

# Streets with a Story

## The Book of Islington

Eric A Willats FLA

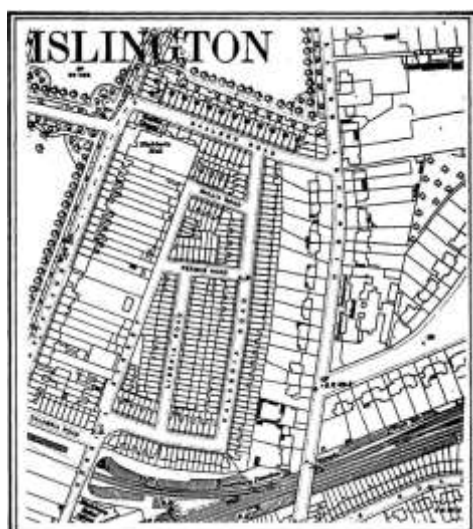


Image above: Angel and Islington High Street, 1920s

Image left: *Streets with A Story* original cover.

Section taken from OS Map (1871-74) of Highbury Fields area

*Streets with a Story* by Eric A Willats, FLA

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## PREFACE

The idea of this work, *Streets with a Story*, was first suggested to me by Charles A. Elliott, FLA, former Borough Librarian of Islington from 1954 to June 1978.

However, the pressure of work since June 1949 until May 1984 when I retired after nearly 35 years with my good friends and colleagues at Islington Libraries as Principal Reference Librarian made it only possible for a preliminary fragment to be completed before 1984.

The arrangement of this work is alphabetical under the name of a street, square, place, terrace or block of flats or tenement, followed by the date of first occupancy, if known. Most of the dating has been done from ratebooks and other items in the local history collections at both the Islington and Finsbury libraries and based on many years of work and accumulated information. Not only have present day streets been included, but also those of the past, courts, alleyways, terraces, places, mews, etc., vanished backwaters with such intriguing names like Frog Lane, The Land of Nod or Cupid's Alley! Any architectural features or buildings of interest, residents worthy of mention, and under every street all the flats or tenements in that street have been included so that a complete conspectus of the street is 'at a glance'.

It is hoped to please not only the ordinary resident of Islington but visitors, genealogical searchers and family history search addicts, estate agents, students of architecture, art and the arts, literature, church architecture and history, schools, lovers of inns and pubs, etc.

Many living in blocks of flats or streets may not know why such a street or building has been so called and this I have endeavoured to satisfy although there are still a few where records of origin have eluded my quest.

With a few exceptions, noteworthy present-day residents have been excluded for reasons of their privacy or for other reasons.

At the suggestion of my successor at Islington Libraries, Valerie Dawson, I have also compiled indexes of buildings, noteworthy residents, writers, artists and architects. [Note: These indexes have been removed from the digital version due to available find/search facility on the PDF, as well as some conflicting information].

This 'anatomy of a Borough' does offer some record of the endeavours and achievements of past Councils and Vestries and a cavalcade of life. It is realised that this can never be complete and there may well be omissions, but I have included what has come to my notice up to the early summer of 1986.

I would like to thank the staff of the GLC Street Names section to whose premises I paid one visit in 1985, but above all to the staffs of the reference libraries at Islington Central Library and also at St. John Street, particularly the latter where I made over 250 searches of ratebooks alone!

I would particularly like to thank my wife Greta for her encouragement and co-operation in seeing this work completed also for the encouragement which I have received from its inception from Councillor Pat Haynes.

I would remind all readers that they cannot do better to know more, since this work does not attempt to be all-inclusive, than make an appointment to visit Islington Local History Centre at Finsbury Library, 245 St. John's St, EC1V 4NB. Tel: 020 7527 7988 or email: [local.history@islington.gov.uk](mailto:local.history@islington.gov.uk). Further details at [www.islington.gov.uk/heritage](http://www.islington.gov.uk/heritage).

I spent some of the happiest hours and years of my life working for the people of Islington.

It is hoped that this book may still offer some help and information to some.

E. A. Willats, 1986

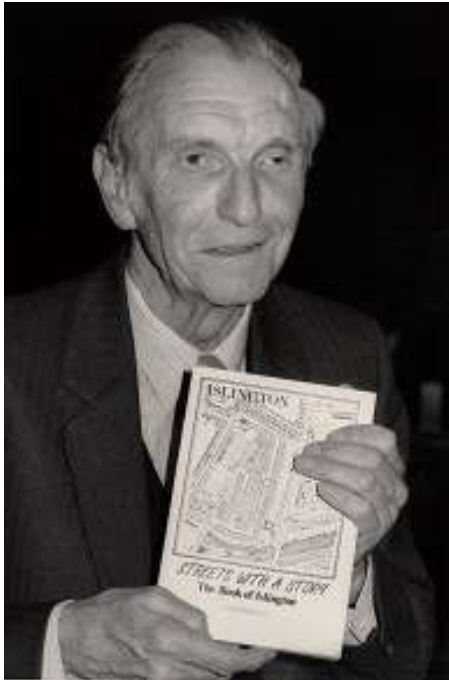
## Acknowledgments

I would like to record my gratitude to the Islington Local History Education Trust and the Brighter Islington Campaign of the London Borough of Islington without which this work would not have been published.

EAW

## Notes to Digital Edition 2017 (and later revisions)

It has now been 35 years since Eric Willats researched and produced his work, and it remains a reference book that is still widely used by all exploring the history of the London Borough of Islington and its predecessor boroughs and parishes.



Eric A Willats, 1987

Staff at Islington Heritage Service (Islington Local History Centre and Islington Museum) are indebted to Eric for his work in producing such a valuable resource. Rarely a day passes when the book is not opened by staff or researchers and its contents perused or its pages recommended as the starting point for a journey of discovery.

However, since publication, many developments have taken place in the borough, with new roads and thoroughfares added to the 1,100 plus streets recorded by the author and, as a result, his pioneering work requires updating. New buildings have appeared while others have been consigned to history to make way for new developments and schemes. It is hoped that, with help from researchers and the general public, *Streets with a story* will also continue to develop, like the streets of Islington themselves.

To build upon Eric's original work and to continue to tell the story of Islington's development, we invite people to submit information to be added to the text, facts both new and old that have yet to be recorded. Heritage staff will verify submitted data and, on a regular basis, an updated version will be published online.

So please send in your historical facts, figures, events and incidents for any Islington street, park and open space etc. that you and others may find interesting or are important to that location, and help build an ongoing history of your borough – Islington and its streets and stories!

Send your Islington information to: [local.history@islington.gov.uk](mailto:local.history@islington.gov.uk) with the subject: Streets with a story

Special thanks to Oonagh Gay for her work preparing the digital edition.

Mark Aston  
Islington Local History Manager  
Islington Heritage Service

April 2017

(Revised April 2021)

## Streets with a story

### A

**ABBOT'S CLOSE**, Alwyne Road (1955)

**ABERDEEN COURT**, Aberdeen Park (1907-81)

**ABERDEEN LANE**

From c.1915-16, Aberdeen Mews. Extended 1924 and 1930 so c.1915 to 1960.

