

Journal of the Islington Archaeology & History Society

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

Vol 8 No 3 Autumn 2018



Ringling the changes

A Holloway factory illustrates the remarkable history of telecommunications in Britain

Modern reincarnation for Odeon ● Government pledges to protect heritage ● William Blake's gravestone unveiled ● Hornsey Road Baths' famous displays ● Moving into a council flat in the 1920s ● Islington's early Jewish architects ● A gothic ramble ● An architectural dynasty and an aristocratic socialist ● Books and reviews ● Events and exhibitions ● Letters and your questions

About the society

Our committee and contacts

President Alec Forshaw
Vice president Mary Cosh
Chair Andrew Gardner,
 andy@islingtonhistory.org.uk
Secretary Morgan Barber-Rogers
Membership, publications and events Catherine Brighty,
 8 Wynyatt Street, EC1V 7HU,
 020 7833 1541, catherine.brighteyes@hotmail.co.uk
Treasurer Philip Anderson,
 phlpandrsn6@btopenworld.com
Academic adviser Lester Hillman
Journal editor Christy Lawrance
Committee members Michael Harper, Derek Seeley, Samir Singh, Zena Sullivan

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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, walks and other events, 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 length is 1,000 words (please do not submit articles published elsewhere). We like pictures – please check we can use them without infringing anyone's copyright.

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

Deadline for the winter issue is 26 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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Editor

Christy Lawrance, christy@islingtonhistory.org.uk,
 c/o 6 Northview, Tufnell Park Road, London N7 0QB

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Vol 8 No 3 Autumn 2018

A small pub lives on after hundreds of years

This summer brought the welcome news that the Compton Arms in Canonbury is to remain as a pub. There had been concerns after it was put on sale that it might have been converted into something else or knocked down.

Small pubs in London have suffered. Figures released this summer showed that the capital has lost half of its small pubs in the past 17 years.

The society does not just welcome the news just because the Compton is a favourite place to visit after our meetings. There has been a tavern on the site since the 16th century, and its traditional role in the community will continue.

Vanishing work lives

Our cover image shows the telephone factory of Holloway – turn to page 16 and you'll see a storeroom full of candlestick and wall phones and crowds of people leaving after work. Both the factory and the road it was on are now gone.

Islington once had many large industrial companies. They will not be forgotten, thanks to the Lost Trades of Islington project, which involved former workers; find out about the exhibition on page 27.

Plaques and pride

We were disappointed to hear that the Islington People's Plaque scheme is being put on hold, with no public voting to choose who or what gets a green plaque next year. However, plaques that are not part of the scheme will still be installed.

It is well known that local authorities are under horrendous pressures to save money. When drawing up budgets, we trust the council will remember that local heritage encourages pride in places, and is worth investing in.

Christy Lawrance
Editor



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In brief

Nursery and wine bar plan thrown out

Proposals to convert the Archway Tavern into a wine bar and a nursery have been rejected. Council planners, who called the plan “bizarre”, said the two uses were “incompatible” in the same building. They also said a pub of community and heritage value would be lost.

Tower of London may lose UNESCO status

The Tower of London is at risk of losing its UNESCO World Heritage Site status because its setting has been drastically altered by the number of skyscrapers that have been built in the City.

M&S to leave deco store in Holloway

Marks & Spencer is to quit its store in Nag's Head, the facade of which has many original 1930s features. The company opened its first Holloway shop in Seven Sisters Road in 1914.

Revamp for historic Upper Street park

The gardens next to grade II listed St Mary's Church in Upper Street are to get new lighting and entrances and more colourful plants as part of a church project.

Thousands on track at Postal Museum

Nearly 200,000 people have visited the Postal Museum in Phoenix Place since it opened last September. Its Mail Rail trains – which run along the tracks of the former Post Office underground railway – have made 9,000 journeys.

All news by Christy Lawrance

Plaque for Jacobean theatre unveiled

Pointless game show presenter Alexander Armstrong has unveiled a plaque at the site of the 17th century theatre.

The Red Bull Playhouse stood in Hayward's Place in Clerkenwell from 1605 to 1665.

Also at the event was historian Dr Eva Griffith, who campaigned for the plaque, and has written a book about the theatre's history.

Armstrong is a descendent of Edward Somerset, earl of Worcester, who was a patron of the theatre.

He said: “I was so surprised and thrilled to learn of my family connection with Tudor/Stuart theatre history. And the Red Bull Playhouse is such an important feature of that history – it's a total joy to be able to celebrate this link.”

The theatre staged



TV presenter Alexander Armstrong and historian Dr Eva Griffith at the unveiling of the plaque to Islington's first purpose-built theatre

sensational effects, including fireworks and performers swinging on ropes. It became known for a rowdy clientele.

The Red Bull stayed open during the Civil War, when theatres were illegal.

Dr Griffith said: “Where we are standing once stood a theatre with a larger capacity than Shakespeare's Globe.”

She noted that the Red Bull was arguably Islington's first purpose-built theatre.

We will protect heritage sites, says government as it updates law

The government has “no intention” to weaken protection for heritage assets, it said when it issued updated planning laws this summer.

Heritage policy is largely unchanged under the revised National Planning Policy Framework, according to Historic England.

The government said it “recognises the importance of the historic environment and has no intention to reduce, whether through the framework or otherwise, the important protections that exist for it”.

The NPPF is clear that when considering the impact of a planned development, “great weight” should be given to an asset's conservation, regardless of the amount of harm the proposals could cause.

It also says that the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be.

In addition, councils will have to maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain current information about heritage in their area and be used to assess the significance of assets and their contribution.

These records should be available to the public.

The NPPF states that local authorities should not allow part of all of a heritage asset to be lost unless its replacement is completed to justify this.

In addition, impact on a designated heritage asset in itself may be sufficient to override a presumption of sustainable development.

Blake honoured with memorial gravestone



Poet William Blake finally has a memorial stone to mark his burial place at Bunhill Fields. He died on 12 August 1827 but his grave was not identified until 2006.

The Blake Society unveiled the Portland stone memorial at a ceremony on 12 August 2018 that included music and the lighting of 191 candles, one for each year since Blake's death.

Green plaques to go on hold for a year

Voting for Islington's People's Plaques will not take place next year, but will return the year after. This is to save costs. Commemorative plaques may still be unveiled but they will not be part of the green plaque scheme where people vote to recognise a person, place or event of significance.

Lottery win for meeting house

Newington Green Meeting House has been awarded nearly £1.8 million of Heritage Lottery funding for refurbishment. Once home to dissenters, it has connections to Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine and Mary Wollstonecraft.

Five decades on film for housing body

Barnsbury Housing Association has marked its 50th anniversary with a film on its history, with contributions from residents, staff and board members.

● <https://barnsbury.org/about/about-us/50thanniversary/>

Council plans to buy fire station for homes

Islington Council is in talks about buying Clerkenwell Fire Station so it can be used for affordable housing and workspace. More than £400,000 has been spent on security at the grade II listed building since it was closed in 2014.

Half a century for Victoria Line

The 50th anniversary of the Victoria Line was marked by a heritage event at Highbury & Islington station. On Sunday 1 September 1968, the first train ran from Walthamstow Central for Highbury and Islington station.

'Modern reincarnation' for Odeon

Original features of Holloway's Odeon could be revealed under plans to revamp the grade II listed building.

The foyer – the only part of the interior to retain parts of the original C Howard Crane design – will be opened up, under plans submitted to the council, and include a bar again in a “modern reincarnation of the original use”.

Is also the only part of the interior to have survived bomb damage during the Second World War.

Removal of the partitioning to screen 3 is expected to reveal the original balustrade, ceiling and fenestration.



Original ceiling plaster

The foyer in 1938: its original bar will be reinstated under plans



The planning application states: “The proposals seek to preserve the listed building, its setting, and features of special architectural and historic interest... [and] the reinstatement of the original foyer bar”.

The large Odeon sign, which “interrupts views of the tower fenestration” will be moved to the fascia panel above the tower window.

The cinema is a significant example of “super-sized” interwar cinemas. It had a capacity of 3,000 and was able to show both films and stage productions.

The planning application says the works will also address problems that led to the building's inclusion on the “at risk” register,

The cinema, which was designed by C Howard Crane, the architect of the Earls Court Exhibition Centre, opened in 1938.

After suffering bomb damage that destroyed the auditorium, it closed and was left derelict. It reopened in 1958, and became an Odeon in 1962.

The row of shops facing Holloway Road will become a restaurant.

Compton defies trend as it reopens as a pub

The Compton Arms – one of the pubs that inspired George Orwell to describe his perfect tavern – has reopened.

This happened as official figures showed that half of all small pubs in London have disappeared in the past 17 years – including the Whittington & Cat in Archway.

The Canonbury pub was put up for sale last year, raising fears it could be demolished or turned into flats.

One pub a week is closing in London, according to the Office for National Statistics. Its data showed there were 3,530 working pubs in the capital - a 27% reduction since 2001.

The Compton is now run by

Nick Stephens, who also owns The Gun in Hackney.

Islington Archaeology & History Society chair Andy Gardner applied to have the Compton registered as an asset of community value last year.

The Compton is one of the three Canonbury pubs to inspire George Orwell to describe his perfect pub, the Moon Under Water. The others are the Hen & Chickens and the Canonbury Tavern.



Compton Arms: there has been a tavern on the site since the 16th century

Letters and your questions

We draw on the expertise of our researcher Michael Reading and society members, so get in touch if you have a query or can respond to anything here

Marble factory by the canal

I'm searching for a marble cutters or factory in Islington in the 1920s-30s.

My mum lived in Halliford Street and told me her dad worked as a marble cutter in "Ansel Odlin's" on the canal. I have a beautiful piece of marble he cut from there.

I've tried to find out using the internet but no luck.

I'm planning a trip to see where my mum lived and went to school and would love to visit where he worked if possible.

*Linda Barry (family name Vagg)
Via email*

Anselm Odling & Sons Ltd was based at 132 New North Road, N1, on the corner with Baring Street, which runs along the canal. They were marble decorators and marble merchants.

The site is not far to walk from Halliford Street.

Unfortunately, there is nothing left of the original works.

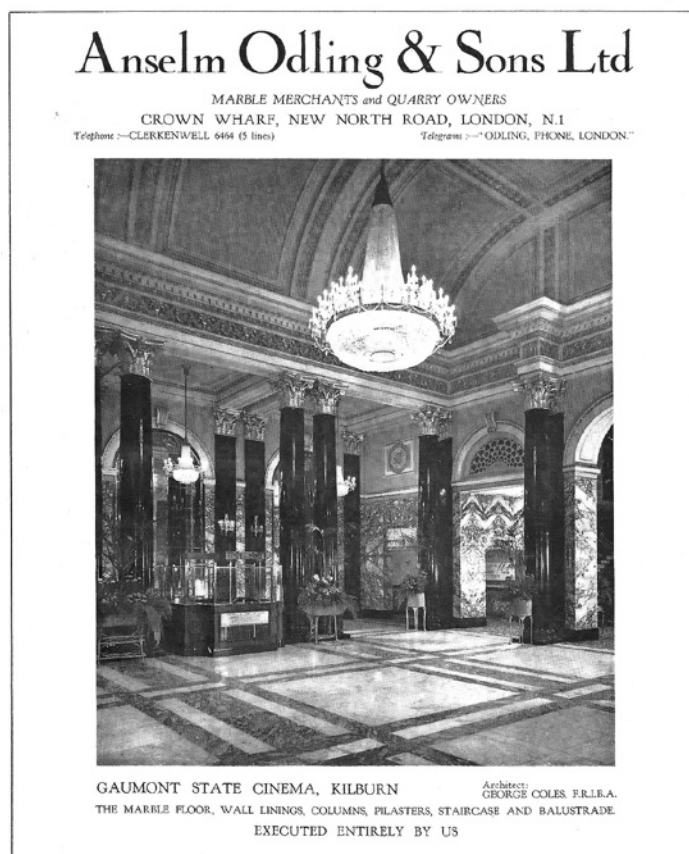
Michael Reading

Lost station of Holloway

Holloway & Caledonian Road railway station was opened in 1852 by the Great Northern Railway in Holloway. It was the first station north of King's Cross.

As with many other inner London stations, it was replaced by later public transport developments. In this case, these were the tram and the Piccadilly Line which opened at the adjacent Holloway Road station in 1906.

Holloway & Caledonian Road station was closed in



1915 and has been demolished. Has anyone a picture of the station building? I think the entrance was on Hornsey Street.

*Paul Canty
Via Facebook*

I don't have any pictures of the station but, from the 1896 OS map, it looks like the entrance to the station was on Holloway Road with connections between the up and down platform via a subway and stairs.

Nothing at all is left of the station infrastructure, except perhaps the bridge abutments and the bricked arches with the curved retaining wall at the western end.

*Barry Page
Via Facebook*

Stories sought of the Garage venue

I am looking for information on what was on the site of the Garage venue in Holloway Road near Highbury Corner.

Before it was the Garage, it was the Town & Country II venue (opened in 1989) and before then I believe it was a Temperance Billiard Hall but I have no dates for this.

If anyone has any information, could they contact me through Facebook? We're writing the history of the venue and what existed on the site before 1989.

*Julie Tippins
Via Facebook*

The Garage was once Barry's Dance Hall, and had a snooker hall on the ground floor.

I don't have any definitive dates for Barry's Dance Hall. These establishments changed hands in quick succession.

A picture from 1966 shows one end of the Temperance Billiard Hall building. It looks like there was newsagent/tobacconist shop and possibly a café on the ground floor.

