare survival".

The Tiles and Architectural Ceramics Society has produced a comprehensive guide to significant existing tiled interiors and exteriors covering the history of London to the present. Each of the many hundreds of properties has a descriptive paragraph, but the word "magnificent" is used only once in the entire guide – about W Plumb butcher's shop. ■

Richard Travers is the owner of the W Plumb shop

The W Plumb shop, at 493 Hornsey Road, N19 3QL, is open to the public each year for London Open House in September, and is available for hire for parties and events. Contact richard@travers.net



Publications and bookshop

Some great offers in this issue, plus books on the Barbican and the Globe theatre, railway architecture, Magna Carta, dogs in Victorian society and Smithfield's unusual columns

The Barbican: Architecture and Light

Alan Ainsworth

£15 paperback, £10 pdf ebook,
Oblique Publishing, 2015

Any discussion of the Barbican – perhaps the most important planning and architectural development of the postwar period – inevitably provokes polarised views reinforcing entrenched attitudes towards the complexity of modern architectural and planning issues. It is refreshing therefore to find an author adopting a new perspective on the subject.

While Alan Ainsworth's book fundamentally concentrates on visual imagery, his essay *Light, Photography and a Sense of Place* poses some interesting questions on both the nature and meaning of architectural photography, touching on earlier photographic

developments that have obviously influenced his personal approach.

He proposes that the Barbican's architectural vision, both initially and as the design process evolved, consciously formed a changing ensemble of light and shade that not only provided a positive identity but also created a "sense of place".

At the heart of the book is *Capturing Light: the Barbican Portfolio*; this contains some 50 of the author's photographs of the Barbican precinct and illustrates perfectly how the orientation of buildings, complex interplay of levels, geometry of form and fall of light and shadow over textured surfaces combined to create just this sense of place. The black and white images, admittedly taken on a bright day, perfectly capture the nuances of tone and subtle gradation of the refined



architectural detailing.

A section titled *Planning the Barbican*, written by Alec Forshaw (a former chief conservation and design officer at Islington Council) comprehensively supplements

the visual images, covering the history of the site from its complete obliteration during the Blitz, to the commissioning of Chamberlin, Powell and Bon as the development's architects in 1955 up to completion in the early 1980s. A final section sees the author in conversation with a quartet of other professionals and residents of the Barbican, discussing specifically the architects' concerns with light throughout the design process.

In this book, the author has certainly achieved his stated aim to capture the development's sense of place; indeed he may have gone further and invoked its "genius loci" – the spirit of the place.

Roger Simmons is a retired architect

The Barbican: Architecture and Light Special discount for readers

Oblique Publishing is offering journal readers printed copies of *The Barbican: Architecture and Light* at £12.75

• Visit www.obliquepublishing.com/BAL01_discount.html

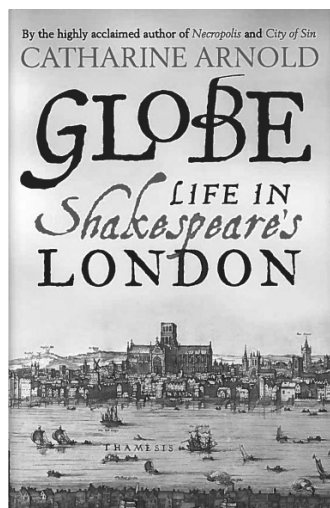
This offer is open until 30 October

Globe: Life in Shakespeare's London

Catharine Arnold

£16.99, *Simon and Schuster, 2015*

As Catharine Arnold shows, Shakespeare's life was inextricably linked to London's rise as a world city. After the Reformation, new men had taken over the reins of power and patronage, and a talented and ambitious young man like Shakespeare could rise – providing he could tread the fine line between what was legal and what treasonous. London was an exciting but dangerous



place where finding oneself on the wrong side could have

fatal consequences.

Before the Reformation, morality plays were performed under church auspices. Now, new plays began to be staged in inn yards and public spaces. Islington's Saracen's Head, dating from 1557, was the first recorded venue for plays.

The very writing of new plays and performing them in a custom-built place was viewed with suspicion by many in authority as a source of disorder, plague, treason and immorality – and they had to power to shut the theatres down. A company of

actors need a wealthy and noble patron on its side – it also needed to be politically astute; patrons could and did fall.

Shakespeare was at the heart of all this. He and his company had to decide from first principles what a specially built theatre physically needed to function best. And both playwrights and actors had to learn how to grab and hold a captive – and paying – audience.

Globe gets across both the dangers and the tremendous creative energy of the age.

Elizabeth Hawksley

The English Railway Station

Stephen Parissien

£25, *English Heritage*, 2014

This book is a high-quality production, as befits a volume whose main strength is its numerous photographs. Some of these are quite unusual. I had not previously seen what Mr Parissien claims may be the oldest surviving railway station (now a private residence) in Mitcham, Surrey. (This assumes it was built in 1803 for the horse-drawn Surrey Iron Railway.) Nor had I seen the house that served as the Stockton booking office for the Stockton and Darlington Railway.

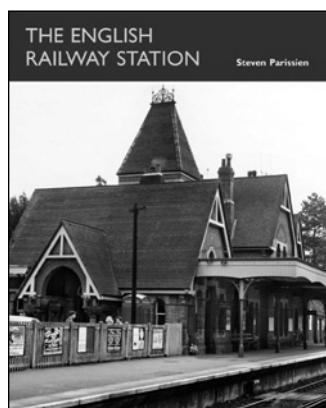
The first two chapters give potted biographies of the architects, with a few sociological observations. The next three chapters look at different types and functions of stations: in country and urban settings and as “cathedrals of steam”.

Later chapters burn with indignation at the short-sighted vandalism visited

upon stations in the late 20th century. How ironic that, as he illustrates, some of the 1970s prefabricated boxes that displaced fine Victorian buildings have themselves been replaced with better buildings, befitting the 21st century. He rightly makes the point that blame for this should not be placed exclusively at Richard Beeching's door. The “evisceration of Britain's unique built railway heritage” was under way before the Beeching Report.

Mr Parissien makes the important point that railway stations always functioned as more than just shelters for passengers; they served as community centres and bearers of civic pride. More recent schemes have recognised this. The final chapter, *A New Railway Age*, covers such developments as the western concourse at King's Cross.

King's Cross station is the only one mentioned that falls within the remit of the IAHS.



Although he records that “EH Horne used Venetian Gothic for his North London Railway stations”, those at Caledonian

Road and Barnsbury, Highbury and Islington and Canonbury have long been replaced with (at best) functional boxes that do not merit any mention.

A glossary at the end explains most of the architectural terms used, and there is advice on further reading and an index.

Those concerned with the social uses of architecture, as well as railway enthusiasts, will find much of interest in this book.

Bob Allaway is a member of the Model Railway Club

Reviewers wanted

Are you interested in reviewing books or exhibitions for the *Journal*? If so, contact the editor on christy@islingtonhistory.org.uk.

Journal back issues

We have some back issues of the *Journal*. Some have sold out, so contact Catherine Brighty on 020 7833 1541 to find out if we have the issue you would like in stock.

We also take bulk and trade orders – contact Catherine Brighty on 020 7833 1541.

At Home and Astray: the Domestic Dog in Victorian London

Philip Howell

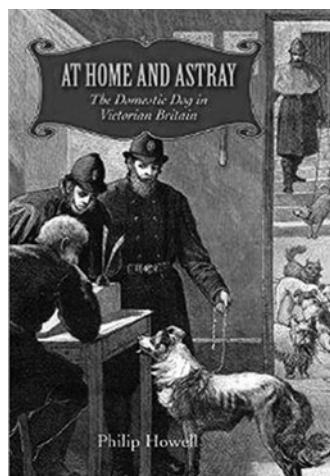
£35.95 hardback, £30.46

Kindle, *University of Virginia Press*, 2015

The rise of the city in the Victorian period distanced Londoners from nature and pet dogs helped fill this space, and Philip Howell argues that the Victorians “invented” the modern dog.