**ABERDEEN PARK** (1853-4) See also SEA FORTH CRESCENT.

Named after George Hamilton-Gordon, 4th Earl of Aberdeen (1784-1860), First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister) from December 1852 to January 1855.

In 1806 the site was fields, Ten Acres and nineteen acres owned by Francis Masseres and extensively occupied by Samuel Palmer. In 1848 it was Great Field and Little Field, over fourteen acres, the property of George Morrice. Some of the houses were renumbered in the 1864-5 period and again 1933-4.

However, part of Aberdeen Park was owned in 1806 by a Mr Mallett and occupied by a Captain Agnew with a 'house, offices and pleasure grounds', the same portion in 1848 being owned by John Foster.

Changes have, of course, taken place. A large scale OS map of 1954 shows nos 9 to 10 as the Ashdown Hotel with a tennis court at its rear and Aberdeen Lane, which latter was on a similar map for 1894/6. Aberdeen Mews. A 1970 map shows no tennis court and the growth of flats.

In December 1934 the Islington & Holloway Press described Aberdeen Park as being owned by Canon W. D. Morrice who had offered it for sale to builders. It was described as a 'quiet secluded area where are to be found some of the biggest houses in Highbury with its tennis courts ... a refuge for people in Highbury . . . and a joy in summer.'

Its main gate was then to the private park facing Highbury Fields and it was described as one of the few private parks left in London! It was, however, being hedged in gradually by factories and other buildings.

No.10 Aberdeen Park was from 1854 to 1866 the home of a Mr George Peckett who from June 1861-October 1866 represented this area on the Vestry (see PECKETT SQUARE). He was also a member of the Committee which ultimately became responsible for the FINSBURY PARK (q.v.) which opened in 1869.

At no.21 lived Alfred Lawrence Covernton, CIE, MA, Deputy Director of Public Instruction 1913-15, former Principal of Elphinstone College. Bombay, who retired in 1927. He was Inspector of European Schools, Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces, 1905-8. His brother, James G. Covernton was from 1917-23 a member of the Bombay Presidency.

ST. SAVIOUR'S. Aberdeen Park. Architect: William White. Consecrated 10 October 1866. The ecclesiastical district assigned to it was co-terminous with the property of the Revd Prebendary William David Morrice, Vicar of Longbridge Deverell, near Warminster, who owned land in the vicinity of the church. In 1981 this parish was declared redundant and now forms part of that of Christ Church, Highbury Grove.

Next door to the Parsonage and near to no.46 was 1877-1890 the Aberdeen Park Nursery occupied as a horticultural nursery in 1904 by W. Clinton and when it became no.62 Frederick James Clinton was there as a nurseryman until 1935. Aberdeen Court is on the site.

The Church of St. Saviour's inspired a poem by the late Poet Laureate Sir John Betjeman CBE, who died 19 May 1984. The poem first appeared in the Swindon Review, December 1964 and describes the Aberdeen Park area perfectly as 'solid Italianate houses' . . . 'geranium beds for the lawn, Venetian blinds for the sun, a separate tradesman's entrance, straw in the mews behind' and calls it a 'great Victorian church, tall, unbroken and bright...'

The Revd H.R.T. Brandreth, OGS, vicar from 1965-1982 was Chaplain of St. George's, Paris from 1949-1965 and the author of Unity and Re-Union: a bibliography, 1945, on Christian unity and other theological works.

At no.15 is Norman House, founded in 1959 by Merfyn Turner 'to give the homeless offender who wanted to, a chance of going straight'.

A resident of Aberdeen Park is the sculptress Sylvia Leibson. At no.80 formerly resided Sir Robert Stanley, KBE, CMG.

C.1949 the Sisters of Our Lady of Sion had a day and boarding school for girls, becoming by 1960 a mixed preparatory boarding and day school, closed by 1966. The Convent of Our Lady of Sion was at nos 30-32, since the 1970s the Sisters of St. Paul de Chartres.

The Foreign Missions Club since 1954 has been at nos 20/26; formerly from 1897 it was at 149-151 Highbury New Park.

ABERDEEN COURT (1907-8 extended 1924,1930), BEACONSFIELD LODGE (1982), CYNTHIA HOUSE (1953), ESCUAN LODGE (1963), FAITHFULL HOUSE (1953), GRAHAM ROBERTSON HOUSE (1953), MOSTYN LODGE (1964), NEWCOMBE HOUSE (1953), THE WOODLANDS (1964).

### **ABERDEEN PARK ROAD**

See **ABERDEEN ROAD**.

### **ABERDEEN ROAD**

Known as Aberdeen Park Road and Aberdeen Terrace. In a directory of 1870 and on a large scale 1871 map and in the Census of that year as Aberdeen Park Road until 1888 when re-named Aberdeen Road. In 1894 were nos 2-50 and 7-45, by 1895 also nos 47-89.

Leslie Henson (see LEIGH ROAD) lived at no.66 1898-1900.

The Old Roman Catholic Church in England (founded 1908) opened a Chapel at no.16 in 1952 moving to 23 Drayton Park in 1974.

### **ABERDEEN TERRACE**

See Aberdeen Road.

**ABERYSTWYTH TERRACE** In 1860 directory and others under

Shepperton Cottages, New North Road. By 1874 nos 2-36 Shepperton Road.

**ABOUKIR VILLAS**, Hornsey Road (c.1854) on the 1861 and 1871 censuses, but not in the local directory for 1866.

**ADA VILLAS**, Stroud Green (1855) Under Crouch Hill in the 1866 directory; in the 1871 Census. In the 1874 directory under Crouch Hill and Birkbeck Road, but by 1877 under Birkbeck Road. By 1882 nos 157-171 ELTHORNE ROAD.

**ADA LEWIS HOUSE**, Dalmeny Avenue (c.1945)

A hostel for women and girls named after Mrs Ada Travers Lewis, widow of the former Primate of Ontario. She died 10 April 1931. She was a pioneer of hostels for women and girls in France and in England, Hon. Secretary of the Relief Fund for Women at the time of the Lancashire Cotton Famine and was interested in shop girls, the single girl and the homeless woman.

### **ADAM AND EVE LANE**

See also HAGBUSH LANE, WESTBOURNE ROAD EAST.

Originally the beginning of Hagbush Lane. Marked on a map of Islington of 1854 it was certainly there in the 18th century. The 'Adam and Eve' public house at 489 Liverpool Road was certainly in this part of Hagbush Lane then and there is a strongly held local tradition that 'Dick Turpin' the highwayman used to frequent the back lanes around Holloway. W. Howitt recalls that 'he practised on coaches and chaises at Holloway and in the back lanes of Islington' in May 1737.

After 1860 Westbourne Road East and after 1897 Sheringham Road.

**ADAMS COURT**, Lower Road (1835) in ratebooks until 1855; not in an 1855 local directory or ones up to 1870; on the 1871 Census. Not in the 1881 Census or 1882 directory.

**ADAMS PLACE**, Holloway

In ratebooks to 1855, near Georges Place,

Holloway. On 1871 and 1886 censuses.