I left Islington in 1967, but distinctly remember the Temperance Billiard Hall when I was a youth. I'm sure the billiard hall was on the first floor. It had a shady reputation, was a teddy boy hangout and had associations with the underworld.

Barry Page

In 1967, it was opened as the Tempo nightclub, which was owned by Ray Grehan and run by Freddie Fields.

Grehan was a Scottish entrepreneur. He had held directorships of popular Tyneside clubs and the gaming rights to most of the clubs in the Mecca organisation.

The club featured top cabaret stars and was considered to be very classy. Unfortunately, several incidents with what can only be described as "gangsters" forced the club to close.

John Leo Waters

Other than the frontage, it appears that the majority of the original building is long gone.

The frontage itself has also been abused. Pebble dashed, clock missing, windows missing, wood cladding covering the entrance, all painted black. As far as I know, the operators don't own the lease.

This is a shame as investment in restoring the frontage could go some way to helping it get some form of protected status.
Joe Kaz

Researching a shop on Cloudesley Road

My daughter is about to purchase her first home at 42 Cloudesley Road.

She has the ground floor flat which was clearly a shop in a former life. It seems to have been converted into residential back in the 1970s.

I would love to find out what sort of shop it was, and, ideally, get a photo of it to give to her as a moving in present.

I have trawled through a lot of the online information about the Cloudesley properties but cannot find anything about that property.

Do you have any local knowledge or could you point me in the direction of someone who could help?

Lucy King
lucy@king07.com

I have a collection of London Post Office Street Directories CDs going up to 1940. I thought it might be of interest to select five records showing the occupants of no 42:

- 1940: F&T Woollett, house agents
- 1930-33: no entries
- 1921: Payne & O'Regan, house decorators
- 1910: Thomas Harry Hollebon, furniture dealer.

The selling estate agents may know when the shop was converted to residential use.

The London Metropolitan Archives holds Post Office directories from 1800 to about 1994. It also has an extensive collection of photographs of Islington taken after the Second World War, which may include one of no 42.

The Islington Local History Centre also has a collection of photographs and Post Office street directories.
Michael Reading



Sunday pub outing from the Four Sisters

My great-grandmother Josephine Motts was the land lady of the Four Sisters pub. My nan Bertha Irene Mott (known as Rene) lived there

and often worked in the evenings after her main job until she married.

The picture shows them on an outing one Sunday to a pub that held a Sunday licence. I understood from my nan

they didn't have one.

Her future husband Edward Peters (Eddie) is also in the picture, along with one of her sisters.

Sara Munikwa
Via Facebook

A fake fire station

Is anyone able to shed light on the history of 32 Cross Street? Some think it was a fire station but the basement light well makes this seem wrong.

Joe Kaz
Via Facebook

It is a former fire station according to this estate agent: www.onthemarket.com/details/1481518/
Shirley Moth

Back in 1973, when I lived just behind this building in Hume Court, it was a fashion and dressmaker outlet. A photo from the time shows it had shopfronts.

David Brown

It is called Devonshire House, and has a sign giving its build date as 1897. It looks more like a factory than a fire station – all those windows letting in light...

Elizabeth Burling

I agree with this was not a fire station. Looking at an old photograph, I didn't realise

the frontage had been messed with so much. Railings and a door on the right that look original have been removed.

It appears as if the alterations were done to make it look like a fire station and the owners are peddling this myth.

Also, small window panes have been replaced with single sheets of glass. A nice little detail has been lost.

Joe Kaz

My booklet Cross Street: a history of One of the Oldest Streets in the Borough (in the Local History Centre) shows a photograph of nos 30 and 32.

It was built in 1897 as an industrial building and first occupied by the Gestetner Company. Before then, nos 30 and 32 had been separate.

Michael Reading

A Piccadilly Line trip in pursuit of cold beer

In the late 1990s, I got to know a long-retired chap who could remember English summers from just after the First World War. John was the most senior

of a group of oldies who met most afternoons in the pub.

He told us of how blokes used to cope with hot weather in the 1930s. Those in the know used to catch the Piccadilly Line to Manor House.

There, the Manor House pub had been constructed as part of the Piccadilly Line project. It had an unusually deep beer cellar, which meant unusually cold beer in hot weather. (This was long before pubs had refrigerators.)

About 15 years ago, I went into the Manor House pub, mostly out of curiosity. I asked the barman about the deep cellar and he looked at me blankly. I concluded that the deep cellar must have been partitioned off, beyond access and out of memory.

The pub space is now occupied by a supermarket. I hope it changes back one day.

Alas, John is no more either. He died in 2003, after falling as he left a pub. He was 94 years old.

Philip Smith
Via Facebook

Bathed in glory

Hornsey Road Baths were known far and wide for staging performances by international swimming champions. Caitlin Davies dips into its history

In the early 1970s, I used to go for swimming lessons at the Hornsey Road Baths in Islington. We had a strange instructor – let's call him Mr P. He said if we didn't do as we were told, we'd have to take off our costumes and swim around the pool naked. I was 10 years old and petrified.

But Mr P couldn't destroy my love of swimming, and there was such a buzz at the Hornsey Road Baths with the happy shrieks of children echoing off the tiled walls.

At secondary school, we switched to a swimming pool in Kentish Town and, until I moved to the Holloway area 12 years ago, I'd forgotten about the Hornsey Road Baths.

Then one evening I was on the 91 bus when I saw the 1930s neon sign of a woman diving on the wall of the old baths. I found out they had closed in 1991 and been turned into flats. However, it was only when I started researching *Downstream: a History and Celebration of Swimming the River Thames* that I realised how famous the Hornsey Road Baths had once been.

First opened in the summer of 1892, when swimming was all the rage in England, they had two pools for men and one for women, as well as a laundry and washhouse.

The baths were soon hosting popular sporting events and several local clubs made it their home, including the Finsbury Park Young Men's Christian Association. "Miss Rosemary" was on hand to offer daily swimming lessons to "schools and families on liberal terms" at the "finest swimming bath in the world".

In the spring of 1894, a "Grand Swimming Entertainment"

included some of the top swimmers and performers of the day. Professor Jules Gautier, for example, a piano maker from Islington, performed "some outstanding under water feats". A few years earlier, he had found fame by swimming three and a half miles down the River Thames with his wrists and feet bound with rope.

There was a water polo match, club races, comic sketches and music by Mr Algernon Clarke's Orchestral Band. Doors opened at 7pm and entrance was one shilling. Top of the bill was Professor Frederick Beckwith and his "unrivalled troupe of divers, ornamental and trick swimmers". The professor's daughter was none other than Agnes Beckwith who, in 1875 at the tender age of 14, had swum five miles in the Thames. It



The "finest swimming bath in the world": Hornsey Road Baths, with the 1930s diver

was a feat unheard of for a woman and Agnes soon became one of the most famous swimmers of the Victorian era. However, she did not join her father during the Grand Swimming Entertainment of 1894.

The Hornsey Road Baths were now known far and wide. They were the best and most popular baths in Islington, according to the *Islington Gazette*, and local schools sent hundreds of boys and girls to swim there every day. In 1898, more than a quarter of a million people used the baths.

A few years later, another famous swimmer performed at the Hornsey Road Baths – Australian Annette Kellerman. Born in Sydney, New South Wales, she had had rickets as a child and wore leg braces until she was seven. Once the braces were off and following medical advice, she started swimming. By the age of 16, she was the 100 metres world record holder.

In 1905, she came to Britain with her father and the British press reported "she will probably do some record breaking while in England". Kellerman started by giving exhibitions at indoor baths, with a debut that included the

Performers at the baths included Islington piano maker Professor Jules Gautier, who swam three and a half miles down the River Thames with his wrists and feet bound. This image appeared in *The Licensed Victuallers' Mirror*, 18 September 1888

“standing-sitting-standing honeypot” dive. She was known as an intrepid and graceful performer, although the British press found the Australian “splosh dive” to be “a very peculiar feat”.

In September 1905, Kellerman performed at the Hornsey Road Baths, by which time a second pool for women had been added.

Disappointingly, she was “unfortunate enough to touch the bottom with her head” during a dive. According to one press report she was “badly cut”, although another insisted she had “cut her forehead slightly”.

She went on to complete numerous long distance open water swims, designed the first one-piece costume for women and became a Hollywood film star, performing her own stunts, including leaping into a pool of crocodiles.

I loved the idea that the baths I had swum in as a child used to be so popular and had hosted so many amazing swimmers and divers. So, when I decided to write a novel inspired by the life and career of Victorian champion Agnes Beckwith, whose father had performed at the Hornsey Road Baths, I wanted to set a pivotal scene at the Islington pools.

Top of the bill was Professor Frederick Beckwith and his “unrivalled troupe of divers, ornamental and trick swimmers”

Daisy Belle: Swimming Champion of the World is based on the careers of several Victorian swimmers and divers, and follows young Daisy Belle as she becomes champion lady swimmer of the world.

I am not the only one to be fascinated by the Hornsey Road Baths. Local resident Rachel Job, who is studying for an MA in museums and galleries in education at UCL, has created a blog on the baths providing “an unofficial guide for the curious”. Her father bought



Agnes Beckwith, who swam five miles in the Thames aged 14

a house nearby in 1972 and, as it did not have a bathroom, he went to the Hornsey Road Baths to wash.

“The baths closed down the year before I was born, so to me the big red brick building adorned with the neon diving lady was always a mysterious curiosity,” explains Job. “I was intrigued by the idea of my dad having to go to this now derelict building to take a bath. What were the stories behind the building?”

The Hornsey Road Baths certainly have a chequered history – built in Victorian times, bombed during the Blitz, renovated in the 1970s, closed in the 1990s and partly demolished in 2006.

“I was surprised to learn about all the wacky things the derelict baths were used for in the early 1990s,” she says. “For example, the empty pool was used as the stage for performances of Shakespeare’s *Titus Andronicus*.”

Annette Kellerman held a world record aged 16; she designed a swimming costume for women, saying there was no more reason to wear “awful water overcoats ... awkward, unnecessary, lumpy ‘bathing suits’ than there is that you should wear lead chains”

The old gatehouse and washhouse remain, and are now grade II listed, and the site is home to flats, offices and Platform, a creative hub for young people. The diving sign has also survived – a glowing reminder of the Hornsey Road Baths’ glorious aquatic history.

Now when I pass it on the 91 bus I think not only of my primary school days but also of Agnes Beckwith, champion swimmer of the world, whose father took his unrivalled troupe of swimmers and divers to perform at Islington’s famous baths. ■

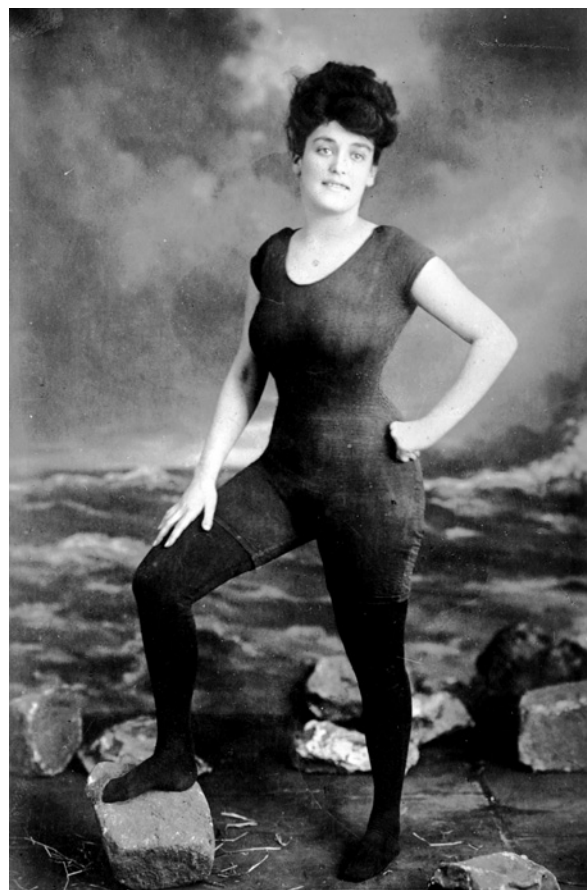
- Daisy Belle: Swimming Champion of the World (2018) is published by Unbound

- See events, page 24

- For more about the women who inspired the novel, see caitlindavies.co.uk or [@CaitlinDavies2](https://twitter.com/CaitlinDavies2)

- Hornsey Road Baths – an Unofficial Guide for the Curious: <https://hornseyroadbathsandlaundry.wordpress.com/> [@HornseyRdBaths](https://twitter.com/HornseyRdBaths)

Caitlin Davies is an Islington-based author



Hornsey baths exterior: Christy Lawrance; Annette Kellerman: Bain News Service/Wikimedia Commons; other images: Wikimedia Commons

Islington's early Jewish architects

Jewish architects left their mark on London from the 19th century, designing social housing, warehouses and commercial and religious buildings, writes Petra Laidlaw

Lubetkin and Libeskind were two great 20th century Jewish architects who have left their mark on Islington. But what about earlier? With the long Jewish presence in Islington, is there a corresponding architectural footprint? The answer is yes – in a way.

Architecture as a discrete profession, in Britain at least, really started to emerge only in the 19th century. Before then, even the best building designers and overseers of works would simply have been known as builders.