He tells the story of the dog's changing social position at the time through literature (particularly Charles Dickens), evolution, dog stealing, pet cemeteries and dog walking.

As a cultural geographer, Professor Howell is concerned with how people and animals share space. In the private space of the home, the dog was a cherished part of the family,



depending on people much as a child would. In contrast, dogs in the public space of the street – those without homes – were to be feared and avoided. He revisits shared space when examining dog walking in the city, and how it became the unremarkable practice it is now.

Pet dogs were highly valued, which made them the target of thieves who would hold them to ransom – a lucrative practice. Dog stealing can be viewed as an attack on the home and therefore on bourgeois sensibilities.

Professor Howell examines gender politics, including examining how keeping lapdog companions was seen as a feminine pursuit – as was opposing vivisection.

As dogs became popular, so rose concern for strays. Here enters the Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, opened in Holloway in 1860 by Mary Tealby and moving to Battersea in 1871. The term “home” gave an impression of warmth and belonging, although many animals were destroyed, including healthy dogs that were not rehomed.

Many dogs were brought in by police, who paid the home for each dog taken in. While this brought in income and legitimised the home in the eyes of the authorities, it also established a relationship with the “policeman-state” in controlling strays.

Professor Howell concludes many paradoxes remain around our relationship with dogs – pets, while deserving empathy, can be deemed “surplus” if they fail to fulfil the conditions of a “domestic social contract to which they never agreed in the first place”.

This book draws on a great deal of research and there is plenty to follow up – about 65 pages of the book's 252 pages are taken up with references with notes, a bibliography and an index.

Christy Lawrance

A Brief History of Magna Carta

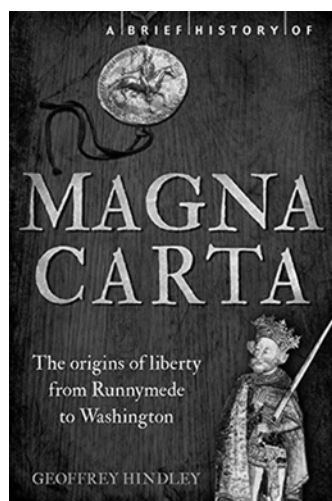
Geoffrey Hindley

£9.99, Robinson, 2015

In 1215, English barons forced King John to sign his agreement to Magna Carta, a tranche of demands which, for the first time, enshrined the principle that nobody, the king included, was above the law of the land.

Magna Carta examines the struggles that led up to the signing, what the charter said and its implications, and looks at its consequences over the past 800 years and how it has influenced the rule of law elsewhere, from the constitution of the US to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The first chapter concerns the dysfunctional Plantagenets' background. When John came to the throne, he was King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou. For some of these roles, King Philip of France was his feudal overlord – a man with his own plans for expanding French territory – and I found it difficult to keep track of who laid claim to what.



However, the rest of *Magna Carta*, which examines John's constant demands for money from his barons and the subsequent crisis of government which led to the fateful meeting at Runnymede, is riveting.

King John is traditionally viewed as feckless but his grip on how much money he could wring out of his subjects was thoroughly professional. Even though Magna Carta document contains nothing positive about the legal position of women, Jews, foreigners and peasants, which remained grossly unjust, the rule of law was, however tenuously, established. A fascinating overview.

Elizabeth Hawksley

Caledonian Park and its Surroundings

Sylvia Tunstall,

Patsy Ainger,

Robyn Lyons

£5.00 + 75p

p&p, Islington

Society, available from the IAHS Caledonian Park and its surroundings reflect the energy and ambition of the Victorian Age and are full of architectural, historical and social interest. This booklet, produced by Caledonian Park Friends Group, follows a mile-long walking route covering most of the area of the enormous Metropolitan Cattle Market that once occupied the site.



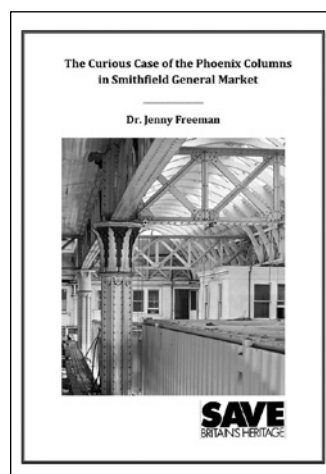
The Jewish Communities of Islington, 1730s-1880s

Petra Laidlaw

£9.99 + £2.80

p&p, Islington

Archaeology and History Society Islington has been home to a sizeable Jewish population for over 250 years, although their long history is largely forgotten. This volume traces a cross section of characters, their religious life, their occupations and their contact with the rest of the community.



The Curious Case of the Phoenix Columns in Smithfield General Market

Dr Jenny Freeman

Free download, limited number of hard copies for £5.00 + £2.50 p&p, SAVE Britain's Heritage, www.

savebritainsheritage.org/news/campaign.php?id=349

Phoenix columns – named for the Phoenix Iron Works, which made them – were hollow, multi-segment wrought iron columns that were significantly lighter and stronger than the solid, cast-iron columns in use in the 19th century.

As they could be very tall and carry great weights, they were used in numerous high-rise buildings, bridges and viaducts in the US. They were also easy to maintain.

While they were exported all over the world, there are only two known examples of them in the UK – some very short columns at Redhill Station in Surrey and the tall columns in Smithfield Market.

Architectural historian and specialist developer Dr Jenny Freeman details the columns' origins, and explains how city surveyor Sir Horace Jones came to use the same technique in Smithfield's General Market.

This publication ends with a call for further investigation of the market's structure on site and to prevent it from damage.



Order form for books from the IAHS (photocopies acceptable)

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Please make cheques payable to "Islington Archaeology & History Society"; send this form (photocopies acceptable) to IAHS, 8 Wynyard Street, London EC1V 7HU



Buy from the society store

The society stocks books, postcards, maps of Islington and beyond and more – some are listed here. Call Catherine Brighty on 020 7833 1541 if you wish to order several items or collect them in person.

Book title	Author	Price (£)	p&p (£)	Total (£)
An Architect in Islington	Harley Sherlock	14.99	2.80	17.79
Angus McBean in Islington	Mary Cosh, ed	4.00	1.20	5.20
The Building That Lived Twice	Alec Forshaw	20.00	2.80	22.80
Caledonian Park and its Surroundings	Sylvia Tunstall, Patsy Ainger, Robyn Lyons	5.00	0.75	5.75
Church Design for Congregations	James Cubitt	11.00	1.50	12.50
Cinemas of Haringey	Jeremy Buck	9.99	1.50	11.49
The Contexting of a Chapel Architect: James Cubitt 1836-1912	Clyde Binfield	18.00	1.90	19.90
Criminal Islington	Keith Sugden, ed	5.00	1.40	6.40
53 Cross Street. Biography of a House ON SALE	Mary Cosh and Martin King	9.95	1.90	11.85
Dead Born	Joan Lock	7.99	2.80	10.79
Dead Image	Joan Lock	7.99	2.80	10.79
Discover De Beauvoir Town and Environs	Mike Gray and Isobel Watson	1.50	0.75	2.25
Discover Stoke Newington. A Walk Through History	David Mander and Isobel Watson	4.95	1.20	6.15
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An Historical Walk Through Barnsbury	Mary Cosh	4.00	1.65	5.65
Islington's Cinemas & Film Studios	Chris Draper	5.00	1.65	6.65
Islington: Britain in Old Photographs	Gavin Smith	12.99	1.65	14.64
Islington: the Second Selection	Gavin Smith	12.99	1.65	14.64
Islington Byways	James Dowsing	4.00	0.75	4.75
The Jewish Communities of Islington, 1730s-1880s	Petra Laidlaw	9.99	2.80	11.79
London Cat 1	James Dowsing	4.00	0.75	4.75
London Cat 2	James Dowsing	4.00	0.75	4.75
London Dog	James Dowsing	4.00	0.75	4.75
London's Mummies	James Dowsing	4.00	0.75	4.75
Only Bricks and Mortar ON SALE	Harry Walters	5.00	1.50	6.50
New City: Contemporary Architecture in the City of London	Alec Forshaw	19.95	2.80	22.75
1970s London	Alec Forshaw	12.99	1.65	14.64
London's New River in Maps. Vol I Part I	Michael Kensey	£20		
London's New River in Maps. Vol I Part 2	Michael Kensey	£25		
The Squares of Islington Part II. Islington Parish	Mary Cosh	7.50	1.50	9.00
20th Century Buildings in Islington	Alec Forshaw	14.99	2.80	17.79
Other items				
Old Ordnance Survey maps		2.50	0.75	3.25
Mugs: Union Chapel and Caledonian Park (call re collection/postage)		6.00		
New River Tea Towel		6.00	1.50	7.50