**ADAMS PLACE**

2-22,23-43. Council Rhodes St. Development. Blocks 3 and 4 numbered. GLC allocated 1977.

**ADDINGTON MANSIONS**, Highbury Grange (1922)

107 dwellings of four-storeyed blocks opened 29 July 1922 by the Mayor, Alderman H.G. Coleman, JP. Named after Frederick John Addington, a former Alderman (until 1925) who served for six years on the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of Islington. On 25 November 1953 the Finsbury Park branch of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers made him a presentation and commemorated his work of over forty years for the Trade Union movement. The Mansions were on the site of several villas in Highbury Park and on the south side of Highbury Grange.

After 1977 re-named Taverner Square after a Louis Taverner, one of several Highbury Grange landowners of 1848 and Peckett Square, after George Peckett who lived at 10, now no.6 Aberdeen Park (see PECKETT SQUARE).

**ADELAIDE SQUARE** (Between Shepperton Road and South St)

Since 1938 BASIRE STREET. Still on a street list for 1955.

**ADELAIDE TERRACE**, Lower Street (1831) Last in the 1970 Register of Electors under DAME STREET.

**ADRIAN HOUSE**, Carnegie Street (1952) Judith Adrian married 30 April 1674 Sir Nicholas Crispe. See CRISPE HOUSE.

**ADSTOCK HOUSE**, Upper St (1970) Adstock is 3 miles NW of Winslow, Bucks.

**AFFLECK STREET**

Since the beginning of the 19th century until 1884 on the site of the former London Female Penitentiary, formerly Cumming House. See CUMMING STREET.

Affleck, the name approved in 1884, is after Admiral Sir Edmund Afleck (d.1788) who sailed with Rodney to relieve Gibraltar. His brother Philip (1726-99) served with Rodney in the West Indies.

**AGDON STREET**

Before 1939 Northampton Street, Pentonville and before then, at the beginning of the century, Wood's Close. Here c.1739 people used to gather and ask for an armed patrol to escort them over the fields to the City because of the prevalence of highwaymen and footpads. The name Agdon was suggested in 1939 by the Marquess of Northampton as being connected with his family.

**AGRICULTURAL HALL**

See LIVERPOOL ROAD.

**AIRDRIE CLOSE**, Carnoustie Drive (1973) Airdrie is in Lanarkshire, 11m. east of Glasgow.

**ALBANY COTTAGES**, Aldhous Terrace, Barnsbury Park (1849)

After 1863 part of nos 81-105 Offord Road.

**ALBANY COTTAGES**, Popham Street (c.1883-90)

On 1890 register of electors; last on 1970 register of electors.

**ALBANY PLACE**, Hornsey Road (1840) Last entered under Benwell Road in the East Div. register of electors 1966.

**ALBANY PLACE**, Queensland Road Dated originally from 1840. The Albany Mission was formerly a day school. In 1874 a Mr L J Smith was introduced to the work at the Albany Mission, took over the unpaid mortgage and from 1876 carried on the work there. This was when it was a branch mission and Sunday School attached to the Holloway Chapel. The whole Smith family were connected with the work of the Albany Mission and in October 1953 a farewell service was held to commemorate this. In August 1954 a special flower service was held to commemorate Mr Lancelot Smith's 'thirty years devoted work'. In September 1956 the Rev F C Dakin the then Minister left to take up a Hull appointment and in July 1961 it ceased to be used as a place of worship. It was acquired by the Council, demolished and the site used as an extension to the Council's Cleansing Depot, Ashburton Grove. Mr Harold Smith on 27th July 1962 laid the foundation stone of the Islington Central Methodist Church (see PALMER PLACE) and the Albany Hall, Palmer Place, Liverpool Road.

**ALBANY ROAD**, Barnsbury Park (1826) First entered in the 1826 ratebooks; after 1866 nos 107-133 Offord Road.

### **ALBANY ROW**

1839-40 part of Albany Road.

**ALBEMARLE MANSIONS**, Holloway Road, (1898)

**ALBEMARLE STREET**, Clerkenwell Road, EC1 (c.1661-2)

Since 1937 ALBEMARLE WAY. Renumbered in 1905.

The buildings in the street were raised soon after the Restoration. Named after George Monck or Monk, Duke of Albemarle (1608-70) a favourite warrior of the period, distinguished at Breda 1637, Governor of Ulster 1647, Commander-in-Chief under Cromwell in Scotland, 1651. Was also an Admiral after 1652, First Lord of the Treasury 1667.

The residence of James Carr (c.1742-1821) the architect of St James w. St John & St Peter, Clerkenwell Green, was on the north side (no.12). Here two other noted architects, Samuel Ware (1781-1860) and Edmund Atkin (1780-1820) passed their articulated clerkships. In the graveyard of the church and close to the street (i.e. the St John's Church) is the memorial tablet to Henry Wilkes Booth, aged 20, died 16 April 1837 who lived at no.8 late 1783-1810. A relative of his assassinated President Lincoln 14 April 1865.

### **ALBEMARLE WAY**

Before 1937, Albemarle Street.

**ALBERT MANSIONS**, Crouch Hill (1903)

**ALBERT MANSIONS**, 359b Liverpool Road (1908)

Re-habilitated 1977.

**ALBERT PLACE**, Hornsey Road (1855-1914) Then INSTOW PLACE (c.1915-1959).

**ALBERT PLACE**, ALBERT ROAD Both c.1859. The 1860 directory only gives nos 1 -6 Albert Road and nos 28, 29,31 -33 and nos 1 -3 Albert Place. After 1878-79 MIRANDA ROAD, Upper Holloway.

**ALBERT SQUARE**, Holloway (1854) On Census for 1861,1871 and 1881; on 1871 large scale OS map behind Swan Yard. In 1867 the North London Railway acquired additional land and houses in Albert Square and stopped up Albert St. Not on a large 1894/6 OS map.

**ALBERT STREET**, Holloway (1854) On 1861,1871 and 1881 Censuses.

**ALBERT STREET**, Penton St (1853) Since 1938, CULPEPER STREET.

**ALBERT TERRACE**, Balls Pond (1844) In 1863 Directory under Balls Pond Rd. By 1866 nos 164-128 Balls Pond Road.

**ALBERT TERRACE**, Battle Bridge (1849) By 1870 nos 37-45 Wharfdale Road, see under WHARF ROAD.

**ALBERT TERRACE**, White Conduit Street (1851)

By 1895 DENMARK ROAD. Since 1937 DEWEY ROAD.

**ALBERT VILLAS**, Seven Sisters Road (1855) After 1871 and by 1874,1-9 Albert Villas. By 1874 nos 137-153 Seven Sisters Road.

**ALBION COTTAGES**. Liverpool Road. From 1822-30 OLDFIELD COTTAGES. By 1870 330-336 Liverpool Road also Thornhill Road (see 1855 Directory).

**ALBION GROVE**, Barnsbury Road (1836) After 1921 RIPPLEVALE GROVE (q.v.). In 1867 Albion Grove and Albion Grove West (1844) were to be named Albion Grove throughout, subsidiary names abolished and the houses re-numbered alternately.