There is no obvious evidence of Jews in this country in the 17th

There is nothing surprising about his engagement in church projects; at Ely Cathedral he met his death, falling from the bell tower while inspecting repairs



Gibson Gardens in Stoke Newington, built in 1880, by Henry David Davis and Barrow Emanuel

and 18th centuries working in this capacity on any significant scale. In Britain as elsewhere, they had largely been excluded since medieval times from the craftsmen's guilds that would have provided training. Even the great 18th century synagogue buildings in London were designed by non-Jewish builders, the Sephardi Bevis Marks synagogue (opened in 1701) by Quaker Joseph Avis, and the Ashkenazi Great Synagogue (developed in stages over the 18th century) by George Dance the Elder and George Dance the Younger.

The person generally regarded as the first Jewish architect in this country was George Basevi (1794-1845), who was brought up at 6 Highbury Place. The son of two eminent and longstanding Sephardi (Spanish-origin) families in London, the Basevis and the Lindos, he was a first cousin of both Benjamin Disraeli and David Alfred Mocatta. Like the Disraelis, both the Basevi and Lindo families became estranged from formal Judaism when George and Benjamin were children and both boys married out.

There is nothing surprising, therefore, about George's engagement in numerous church building projects; it was at Ely Cathedral that he met his premature death, falling from the bell tower while inspecting repairs.

He had followed the then traditional route of articled pupillage to a master designer-builder, in this case one of the greatest masters, Sir John Soane, of whom George is said to have been a favourite and the most gifted. An early member of the newly formed Royal Institute of British Architects, he was renowned – like



Working-class dwellings: Pollard House in Northdown Street, built in the 1890s

Soane – for his neoclassical designs, and is now best known for his design of the Belgrave Square in London and the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge.

Basevi's cousin David Alfred Mocatta (1806-82) is regarded as the first practising Jewish architect in Britain. His mother Abigail Lindo was a sister of Basevi's mother Bathsheba, but the Mocattas, unlike the Lindos, did not detach themselves from the Jewish faith.

Instead, many of them, David included, devoted themselves to the formation of Reform Judaism in Britain. Like Basevi, Mocatta was a pupil of Soane, and a master of the neoclassical style; he was elected a fellow of the RIBA and served on its council. Unlike Basevi, he took on several synagogue projects, including Sir Moses Montefiore's synagogue in Ramsgate, thought to be the first in Britain to be designed by a Jewish architect.

After Mocatta, it became normal in Britain for synagogues to be



Belgrave Square, by George Basevi; Thornhill Houses, Thornhill Road

designed by Jews. The Barnsbury Synagogue was designed by Hyman Henry Collins (1833-1905) and that in Poets Road by Nathan Solomon Joseph (1834-1909); neither have survived.

Mocatta is best known for several projects connected with the mid 19th century railway boom, including the London & Brighton Railway of which he was chief architect, designing among other things Brighton station itself.

When the London Fever Hospital had to move from its site at Battle Bridge to make way for the building of King's Cross station, it was he who designed its replacement premises in Liverpool



Bust of George Basevi in Belgrave Square: he is generally regarded as the first Jewish architect in this country

Road, Barnsbury (later amalgamated with the Royal Free Hospital, and now turned into flats). He is not known to have lived in Islington at any point, but he is buried here in the historic Reform cemetery in Kingsbury Road.

Social housing

Michael Reading's articles in this and the previous issue look at some early days of council housing in Islington and Mary Cosh's *History of Islington* includes a section on projects undertaken in Islington in

the second half of the 19th century by several philanthropic model dwellings companies.

Among the pioneers of this earlier form of social housing were Jewish architects Henry David Davis (1839-1915) and Barrow Emanuel (1842-1904).

As regular architects to the East End Dwellings Company and the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes, they were responsible for a large number of social housing projects both in the East End and in north London.

Gibson Gardens in Stoke Newington (1880) still stands. Of the paired development of Pollard and Winton Houses (1894-95) off Pentonville Road, only Pollard House now survives, Winton having been severely damaged by bombing in the Second World War. Thornhill Houses in Barnsbury (1902) was another of their projects.

Their architectural practice was at 32 Moorgate Street (1867) then at 2 Finsbury Pavement, just outside Islington Council predecessor the Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury.

Apart from social housing, they undertook a wide range of projects, among them the development of Finsbury Circus and many offices, banks and warehouses in the City and the East End, several schools (including the City of London School on Victoria Embankment) and some important London synagogues.

Emanuel, who like Mocatta worshipped at the West London (Reform) Synagogue, is buried at the Reform ground in Kingsbury Road.

Islington can take some vicarious pride in its connection to these groundbreakers, whether of Jewish entry into the artistic professions or the development of social housing.



That they could rise to such achievements when Jews in much of the rest of Europe and beyond were labouring under crippling restrictions says much both for their own talents and for the openness of the London in which they practised. ■

Petra Laidlaw is author of *The Jewish Communities of Islington, 1730s-1880s*; see Publications, page 20

The London Fever Hospital, later the Royal Free and now flats, in Liverpool Road; the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge



Petra Laidlaw

A gothic ramble

To mark the bicentenary of Frankenstein's publication, Lester Hillman takes us on a tour showing Islington's links to the book

Frankenstein or the Modern Prometheus and its author Mary Shelley have a wealth of links to Islington.

We are at the bicentenary of the book, which was published in Islington. Shelley was not yet 21 when it came out anonymously at the beginning of 1818.

Two years previously, climate disruption from a volcanic eruption in Indonesia resulted in 1816 being "the year without a summer", which is believed have influenced directions in art, music and literature, including Shelley's book.

The manuscript for Frankenstein was rejected by publishers John Murray and Charles Ollier but a deal for 500 was struck with Lackington, Hughes, Harding, Mavor & Jones. Lackington's premises, the "Temple of the Muses", with a 140ft frontage, was an imposing presence on Finsbury Square.

The book was priced at 16s 6d. Its release, scheduled for 29 December 1817, was delayed. There seem to have been recurring problems with the book's binding and boards.

It was printed by Robert MacDonald & Son, who may be linked to the Robert MacDonald romance printers listed 25 years later at 30 Great Sutton Street, a few minutes north of Finsbury Square.

Frankenstein is set some time in the 18th century and sweeps across broad geographical areas.

Victor Frankenstein sailed into London from the continent in early October. "At length we saw the numerous steeples of London, St Paul's towering above all, and the Tower famed in English history."

For the next six months, he chases up contacts, carries out scientific research and sources chemical equipment and supplies.

Shelley had a fair knowledge of where to go for chemical and scientific supplies. In September 1814, just after her 17th birthday, she and her husband Percy landed at Gravesend after a six-week tour of the continent.

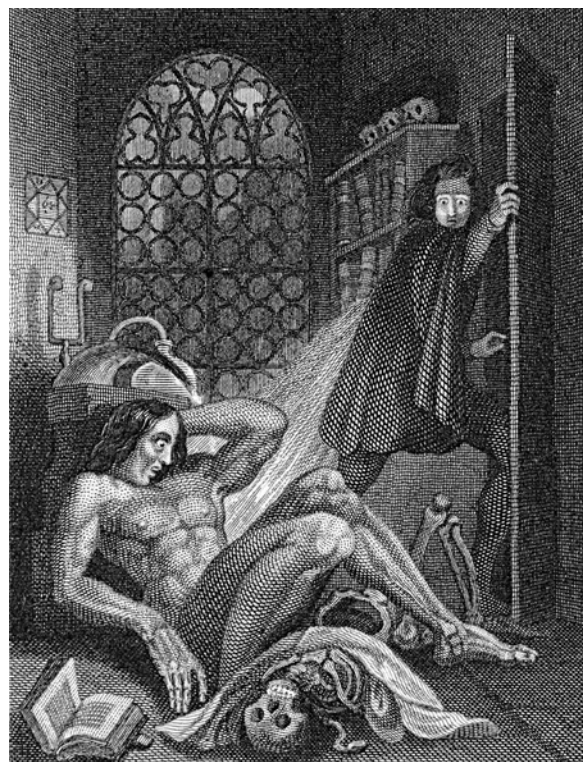
They set up home in Church Row next to St Pancras Churchyard and amused themselves by carrying out chemistry experiments and letting off fireworks in the garden.

Over three centuries to 1854 1.5% of all Londoners were buried at St Pancras. Records held in the London Metropolitan Archives list up to four funerals daily.

Charles Dickens' Tale of Two Cities is set in a period contemporary with the Frankenstein story and it describes resurrection men "fishing" – stealing bodies from graves for dissection – in the churchyard.

Monster pantomime

Performer Joseph Grimaldi was famous for transforming the clown



Victor Frankenstein disgusted at his creation. Illustration from the frontispiece of the 1831 edition of Frankenstein by Mary Shelley

from a rustic fool into a metropolitan star with no respect for propriety or authority. He regularly appeared at Sadler's Wells theatre.

Sadler's Wells was for Grimaldi "sacred ground" where he had been "wont to wander up and down beside the tall poplars and the narrow river [New River] and cogitate upon his by-gone glories", according to an 1837 report in the Humorist magazine.

Before an audience of 3,000 at Covent Garden on Boxing Day in 1810, Grimaldi unveiled his Christmas pantomime Harlequin Asmodeus.



Mary Shelley (far left) and her mother Mary Wollstonecraft

It featured the white face clown and Vegetable Man, a grotesque figure fashioned from vegetables and fruit.

The creature came to life and fisticuffs ensued. Blows were traded with large vegetables and the monster's creator is beaten off stage.

Sensing parallels with Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*, audiences and commentators dubbed Grimaldi Joe Frankenstein.

Some in Shelley's circle, notably Lord Byron, recognised Grimaldi's imagination and talents.

Grimaldi went on tour with his son Joseph Samuel William, and they performed excerpts from *Harlequin Asmodeus*.

The relationship between father and son was tense, the son's rage, resentment, monstrous behaviour, violence and drink causing distress to his parents.

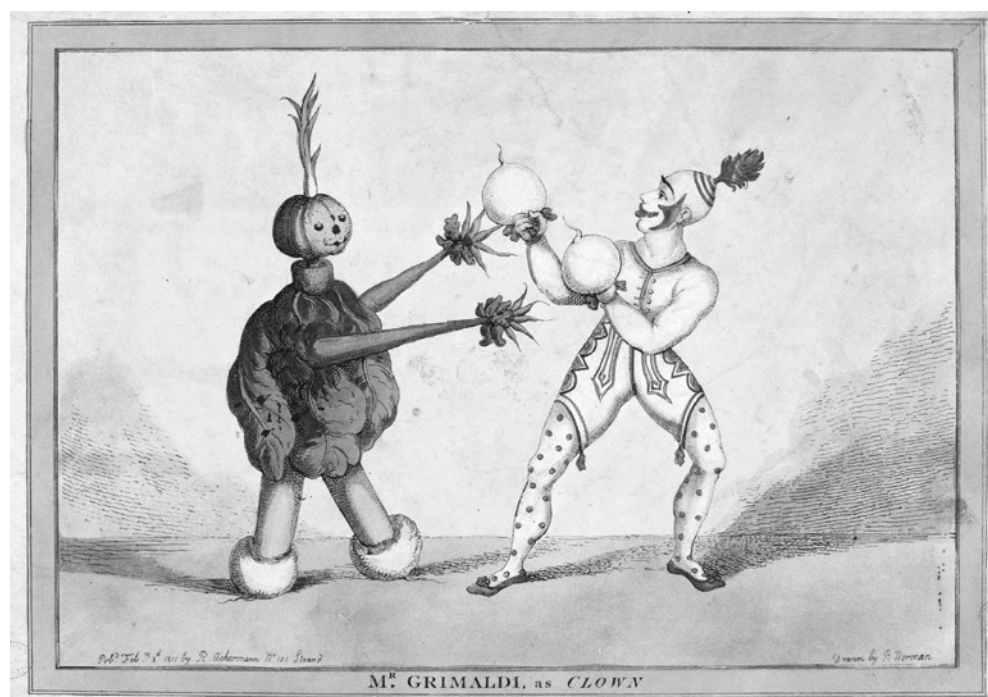
Joseph junior, living in poor circumstances at 24 Pitt Street near Tottenham Court Road, died on 11 December 1832, possibly poisoned.

Pentonville Road

On the Monopoly board it is only £120 but Pentonville Road is rich in Frankensteinia.

Grimaldi was buried in the area at 1pm on Monday 5 June 1837. His grave was dug "far beyond the usual depth" – a precaution against body snatchers.

Grimaldi's father had a fear of premature burial and there is



Joseph Grimaldi tackles Vegetable Man in *Harlequin Asmodeus*: audiences saw parallels with the *Frankenstein* story, and dubbed Grimaldi Joe Frankenstein

reference to Joseph's head being severed before interment.

Today, the well-maintained grave is a focus for commemorations. The former St James Pentonville graveyard, reputed to hold some 1,300 graves, is now a public garden named Joseph Grimaldi Park.

Overlooking the park is Cumming Street, where Shelley's mother Mary Wollstonecraft, writer, philosopher and advocate of women's rights, once lived. She is to be commemorated with a statue in Newington Green.

Next to Cumming Street is

Calshot Street (formerly Southampton Street). Here, at number 33, Joseph Grimaldi spent his last years from 1834, regularly visiting the Marquis of Cornwallis Public House on the corner with Collier Street.

The family lives of Grimaldi and Shelley were linked.