Special offers

40% off until
31 December

Bradt Travel Guides is offering Islington Archaeology & History Society members an exclusive 40% discount on these two books:



Freedom Pass London is a guide to days out for anyone with a freedom pass or Oyster card.

Eccentric London tells stories of the capital's unusual people, buildings and streets.



Visit www.bradtguides.com and enter the code "IAHS" at the checkout or phone 01753 480633.

Two IAHS books are on sale.

53 Cross Street. Biography of a House

Mary Cosh and Martin King, with photographs by Pauline Lord. Hardback.
£9.95 (was £20) + £2.10 p&p



This book is a must for anyone interested in the history of home decor. With glorious colour photographs, it describes how one house changed since 1785.

Only Bricks and Mortar

Harry Walters
£5 (was £7.99) + £1.50 p&p

A tale of growing up and working class life from the 1930s through the Second World War to the 1970s in notorious council tenements in Popham Road, where *Cathy Come Home* was filmed.



Reviews

Extreme shoes show status and seduction

This exhibition centres on “extreme footwear” – shoes that may be painful to wear but enhance the wearer’s status and/or seductive powers.

The range is huge and world-wide, from an Ancient Egyptian lady’s gold-leaf covered sandal and Chinese lotus shoes designed for bound feet to the teetering high heels of the 21st century. Men’s shoes are not forgotten, either. They, too, enhance their owner’s status, as with the French 18th century green embroidered velvet shoes with red heels which indicated that the wearer had been presented at Versailles, and the 17th century musketeers’ boots with their over-wide tops – surely the “swagger” boot par excellence?



Downstairs, the first display cases are coloured boudoir red (for seduction) – I loved the mules that were specially designed to drop off. Later cases are royal purple (for status) where it is obvious that the shoes were decorative rather than practical – but who cared? A servant would doubtless be at hand to fetch and carry. In both cases, the lighting was intimate and sexy, forcing one to peer like a voyeur.

Upstairs, the exhibition looked at the art of making shoes and demonstrated how a shoe was

Clockwise from above: Italian chopines, c1600; evening shoes for Christian Dior (1958-60); gilded leather and papyrus sandal, Egypt c30 BC-300 AD; red ballet shoes for *The Red Shoes* (1948)



designed and constructed and the intricacies and skills required. Filmed interviews featured modern designers including Manolo Blahnik and Christian Louboutin.

This exhibition is designed to intrigue and thrill and does this very well. ■

● *Shoes: Pleasure and Pain* is on at the Victoria & Albert Museum until 31 January 2016, £12/ concs



Elizabeth Hawksley
www.elizabethhawksley.com

Exquisite photographs capture the hearts of South India and Burma

This is a little gem of a photography exhibition. On display are over 60 original photographs Captain Linnaeus Tripe took when employed by the East India Company in Burma and India, as well as some of his birthplace, Devon.

A self-taught pioneer of early photography, Tripe systematically documented and captured the hearts of both South India and Burma.

His photographs chronicle the rapidly changing political environment in both countries with the increased influence of the Empire – both commercially and militarily. We can see the diminishing power of the princes in India and traces of the British advance in Rangoon. Burma is especially interesting as he was often photographing buildings not seen in the west before – and many of these have now gone.

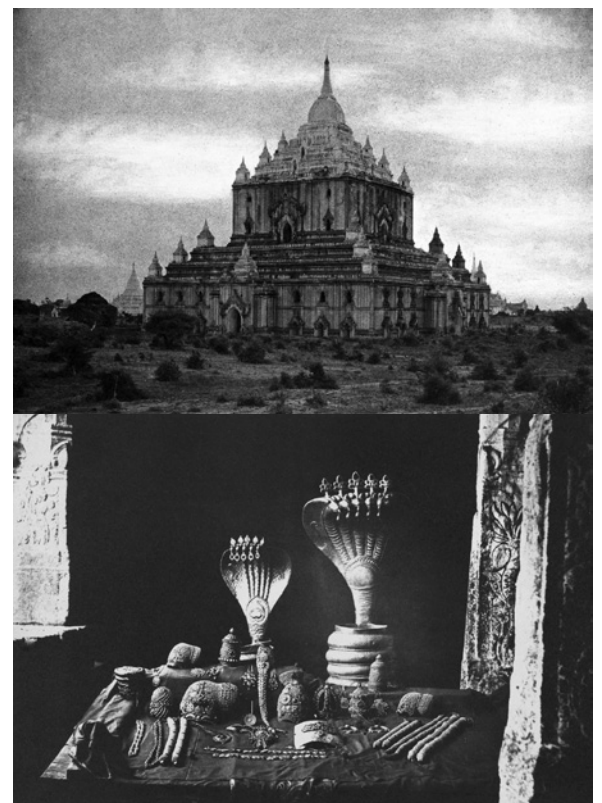
Particularly beautiful is the She Zee Gong Pagoda built in the 12th century and perfectly preserved in a mould of ruin.

Tripe’s approach was scientific and systematic. Photography expeditions were planned meticulously, drawing on knowledge from local networks. The sophistication of his techniques and the level of detail on his photographs are amazing. Seeing the quality of what he produced when photography was still so new, I am left wondering what could he have done today.

● *Captain Linnaeus Tripe: Photographer of India and Burma, 1852-1860* is on at the Victoria & Albert Museum until 11 October, free

Margaret Lally

Pictured: Pugahm Myo: Thapinyu Pagoda, 1855; Madura: the Great Pagoda Jewels, 1858



What next for Cally Park?

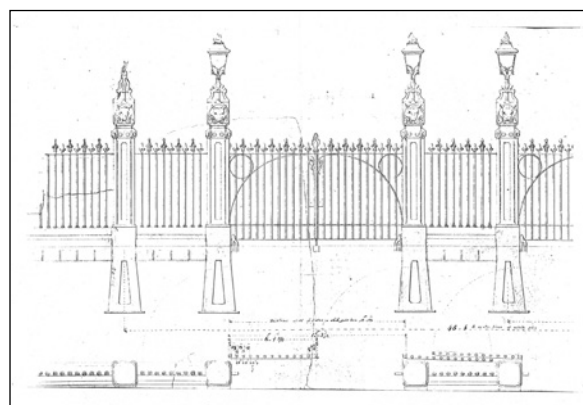
Lyn Pulford discusses controversial plans that could see the Caledonian Clock Tower opening regularly and a visitor centre built in the park

Caledonian Park covers the southern area of the site of the Metropolitan Cattle Market. The livestock market was opened in 1855 as a bigger, better alternative to Smithfield, and its centrepiece was the seven-storey clock tower, with wonderful views over London from a viewing platform. Before the market was built, the park was used for sporting events.