From 1860-66 no.10 was the home of Hannah Lawrence (1785-1875) authoress of Historical Memoirs of the Queens of England, 12th-16th Centuries (1839), The History of Woman in England and her Influence on Society and Literature (1843), The Treasure- Seeker's Daughter (1852).

**ALBION MEWS**, Thornhill Road (1980)

**ALBION PLACE**, Canonbury (1831 by 1866 nos 96-102 Canonbury Road.

**ALBION PLACE**, Holloway (1844) By 1866 nos 81-107 Holloway Road.

**ALBION PLACE**, Dorset Street (1826) in ratebooks up to 1855.

**ALBION PLACE**, Thornhill Road (1836) By 1870 nos 3-17 Thornhill Road.

**ALBION PLACE**, Kings Cross (1827) By 1860 280-300 and the Victoria Hotel, Pentonville Road.

**ALBION PLACE EAST**, Kings Cross (1850) By 1860 262-276 Pentonville Road.

#### **ALBION PLACE**

Before 1824 Georges Court, St John's Lane. There in 1720. Christopher Pinchbeck (1670-1732) discoverer of a gold-like alloy of copper and zinc used in jewellery lived here in 1721. He was also a watchmaker, including astronomic watches and a maker of musical clocks and automatic organs.

Thomas Bewick (1753-1828), wood engraver, was employed in Georges Court, also known for a time as St George's Court.

**ALBION ROAD**, Holloway (1839-40) After 1895 FURLONG ROAD (q.v.).

At no.12 were the Pestalozzian Schools, conducted by a Mr and Mrs Adolf Sonnenschein. Adolf was an Austrian supporter of Lajos (Louis) Kossuth (1802-94), the Hungarian patriot (see COPENHAGEN STREET). He settled in England and became well-known as a teacher, as also were the school-books of his wife Sarah Robinson. She was the daughter of the Revd Edmund Stallybrass, for many years a missionary in Siberia. Their son was Edward Adolf Sonnenschein, MA, D.Litt (Oxon) 1851 -1929, classical scholar, writer and Emeritus Professor of Latin and Greek in the University of Birmingham (1883-1900 and 1900-1918). His younger son William Swan Sonnenschein founded the publishing house. Before 1939 their 'Best Books' were well- known to librarians and others.

**ALBION STREET**, Kings Cross (1846) After 1938 BALFE STREET.

**ALBION TERRACE**, New North Road (1825) In ratebooks until 1854.

**ALBION TERRACE**, Thornhill Road (1852) In ratebooks until 1855.

**ALBION TERRACE**, Templeton Rd,

Blackstock Rd (1880)

After 1881 117-141 Plimsoll Road.



**ALBION TERRACE**, Canonbury (1825) By 1866 54-94 Canonbury Road.

**ALBION VILLAS**, Liverpool Road (1841) By 1868 nos 338, 340 and 344 Liverpool Road.

**ALBION VILLAS**, Tollington Park (1852) Not on the 1851 Census Index. By 1874 nos 13-17 TOLLINGTON PARK.

**ALBION VILLAS**, Queens Road, Hornsey Rd. (1848)

By 1874 Queens Rd was Queensland Road. ALDER MEWS

Part of Hargrave Park development from 1981.

**ALDERS COURT**, Great Arthur St. Formerly Ball Court (1936).

**ALDERNEY HOUSE**, Marquess Road (1959)

**ALDERSGATE STREET**, EC1

Nos 107-129 only are Islington, the rest City of London. The name is taken from a gate built in the 9th century in the City wall by a Saxon builder named Aldred (Ealdred) Aldrich. The gate was called Aldrichgate. It was completely rebuilt in 1618 and demolished in 1761. A plaque just north of Gresham Street marks its site; this street was badly bombed in 1940.

**ALDERSHAW**, Watkinson Road (1954)

**ALDERWICK COTTAGES**

On the 1851 Census and in the 1852 directory under Barnsbury Grove. By 1874 nos 5, 7, 9 and 15 Barnsbury Grove.

**ALDERWICK COURT**, Cornelia St 11953)

**ALDHOUS TERRACE**, Barnsbury Park 1-2 Albany Cottages & Aldhous Terrace (1845).

After 1863 nos 81-105 OFFORD ROAD.

**ALDRICK HOUSE**, Cornelia Street (1952) In 1740 Stephen Aldrick was a candidate for the Lectureship of Islington Parish.

**ALEXANDER ROAD**, Holloway

On the 1861 Census and in the 1866 directory. In 1872 incorporated Alexander and Lucy Roads and Birds Terrace. In 1950 nos 78-90 were the subject of a compulsory purchase order. Flats were erected on the site. SHAW COURT 1952 and nos 19-26 1965.

**ALFRED BUILDINGS**, Windmill Street. Name abolished by 1938.

**ALFRED PLACE**, Gee St.

'Alfred Place' abolished 1888, premises re-numbered.

**ALFRED PLACE**, Camden Road In ratebooks 1851-3.

**ALFRED PLACE**, Hornsey Road (1830) On all censuses until 1881. By 1887 nos 217-225 Hornsey Road.

**ALFRED PLACE**, Maiden Lane On 1855 rate book.

**ALFRED STREET**, River Terrace (1839) Since 1938 ELIA STREET.

**ALFRED STREET**, Westbourne Road (c.1866)

By 1894 SONNING STREET.

**ALFRED STREET**, King's Cross (1850) After c.1877 Huntley St, St. Pancras.

**ALFRED TERRACE**, Upper Holloway (1841) In 1870 Directory, Alfred Villas and Alfred Terrace. By 1886 Alfred Terrace equalled nos 632, 634 & 648 Holloway Road and Alfred Villas, 650 and 652 Holloway Road.

**ALL SAINTS PLACE**, Caledonian Road (1847)

On Census 1871 and 1881.

**ALL SAINTS STREET**, Caledonian Road (1849)

From 1855-1884 St. James's Terrace. Named after the former church of All Saints, Caledonian Road (architect: W. Tress) 1837 which seated 1100. Redundant as a church by 1972, it was gutted by an arsonist 12 Sept. 1975 and demolished by 1978.

**ALLEN STREET** (1841) After 1937 HAWES STREET.

**ALLEN STREET**, EC1

Was there 1728. After 1937 DALLINGTON STREET. See also ST. PAUL'S BUILDINGS.

**ALLEN STREET**, Holloway (1905) By 1906 DIGSWELL STREET.

**ALLERTON WALK** (1980) Named after Ralph Allerton, one of the 'Islington Martyrs'. With Richard Roth and James and Margery Austoo 'burnt together in one fire' at Islington, 15 Sept, 1557.

**ALLEYN'S & ST. LUKE'S ALMS-HOUSES**, Bath Street Founded by Edward Alleyn in 1620 in what was then called Pest House Lane; in 1621 they housed three men and seven women. Rebuilt in 1707 and again in 1874 from T.J. Hill's designs, 22 flats. Demolished 1964.