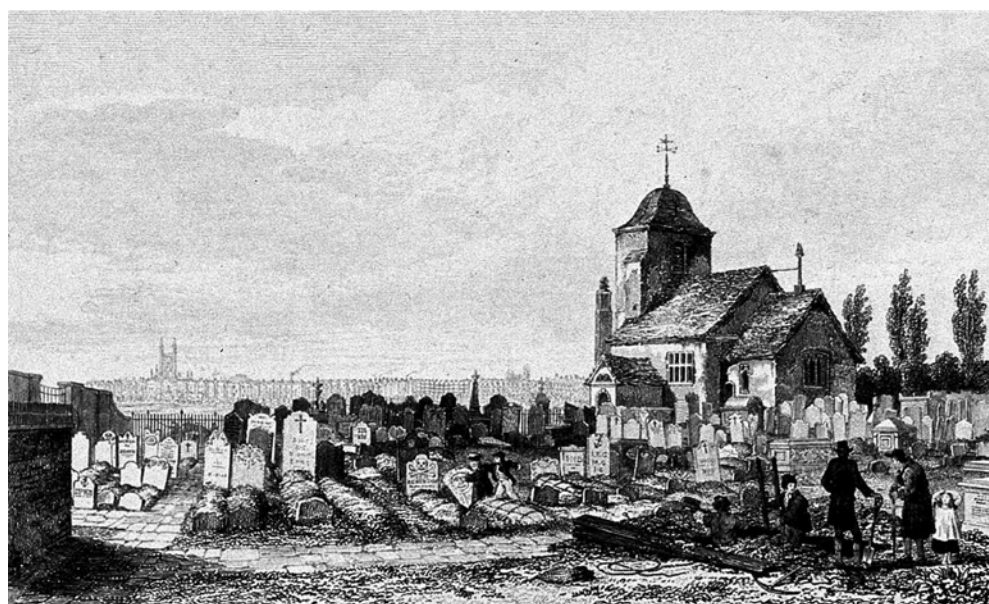
Wollstonecraft married William Godwin at St Pancras Church on 29 March 1797 only to die six months later; her funeral in the church was held on 16 September 1797.

The family continued to live in Somers Town and William Godwin married Mary Jane Clairmont, his neighbour in the Polygon, in the church on 21 December 1801. Just three days later, Joseph Grimaldi, also a widower, married Mary Bristow in the same church. ■

Lester Hillman is academic adviser to the Islington Archaeology & History Society and author of a guide to St Pancras Churchyard

Frankensteinia: an Islington walk

On Saturday 1 June 2019, Lester will lead a society walk exploring Islington's Frankensteinia Meet at 11am at the entrance to the Angel underground station. The walk, all downhill, will take 90 minutes to two hours and finish near King's Cross. All are welcome, £8 per person, all proceeds to the IAHS



St Pancras Old Church in 1815. It was largely rebuilt later in the 19th century

Setting up home

Tenants started to move into in Halton Mansions in the 1920s. Michael Reading describes the how the flats were fitted out and the estate's completion

Halton Mansions, Islington Council's first state-aided council estate, was let soon after most of it was completed in the 1920s. The final flats attracted 800 applicants; they were let to those in most urgent need, subject to references.

Although most of the estate had been completed and let out, the eight flats in the final phase could not be built as the leases on 27-28 Canonbury Villas did not expire until 29 September 1932.

Instead of paying compensation to the owners, the council decided to delay building until the leases expired. This meant that, until then, there was half an estate building next to a pair of semi-detached houses at the south-east corner.

Inside the flats

Layouts of flats varied little between councils. They had three or four rooms plus scullery and bathroom. Back in 1921, the use of each room was not specified.

At Halton Mansions, living rooms had two windows that

overlooked the front of the block and a coal fireplace – the only heating. Adjoining this was the scullery with a sink with a cold water supply only and a wooden draining board and possibly a plate rack above. There would have been a food cupboard/larder and a place for a gas oven with four rings. This scullery would also contain a gas-fired copper for washing clothes.

Bathrooms had an unpanelled bath, a gas water heater, a wash basin and a lavatory. Electricity was used only for lighting; sculleries had no power points as few electrical appliances were available.

The other rooms would be used as bedrooms, one facing the front and the other one or two the rear. Floors had a composition covering. The narrow windows with 12 small panes restricted the amount of light, particularly to the ground floor flats.

Halton Mansions provided a vast improvement in living conditions for most people. The Islington Gazette reported the pleasure of several of the new tenants, despite one finding it difficult to pay the



The final block contained bigger flats – differences in its design include the double windows in the roof

18/- (90p) per week rent on her two-bedroomed flat; she was initially able to get some help with this from the council.

Barracks and coal cupboards

However, by March 1924, complaints began to be voiced and the Islington Gazette published letters from aggrieved tenants. There were some inevitable comparisons with army barracks.

One complaint was that the coal cupboards for tenants on the ground floor could hold only 1 cwt of coal, although they were said to hold as much as 2½ cwt. One resident suggested keeping 2-3 cwt in a wooden box in a kitchen cupboard. Tenants said they were not able to order larger quantities at lower prices.

The gardens filled up with broken flower pots, broken bricks and other rubbish, and lacked seats. There were not enough clothes lines in the drying yards and the indoor drying room was available only between 10am and 4pm on Monday and Tuesday, so there was not enough time for all 160 tenants.

It is presumed that all these difficulties and grievances were overcome.

Attention was also drawn to how flats were allocated, as some had been let to people without



The later addition had a much lower porch in a slightly different style

children. It was claimed that a four-roomed flat had been let to such a couple.

Then, in May 1924, the council received a claim from builders Rice & Son for loss they had suffered.

Their access to the site had been delayed because the council had not been able to find new homes for the residents of the houses that were to be demolished to make way for the new homes. The claim was for £7,155; Rice & Son settled for £2,230.

The last block

By December 1933, the leases on 27-28 Canonbury Villas had expired. Refurbishing the houses was considered but this idea was abandoned.

The council had to complete the eight flats by March 1934 to receive a subsidy under the Housing (Financial Provisions Act 1924); it tried to get the deadline extended to 30 September but failed.

Council minutes note that, as of 1 April 1934, the freehold had been acquired for £1,350. In the same month, it authorised completion of the estate and ECP Monson was again called upon to provide the plans.

For this phase, every flat was to have four rooms, scullery and bathroom.

The total cost, including the architect's and quantity surveyor Frank N Falkner's fees, was set at £5,200. The builder was Norman Wright (Builders) of South Norwood, SE25. Building began in 1935.

Although at a first glance today from Canonbury Villas would suggest that the new block had been joined harmoniously with its neighbour, a closer look shows this is not the case.

Although the gambrel roof was retained, the arrangement of the windows in the newer half of the building is not consistent with the other half.

The windows follow the original plan both in the roof and below in the breakfront; however, the unifying pediment at the top has been omitted. The next four windows are further apart – it is



Moving up: a flat in Halton Mansions meant better living conditions for most people

here that the extra space was provided. The arrangement of windows in the roof is not consistent with the other half of the building, also because of the extra space.

The final two windows at the end on the first and second floors are within their own breakfront, with a double window above in the roof.

Viewing the new block from the front, an obvious anomaly is the much lower and slightly different porch.

Monson decided to reverse the arrangement of the staircase and built the entrance porch facing the drying grounds at the rear. In addition, the staircase is set over the porch where it goes up to the top of the building and is flanked by two brick reverse buttress-like structures. Standard red bricks were used so there is no discernible difference in the colour, although

On the later part to the estate, the staircase is flanked at the top by brick reverse buttress-like structures



the join in the brickwork can still be seen.

The windows at the rear are different from others on the estate except for those in what could be described as an extension to the end of the block. Had Monson kept to the original plan, there would have been a simple arched doorway facing into Canonbury Villas, which would not have been acceptable aesthetically. A compromise was reached with the introduction of the lower but similar porch.

During works in 1935, it was discovered that the entire ground floor needed relaying because of dampness and deterioration, which would cost £836.

The electoral roll for 1935 showed only 160 flats were occupied; 27-28 Canonbury Villas were no longer listed. By 1936, the electoral roll showed all 168 flats had people living in them.

Tenants came and went, complaints and irritations were raised then settled, and life continued. ■

This is the second article on Halton Mansions by Michael Reading. The first, in the summer issue, looked at the estate's design.

The articles are edited excerpts from his Halton Mansions: a History of the First State Aided Housing Scheme in the Borough of Islington. It is available in the Islington Local History Centre



Ringling the changes

The story of a Holloway telegraphy factory illustrates the remarkable history of telecommunications in Britain, writes Ayah Al-Rawni

When the telegraph – an instrument that enabled a message to be sent over a wire – was invented in the 1830s, it was the start of a revolution in communications.

The story of the Holloway factory captures the remarkable history of telecommunications in Britain.

The 1840s saw the beginning of commercial telegraphy. It was a new, exciting technology that resulted in a booming industry.

Entrepreneurs, inventors and investors founded various companies which helped create a new telecommunications network. Two of these companies merged in 1855. A few years later, in 1858, the company set up a factory in Holloway to manufacture telegraphy equipment.

Nationalisation

As telegraphy became more widespread, there were calls for the network to come under government control. This was met with opposition from private companies who felt that the government had no right to nationalise a network that they had not supported to begin with.

However, customers were becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the network and the press was in favour of the Post Office stepping in to regulate it. So, by the time the private telegraph companies began their campaign

against nationalisation, public opinion was already against them.

After the Telegraph Act was passed in 1868, the Post Office acquired the assets of the telegraph companies, including the Holloway factory.

In 1872, the factory became a subject of a white paper to parliament. From the information contained in this paper, we know that the factory took up nearly half an acre and employed around 70 skilled mechanics and apprentices, 105 telegraph labourers, five clerks, as well as various senior mechanics and foremen.

The size of the factory meant that Post Office could “carry on a great variety of operations which make us to a great extent independent of manufacturers”.

In addition to the Holloway factory, the Post Office acquired a factory in Bolton and bought a factory in Hampstead.

The Holloway factory was now a major asset in the newly formed

Post Office Factory Division, which was responsible for the manufacture of communications apparatus.

When the first telephone company in Britain was established in the 1878, it was bad news for the Post Office. It had invested in a network which now seemed as though it would be superseded by a more advanced technology.

The Post Office took legal action, arguing that a telephone was a telegraph and telephone call was a telegram and that, under the Telegraph Act, the Post Office should have a monopoly. It was a success – the Post Office gained control of telephone networks and, from that point on, private companies operated under a Post Office license.

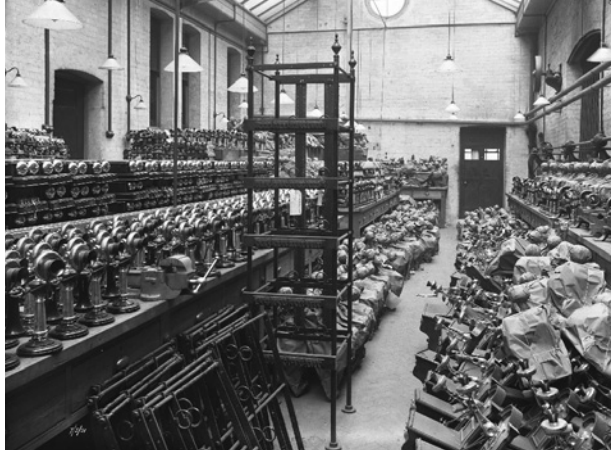
The Post Office was now working on telephones as well as telegraph equipment. Demand on the factories increased and further premises were required. These were found in nearby cottages on Bovay Place (off Hertslet Road – Nag’s Head shopping centre is now on the site).

At the turn of the century, the number of telephone subscribers increased, resulting in higher demand for telephone manufacturing and repair work. Once again, the Post Office became the subject of discussion among senior government officials.

A letter dated 1903 from the secretary to the treasury reads: “I am directed by the Postmaster General to state for the

Staff leaving the factory at the end of the day, 1905; at work, 1900





information of the Lords and the Treasury that the rapid increase in the demands for the supply and repair of Telephone Apparatus renders it necessary to provide additional workshop space at the Telegraph Instrument Factory in Holloway...

"The number of pieces of telephone apparatus repaired in 1900 was 1,440 and in 1902, 5,187, while during the first two months of the present year the number has so increased that the total for the year is likely to be considerably in excess of 6,000 showing an increase in 3 years of over 3,000 per cent."

Many of those who worked in the Post Office Factories division lost their lives in the First World War. Images from the time show that the factory spaces were used for military parties.

Research centre

In addition to manufacturing and repair of equipment, the factory was used to test various telephone and network equipment.

Records from the 1910s and 1920s include reports on tests of carbon granules, terminal transformers and repeating coils, all part of the research and development that was being carried out in the Post Office to improve telecommunications in Britain.

Clockwise from above: wall and candlestick telephones in the stores, 1901; manufacture; the factory in 1905; used for a military party during the First World War; viewed from Bovay Place, 1900



In the interwar years, the fortunes of the Post Office factories fluctuated and, before the Second World War, there was little construction work or expansion. But, when the war began, factories were putting in about 80 hours a week of work, often under hostile air attack. A large part of the work was to restore existing systems that had been damaged, but it varied from manufacturing mobile exchanges to staff-run bomb disposal units.

Head office to store

In 1967, the Post Office updated its factories division to bring it in line with the practices of other manufacturers at the time.

What had began as the Holloway factory for the Electric and International Telegraph Company had now become the headquarters of a large Post Office factories division, which had with three sites in London, three in Birmingham, one in Edinburgh and one in Cwmcarn in south Wales.

In 1985, the BT Factories Division was revamped as Fulcrum. BT relinquished direct control of manufacturing in 1991.



In 1992, the site of the Holloway factory building was built over by the Nag's Head shopping centre. The site is now occupied by Morrison's supermarket.