The clock tower, listed grade II*, and designed by architect James Bunstone Bunning, has been empty since the market shut at the start of the Second World War. The clock still works.

The clock and the remaining original listed railings need major repairs. To help fund these repairs, Islington is preparing proposals to submit a phase 2 grant application this autumn to the Heritage Lottery Fund, having won phase 1 funding to prepare the bid.

The proposals also include building a visitor centre. This is required by HLF so there can be accessible accommodation for school visits, workshops and talks. Information will be available about the history of the area, the clock tower and the park itself. A park ranger and an education officer



will be based in the centre.

It is hoped that a successful HLF bid will result in the tower opening regularly, as well as activities, training and volunteer opportunities. There will be a café and toilets, facilities the Friends of the Park have long wished for.

The layout of the new housing on North Road, replacing the Market Estate built in the 1960s on the northern edge of the cattle market, has opened views of the clock tower from North Road via New Clock Tower Place.

The proposed centre is the subject of controversy, chiefly because it is sited in front of the tower just inside the 2013 entrance gates to the main area of the park.

From the north, the centre would obscure some of the tower's

Architects' visualisation; gates, with cattle details; clock tower from New Clock Tower Place



base, which previously formed the internal walls of the market's offices and banks that were arranged around the tower. However, these proposals have kept open the visual connection of the clock tower and its approach through the new building, and in some ways provide a sense of place and enclosure to the garden between the two sides of New Clock Tower Place.

The proposals can be seen in full by following the link at the bottom of www.islington.gov.uk/caledonianpark. It may not be perfect – I would personally prefer an alternative to the proposed dark brown cladding of the building – but to me the benefits outweigh the downsides of building in the park.

It is to be hoped that the HLF bid succeeds; without additional funding, the council may not be able to pay for all the repair works. The park will benefit from the proposed facilities and staff presence and the bid does seem the best chance of achieving the works needed to the wonderful clock tower and handsome railings. ■

Lyn Pulford is secretary, Caledonian Park Friends Group, writing in a personal capacity, lynpulford@yahoo.co.uk. Contact Caledonian Park Friends Group: Sylvia Tunstall, chair, tunstalls1@aol.com

Caledonian Clock Tower will be open for London Open House on Saturday 19 September, 11am-4pm. Although tours are booked up, *Caledonian Park and Its Surroundings* by Sylvia Tunstall, Patsy Ainger and Robyn Lyons will be on sale there for £5, as well as from the IAHS (page 20)

Visitor centre: Dannatt, Johnson Architects; gates: Islington Council; photo: Lyn Pulford

What's on

Events, exhibitions, courses, walks and more. Contact details of organisers are in the directory on page 28 – events may change or need advance booking. Islington Archaeology & History Society events are listed on the inside back page

Friday 18 September, 4pm

**Science Unboxed:
Mosquitoes, Malaria and
the Raj**

Archive exploration with help
from a theatre company.
British Library, free

Friday 18 September, 6.30pm

**15 years of the Great
Court: the Architect's View**

Spencer de Grey
British Museum, £5/concs,
book ahead

*Saturday 19 September, 11am
and 1.30pm*

Hidden London

Archaeological archive tour.
£9, Museum of London, book
ahead

Tuesday 22 September, 11am

Railway Walks: Paddington

London Metropolitan
Archives, £10, book ahead

Tuesday, 22 September, 6pm

The NHS Crisis, 1951

Prof Vernon Bogdanor
Museum of London, free.
Gresham College event

Thursday 24 September, 1.30pm

Camden: the first 50 years

Tudor Allen
British Museum, free, book
ahead

Thursday 24 September, 2pm

Hospital Diets and Food!

Talk at London Metropolitan
Archives, free, book ahead

Wednesday, 23 September

**Baxendale, Past, Present &
Future**

Brian Hosier
Friern Barnet & District Local
History Society, £2

Friday 25 September, 6.15pm

**The Mapping of Cyprus
1485-1885**

Ashley Baynton-Williams
British Library, free

Friday 25 September, 6.30pm

**The Waddesdon Bequest
and Waddesdon Manor: a
Legacy of Collecting**

Panel discussion
British Museum, £5

Monday 28 September

**Railway Walks: the
Metropolitan Line**

Walk starting at Farringdon.
London Metropolitan
Archives, £10, book ahead

*Wednesday 30 September,
6pm*

**1665: London's Last Great
Plague**

Professor Vanessa Harding
Museum of London, free.
Gresham College event

Thursday 1 October, 4pm

**In the Footsteps of a
Pioneer Archaeologist in
Palestine: 100 Years After
Mackenzie**

Shlomo Bunimovitz and Zvi
Lederman
British Museum, free, booking
essential

Thursday 1 October, 7.30pm

The Canal and River Trust

John Dodwell
£4/concs, London Canal
Museum

Saturday 3 October, 2pm-5pm

**Social Networking for
Family History**

Alec Tritton
£20/concs, Society of
Genealogists

Saturday 3 October, 4pm

**Through the Eyes of the
Planner – the Thamesmead
Housing Project**

London Metropolitan
Archives, free, book ahead

Monday 5 October, 1pm

**Artefacts and the Study of
Life in Roman London**

Michael Marshall
Museum of London, free.
Gresham College event

Monday 7 October

**Railway Walks: King's
Cross/St Pancras**

London Metropolitan
Archives, £10, book ahead

Wednesday 7 October, 6pm

**Roman Walbrook and
its Legacy**

Tony Taylor
Museum of London
Docklands, £2. Docklands
History Group event

Thursday 8 October, 1pm

**Medieval Music: the
Stations of the Breath**

Professor Christopher Page
St Sepulchre Without
Newgate, free. Gresham
College event

Sat 10 Oct 2015, 16:00

**Churchill's Heroines:
Female Spies in WWII**

Panel discussion, including
former special operations
executive Noreen Riols
British Library, £8

Monday 12 October, 1pm

**Mass Burials from St Mary
Spital, London**

Don Walker
Museum of London, free.
Gresham College event

Tuesday 13 October, 6.30pm

**Overpowered! The Science
and Showbiz of Hypnosis**

Christopher Green
£8/concs, British Library

Tuesday 13 October, 8pm

**Scientific Methods in
Archaeology**

Caroline Cartwright.
Hendon & District
Archaeological Society

Thursday 15 October, 7.30pm

**The Building of Chalcot
Square**

Frank Kelsall
£1, Camden History Society

Friday 16 October, 7pm

**The CITIZAN Coastal
Archaeological Project**

Gustav Milne
City of London
Archaeological Society, £2

*Saturday 17-Sunday 18 October,
1pm, tours 1.30pm and 2.30pm*

St Silas Heritage Afternoon

St Silas Church, Penton St, N1

Monday 19 October, 1pm

**Ritual Protection Marks and
Witchcraft at Knole, Kent**

James Wright
Museum of London, free.
Gresham College event

Monday 19 October, 8pm

**Performing Right Society
for Music: History and Role
Today**

Andy Ellis
Woodlawn Centre, SW16.
Streatham Society

Tuesday 20 October, 1pm

**Einstein's Annus Mirabilis,
1905**

Professor Raymond Flood

Open House London, 19-20 September



Finsbury Health Centre will be open this year for Open House London, the capital's largest annual festival of architecture and design.