**ALLIANCE CLUB** (between 43 and 46 Newington Green)

Opened by the Evangelical Alliance since Feb. 1964 as a hostel for overseas students, this attractive building was really the former headquarters of the China Inland Mission founded at Brighton in 1865, and whose London Council was founded at 6 Pyrland Road, 6 August 1872 by James Hudson Taylor (1832-1905), one of the greatest of this country's missionaries to China. Others sponsored by the Mission included Dr. Robert Lawrence, T.G. Vanstone and Frank Dymond.

**ALLINGHAM STREET**

Before 1936, WILLIAM STREET, St. Peter's St (1847).

Named after John Till Allingham, "an agreeable fellow of jovial disposition", who died aged only 37, "the victim of disease brought on by intemperance" on 28th February 1812. Between about 1799 and 1812, his name was a well-known to all lovers of the drama and the London stage.

His father was a City merchant who had a house in Colebrooke Terrace (later to be incorporated in Duncan Terrace). He wrote Fortune's Frolic, The Weathercock and Mrs Wiggs and his plays were produced at the Haymarket, Drury Lane, Covent Garden and Lyceum theatres. Apart from being a leading dramatist of light comedy, John Till was also interested in mechanics and is credited with actually inventing a flying-machine with which he fluttered about his rooms like a dab-chick. He also tried to unsuccessfully as it happened 'rise in the air with the help of balloons filled with steam'. One of his critics once challenged him to a duel in a turnip field. This young dramatist, J.T. Allingham, is buried in Bunhill Fields.

**ALMA GROVE**

On the census returns for 1861, 1871 and 1881 between nos 72-80 Copenhagen St. (north side). By 1939 re-named PULTENEY TERRACE.

**ALMA ROAD** (c.1859)

After 1938 HARECOURT ROAD.

C.P.Roberts (Charles Philip Roberts) set up business as a home decorator in Alma Road and St. Paul's Road, c.1868, later to be the firm of C.P. Roberts & Co, builders of among other works, the Central Library, Holloway Road and the Archway Central Methodist Hall.

**ALMA ROAD**, Junction Road (c.1859) After 1867 VORLEY ROAD. Both these two roads are named after the battle of Alma, the first pitched battle of the Crimean War 20 Sept. 1854.

**ALMA TERRACE**, Thornhill Road (c. 1866-70)

After 1938 BRAYFIELD TERRACE.

**ALMA TERRACE**, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury (1860-1) After 1864 CHURCH ROAD. After 1937 NORTHCHURCH ROAD. Nos 60-154 Northchurch Road were before 1864 Pembroke Terrace.

### **ALMEIDA STREET**

Appears in the rate book for 1838 as WELLINGTON STREET. Re-named Almeida St. in 1890. Almeida, on the border of Spain and Portugal was the scene of a battle, part of Wellington's campaign in the Spanish Peninsular War, 1811.

The present ALMEIDA TERRACE was originally the Islington Literary & Scientific Institution, founded 29th November 1832, the building being designed by the architects A.D. Goughand & R.L. Roumieu, those of Milner Square. The building was built by William Spencer Dove in 1837, founder of the celebrated firm Messrs. Dove Bros. It opened in 1838; in 1841 its membership was 561. It had a 36ft. long Reading Room and a Theatre to accommodate 550. The original manuscript and printed records are at the Central Library. By 1890 the Salvation Army had bought the property and it continued in use as a Citadel until 1952. In 1956 'Beck's Carnival Novelties' had it as a showroom and factory, but since 1980 it has been the celebrated Almeida Theatre.

The former MYDDELTON HALL on the north side of Almeida St. dated from 1858 and was at 142 Upper St. Here Kate Greenaway attended art classes, formerly held at Canonbury House, Canonbury Tower. At the rear of where this was, is another former 1891 Myddelton Hall used as offices and, by shop and store planners.

The first public spelling-bee was held in 1875 at the old Myddelton Hall for a prize of £8 between 32 gentlemen and 18 ladies.

On 27 July 1860 about 120 'fallen women' attended a midnight meeting there and in 1862 the Barnsbury Debating Society met there.

On 21st January 1907 some of the music hall artistes taking part in the strike against Sir Walter Gibbons which lasted until the 18th of February took over the Myddelton Hall for a meeting, but later met at the Mildmay Radical Club. See also under UPPER STREET.

On the site was the five acre garden, PITCAIRN'S BOTANICAL GARDEN owned by Dr. William Pitcairn (1711 -1791) for 30 years physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital and later its Treasurer. See also BATTISHILL STREET and UPPER STREET.

**ALMINA GROVE**, Strouds Vale In 1847-9 ratebooks.

**ALMINA PLACE**, Strouds Vale (1846) On 1851 Census and in a rate book for 1855.

**ALMINA ROAD**, Strouds Vale (1846) On 1851,1861 and 1871 Census.

**ALMINA VILLAS**, Holloway (near Crane Grove) In 1854 rate book.

**ALMINGTON STREET** (c.1879-80) Before 1881 for a brief period called Turfe Road North. Almington is in Staffordshire, near Market Drayton.

### **ALMORAH ROAD**

In July 1863 the Vestry decided that 'the Gloucester Road (c.1860), including Almorah Terrace be called Almorah Road throughout'. Almorah (Almora) was the capital in 1815 of Kumaon and stood 5400 feet above sea-level backed by an immense snowy range of mountains. Colonel Jasper Nicholls of HM the 14th Regiment on 8th of April 1815 captured the 'clean and well-built town' and defeated the Gurkhas. The town was ceded by Nepal.

### **ALMSHOUSE LANE**

On a map of 1735. See QUEENS HEAD LANE.

**ALPHA COTTAGES**, St. Paul's Road (c.1851) On 1851 and 1861 Census. By 1863 nos 102- 114 St. Paul's Road.

**ALPHA COTTAGES**, William Street (1847) On 1851 Census as Alpha Cottages, Great William Street. On 1871 Census as Alpha Cottages, Maria Terrace.

**ALPHA PLACE**, Caledonian Road (1846) By 1863 nos 2,6 and 8 Caledonian Road. In 1938 re-named OME.G.A PLACE. Also 1984.

**ALPHA PLACE EAST**, Caledonian Road (1848)

On 1851 and 1861 Census. ALSEN PLACE

Before 1938 MIDDLESEX STREET (1864-5). In the 1945 register of electors; last in 1971 register.

**ALSEN ROAD**, Seven Sisters Road See REFORM STREET.

By 1877 Alsen Road. Last in the 1972 register of electors. Alsen, the German form of Als, an island in the Little Belt, the chief town of which is Sonderburg (hence Sonderburg Road). Ceded to Germany in 1864 but restored to Denmark 1920.

**ALTON PLACE**, Frog Lane In the rate book for 1846.

**ALWYNE COTTAGES**, Canonbury Park South (c.1851)

By 1866 nos 11-17 Canonbury Park South.

In December 1876 the Islington Vestry suggested to the Metropolitan Board of Works 'that the thoroughfare now called Canonbury Place from Alwyne Road be re-named Alwyne Place and the houses be re-numbered'.

No.18 'Alwyne House' was before 1877 no.10, dating from c.1780-90. From 1896-1905, no.2 was the home of Thomas William Randall (Harry Randall) (see also CANONBURY GROVE) famous pantomime comedian who did nine seasons at the old Grand Theatre, Islington High St and left over £33,000.