From private telegraph company site, to Post Office factory, this site is an integral part of the story of telecommunications. ■

Ayah Al-Rawni is an archivist and was previously archives assistant at BT Heritage and Archives

BT Heritage and Archives



Generations of architects

The Lander family worked on projects from nonconformist chapels and garden cities to buildings in Covent Garden. John Lucey tells the story of an architectural dynasty

The Lander family produced a dynasty of architects. They were congregational in religion, liberal in politics and philanthropic in nature.

Richard Smith Lander was born in the parish of St Luke Islington on 22 July 1827, the third of four sons to John Lander and Harriett Smith.

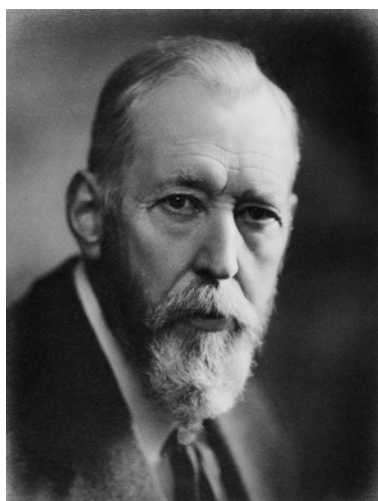
He attended Homerton College in Hackney, which was affiliated to London University, and went on to study architecture and surveying.

In 1854, at the age of 26, he formed the architectural firm of Lander & Bedells with Charles King Bedells (1832-97). They established offices in Bedford Row and immediately set about winning architectural competitions with their designs.

Despite one of their earlier designs, for a Baptist Chapel in Camden Town, exhibited at the Architectural Exhibition 1854-55, being ridiculed by a critic in *The Ecclesiologist* as reaching new heights in hideousness, they soon became the leading nonconformist chapel architects.

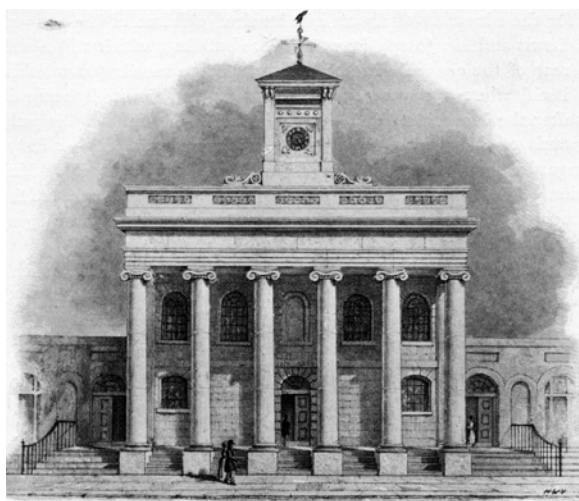
The Offord Road Chapel (now a decorating supplies centre) was completed in 1856 to their design. They used two Islington building contractors in some of their work – Dove Brothers of Studd Street and William Hill & Son of Charlton Crescent.

In 1857, Lander submitted an architectural design for the Islington Vestry Hall. However, this was eventually built in Upper Street by Dove Brothers to the design of another architect amid claims of nepotism and corruption (see *Building the Vestry Hall*, spring 2013, page 14). In 1860, his temporary timber-clad church, designed to hold 500 people,



was built by Dove Brothers in Pentonville in just six weeks.

At the Union Chapel, where the family worshipped, Lander enlarged the building and added the portico in 1861. The chapel was later again enlarged and remodelled, between 1876 and 1879, to the design of James Cubitt (1836-1912) another leading nonconformist chapel architect who believed that the gothic style was not appropriate for protestant worship.



Richard Smith Lander's proposal to enlarge the Union Chapel, where the family worshipped

Harold Clapham Lander worked on cooperative housing garden cities

Late in Lander's career, the Congregational Hall in Blenheim Road (now Bavaria Road), which is now Replica House, was built in 1883 to his design.

He also designed the Spa Fields Church in Wharton Street (1885-86) which closed in 1936 and was later demolished.

He was architect to the Duke of Bedford for work in Covent Garden – work that would be continued by his younger son with the erection of the Jubilee Market in 1904 – and surveyor to the dean and chapter of Christ's Church Oxford.

His firm was responsible for many churches and other fine buildings in the London area, including the rebuilding of the Holborn Empire in 1887. Its work further afield included the Park Congregational Church at Llanelli in South Wales, which it rebuilt in 1864.

A Holloway family

In the same year he set up his architectural practice, Lander married Charlotte Cooper (1818-54), and they lived at 2 Albion Cottages in Holloway. She died in December of the same year at home due to perforated ulcers of the stomach.

Five years later, he married for a second time to Clerkenwell-born Maria Berdoe (1830-1922), who lived at Roseberry Villas in Tufnell Park in Islington. They had two sons, Walter John and Harold Clapham, both born at 1 St Andrew's Villas, St Paul's Road, Canonbury, a semi-detached building. By 1863, this had become 69 St Paul's Road.

In 1870 the family moved to 8 Penn Road Villas in Holloway, a recently built fashionable middle-

class neighbourhood. Some five years later, they moved to Tunbridge Wells.

Lander's younger brother, William Woodman Lander (1831-1911), was a philanthropist. He left £300 each to the archbishop of Westminster and the bishop of Southwark "to apply the income therefrom to charitable purposes".

A successful but short life

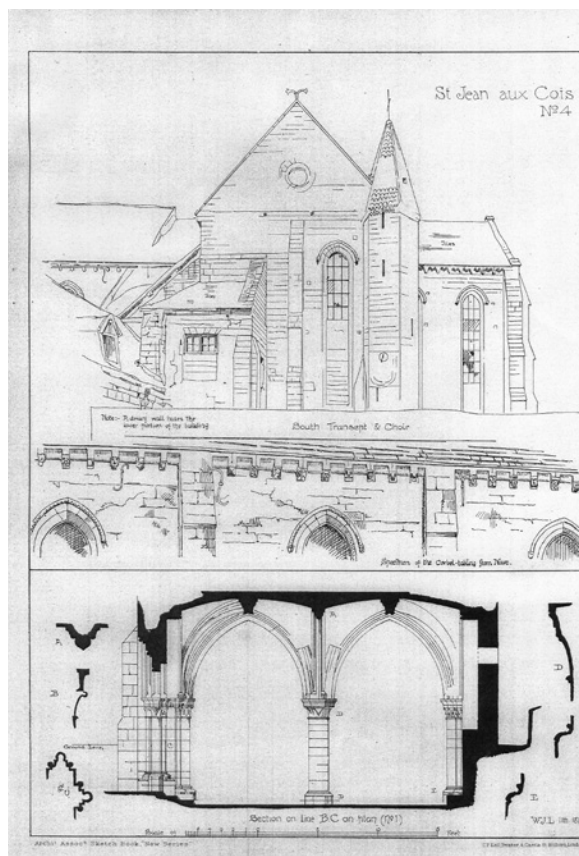
Walter, who was born on 17 August 1860, went to school in Islington and entered University College London in 1878 to study architecture. Here, he won many prizes, including for fine art in 1880 and for modern practice in 1881.

He was elected a member of the Architectural Association on 17 December 1880 and gained drawing prizes, including that for the study of planning and specification writing in 1882, while studying there.

Afterwards, he undertook a grand tour of the continent visiting France and the Netherlands among other countries and sketching buildings. He also travelled throughout the English countryside drawing and painting – he painted watercolours of Bodiam Castle in East Sussex and of the The Dargle when he visited Ireland.

Eight of his drawings were featured in volumes II, III and IV of the Architectural Association Sketch Book.

Although articled to his father's firm, he sadly did not live long enough to practise as an architect, dying in 1884 at the age of 23 from an underlying heart condition.



Walter John Lander's 1882 drawing showing details of the abbey at St Jean aux Bois in northern France, published in the volume II of the Architectural Association Sketch Book

An aristocratic socialist

The younger son Harold attended Tonbridge School before studying architecture at UCL and the Architectural Association where, like his brother, he won prizes.

He was elected an associate of the RIBA in 1894, then a fellow 10 years later. He was a member of the Town Planning Institute.

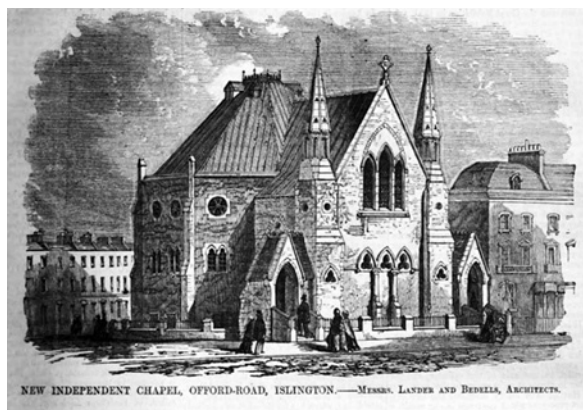
Like his father, he started to practice at the age of 26 with the firm, which became Lander, Bedells & Crompton when William EV Crompton (1867-1937) joined.

The younger Lander apparently ran the architectural practice along socialist lines and was described by a former employee as "the most aristocratic socialist I have ever known".

A conscientious objector during the First World War, he was a member of the Fabian Society and published many papers on social housing and related topics.

Although he designed many London buildings, he is best known for his work with the garden city movement.

Below: RS Lander's Offord Road Chapel in The Builder in 1856 before it opened; right: the former Congregational Hall in Bavaria Road



"He was the most aristocratic socialist I have ever known"

He was a close friend of Ebenezer Howard (1850-1928), the London-born founder of the movement, and they produced plans for cooperative housing schemes at Letchworth and Welwyn Garden City in Hertfordshire.

Lander lived in both places, as did Howard, and died at the latter on 12 February 1955.

In 1904, Harold Clapham Lander married Islington-born Ethel Mary Clapham (1876-1951) (whose surname was curiously the same as his middle name) and they had two daughters.

During their long professional careers as architects, Richard Lander and his son Harold Lander gained a wide reputation for skill and judgment in the various important works they successfully carried out. The elder son Walter Lander, despite his very short life, has also left a legacy in architectural design with his drawings. ■

John Lucey lived as a young man for a time at Englefield Road in Islington



Publications and bookshop

This issue, we celebrate women's suffrage, consider urban views, find out about Islington's Jewish communities, celebrate a charity's 500 years in Islington, sift through old rubbish and make some magic

Rise Up Women! The Remarkable Lives of the Suffragettes

Diane Atkinson

£30, hardback first edition, Bloomsbury, 2018

Marking the centenary of female suffrage, this definitive history charts women's fight for the vote through the lives of those who took part, in a timely celebration of an extraordinary struggle.

Bringing together the voices of women from all walks of life who were drawn into the movement (including those whose experience has often been overlooked), it provides a expansive view of a cause that inspired and shaped a country.

Actresses to mill workers, teachers to doctors, seamstresses to scientists,

clerks, bootmakers and sweated workers, Irish, Welsh, Scottish and English – a wealth of women's lives are brought together for the first time, in this meticulously researched biography of a movement.

The campaign for women's suffrage was fought with great flair and imagination in the public arena.

From their marches on parliament and 10 Downing Street, to the selling of their paper, through to more militant activities of the Women's Social and Political Union, whose slogan "Deeds Not Words!" was shouted over bombed pillar-boxes, acts of arson and the slashing of great works of art.

The women who were involved in the struggle



endured police brutality, assault, imprisonment and force-feeding, all in the relentless pursuit of one goal – the right to vote.

The suffragettes and their actions would come to define protest movements for generations to come.

The Jewish Communities of Islington, 1730s-1880s

Petra Laidlaw

£9.99 + £2.80 p&p, Islington Archaeology & History Society, 2013

Islington was home to a significant Jewish population 200 years ago, and remained so until the middle of the 20th century.

However, as London expanded and earlier inhabitants drifted outwards, the Jewish presence in this area was largely forgotten.

This book draws on extensive research to bring back to life the communities that lived here between the 1730s and the eve of mass immigration in the 1880s.

This volume traces a cross section of characters, their religious life, their occupations and their contact with the rest of the community.

Former residents include many of the great and the good of Jewish society, numerous ordinary people whose lives are more obscure, and a few rogues.

Two appendices set out some of the factual background and statistics underlying the narrative. The book is fully sourced and indexed, with 37 prints and photographs,

● See Islington's Early Jewish Architects, page 10

Value in the View: Conserving Historic Urban Views

Tom Bridden

£32, RIBA Publishing, 2018, pp160

All over the world, cities are under pressure to develop tall buildings that directly affect their visual character. In reaction, systems of view protection have been developed.

This book examines the ideas and philosophies at work in policies of view protection.

The power of UNESCO's policy of view protection is investigated through six studies of contemporary cities – London, Dresden, St Petersburg, Istanbul and Vancouver.



This book considers how dominant international ideas of heritage are constructed, maintained and reinforced, and how they exert power over the urban and architectural form of cities.

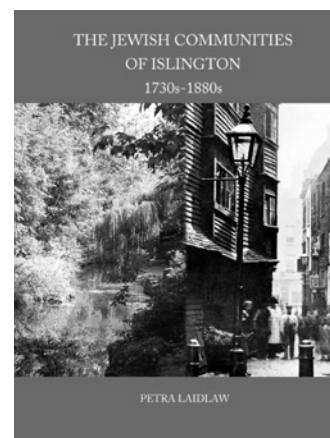
Buy from the IAHS

The society sells books and maps at IAHS events and local fairs as well as by post

We also have some back issues of this journal in stock

Bulk orders and collecting in person

If you would to make a trade or bulk order, collect books in person or have any queries, contact Catherine Brighty on 020 7833 1541, catherine.brighteyes@hotmail.co.uk or 8 Wynyatt Street, EC1V 7HU



The Original Suffrage Cook Book

Compiled by Mrs LO Kleber
£9.99, Aurora Metro Books, 2018

This book was originally published in 1915 to help raise funds for the campaign for the vote for women. Mrs LO Kleber, who tested the recipes, belonged to the Pittsburgh Equal Franchise Federation.