Also open are Union Chapel, Ironmonger Row Baths, the Charterhouse Chapel, the Oak Rooms at New River Head, Finsbury Town Hall, the Marx Memorial Library, Priory Green Estate and W Plumb butcher's shop (see page 16).

See www.openhouselondon.org.uk for open times and booking details.

Museum of London, free.
Gresham College event

Wednesday 21 October, 2pm
Insurance Policies and their Linkage to the Records of 18th Century London

Derek Morris
£8/concs, Society of Genealogists

Thursday 22 October, 6pm
Agincourt or Azincourt? Victory, Defeat, and the War of 1415

Dr Helen Castor
Museum of London, free.
Gresham College event

Friday 23 October, 1.30pm
Waddesdon Manor: a Rothschild Creation

Pippa Shirley
British Museum, free, booking essential

Friday 23 October, 6.30pm
Cabinets of Curiosity in English and Irish Country Houses

Tim Knox
British Museum, £5/concs, book online

Saturday 24 October
The Cavalry

One-day seminar with optional museum visit.
£15, Victorian Military Society, www.victorianmilitarysociety.org.uk, vmsdan@msn.com

Monday 26 October, 1pm
The Archaeology of Disease Documented in Skeletons

Professor Charlotte Roberts
Museum of London, free.
Gresham College event

Wednesday 28 October, 6pm
Free Speech and the Study of History

Timothy Garton Ash
Museum of London, free.
Gresham College event

Wednesday 28 October
Loving Barnet

Gail Laser
Friern Barnet & District Local History Society, £2

Thursday 29 October, 4pm
Women in Mathematics: the Bicentenary of Ada Lovelace

Professor Ursula Martin
Barnard's Inn Hall, Gresham College, free

Friday 30 October, 7.45pm
The Catford Broadway Theatre

Martin Costello
Lewisham History Society, £1

Tuesday, 3 November, 6pm
The King in the Car Park: the Discovery and Identification of Richard III

Professor Kevin Schurer
Museum of London, free.
Gresham College event

Wednesday 4 November, 6pm
Trinity Buoy Wharf, Still Afloat

Eric Reynolds
£2, Museum of London Docklands. Docklands History Group

Thursday 5 November, 7.30pm
The Work of the Thames Ironworks Heritage Trust

Gavin Redknapp
£4, London Canal Museum

Thursday 5 November, 1pm
How We Learned that Slavery is Wrong

Professor Alec Ryrie
Gresham College, Barnard's Inn Hall, free

Saturday 7 November, 11am and 1.30pm

Crime and Counterfeits
Two archaeological tours.
Museum of London, £9, book ahead

Saturday 7 November, 2pm
LGBTQ History in a Government Archive
London Metropolitan Archives, free, book ahead

Wednesday 10 November, 8pm
The History of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution

Keith Cunningham
Hendon & District Archaeological Society, £1

Thursday 12 November, 1.30pm
Curator's introduction to Celts: Art and Identity
Lecture by Rosie Weetch, with speech-to-text transcription
British Museum, free, booking essential

Thursday 12 November, 7.30pm
Camden Arts Centre at 50
Jenni Lomax
Local Studies Library, 32-38 Theobalds Road, WC1, £1.
Camden History Society

Wednesday 18 November, 6pm
Envy of Kings: the Guildhall of London and the Power of the Medieval Corporation

Dr Simon Thurley
Museum of London, free.
Gresham College event

Wednesday 25 November
Back to the Drawing Board – Transport Systems that Failed
Ralph Hutchings
Friern Barnet & District Local History Society, £2

Saturday 14 November, 2.30pm
Visit: Parliamentary Archives at House of Lords
£10/concs, Society of Genealogists

Saturday 21 November, all day
Middlesex: Our Lost County
London & Middlesex Archaeological Society's 50th local history conference.
Museum of London, £12.30 if booked by 31 October, £15 from 1 November

Saturday 21 November
Crime and Counterfeits
Tours – see 7 November entry

Friday 27 November, 7.45pm
Dr WG Grace, the Great Cricketer
Ian Bevan
£1, Lewisham Local History Society

Wednesday 2 December, 1pm
Galactic Archaeology
Professor Joseph Silk
Museum of London, free.
Gresham College event

Ongoing

Contact the organisations for dates, times and prices. Please note that prices may change.

Black History Month

Black History Month in October is an opportunity to celebrate and raise awareness of black cultural heritage, history and experiences. It is for everybody and all events are free or low cost. Islington Black History Month Festival is being organised by Every Voice on behalf of Islington Council.

- www.islington.gov.uk/bhm
- <http://everyvoice.org.uk/>

The Waddesdon Bequest

New gallery displaying nearly 300 medieval and Renaissance pieces, as well as a number of 19th-century fakes, collected by Baron Ferdinand Rothschild MP (1839–1898), which illustrate the development of the art market in the late 19th century. Free, British Museum

Tours of Union Chapel

12.15pm, first Sunday of the month

A chance to appreciate the beauty, complex architecture and extent of Union Chapel's buildings, including areas rarely open to the public, a secret passage and a hidden garden. Group bookings also available. £5, donation, book in advance on 020 7359 4019

George Orwell's Islington

Various dates and times
George Orwell was at his most prolific during his time in Islington. While he was living at 27b Canonbury Square, *Animal Farm* was published and he worked on drafts of *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, published essays and articles, and broadcast extensively. Contact Andrew Gardner on walks@islingtonhistory.org, uk or 020 7359 4019

London Metropolitan Archives: regular events

Events, including advice on research and meeting LMA professionals. Include:

- Family History Starter
- Use LMA: Getting Started and Using the Catalogue
- Behind the Scenes Tour
- Handling Documents at LMA
- Deciphering Old Handwriting
- LGBTQ History Club
- Film Club
- A Visit to Conservation

Contact the LMA for information, dates and times.



Hippocamp from the Waddesdon Bequest

Marx Memorial Library tours

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1pm, View a collection illustrating radical and working class history. This includes where Lenin worked in exile in 1902–03, items from the Spanish Civil War, Soviet Union posters and artefacts from industrial disputes, such as the mineworkers' and Wapping strikes of the 1980s. The building's 15th century vaults can be visited. Book on admin@mml.xyz or call 02072531485. £5/£3 concs

Tunnel boat trips

27 September, 11 October, various times
Fifty-minute guided tour through London's longest canal tunnel.

London Canal Museum, £8.40/ concessions, booking required

British Museum: Around the World in 90 Minutes

Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays, 11.30am and 2pm
Guided tour looking at the Rosetta Stone, the Lewis Chessmen and the Parthenon Sculptures and other items. British Museum, £12, booking required

Billingsgate Roman House and Baths

Various dates and times
Talk plus tour. Museum of London, £8/6

Victoria and Albert Museum free tours

These include:

- Daily Introductory Tour
 - Medieval and Renaissance Galleries
 - Theatre and Performance
 - British Galleries
- See: www.vam.ac.uk/whatson/

First Thursday of the month, 2pm

British Library

Conservation Studio Tour

See techniques used

to care for collections. British Library, £10/concs

Behind the Scenes at the Museum Depot

Last Friday and Saturday of every month

Tours of London Transport Museum's depot. This holds over 370,000 items, including vehicles, buildings, signs, ceramic tiles, ticket machines and ephemera.

£12/concs, book: 020 7565 7298/www.ltmuseum.co.uk

Markfield Beam Engine and Museum Open Days

11am–5pm, second Sunday of the month, plus bank holidays
Markfield Park, N15, free, www.mbeam.org, 01707 873628

Historic Almshouse Tour

The Geffrye Museum's 18th-century almshouse offers a glimpse into the lives of London's poor and elderly in the 18th and 19th centuries. info@geffrye-museum.org.uk, 020 7739 9893

Clerkenwell and Islington Guides Association: walks

Guided walks led by the mayor of Islington's guides. www.ciga.org.uk.