**ALWYNE ROAD** (1848)

The garden of no.7 contains a former Elizabethan summer-house.

ABBOTS CLOSE 1955, CAROLINE HOUSE 1967.

**ALWYNE SQUARE**

First known as such between 1879 and 1881. From 1863 until then CANONBURY PARK SQUARE.

GRICE COURT 1953.

**ALWYNE VILLAS**

Before 1854 Canonbury Terrace (1826). By 1890-1 incorporated the terrace and was re-numbered. Named after Spencer Joshua Alwyne Compton, the 2nd Marquess of Northampton (1790-1851).

No.23 was from the early 1960s the home of Beatrix Lehmann, the celebrated actress who died in 1979. At no.19 lived the late Dame Flora Robson, DBE, who left Canonbury for Sussex and died in 1984.

Faith Wagstaff (b.1910) artist, fabric designer and printer and one of the best known of the 'Canonbury Artists' of the post-Second World War period lived at no.16.

The garden of no.4 contains an octagonal garden house bearing on its front a 'rebus' (architect's punning device) consisting of a bolt and tun, commemorating Prior William Bolton who died in 1532, the last Prior of the Canons of St. Bartholomew, whose country residence was Canonbury House and Tower.

**AMBER COURT**, Ellington Street (1976)

**AMBLER ROAD**

Most of the road not older than 1875-6, but some earlier references in the ratebooks for 1840-7 to some properties under 'Seven Sisters Road' and 'Blackstock Lane'.

Named after Benjamin Ambler who lived in Blackstock Lane and owned property. In the 1877 Directory as Ambler's Road.

In 1900 a Centre for 60 physically and mentally handicapped was opened at the Ambler Road Board School. See under BLACKSTOCK ROAD.

**AMIAS HOUSE**, Central Street (1937) Amias is a common variant of Amyas. Amyas Leigh was the hero of Charles Kingsley's *Westward Hoi* (1855). Named after Amyas's Alms-houses (1655) in George Yard which were there as late as 1921.

**AMIAS PLACE**, Old Street

Formerly George Yard. Originally a cul-de-sac; was there in 1658.

**AMORY HOUSE**, Carnegie Street (1952) Named after the Revd Richard Amory, DD, a learned divine and a colleague of the Revd Richard Price, DD, FRS of Newington Green Presbyterian Chapel. In 1767 he was one of the trustees of the Dr. Williams Charities.

**AMWELL HOUSE**, Cruikshank Street (1958)

**AMWELL STREET** (c. 1828-9) The New River was cut 1609-13 from Amwell and Ware in Herts; In 1936 the street was renumbered.

The Clerkenwell Voluntary (ILEA) Primary (C of E) School was originally Clerkenwell Parochial Schools. These were founded in 1700 first in the schoolhouse yard on the north side of Aylesbury Street. In 1760 the children moved to a new school in Jerusalem Passage and then when in 1830 its lease expired, moved to Amwell Street. The building was designed by William Chadwell Mylne, the foundation stone being laid 25 July 1828 by George Byng, MP.

St. Peter and St. Paul R.C. Church was built by John Blyth in 1835 as the Northampton Tabernacle. It was then in 1847 taken over by the Roman Catholic Church. It then became later administered by the Pallottine Fathers.

George Cruikshank (1792-1878), engraver, black and white artist and caricaturist lived in Clerkenwell from 1823-49 first in Myddelton Terrace, later in Amwell Street. A commemorative plaque to George Cruikshank can be seen at 69-71 Amwell Street.

H.G. Aveling, portrait painter, lived at no. 9 from 1839-42. The Fountain Public House was there as far back as 1833.

**CHARLES ALLEN HOUSE** 1968.

**AMWELL TERRACE** (1828) After 1862 part of Great Percy Street.

**ANATOLA ROAD**, Dartmouth Park Hill (c.1870-1)

On the 1871 Census; not in Islington directories 1870-8 but in a directory for 1882, written Anatolia, the Greek name for Asia Minor, modern Turkish Anadolu.

**ANCHOR HOUSE**, Old Street (1963)

**ANCHOR YARD**, Old Street (c.1799) Before 1843 Anchor Court.

**ANCONA ROAD** (1881) After 1937 AUBERT ROAD.

**ANDERSON'S ROW**, City Road (1790) By 1813 changed to Buildings; nos 17-21 demolished 1856-7. All left re-numbered 293307 City Road.

**ANDOVER GARDENS** (c.1860)

First in the 1886 Islington directory; last in the 1971 register of electors with no.2 only.

**ANDOVER GROVE**

On the 1851, 1861 and 1871 Census, but first in the 1882 Islington directory.

**ANDOVER HOUSE**, Andover Estate (1975) Blocks of dwellings on the Andover Estate in some cases were named after railway junctions e.g. Andover, Barmouth, Chard, Meth ley, Rainford and Yeovil.

#### **ANDOVER ROAD**

In the 1860 directory nos 1,2,4,5,8 and 48 only. On the 1861 Census nos 1-42 date from 1976.

**ANDOVER ROW**, Hornsey Road

#### **AMDOVER STREET**

On the 1881 Census. In 1888 Islington directory.

**ANGEL CENTRE** (1981-5) 1 -23 and 25A Pentonville Road and 402433 and 441-5 St. John Street and Chadwell Street. Occupied by British Telecom 1986.

**ANGEL HOUSE**, Pentonville Road (1935)

**ANGEL & PORTER COURT**, Golden Lane. Designated as such in 1811. In 1810 and during the 18th century (e.g. 1762/3) known as ANGEL ALLEY.

**ANGEL MEWS**, 12 Pentonville Road (1919)

**ANGEL STATION** (City and South London Railway)

The extension from Moorgate authorised in 1893 was opened 1901 and from the Angel to Euston, 1907.

**ANGEL TERRACE**, Pentonville Road (c.1822)

Name abolished 1857 corner of Medcalf Place and St. John Street.

**ANGELL TERRACE**, St. Peter's Street (1848) By 1870 nos 9-49 St. Peter's Street.

Named after Samuel Angell in 1848 a surveyor to the Clothworker's Company.

**ANGLE COTTAGES**, Wheelwright Street (c1844)

Warder's quarters as shown on the 1844 Plan of Pentonville Prison.

Shown in the June 1854 rate book as Pentonville Cottages, nos 1-11.

**ANGLERS' GARDENS** (also written as Angler Gardens) (c.1797)

These small houses and gardens like Elder Walk and Paradise Place were principally inhabited by persons in the different branches of the watch-making and other mechanical trades. They were between Frog Lane and the Lower Road, near Dibden Street.

**ANN STREET**, Pentonville Road (1787) After 1890 CYNTHIA STREET.

**ANN STREET** New North Road (1852) After 1911 BEVAN STREET.

Named Ann Street after Dame Ann Packington. See PACKINGTON STREET.

**ANNESLEY WALK**. N19 (1976)

**ANNESLEY ROAD**, off Dartmouth Park Hill (c.1871)

On the 1871 Census, first in the 1883 street directory.