Dozens of vintage recipes were contributed by supporters of the cause, including writers, governors and a judge.

As well as suffragettes such as Reverend Anna Howard Shaw, Jane Addams, and Julia Lathrop, contributors included writers Jack London and Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Recipes include Pie for a Suffragist's Doubting Husband, Dumplings That Never Fail, Suffrage Angel Cake, Parliament Gingerbread and Iron Jawed Angels.

The book is illustrated and there are biographies of 28 of the contributors.



Magic in Medieval Manuscripts

Sophie Page
£12.99, British Library, 2017,
hardback, 128pp

With Halloween around the corner, what better way to spend an evening than making some magic?

From simple charms to complex and subversive rituals to summon demons, diverse forms of magic were practised in the Middle Ages.

With numerous illustrations from the British Library's medieval collection, this volume explores the place of magic in the medieval world.

It examines: representations of the magician, wise woman and witch; magical objects; and ritual procedures, revealing the medieval fascination with the points of contact between this world and the celestial and infernal realms.

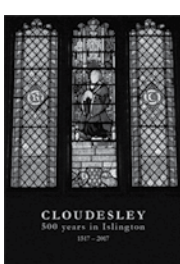
Cloudesley: 500 Years in Islington – 1517-2017

Dr Cathy Ross
£3. Available from the IAHS

This 500-year history of the Cloudesley charity also provides a thought-provoking reflection on the changing role of charity in society in general.

Five centuries ago, a Tudor yeoman, Richard Cloudesley,

gave a plot of land to the parish of St Mary Islington with the wish that the land should be used to generate income for various purposes. Six "honest and discreet men" were



to oversee the bequest.

This should have been a story of calm continuity over the centuries. However, the original intentions generated a dynamic story of change fuelled by disputes and debate.

The legacy has been intertwined with questions over how communal assets of land and money should be put to good use.

What the Victorians Threw Away

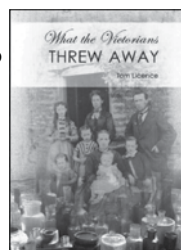
Tom Licence
£4.50, 108pp, Oxbow Books, 2015.
Available from the IAHS

This entertaining illustrated book shows just how much detail on people's lives can be uncovered by going through their rubbish.

Rubbish tips act as archives of everyday life, showing how

people stocked their kitchen, medicine and bathroom cupboards. An old tin can tell us about advertising, chores or foreign imports, and a bottle what people were drinking. We can find out about soaps, face creams and perfumes. Containers show when a famous brand emerged or whether a new product was successful.

Tom Licence, who has spent a lot of time digging up rubbish dumps, shows how discarded household items contribute to the story of how our not too distant ancestors built a throwaway society.



Daisy Belle

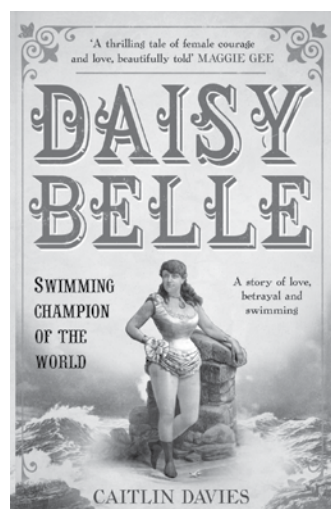
Caitlin Davies
Unbound, 2018

This novel is inspired by the career of Agnes Beckwith, a champion Victorian swimmer who was once world famous.

Agnes performs in a troupe in a London swimming pool and, aged 14, becomes the first female to swim the Thames.

A pivotal scene is based at Islington's Hornsey Road baths, where many famous Victorian swimmers performed.

● See Bathed in Glory, page 8

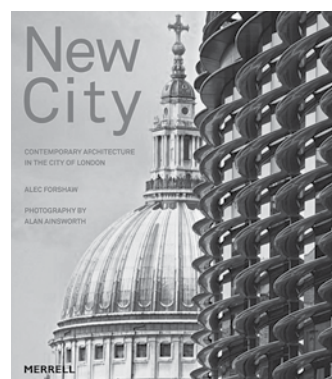


New City. Contemporary Architecture in the City of London

Alec Forshaw, with photography by Alan Ainsworth
£19.95, Merrell, 2013, 224pp;
available from the IAHS

This book examines City architecture from offices blocks to shops, cultural and public spaces and includes over 200 photographs.

Historic development, the effects of financial regulation change and the City of London Corporation as planning



authority and developer are examined, as are the work of architectural firms. It includes 12 guided routes.

See painted ceiling restoration up close

It's rare indeed that one can see something hardly anyone has set eyes on in nearly 200 years.

Until 30 September, this experience is on offer at the Painted Hall at the Old Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

The ceiling is impressive even when viewed from the ground – as one must normally do.

But, when scaffolding was erected to allow conservators access to the paintings, the college allowed the public take guided tours and come

within a couple of feet of the ceiling.

This reveals it in astonishing detail that is simply not visible from the ground.

The ceiling was painted by Sir James Thornhill over 1707-26. Its Lower Hall ceiling celebrates the Triumph of Peace and Liberty over Tyranny with William and Mary at its centre, while the Upper Hall depicts Queen Anne and the West Wall the arrival of George I.

There are also scenes of Britain's maritime power, then approaching its zenith, and around 200 figures spread across 40,000 square feet illustrate political, scientific and cultural events of the day.

Unusual conservation techniques have been developed to restore the paintings, which the guides explain.

Thornhill received a knighthood and the then enormous sum of £6,685 for his work, much of which he was obliged to execute lying down using a device to allow him to hold his arm in the air for long periods without succumbing to pain.



Clockwise from above: the ceiling is painted to look curved: John Flamsteed (in hat) with his paper (correctly) predicting the date of the next solar eclipse – this was painted a year before it happened; William and Mary – too small to see from the ground are the dove on her sceptre and a previous restorer's signature on her chest



The hall was built as a refectory for naval pensioners but, once the painting was complete, the authorities decided it was too grand for this purpose. The pensioners were banished and the room used for special occasions – as it still is. ■

● Painted Hall ceiling tours are being run until 30 September. Book at www.ornc.org

Mark Smulian



Preview: Open House London

More than 800 buildings are being opened to the public for Open House weekend on 22-23 September.

Islington has 37 places in this year's celebration of architecture. See <https://openhouselondon.org> for opening hours, talks and tours.

One of these is the intersecting, steel-covered

Graduate Centre on Holloway Road, designed by Daniel Libeskind and built in 2004.

Islington's grade I Union Chapel, also open, was designed by James Cubitt in the 1870s. Built for music, its organ is listed.

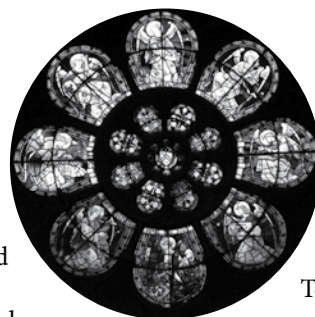
Nearby is 168 Upper Street, a 1:1 cast monument to the Victorian building that destroyed by wartime bombs. There is an exhibition.

On the side of the canal is Cullinan Studio, an old warehouse at 5 Baldwin Terrace that started out as a foundry.

A lovely place to pause is the canalside area at Diespeker Wharf, a Victorian former warehouse and timber yard, now home to Pollard Thomas Edwards architects.

Pride in heritage is evident at grade II listed Ironmonger Row Baths in Norman Street, which has a history room.

The City, University of London



building in St John Street, built in 1896, has a classical frieze, turrets, Diocletian windows and Dutch gables.

Admire the ornate Finsbury Town Hall, influenced by art nouveau.

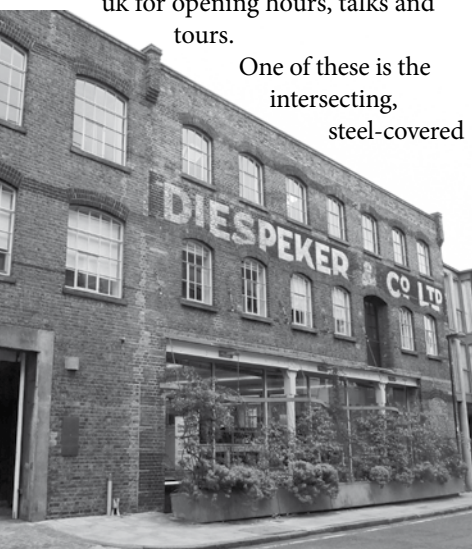
As the journal was going to press, there a few tickets were left for visiting the ornately carved 1697 Oak Room at New River Head. You'll also see the grand hall where people paid water bills.

What better way to end a tour than going to a Regency pub?

The Sekforde, on the corner of 19th century Sekforde and Woodbridge Streets, has been restored and linked to a new building. ■



Clockwise from above: angels play musical instruments in the Union Chapel's rose window; a carved lobster in the Oak Room; Diespeker Wharf



Subversive messages from the common people

More than 100 objects created, adapted and used by ordinary people to mock and attack the establishment in societies as varied as Egypt in the 11th century BC, 16th century England and 20th century Afghanistan are on display at this exhibition.

Picked from the British Museum collections by journalist, historian and broadcaster Ian Hislop, they tell stories of dissent, subversion and satire.

Dissent seems constant – only the level of disguise and risk varies. A Chinese scroll from 700 years ago shows a long tradition of Chinese artists concealing subversive messages. A beautiful painting of insects and plant life depicts a struggle for survival between predators and prey and turns out to be a damning allegory of life under the rapacious Mongol invaders.

In 18th century England,

James Gilray shows the prince regent as an obese lout; Chinese artists often hid subversive message in paintings

James Gilray could be more upfront. His portrait of the prince regent shows an obese, loutish-looking bloke with an array of treatments for sexually transmitted infections, piles and bad breath behind him. It's doubtful Hislop would have got away with that for Spitting Image.

It is easy to imagine Gilray is Hislop's kind of guy, but many items are more unexpected: a Roman oil lamp depicting a woman having sex with a crocodile, for instance, was likely propaganda aimed at Cleopatra.

State propaganda was the target in two beautifully crafted wooden

door panels made in Nigeria at the time of British rule. In a masterful example of Yoruba carving, chunky colonial officers ride bicycles with a figure, only recently identified as messenger god and trickster Areogun, standing on their mudguards. This depiction of disrespect was lost on the organisers of the British



Empire Exhibition of 1924 in which the panels were displayed.

More recently, in 2005, another trickster satirised the museum itself. Banksy secretly "installed" a hoax piece called Peckham Rock. It lay undiscovered alongside its mock information label for three days. Back on display – with permission – it's an exhibition highlight. ■

● I Object: Ian Hislop's Search for Dissent is on at the British Museum until 20 January, £12/concs

Ben Porter

British Museum

An Aladdin's cave showing links between ancient and modern

An exhibition at Buckingham Palace to celebrate Prince Charles's 70th

birthday features more than 100 objects from the Royal Collection and works by young artists supported by three of his charities that train young people in traditional arts across the world.

This is not your standard exhibition, with objects displayed separately; instead, the prince has transformed the octagonal Ball Supper Room into an eclectic Aladdin's cave of treasures.

Each of the eight sides has a different ambience; a 17th century tapestry, for example, might have a cornucopia of objets d'art,

furniture and pictures arranged with careful informality in front of it.

The best way to enjoy it is to allow the artistic links between the works of art, both ancient and modern, to reveal themselves slowly.

Napoleon's scarlet felt and silk cloak, "liberated" from his carriage after Waterloo, is juxtaposed with Jethro Buck's modern tree paintings, and the gold and rock crystal tiger's head from Tipu Sultan's throne, for example.

The arrangements look informal, with the addition of family photos, bowls of flowers and knick-knacks.