Exhibitions

Until Sunday 20 September

The Institute of Sexology

Exhibition on the study of sex since the 19th century and changes in attitudes. Items include artworks, archival material, erotica, film and photography. Wellcome Collection, free

24 September–31 January 2016

Celts: Art and Identity

Major exhibition examining Celtic art and identity from the first recorded mention of Celts 2,500 years ago to contemporary influences. On display are Iron Age military items, Roman jewellery, medieval manuscripts and crosses, a Liberty tea set and modern items. British Museum, £16.50/concs

Until Sunday 27 September

What is Luxury?

This looks at objects defined as luxurious because of their design and craftsmanship and considers issues such as privacy and resources, which could determine future ideas of luxury. Victoria & Albert Museum, free

Until Thursday 1 October

1297 Magna Carta

The City's 1297 Magna Carta is on display at the City of London Heritage Gallery, Guildhall Art Gallery, free

Until 11 October

Captain Linnaeus Tripe: Photographer of India and Burma, 1852–1860

Exquisite photographs chronicling the changing political environment in Burma and India. Victoria & Albert Museum, free

- Review, page 22

Until Thursday 29 October

Victorian London in Photographs

Exhibition including the first known photograph of London,

the Blackwall Tunnel opening, the Crystal Palace, the first tube line and street life. London Metropolitan Archives, free

9 October-10 April 2016

The Crime Museum Uncovered

The exhibition of objects from the Metropolitan Police's Crime Museum – on public display for the first time – will consider the changing nature of crime and detection over the past 140 years. Giving a voice to victims, perpetrators and police officers, it will explore the impact of crime and confront how society responds when lives are torn apart while questioning the enduring fascination with this collection. Museum of London, £10/concs

Until Sunday 11 October

Painting Paradise: the Art of the Garden

Paintings, drawings, books and manuscripts show how gardens changed from the 16th to the early 20th century. The Queen's Gallery, £10/concs

29 October-7 February

Egypt: Faith after the Pharaohs

This tells the story of the shift from ancient gods to monotheism, and how it affected every part of life. British Museum, £10/concs

Until Saturday 1 November

Animal Tales

From *Aesop's Fables* to *Peter Rabbit* to *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*, stories about animals are often about us. Set among silhouetted animals and a woodland scene, the exhibition explores the central role animals have played in traditional tales around the world, their role in the development of children's literature and their use in allegories.

British Library, free, www.bl.uk/events/animal-tales

Trade – often copied, never equalled

Islington Museum

Friday 16 October-Saturday 16 January

Admission free

The Trade exhibition at Islington Museum celebrates 25 years since this gay club night opened in Islington in 1990.

Based in Turnmills on Clerkenwell Road, it became highly successful and influenced the London gay and dance music scenes.

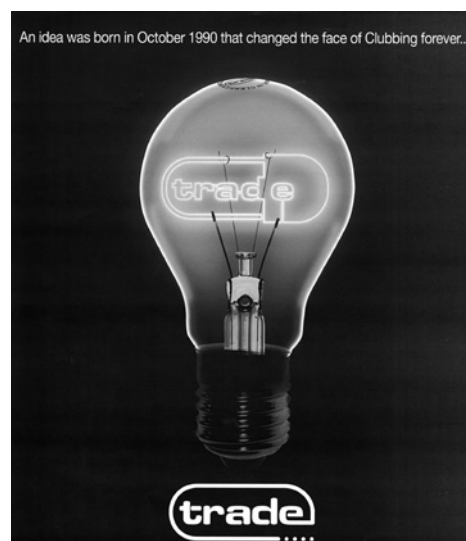
Advertised as “the original all-night bender”, Trade operated from 4am until 1pm on Sundays. It held events around the UK

and the world, and featured on TV.

Its Sunday slot ended in October 2002 but the club night often returned to Turnmills for one-off events until it finally closed in 2008.

Trade has continued to party at other London

venues, most recently at Egg on York Way, Islington.



Until Saturday 1 November

Glory and Gore

Display of the skulls of five men who died in London's Roman amphitheatre about 2,000 years ago. The place where they were found and the injuries sustained show it is likely that the men, aged 25-45, may have been gladiators. The skulls could also have been trophies or belonged to people killed in public.

Museum of London, free

Until Saturday 15 November

Triumph and Disaster: Medals of the Sun King

This display examines the greatest medallic project ever undertaken – a self-portrait of the reign of Louis XIV of France – the Sun King, who reigned from 1643 to 1715. This series of medals was created to commemorate the triumphs of his reign.

British Museum, free

Jasper Johns

This exhibition is the first to explore the development of metalpoint since the Renaissance and shows the variety of styles it has encompassed. Includes work by Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Albrecht Dürer, Hans Holbein the Elder, Rembrandt, Edward Burne-Jones, William Holman Hunt and Jasper Johns. British Museum, £8/concs



Title page from *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe* by CS Lewis, 1950

Monday 16

November-27 April

War in London

Exhibition on the effects of five conflicts on Londoners and their city, from the English Civil War to the Cold War, with maps, manuscripts, films and photographs. London Metropolitan Archives, free

Until Sunday 6

December

Drawing in Silver and Gold: Leonardo to

Until Sunday 31 January

Shoes: Pleasure and Pain

Historic shoes, including a sandal decorated in gold leaf from ancient Egypt, and elaborate modern designs are used to consider the cultural significance of shoes. Victoria & Albert Museum, £12/concs

● Review, page 22

Until 10 January

London Dust

Small exhibition on the redevelopment of the City of London and the 2008 financial crisis. Bles Luxemburg contrasts the idealised, computer-generated visions of office towers with the reality. Museum of London, free

Directory

History, civic, amenity and archaeology societies, museums and online resources

Check opening times before visiting. If you would like to update details or add your organisations, email editor Christy Lawrance on christy@islingtonhistory.org.uk or c/o 6 Northview, Tufnell Park Road, N7 0QB

All Hallows by the Tower Crypt Museum
020 7481 2928, www.ahbtt.org.uk/visiting/crypt-museum/

Amateur Geological Society
25 Village Road, N3 1TL

Amwell Society
8 Cumberland Gardens, WC1X 9AG, 020 7837 0988, info@amwellsociety.org

Ancestor Search
Guidance on where to look. www.ancestor-search.info

The Angel Association
www.angelassociation.org.uk

Archives Hub
<http://archiveshub.ac.uk/>

Arsenal FC Museum
020 7619 5000, www.arsenal.com

Association for the Study and Preservation of Roman Mosaics
www.asprom.org

Bank of England Museum
Threadneedle St, EC2R 8AH, 020 7601 5545, www.bankofengland.co.uk/museum

Barnet Museum and Local History Society
www.barnetmuseum.co.uk

BBC archive
www.bbc.co.uk/archive

Benjamin Franklin House
Craven Street, WC2N 5NF, 020 7925 1405, info@BenjaminFranklinHouse.org

Bethlem Royal Hospital Archives and Museum
Monks Orchard Road, Beckenham, 020 3228 4227, www.bethlemheritage.org.uk

Bexley Archaeological Group
www.bag.org.uk, Martin Baker: 020 8300 1752

Bishopsgate Institute Library and Archive
230 Bishopsgate, EC2M, 020 7392 9270, www.bishopsgate.org.uk

Bomb Sight
London map of WW2 bombs, www.bombsight.org

British Airways Heritage
www.britishairways.com/travel/museum-collection/public/en_gb