The flats Salisbury Walk and Girdlestone Walk on the site 1975/7.

Dr. Samuel Annesly was, in 1659, Vicar of St. Giles Cripplegate. Ejected 1662. Minister of a Dissenters Chapel in Great St. Helens. His daughter Susannah married Samuel Wesley, another daughter Daniel Defoe in 1683. Susannah had three sons, Samuel, John and Charles Wesley.

### **ANNETTE ROAD** (c.1865-6)

On the 1871 and 1881 Census. First in the 1866 directory which shows nos 1-4 only. The Lord Palmerston public house is in the 1870 directory and nos 1 -21 Lorraine Cottages, c.1891.

The Annette Road annexe to Highbury Fields School was before 1981 Shelburne Lower School.

### **ANNETT'S CRESCENT**, Lower Road (1822) (built 1819-20)

By 1867 nos 246-294 Essex Road. Named after Thomas James Annett, its originator.

### **ANN'S PLACE**, Balls Pond Road. Kingsland Green (1850)

In ratebooks up to 1855 and on the 1861 Census.

**ANN'S PLACE**, Hornsey Road West (1815) Not in street directories 1852-55.

**ANNS' TERRACE**, Liverpool Road (1834) By 1870 nos 126-134 Liverpool Road.

**ANSON HOUSE**, Essex Road (1899) Restored 1979.

### **ANSON ROAD**

Developed 1860. Shown in directories as only two properties until 1870. By 1871 nos 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 13.

In 1876 W. Truefitt, then Surveyor to the Tufnell Park Estate applied to the Metropolitan Board of Works to approve this name. Augusta Theresa, born 1831, a daughter of Henry Tufnell married the Revd Arthur Henry Anson, Rector of Potter Hanworth, Lines.

CARLETON MANSIONS 1901, MILBRO COURT 1965, DALMENY HOUSE 1902, TUFNELL MANSIONS 1904, GORDON MANSIONS 1962, MELYN CLOSE 1972. MERCHON HOUSE 1972.

### **ANTONINE STREET**

The name before 1862 of Lesley Street, Roman Road for a brief period.

### **ARBON COURT**, Linton Street (1958)

Arbon is on the shores of Lake Constance, N.E. Switzerland, Canton of Thurgau, on the site of the Roman 'Arbor Felix'.

### **ARCHERY FIELDS HOUSE**, Wharton Street (1939)

### **ARCHIBALD ROAD**

First in the 1889 directory. Named after Henry Archibald Tufnell, in the 1880's a member of the Tufnell family.

### **ARCHWAY CLOSE** (1967-8)

That part of Archway Road served by the Archway Development Scheme, 1967.

### **ARCHWAY MALL** (1968)

**ARCHWAY PLACE**, Highgate 1845) On 1887, not the 1889 register of electors. North.

### **ARCHWAY ROAD**

Named as such in an 1827 rate book. Built up — 1830. e.g. no.10, originally no.5 was 1830.

See also HIGHGATE HILL, MERCERS TERRACE (1845).

Nos 1-48 and 2-88' Islington, the rest Haringey

In 1810 the Highgate Archway Company obtained a private Act of Parliament for a 211-yard-long tunnel designed by Robert Vazie, which fell in, killing some workmen.

Archway Road is named after the old Highgate Archway designed by John Nash, the celebrated architect of Regent's Street, among other famous sites in London. Its foundation stone was laid by Edward Smith, one of the Archway Company's directors on 31st October, 1812. A toll started about 1813 and was 4d for a horse and 1d each for foot passengers. The toll-gates were removed by Act of Parliament 1864 although the toll-house remained. The toll continued until 1876.

The original archway of brick with white stone facings was demolished 1898/9 and was superseded by a new Archway designed by Sir Alexander Binnie and opened 28th of July 1900. One of the first to go over the new Archway road bridge was Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyle, on her way to unveil a statue of Sir Sydney Waterlow in Waterlow Park!

The first suicide from the parapet was in 1908. In 1969 the late Peter Sellers and his actor friend Wilfred Hyde-White when crossing the bridge noticed a crowd. Peter spoke to a would-be suicide who was eventually pulled to safety by ropes.

The Archway Road Widening Scheme since 1964 has resulted in several public enquiries, some of them very stormy ones! The former Wesleyan Methodist Central Hall was originally an Iron Chapel to seat 200 opened 3rd November 1864. A new Wesleyan Chapel was opened 13 March 1873, a cruciform building of light yellow brick and terracotta dressings (architect: J. Johnson) it was one of the largest in the environs of London. Baptisms took place from November 1865. Eventually the building had become so crumbling and out-of-date that it closed in October 1933. It was a well-known landmark.

On 15 November 1934 the present Archway Central Hall was opened. The Revd Charles Hulbert who died in 1958 was the founder of the scheme for this new hall to whose building fund Joseph Rank contributed generously. The Archway Choral Society during the Second World War directed by Herbert C. Crellin with Harold Hall, ARCO at the organ became well-known.

The ARCHWAY LIBRARY was opened 2 November 1946 by Cllr G.W. Riley, JP, Mayor, in two converted provision shops and was the first municipal Islington building to have fluorescent lighting. It served a population of about 60,000 and had over 8900 adult and children's books. It has been superseded by the present ARCHWAY LIBRARY, Hamlyn House, opened 3 December 1980, architect: Alfred E. Head, RIBA, DipTP, consultant architects: Pollard Thomas Edwards & Associates.

On January 19th 1983 the new Archway Junior Library was opened by children's writer Grace Hallworth, originally from Trinidad and later Schools Librarian for West Hertfordshire in the presence of Cllr Ted Doveton, Mayor, the Chair of Recreation, Cllr Alex Farrell and the Chief Whip, Cllr Alan Clinton.

WHITEHALL MANSIONS (1895), re-habilitated 1981.

The WHITTINGTON HOSPITAL (Archway Wing). Opened as the 'New Infirmary' in connection with the Holborn Union in July 1879 by George Sclater-Booth, MP, 1st Baron Basing (1826-94), then the President of the Local Government Board. Its architect was Saxon Snell (Henry Saxon Snell), a hospital specialist; its iron staircases and tourelles made it typical of the 1869-79 period of his work.

A Sculpture by Sue Green, Mother and Baby' in stone was unveiled in June 1986.

**ARDILAUN ROAD** (c.1892) After 1894 KELROSS ROAD.

Believed to be named after Arthur Edward Guinness (1840-1915) and his father Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness (1798-1868), Irish brewer and benefactor. A.E. Guinness was in 1880 created 1st Baron Ardilaun.

**ARGYLE COURT**, Seven Sisters Road (1929-30)

**ARIEL PLACE**, Strouds Vale

In 1846-8 ratebooks; Not on 1851 Census.

**ARKANSAS HOUSE**, New Orleans Walk (1974)

**ARLINGTON AVENUE** (1848) Nos1-45 Islington, rest Hackney.



**ARLINGTON HOUSE**, Arlington Way Erected by the New River Company 1958 as 19 flats; later acquired by LBI;

**ARLINGTON PLACE** (1824) The name was abolished in 1866.

**ARLINGTON SQUARE** (1849) See also LINTON STREET.

In 1850 there were five occupied houses and 16 empty.