One of the prince's charities, Turquoise Mountain, has trained

Napoleon's "liberated" cloak; gold and rock crystal tiger's head from Tipu Sultan's throne

more than 5,000 builders and artisans in traditional skills and restored 150 buildings in historic

Kabul. In 2012, it won a UNESCO Heritage Award for its restoration and reuse of historic buildings. Its work has now spread to Myanmar, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. ■

● Prince & Patron is on at Buckingham Palace until 30 September, £24/concs

Elizabeth Hawksley
www.elizabeth
hawksley.
com



Royal Collection Trust/Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

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

Saturday 22 September, 1.15pm
The Golden Age of Athens
 British Museum, free

Wednesday 26 September, 1.15pm
A Cabinet of Curiosities in Context: the Waddesdon Bequest
 British Museum, free

Wednesday 26 September, 6pm
We Account The Whale Immortal
 Animal History Group, free, <https://animalhistorygroup.wordpress.com>

Thursday 27 September, 6pm
From the Temple of Queen Tye to the Meroitic Chapels
 British Museum, £15

Friday 28 September, 6.30pm
Showmen, Strength and Speed – the Angel's Ancient Inns
 Walk led by Jane Parker, £12/£9, www.janeslondonwalks.com

Saturday 29 September, 1.15pm
Protest and Dissent in Africa
 British Museum, free

Sunday 30 September, 11am
Ghost Signs of Holloway
 Walk led by Jane Parker, £12/£9, www.janeslondonwalks.com

Sunday 30 September, 2.30pm
Looking for Oum Kulthum by Shirin Neshat and Shoja Azari
 British Museum, £10

Wednesday 2 October, 4.30pm
Art Deco Holloway
 Walk led by Jane Parker, £12/£9, www.janeslondonwalks.com

Wednesday 3 October, 4.30pm
Art Deco Arsenal
 Walk led by Jane Parker, £12/£9, www.janeslondonwalks.com

Thursday 4 October, 6-8pm
Workshop: Reclaiming Holloway
 Islington Museum, free, booking required

Saturday 6 October, 11am
Ghost Signs of Upper Street/Angel
 Walk led by Jane Parker, £12/£9, www.janeslondonwalks.com

Friday 11 October, 11am
The Estate We're In – Philanthropy and Social Housing
 Walk led by Jane Parker, £12/£9, www.janeslondonwalks.com

Sunday 21 October, 2pm
Mr Pooter's Holloway
 Walk led by Jane Parker, £12/£9, www.janeslondonwalks.com

Monday 22 October, 7.15pm
Bootleg: the Strange Story of the Forbidden Record
 British Library, £8/concs

Tuesday 23 October, 7.30pm
Selector Responder II: Sounding Out the Archives
 British Library, £8/concs

Monday 24 September, 6pm
Gothic London: Recreating the Ancient City on Screen
 Museum of London, free, Gresham College event

Thursday 27 September, 6pm
How to be an Atheist in Medieval Europe
 Museum of London, free, Gresham College event

Friday 28 September, 2pm
Charles Dickens
 Walk led by Zena Sullivan, £10/concs, www.cityoflondonguides.com

Tuesday 2 October, 6pm
African & Jamaican & British Roots: Who Do You Think You Are?
 Finsbury Library, free, book at ancestrytalks.eventbrite.co.uk

Wednesday 3 October, 1.15pm
5000 Years of Chinese Jade
 British Museum, free

Wednesday 3 October, 6pm
Dived in but was Drowned: Tales of Waterways Heroism from the Watts Memorial
 Docklands History Group, £2

Thursday 4 October, 1.30pm
Curator's Introduction to I Object: Ian Hislop's Search for Dissent
 British Museum, free, booking essential

Wednesday 3 October, 2pm
Creating a One-Street Study to Build a Picture of Your Ancestors' Lives
 Society of Genealogists, £8/£6.40

Friday 5 October, 1.15pm
Japan in the World, Then and Now
 British Museum, free

Friday 5 October, 6pm
Renaissance and Later Music Reflecting Waddesdon
 British Museum, free concert

Tuesday 9 October, 1.15pm
Metal Detecting and Museum Collections
 British Museum, free

Tuesday 9 October, 6.30pm
London Stone: From History to Myth
 London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, £2

Wednesday 10 October, 2pm
Public Servants: Excise Officers, Customs Officers & Postmen
 Society of Genealogists, £8/£6.40

Wednesday 10 October, 8pm
Beneath the Clocktower
 Film on Crouch End's shops – see picture opposite. Hornsey Historical Society, £2

Thursday 11 October, 3pm
The Making of United Romania: a 100 Year Journey
 British Museum, free, booking essential

Friday 12 October, 1.15pm
Collecting Histories: Colonial Collecting in Solomon Islands
 British Museum, free

Saturday 13 October, 1.15pm
Rome: City and Empire
 British Museum, free

Tuesday 16 October, 1.15pm
Recent Acquisitions in Prints and Drawings: Curators' Choice
 British Museum, free

Tuesday 16 October, 6.30pm
Talk: Minnie Lansbury
 Finsbury Library, free, booking required

Wednesday 17 October, 1.15pm
Queer Desire in Greek Poetry
 British Museum, free

Wednesday 17 October, 6pm
How Natural is Natural?
Historical Perspectives on
Wildlife and the
Environment in England
 Museum of London, free,
 Gresham College event

Thursday 18 October, 1.30pm
Packing a Punch: Hogarth
and the Art of Satire in
Early 18th Century London
 British Museum, free, booking
 essential

Thursday 18 October, 6.30pm
Sounds Like London
 Talk by author Lloyd Bradley.
 Islington Central Library, free,
 book at <http://socsi.in/N5INb>

Thursday 18 October 7.30pm
Cook's Camden: the
Making of Modern Housing
 Camden History Society, £1

Friday 19 October, 11am
The Dark Side of Smithfield
 Walk led by Zena Sullivan,
 £10/concs, www.cityoflondonguides.com

Friday 19 October, 1.15pm
Amazing Finds Discovered
by Everyday People
 British Museum, free

Friday 19 October, 6pm
Celebrating the Islamic
World
 British Museum, free late event

Saturday 20 October, 1.15pm
The Cult of Isis in the
Roman World
 British Museum, free

Sunday 21 October, 3pm
The Poetess
 British Museum, film, £3

Tuesday 23 October, 1.15pm
Parthenon: First
Monument to Civilisation?
 British Museum, free

Tuesday 23 October, 6pm
How Black People Won
World War 2
 Ringcross Community Centre
 60 Lough Road, N7 8RH



Beneath the Clocktower, a film about Crouch End's independent shops, is being shown by Hornsey Historical Society on 10 October. Highbury builder James Edmondson designed shopping parades in the area

Wednesday 24 October, 2pm
Booze and Clues: Tracing
my Publican Ancestry
 Society of Genealogists, £8/£6.40

Wednesday 24 October, 2.30pm
Oxford Street of the North
 Walk led by Jane Parker, £12/£9,
www.janeslondonwalks.com

Wednesday 24 October, 4pm
Mathematics in War and
Peace
 Museum of London, free,
 Gresham College event

Wednesday 24 October, 6pm
Men and Beasts
 Animal History Group, free,
<https://animalhistorygroup.wordpress.com>

Thursday 25 October, 1.30pm
The Nile and the Niger: a
Comparison of Africa's
Greatest Rivers and their
Surrounding Cultures
 British Museum, free, booking
 essential

Monday 29 October, 10am
The Matter in Hand: New
Research on Later
Prehistoric Finds
 British Museum, £16

Monday 29 October, 3.30pm
Access Event: I Object: Ian
Hislop's Search for Dissent
 Audio tour and handling event
 British Museum, £8

Monday 29 October, 7pm
Mr Pooter's Holloway
 Walk led by Jane Parker, £12/£9,
www.janeslondonwalks.com

Tuesday 30 October, 1.15pm
Japan from Prehistory to
the Present
 British Museum, free

Thursday 1 November, 1.30pm
Defacing Power: Mockery
and Subversion in the
Middle East and North
Africa
 British Museum, free, booking
 essential

Thursday 1 November, 6pm
How the Reformation
Trained Us to be Sceptics
 Museum of London, free,
 Gresham College event

Saturday 3 November, 10.30am
Dressed to Protest:
Expressing Dissent Through
Dress, Fashion and Textiles
 British Museum, study day,
 £25

Tuesday 6 November, 6pm
Shakespeare's Stages
 Museum of London, free,
 Gresham College event

Wednesday 7 November, 6pm
Historic Gravesend
 Docklands History Group, £2

Monday 12 November, 6.30pm
What were Black people
doing in World War 1?
 Islington Town Hall, free

Tuesday 13 November, 6.30pm
The Archaeology of the
Greenwich World Heritage
Site
 London and Middlesex
 Archaeological Society, £2

Wednesday 14 November, 2pm
Railway Workers
 Society of Genealogists, £8/£6.40

Wednesday 14 November, 8pm
The Folklore and Traditions
of the Tidal Thames
 Hornsey Historical Society, £2

Thursday 15 November, 1.30pm
The Fascination of Nature:
the Hidden Meanings of a
Chinese Handscroll
 British Museum, free, booking
 essential

Thursday 15 November, 7.30pm
Hardship and Faith: the
Experience of the First
Women Members of
Parliament
 Camden History Society, £1

Friday 16 November, 1.15pm
Pots with Attitude:
British Satire on Ceramics
1760–1830
 British Museum, free

Saturday 17 November
The Billingsgate Roman
House and Baths
 Tours led by Zena Sullivan,
 £10/concs, www.cityoflondonguides.com

Monday 19 November, 6pm
Classical Music, Noisy
Listening
 Museum of London, free,
 Gresham College event

Friday 23 November, 6.30pm
Absolutely Classic: Satire
and Subversion in the
Classical World
 British Museum, £5, booking
 essential

Saturday 24 November, 2 pm
Roman London
 Walk led by Zena Sullivan,
 £10/concs, www.cityoflondonguides.com

Thursday 29 November, 1.30pm
Curator's Introduction to
I Object: Ian Hislop's Search
for Dissent
 British Museum, free, booking
 essential

Ongoing

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

Close to the Bone

Hands-on workshops involving some of the museum's 20,000 human skeletal remains from archaeological excavations. These sessions will look at the funerary rites, beliefs and myriad burial practices in London 2,000 years ago. Museum of London Docklands, £28, various dates

Charterhouse Museum

The Charterhouse has opened to the public for the first time since its foundation in 1348. The museum, created with the Museum of London, traces 600 years of history. www.thecharterhouse.org, free

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 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

Roman Fort Gate Tours

Tour the remains of the western gate of London's Roman military fort, under the streets next to the museum. Museum of London, £5

Gilbert Galleries

V&A gallery with over 500 items, including a 17th century Peruvian gold cup from a shipwreck, a Tudor pomander worn to ward off disease and a life-size silver swan, as well as items that belonged to Charles I, Louis XV, Catherine the Great and Napoleon. Free, V&A

Religion, Myth and Superstition

Tour of objects including prehistoric stones, the London Stone, a Buddha statue and plague remedies. Various dates. Museum of London, £12

Waddesdon Bequest

Gallery displaying nearly 300 medieval and Renaissance items, plus 19th century fakes, illustrating the late 19th century art market's development. British Museum, free

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

Billingsgate Roman House and Baths

Various dates and times

Talk plus tour of the remains of the Billingsgate Roman House and Baths, discovered in 1848 under Lower Thames Street. Museum of London, £5

London Metropolitan Archives: regular events

Research advice sessions, interest groups and meeting LMA professionals, including:

- Family history starter: using LMA's digital resources
 - Use LMA: getting started
 - Behind the scenes tour*
 - Document handling at the LMA
 - Deciphering old handwriting
 - LGBTQ history club, film club, book club
 - A visit to conservation.
- Various dates and times

Clerkenwell and Islington Guides Association: Walks

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

Marx Memorial Library Tours

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1pm
See a collection illustrating radical and working class history. See where Lenin worked in 1902-03, Spanish Civil War items, Soviet Union posters and artefacts from industrial disputes. The 15th century vaults can be visited. £5/£3 concs, book on admin@mml.xyz or 020 7253 1485

Treasures of the British Library

View more than 200 beautiful and influential books and documents, including painted and early printed books, maps and literary, scientific and musical works. Exhibits include Gutenberg's Bible of 1455, Leonardo da Vinci's notebook, Shakespeare's First Folio, Handel's Messiah and a 110cm diameter celestial globe. British Library, free

Victoria and Albert Museum free tours

These include:

- Daily introductory tour
- Medieval and Renaissance galleries
- Theatre and performance
- Britain 1500-1900

See: www.vam.ac.uk/whatson

British Museum: Around the World in 90 Minutes

Normally on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays, 11.30am and 2pm
Tour including the Rosetta Stone, the Lewis chessmen, the Parthenon sculptures and other items. £12, booking required

First Thursday in the month, 2pm British Library

Conservation Studio Tour
See techniques used in caring for collections. British Library, £10/concs

Exhibitions

Until Sunday 30 September

Money and Medals: Mapping the UK's Numismatic Collections

Roman coins, 19th century replica Greek money, a coin cabinet holding Henry VIII silver shillings, military medals and a magic money machine that seemingly transforms a roll of blank paper into banknotes are on show in this display. There are also badges, toy money and money boxes. British Museum, free

Until Saturday 6 October

Echoes of Holloway Prison

This tells the story of Holloway Prison, London's last women's prison, through the voices of its inmates, staff and the community. It includes people's stories, newspapers, radical publications, photos and memorabilia. Accompanied by a programme of events, it is part of a project to capture stories of the prison. Islington Museum, free

Until Friday 12 October

A Seedbed of Ideas: the Building Centre, Notes From the Archive

The first 30 years of the Building Centre, from 1931 until 1961, are explored through its archives. Born out of a building materials bureau at the Architectural Association, the Building Centre established itself as a seedbed of ideas for the building industry and those interested in it. Building Centre, free. www.buildingcentre.co.uk/exhibitions

Friday 19 October 2018 – Tuesday 15 January 2019

Raids, Rations and Rifles: Islington During the First World War

This exhibition to coincide with the centenary of the First World War remembers those

who served on the front line and explores everyday life in the borough, which could be a frightening experience.

Soldiers from local battalions fought on the Western Front, at Gallipoli and in Palestine. Five Islington soldiers were awarded the Victoria Cross. Local women also served abroad and some never returned. Islington featured in the first and last enemy air raids on London.