British Heritage TV
www.405-line.tv/

British Library
96 Euston Rd, NW1, 0330 333 1144, customer-Services@bl.uk

British Museum
Great Russell Street, WC1, 020 7323 8299, information@britishmuseum.org

British Postal Museum and Archive
Freeling House, Phoenix Place, WC1X 0DL; store at Debden, Essex, 020 7239 2570, info@postalheritage.org.uk

British Vintage Wireless Society
secretary@www.bvws.org.uk

Brixton Windmill
020 7926 6056, www.brixtonwindmill.org/

Bruce Castle Museum
Lordship Lane, N17 8NU, 020 8808 8772, museum.services@haringey.gov.uk

Burgh House and Hampstead Museum
New End Sq, NW3, 020 7431 0144, www.burghhouse.org.uk

Camden History Society
020 7586 4436, www.camdenhistorysociety.org

Camden New Town History Group
www.camdennewtown.info

Camden Railway Heritage Trust
21 Oppidans Road, NW3, secretary@crht1837.org

Canonbury Society
www.canonburysociety.org.uk, 1 Alwyne Place, N1

Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers Heritage Group
www.hevac-heritage.org/

Cinema Museum
www.cinemamuseum.org.uk/

City of London Archaeological Society
email@colas.org.uk

Clerkenwell and Islington Guides Association
07971 296731, info@ciga.org.uk

Clockmakers' Museum
www.clockmakers.org/museum-and-library
Courtauld Gallery
Somerset House, WC2R 0RN, 020 7848 2526, galleriesinfo@courtauld.ac.uk

Cross Bones Graveyard
www.crossbones.org.uk

Crossness Pumping Station
020 8311 3711, www.crossness.org.uk

Docklands History Group
info@docklandshistorygroup.org.uk

Dictionary of Victorian London/Cat's Meat Shop
Encyclopaedia and blog, www.victorianlondon.org

DoCoMoMo UK
Modern movement heritage. www.docomomo-uk.co.uk

East London History Society
42 Campbell Rd, E3 4DT, mail @eastlondonhistory.org.uk

Enfield Archaeological Society
www.enfarchsoc.org

Estorick Collection of Modern Italian Art
39a Canonbury Square, N1 2AN, 020 7704 9522, info@www.estorickcollection.com

Foundling Museum
40 Brunswick Square, WC1, 020 7841 3600, www.foundlingmuseum.org.uk

Freud Museum
20 Maresfield Gdns, NW3, 020 7435 2002, www.freud.org.uk

Friends of Hackney Archives
Hackney Archives, Dalston Sq, E8 3BQ, 020 8356 8925, archives@hackney.gov.uk

Friern Barnet & District Local History Society
020 8368 8314. Photo archive: www.friern-barnet.com

Friends of the New River Head
c/o Amwell Society

Friends of Friendless Churches
www.friendsoffriendlesschurches.org.uk

Geffrye Museum
136 Kingsland Road, E2 8EA, 020 7739 9893, www.geffrye-museum.org.uk

Georgian Group
6 Fitzroy Square, W1T 5DX, info@georgiangroup.org.uk

Grant Museum of Zoology
020 3108 2052, www.ucl.ac.uk/museums/zoology

Gresham College
Free lectures on different topics, www.gresham.ac.uk

Greater London Industrial Archaeology Society (GLIAS)
14 Mount Rd, EN4 9RL, 020 8692 8512, www.glias.org.uk

Guildhall Library
Aldermanbury, EC2V 7HH, 020 7332 1868, textphone 020 7332 3803, guildhall.library@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Hackney Museum
1 Reading Lane, E8 1GQ, www.hackney.gov.uk/cm-museum.htm

The Hackney Society
Round Chapel, 1d Glenarm Road, E5 0LY, 020 7175 1967, info@hackneysociety.org

Hendon and District Archaeology Society
020 8449 7076, hadas.org.uk

Heritage of London Trust
020 7730 9472, www.heritageoflondon.com

Historic Hospital Admission Records Project
www.hharp.org/

Highgate Literary and Scientific Institution Archives
archives@hlsi.net

Historical Association, Central London Branch
020 7323 1192, www.history.org.uk, chrissie@ganjou.com

Historic Towns Forum
www.historictownsforum.org

History of Haringay
www.haringayonline.com/group/historyofharingay

Horniman Museum
100 London Rd, SE23, 020 8699 1872, www.horniman.ac.uk

You can search the Horniman Museum's collection online – which includes this skeletal-taxidermy double preparation of a European hedgehog



Hornsey Historical Society
The Old Schoolhouse, 136 Tottenham Lane, N8 7EL, hornseyhistorical.org.uk

Hunterian Museum
RCS, 35-43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2, www.rcseng.ac.uk/museums

IanVisits
Blog with history and other events. www.ianvisits.co.uk

Imperial War Museum
Lambeth Road, SE1 6HZ, www.iwm.org.uk

Islington and Camden Cemetery
High Road, East Finchley, N2 9AG, 020 7527 8804, www.islington.gov.uk/Environment/cemeteries

Islingtonfacesblog.com
Living history interviews. <http://islingtonfacesblog.com>

Islington Local History Centre
Finsbury Library, 245 St John St, EC1V 4NB. 9.30am-8pm Mon and Thurs (shuts 6pm every other Monday); 9.30am-5pm Tues, Fri and Sat; closed Weds and Sun; closed 1pm-2pm; 020 7527 7988; local.history@islington.gov.uk, www.islington.gov.uk/heritage

Islington Museum
245 St John Street, EC1V 4NB, 10am-5pm, closed Weds and

Sun, 020 7527 2837, islington.museum@islington.gov.uk, www.islington.gov.uk/museum

Islington's Lost Cinemas
www.islingtonslostcinemas.com

Islington Society
3P Leroy, 436 Essex Road London N1 3QP info@islingtonociety.org.uk

Jewish Museum
www.jewishmuseum.org.uk

Joe Meek Society
www.joemeeksociety.org

Dr Johnson's House
17 Gough Square, EC4, www.drjohnsonshouse.org

Keats House
020 7332 3868, keatshouse@cityoflondon.gov.uk

Lewisham Local History Society
www.lewishamhistory.org.uk

Locating London's Past
www.locatinglondon.org

London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre Online Catalogue
Lists over 7,500 sites, <http://archive.museumoflondon.org.uk/laarc/catalogue/>

London Canal Museum
12-13 New Wharf Road, N1 9RT, 020 7713 0836, www.canalmuseum.org.uk

London Fire Brigade Museum
020 8555 1200, www.london-fire.gov.uk/london-fire-brigade-museum.asp

London Lives 1690-1800
www.londonlives.org

London Metropolitan Archives
40 Northampton Rd, EC1 0HB, 020 7332 3820, ask. lma@cityoflondon.gov.uk, www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/lma

London & Middlesex Archaeological Society
020 7814 5734, www.lamas.org.uk

London Museums of Health and Medicine
www.medicalmuseums.org

London Museum of Water & Steam
020 8568 4757, www.waterandsteam.org.uk

London Socialist Historians Group
<http://londonsocialisthistorians.blogspot.com>
London Vintage Taxi Association
www.lvta.co.uk

London Transport Museum
020 7379 6344, www.ltmuseum.co.uk

London Underground Railway Society
enquiries@lurs.org.uk

London Westminster & Middlesex Family History Society

www.lwmfhs.org.uk

Markfield Beam Engine and Museum

Markfield Park, N15, 01707 873628, info@mbeam.org

Mausolea & Monuments Trust

www.mmtrust.org.uk

Marx Memorial Library

37a Clerkenwell Green, EC1 0DU, 020 7253 1485, info@marx-memorial-library.org

Museum of Brands

020 7908 0880, info@museumofbrands.com

Museum of Domestic Design & Architecture (MoDA)

020 8411 4394, www.moda.mdx.ac.uk/home

Museum of London

150 London Wall, EC2Y 5HN, 020 7814 5511, info@museumoflondon.org.uk

Museum of London Archaeology

Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, N1, 020 7410 2200, www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk

Museum of London Docklands

020 7001 9844, www.museumoflondon.org.uk/docklands

Museum of the Order of St John

St John's Gate, EC1M 4DA, 020 7324 4005, www.museumstjohn.org.uk

Musical Museum

399 High Street, TW8 0DU, www.musicalmuseum.co.uk

National Archives

020 8876 3444, www.nationalarchives.gov.uk

National Churches Trust

www.nationalchurchestrust.org

National Piers Society

www.piers.org.uk

Newcomen Society for the History of Engineering and Technology

020 7371 4445, office@newcomen.com

Newington Green Action Group

020 7359 6027, www.newingtongreen.org.uk

New River Action Group

mail@newriver.org.uk, 020 8292 5987

North London Railway Historical Society

020 7837 2542, www.nlrhs.org.uk

Northview – 1930s estate

www.northview.org.uk

Pauper Lives in Georgian London and Manchester

<http://research.ncl.ac.uk/pauperlives>

Peckham Society

www.peckhamsociety.org.uk

Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology

UCL, Malet Place, WC1, www.ucl.ac.uk/museums/petrie

Proceedings of the Old Bailey

www.oldbaileyonline.org

Rescue/British Archaeological Trust

www.rescue-archaeology.org.uk

Ragged School Museum

020 8980 6405, www.raggedschoolmuseum.org.uk

Rowan Arts Project

020 7700 2062, www.therowanartsproject.com

Royal Air Force Museum

020 8205 2266, www.rafmuseum.org.uk/london

Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA)

66 Portland Place, W1B 1AD, www.architecture.com

Science Museum

Exhibition Road, SW7 2DD, www.sciencemuseum.org.uk

Sir John Soane's Museum

13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2A 3BP, www.soane.org

Smithfield Trust

70 Cowcross St, EC1, 020 7566 0041

Society of Genealogists

www.sog.org.uk, 020 7251 8799, booking: 020 7553 3290

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings

37 Spital Sq, E1 6DY, 020 7377 1644, www.spab.org.uk

Southwark and Lambeth Archaeology Society

79 Ashridge Cres, SE18 3EA

The Streatham Society

www.streathamsociety.org.uk

Stuart Low Trust

www.slt.org.uk

Rotherhithe & Bermondsey Local History Society

info@rbhistory.org.uk

Royal Archaeological Institute

admin@royalarchinst.org

Royal College of Nursing Library and Heritage Centre

0345 337 3368, rcn.library@rcn.org.uk

Thames Discovery Programme

Mortimer Wheeler Hse, 46 Eagle Wharf Rd, N1, 020 7410 2207, thamesdiscovery.org

Theatres Trust

020 7836 8591, www.theatretrust.org.uk

Theatres Trust

22 Charing Cross Road, WC2H 0QL, 020 7836 8591, www.theatretrust.org.uk

Tiles and Architectural Ceramics Society

<http://tilesoc.org.uk>

Transport Trust

Lambeth Rd, SE1, 020 7928 6464, www.transporttrust.com

Twentieth Century Society

70 Cowcross St, EC1, 020 7250 3857, www.c20society.org.uk

Union Chapel and Friends of the Union Chapel

Compton Avenue, N1 2XD, www.unionchapel.org.uk/pages/friends.html

Victoria & Albert Museum

Cromwell Rd, SW7, 020 7907 7073, www.vam.ac.uk

V&A Museum of Childhood

Cambridge Heath Road, E2 9PA, 020 8983 5200, www.museumofchildhood.org.uk

Victorian Society

020 8994 1019, www.victoriansociety.org.uk

Wallace Collection

Hertford House, Manchester Sq, W1, 020 7563 9500, www.wallacecollection.org

Wallpaper History Society

wallpaperhistorysociety.org.uk

Walthamstow Historical Society

www.walthamstowhistoricalsociety.org.uk

Wellcome Collection

www.wellcomecollection.org

John Wesley's House and Museum of Methodism

49 City Rd, EC1, www.wesleyschapel.org.uk/museum.htm

William Morris Gallery

Forest Road, E17, 020 8496 4390, www.wmgallery.org.uk

Wilmington Square Society

www.thewilmingtonsquaresociety.org

Women's Library Collection

thewomenslibrary@lse.ac.uk, library.enquiries@lse.ac.uk

Events

Wednesday 16 September, 7.30pm, St Mary's Meeting Rooms

How to rebuild a Georgian house

Gary Butler

Gary Butler will describe how Butler Hegarty Architects recreated a 19th century house in Canonbury.

Forty-seven Canonbury Square had been partly demolished and was severely neglected but was rescued, restored and recreated. This included rebuilding the flank wall, complete with bricked-



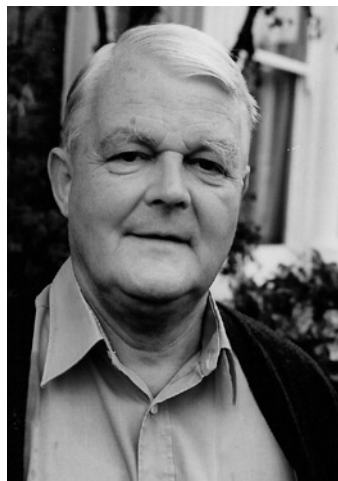
up window spaces using the cleaned, original bricks.



Change of venue: this event will be held at St Mary's Meeting Rooms, Upper Street N1 2TX, next to the church

Wednesday 18 November, 7.30pm, Islington Town Hall

Rejecting war



Bruce Kent

Bruce Kent, former chair of CND, now vice-president of the Movement for the Abolition of War, will be talking about people who have had the courage to say "no" to war. These include Professor Joseph Rotblat, Sylvia Pankhurst, Franz Jagerstatter and many more, who he says are "all an inspiration and encouragement for us today who work for a more peaceful and just world".

Wednesday 21 October, 7.30pm, Islington Town Hall.

The Jewish Population of London in 1851

Petra Laidlaw

Long before the great influxes at the end of the 19th century, London already had one of the biggest Jewish populations in the world.

This talk will focus on those living throughout London in 1851 – who they were, where they were, where they'd come from and where they were bound. They could be found in almost all walks of life – from beggars to bankers and pretty well anything in between.

Their story of immigration, settlement and integration is one that still resonates today. One of the attractions of London – like today – was probably the huge range of opportunities on offer.

Her research has its origins in her much wider research on the whole Jewish population of the British Isles.

Petra is the author of the *The Jewish Communities of Islington, 1730s-1880s*, published by the IAHS (page 20).



The Great Synagogue of London

Happy 40th birthday to us!

We're holding a party to celebrate the Islington Archaeology & History Society officially reaching middle age this year.

The party will be held in the Union Chapel's Upper Hall bar on Wednesday 16 December from 6.30pm.

As Rev Janet Wootton, former secretary, says: "40 years, eh! That's an impressive record."



Keep up to date with news and events at our Facebook page, which now has over 200 members.

● www.facebook.com/groups/islingtonhistory

The Islington Archaeology & History Society meets 10 times a year, usually at 7.30pm on the third Wednesday of the month at Islington Town Hall, Upper Street, N1. £1 donation/free to members. Everyone welcome. www.islingtonhistory.org.uk

The grasshopper chirpeth and the bear grumbleth: one of the first picture books for children, *Orbis Sensualium Pictus* by Comenius (1659 edition), is on display at the free Animal Tales exhibition at the British Library. See page 27