Events accompanying the exhibition can be booked at www.eventbrite.co.uk Islington Museum, free

Until Sunday 28 October

Roman Dead

Last year, a Roman sarcophagus was found in Southwark – only the third found in London since 1999. This exhibition features over 200 objects from burials in Roman London. Many are from across the Roman empire, showing the extent of London's global connections. Grave goods and scientific analysis are used to explore Roman London life. Museum of London, free

Until Wednesday 31 October

Picturing Forgotten London

London's lost buildings, from inns and horse markets to music halls and mansions, are the focus of this exhibition. Drawings, engravings, photographs, maps and films cover 500 years, showing landmarks, open-outcry trading floors, gardens, homes, dockyards, farms and a supermarket. The 1867 Stranger's Guide, an illustrated map, is reproduced on the floor. A highlight is work by Islington artist Geoffrey Fletcher. London Metropolitan Archives, free

Saturday 3 November–Sunday 17 March 2019

Dorothy Bohm

Highlights from Dorothy



Great Northern Hospital annexe at North Library, Manor Gardens: from Raids, Rations and Rifles: Islington During the First World War. Libraries were used as hospitals, food offices and recruiting centres

Bohm's vast collection of photographs of children, taken over 75 years from around the world, are on show. She escaped Nazi Germany for Britain in 1939 and went on to help establish the Photographers' Gallery. V&A Museum of Childhood, free

Thursday 8 November–Sunday 24 February 2019

I am Ashurbanipal: King of the World, King of Assyria

Discover the world of ancient Assyria through the life and legacy of its last great ruler, King Ashurbanipal. In Iraq in the 7th century BC, he ruled a vast and diverse empire from the eastern Mediterranean to western Iran. The final section of the exhibition highlights work to protect Iraqi cultural heritage, including when sites are under threat. British Museum, £17/concs

Friday 23 November–Friday 18 January 2019

Lost Trades of Islington

This exhibition draws on the memories of those who worked in trades and industries that are no longer common or exist in Islington.

During much of the 20th century, there were numerous, varied factories throughout the borough. They employed many people and the work

itself was often highly skilled and labour intensive.

People worked as coach builders in City Road Basin, at bandages and surgical equipment manufacturers in Essex Road, in a sweet and chocolate factory on Stroud Green Road, in Beale's Restaurant on Holloway Road and as a barometer restorer in Clerkenwell.

Podcasts of the interviews will be available online, and transcripts will be deposited at the local history centre. Islington Local History Centre, free
→ See back page picture

Throughout 2018

Shaping the World, Building the Future

Models, maps and more are on show to mark 150 years of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors at its 1899 building. On display are models of the City of London and the Olympic Village, a Lego model of the RICS headquarters with 13,000 bricks, a 1662 Dutch world atlas with 594 maps and a model of the theodolite used to measure Mount Everest. RICS, 12 Great George Street, SW1, free

Until Sunday 6 January 2019

Votes for Women

Emmeline Pankhurst's hunger strike medal and other items

from the museum's vast suffragette collection are on show in this display. Museum of London, free

Until 20 January 2019

I object. Ian Hislop's Search for Dissent

For this exhibition, Ian Hislop, of Private Eye and Have I Got News For You, picked items to explore dissent, subversion and satire. Objects run from graffiti on a Babylonian brick to a banknote with hidden rude words and satirical Turkish shadow puppets to a "pussy" hat worn on a women's march. This history in 100(ish) objects shows people have always challenged and undermined orthodox views. British Museum, £12/concs
● See review, page 21

Until January 2019

Voices from the Deep

A selection of over 700 letters, trapped at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean in the torpedoed SS Gairsoppa for nearly three-quarters of a century, give an insight into the lives of people during the Second World War. The letters are from soldiers, businessmen, missionaries and more. Cargo items and information on the shipwreck recovery are also on show. Postal Museum, £11/£17.05 with Mail Rail ride/concs, includes main museum

Until January 2019

Poster Girls

Over 150 posters and original artworks shine a spotlight on women who changed how Londoners viewed their city, including work by well-known designers such as Mabel Lucie Attwell, Laura Knight, Enid Marx and Zandra Rhodes. A spectrum of styles and mediums include modernist, figurative, flat colour, patterns, abstract, collage and oil. London Transport Museum, £17.50/concs, includes a year's entry to the museum

Directory

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

To add or update information, email journal@islingtonhistory.org.uk

All Hallows by the Tower Crypt Museum

020 7481 2928, www.ahbtt.org.uk/visit/crypt/

Amateur Geological Society

25 Village Road, N3 1TL

Amwell Society

7 Lloyd Square, WC1X 9BA, info@amwell.org.uk

Ancestor Search

Guidance on where to look. www.searchforancestors.com

Ancient Yew Group

www.ancient-yew.org/

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

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

020 7925 1405, info@BenjaminFranklinHouse.org

Bethlem Museum of the Mind

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, 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 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

secretary@crht1837.org

Canonbury Society

www.canonburysociety.org.uk

Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers Heritage Group

www.hevac-heritage.org/

Charterhouse Museum

www.thecharterhouse.org, 203 818 8873

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/the-clockmakers-museum-library

Cross Bones Graveyard

www.crossbones.org.uk

Crossness Pumping Station

020 8311 3711, www.crossness.org.uk

Design Museum

<http://designmuseum.org>

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

England's Places

Historic England photographs. www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/archive/archive-collections/englands-places

Federation of Family History Societies

www.ffhs.org.uk/

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

020 8356 8925, archives@hackney.gov.uk

Friern Barnet & District Local History Society

www.friern-barnethistory.org.uk, 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. Main site closed; events/tours still on

Georgian Group

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

Grant Museum of Zoology

www.ucl.ac.uk/culture/grant-museum-zoology

Gresham College

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

Greater London Industrial Archaeology Society (GLIAS)

36 Gallows Hill Lane, Abbots Langley, Herts, WD5 0DA,
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

020 7175 1967, info@hackneysociety.org

Heath Robinson Museum

020 8866 8420, welcome@heathrobinsonmuseum.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

www.history.org.uk, 020 7323 1192, chrissie@ganjou.com,

Historic Towns Forum

www.historictownsforum.org

History of Haringay

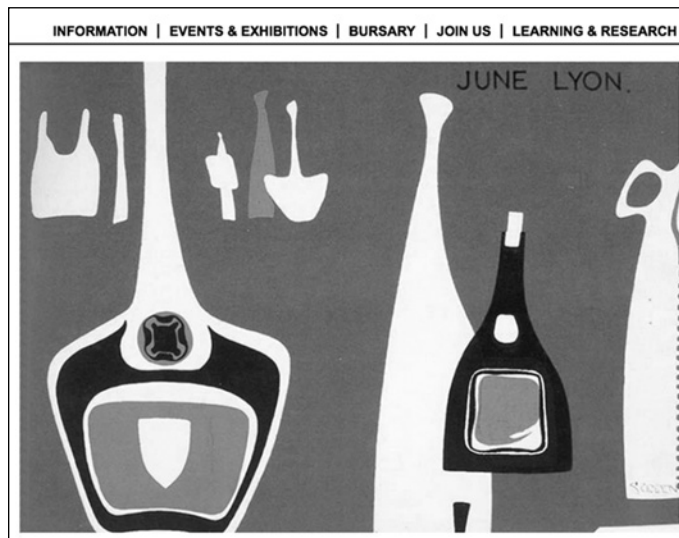
www.haringayonline.com/group/historyofharingay

Horniman Museum

020 8699 1872, www.horniman.ac.uk

Hornsey Historical Society

Old Schoolhouse, 136 Tottenham Lane, N8 7EL,
secretary@hornseyhistorical.org.uk, 020 8348 8429



The Wallpaper History celebrates the history, design, social relevance and conservation of historic and contemporary wallcoverings

IanVisits

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

International Council on Monuments and Sites

www.icomos-uk.org

Imperial War Museum

Lambeth Road, SE1 6HZ,
www.iwm.org.uk

Islington and Camden Cemetery

High Road, East Finchley, N2, 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. Visit by appointment. To make an appointment or enquire about Islington's archives, email local.history@islington.gov.uk or call 020 7527 7988. www.islington.gov.uk/heritage

Islington Museum

245 St John Street, EC1V 4NB, 10am-5pm, closed Wednesdays, Sundays and public holidays, 020 7527 2837, islington.museum@islington.gov.uk, www.islington.gov.uk/heritage

Islington's Lost Cinemas

www.isingtonslostcinemas.com

Islington Society

Resource Centre, 356 Holloway Road, N7 6PA,
info@islingtonsociety.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

www.museumoflondon.org.uk/collections/other-collection-databases-and-libraries/museum-london-archaeological-archive

London Canal Museum

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

London Fire Brigade Museum

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

<http://london-socialist-historians.blogspot.com>

London Society

<http://london-society.org.uk/>

London Topographical Society

www.londontopsoc.org

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

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

**Mausolea & Monuments
Trust**
www.mmtrust.org.uk

Migration Museum
www.migrationmuseum.org/

The Model Railway Club
4 Calshot St, N1 9DA
020 7837 2542, www.
themodelrailwayclub.org

Museum of Brands
111-117 Lancaster Road, W11
1QT, 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**
020 7410 2200, www.museum
oflondonarchaeology.org.uk

**Museum of London
Docklands**
020 7001 9844, www.museum
oflondon.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**
office@newcomen.com

**Newington Green Action
Group**
020 7359 6027, www.
newingtongreen.org.uk

New River Action Group
020 8292 5987, mail@
newriver.org.uk

**North London Railway
Historical Society**
020 7837 2542, www.nlrhs.org.uk

Northview – 1930s estate
www.northview.org.uk

Ocean Liner Society
www.ocean-liner-society.com

**Pauper Lives in Georgian
London and Manchester**
http://research.ncl.ac.uk/
pauperlives

Peckham Society
www.peckhamsociety.org.uk

**Petrie Museum of Egyptian
Archaeology**
www.ucl.ac.uk/museums/petrie

The Postal Museum
020 7239 2570, info@
postalheritage.org.uk

Prehistoric Society
www.prehistoricsociety.org

Proceedings of the Old Bailey
www.oldbaileyonline.org

**Railway Correspondence
and Travel Society**
www.rcts.org.uk

**Rescue/British
Archaeological Trust**
www.rescue-archaeology.org.uk

Ragged School Museum
020 8980 6405, www.ragged
schoolmuseum.org.uk

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

St Marylebone Society
www.stmarylebonesociety.org

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

Sign Design Society
www.signdesignsociety.co.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, info@
smithfieldtrust.org.uk

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

**Streets with a Story: the
Book of Islington**
A-Z of streets, buildings and
open spaces. tinyurl.com/
islington-streets-story

Stuart Low Trust
www.slt.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**
020 7410 2207,
thamesdiscovery.org

Theatres Trust
020 7836 8591, www.
theatretrust.org.uk

**Tiles and Architectural
Ceramics Society**
http://tilesoc.org.uk

Tottenham Civic Society
www.tottenhamcivicsociety.
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

Victoria & Albert Museum
Cromwell Rd, SW7, 020 7907
7073, www.vam.ac.uk

V&A Museum of Childhood
020 8983 5200, www.
museumofchildhood.org.uk

Victorian Society
020 8994 1019, www.
victoriansociety.org.uk

Wallpaper History Society
wallpaperhistorysociety.org.uk

**Walthamstow Historical
Society**
www.walthamstow
historicalsociety.org.uk/

Wellcome Collection
www.wellcomecollection.org

**John Wesley's House and
Museum of Methodism**
49 City Rd, EC1, www.wesleys
chapel.org.uk/museum.htm

Women's Library Collection
tinyurl.com/womens-library

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

Events

Wednesday 19 September, 7.30pm, Islington Town Hall

Festival of Britain 1951 – the Leftovers

Rob Kayne, London historian

The Festival of Britain, a postwar “tonic to the nation”, opened in May 1951. Its major attractions were on the newly built South Bank between Waterloo Bridge and County Hall.

Displays of industrial, scientific and agricultural innovation, cultural pride and artistic excellence attracted more than eight million visitors during its five-month life.

A change of government in October 1951 meant most of it was demolished.

Rob Kayne goes in search of the festival's lost and leftover artefacts, buildings and ephemera.



Left: the Skylon structure on the South Bank, 1952; above: Festival of Britain badge



Wednesday 17 October, 7.30pm, Islington Town Hall

Islington's aviation heritage

Lester Hillman, academic adviser to the IAHS

One hundred years ago, Islington hosted its first air show. It opened four days after the Armistice in 1918 and ran until January 1919. It was held in the Royal Agricultural Hall and included a Gotha bomber reconstructed from eight wrecks and Baron Von Richthoven's shot down aircraft. This year is also the centenary of the Royal Air Force.

Lester Hillman celebrates local aviation heritage including the King's Cross aerodrome that never was, air ships and suffragettes. Tragedy and drama will feature, including the Harrier jet race to New York from King's Cross in 1969. George Orwell and other references in literature will be explored including The Thirty-Nine Steps and Harry Potter in the Weasley Ford Anglia take off for Hogwarts.

Come along for some blue sky thinking.

Wednesday 21 November, 7.30pm, Islington Town Hall

Women and the 1918 general election

Janet Wootton, former IAHS secretary and minister at Union Chapel

On 14 December 1918, many women voted for the first time in a general election.

This marked a stage in an era of change in women's lives and attitudes to women.

Enlightenment thinking, scientific discovery and global exploration were expanding horizons, and many societal norms were changing.

In 1917, Constance Coltman was ordained to the ministry of a congregational church in London's East End.

Women's colleges were opening up university education, though not able to offer degrees yet. Women were employed for the first time in the police and the First World War was a major turning point in showing that women were as capable as men in “men's” occupations.



At last! Punch cartoon of 1918

Christmas party – date for your diary

The IAHS Christmas party will start at 7.30pm on Wednesday 12 December at Union Chapel.

Keep up to date with our Facebook page



Find out about our events, ask a question, post a photo or talk local history at the IAHS Facebook group, which has around 700 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 Journal of the Islington Archaeology & History Society
Back page picture

Beale's at the corner of Holloway Road and Tollington Road during its final days of the late 1960s. See Lost Trades of Islington, events, page 27