W.T. Catling built half of the west side of Arlington Square and John Hill most of the east side.

C.1847-52 Henry Rydon of Dells Farm, Beresford Road, took over from the Cloth-workers' Company most of the Church Commissioners' Estate bounded by Linton Street, Arlington Square, the canal and the New North Road.

In 1946 the former barrage balloon site and trench shelters were complained about. The freehold of the Square was then acquired by the Council from the London & Manchester Assurance Company. Originally it had been vested with the Clothworkers' Company. The Square was then laid out as an open space after 1952 with a bird bath designed by Ross and made by the Wharf Lane Concrete Company of Ilminster, 1958.

For St. Philips' Church see under LINTON STREET.

**ARLINGTON STREET** (1822-3)

**ARLINGTON WAY**, Roseberry Avenue Before 1938 Arlington Street, 1822-3.

Henry Bennet. 1st Earl of Arlington (1618-85) was a member of the Cabal ministry and Secretary of State, 1662-74. ARLINGTON HOUSE 1958. The Shakespeare's Head was there in 1742 with refreshments of all kinds and music, including the harpsichord

**ARLINGTON WHARF**

Between 21 Arlington Square and 47 Arlington Avenue.

**ARMITAGE ESTATE**

Name given to buildings between Evershot Road and Tollington Park. On 1892/4 map.

**ARMITAGE PLACE**, St. John's Street Road (c.1851)

By 1855 62-74 St. John's Street Road.

**ARMOUR CLOSE**, Roman Way (1977)

**ARMOURY HOUSE**, City Road (1735) Designed by Thomas Stibbs (d.1759) to replace an earlier building. The Honourable Artillery Company (HAC) can be traced back to companies of archers formed in Edward III's reign. In 1537 it was known as the Guild of St. George and practised artillery with long bows, cross bows and hand guns. It moved to its present HQ in 1641. Its members have included Milton, Pepys, Wren and John Wilkes and its 'Great Vellum Book' is a record of signatures of members, 1611-1682.

Vincent Lunardi made the first balloon ascent in England in 1784 from the grounds. Count Francesco Zambecari (1756-1812) 25th November 1783, the first balloon filled with hydrogen.

**ARRAN WALK** (1973)

The Isle of Arran is in Buteshire, Firth of Clyde.

**ARROGAN TERRACE**

On 1851 and 1861 Census part of King Henry Street.

**ARTHUR HENDERSON HOUSE**, Hazellville Road (1939)

Part of the Hornsey Lane Estate.

Named after Arthur Henderson (1863-1935). Labour MP for Barnard Castle, 1903-18, Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, 1908-10, 1914-17. President of the Board of Education, 1915-16 and a member of Lloyd George's War Cabinet 1916-1917 and Government emissary to Russia in 1917. He was Home Secretary in the Second Labour Government of 1929-31 and presided over the Geneva Disarmament Conference of 1932 and won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1934.

#### **ARTHUR PASSAGE**

Before 1912 Nelson's Passage, Great Arthur Street there 1809).

#### **ARTHUR ROAD, N7** (1864-5)

**ARTHUR TERRACE** and Arthur Mews. Built in 1853, by Henry Law, a contemporary of Thomas Cubitt. By 1878 nos 353-379 Caledonian Road, including the Prince Arthur public house.

#### **ARTHUR TERRACE**, Queens Square area (1854)

In 1854 and 1855 ratebooks and 1861 Census.

#### **ARTILLERY BUILDINGS**, Finsbury Street (1887)

**ARTILLERY PLACE**, Finsbury Square There 1793. On 1841 Census. Name abolished 1859.

Here resided Dr. Abraham Rees of Rees Cyclopaedia, tiled 9 June 1825. Buried in Bunhill Fields.

#### **ARTILLERY WALK**

See BUNHILL ROW.

**ARUNDEL GROVE, N16** (1849) See also Arundel Street. LANDOR COURT 1968.

**ARUNDEL LODGE**, (1964) Site of 40-42 Landseer Road.

**ARUNDEL PLACE** (1845) Between Boleyn Place and King Henry Street, Matthias Road area. In ratebooks until 1855.

**ARUNDEL PLACE**, Barnsbury (1824) By 1882 nos 4-14 and 13-23 Westbourne Road.

**ARUNDEL SQUARE** (1850) The Earls of Arundel and Arundel Castle, seat of the Duke of Norfolk, are well known in English history.

In 1848 the site was 14 acres of building ground owned by Samuel Pocock.

Nos, 1-17 only appear in ratebooks 1850-55, then 1855-60, nos 18-37 also a map of 1841 shows gardens south of Bride Street. No. 17 disappeared between 1867/9.

See WESTBOURNE ROAD for Arundel Square Chapel.

In October 1955 compulsory purchase orders were made for the acquisition of the Square and in 1957 it was announced that a public garden and children's playground were to be erected by Frederick William Vanstone of Vanstones of Much Hadham.

**ARUNDEL STREET** (1848) After 1938 part of Arundel Grove.

**ARUNDEL TERRACE**, Westbourne Road (1846)

In the 1861 Census under Great Bride Street. After 1863 nos 14, 20, 22 and 30 Ellington Street.

**ARUNDEL TERRACE**, Liverpool Road (1852)

By 1863 nos 17-57 & 32-58 Ellington Street.

**ARUNDEL TERRACE**, Barnsbury Road (1826)

After 1864/5 102-116 Barnsbury Road.

**ARUNDEL TERRACE**, Matthias Road area in a 1855 ratebook.

**ARVON ROAD** (1889-90)

In August 1985 Councillor Peter Powell, with the backing of the residents of Arvon and Ronalds Road opened a herb garden planted with English herbs and other plants, the Arvon Road Community Garden.

**ASH COURT**, Junction Road (1981-2)

**ASHBROOK ROAD**, N19 (1884) Boarded up by 1972. The whole road was rebuilt 1973-8. Ashbrook is in North Herts, near Hitchin.

DUVAL HOUSE 1977.

**ASHBURTON GROVE** (1861) Ashburton is in South Devon, near Totnes.

In the early 1930s London North Eastern Railway (LNER) operated a coal depot in Ashburton Grove.

On 17th April 1937 the Rt Hon. Arthur Greenwood, PC, MP, performed the opening ceremony at the Islington Borough Council's reconstructed Disposal Depot & Cleansing Plant; the ceremony was presided over by the Mayor, Cllr. G.B. Naish, JP, LCC. The plant was then regarded as one of the most advanced in the country.

Arsenal FC announced its proposals to move from its Highbury ground to a new stadium, situated at Ashburton Grove / Drayton Park, in November 1999; the site was the (above mentioned) former rubbish processing plant and industrial estate, owned by the Islington Council, Railtrack and Sainsburys. Planning consent was secured in May 2002 and construction work began at the site in February 2004 after funding was completed. The North and South Bridges were in place within six months and, in October 2004, the venue was officially named Emirates Stadium. The Topping-Out ceremony took place in August 2005 and, a year later, the stadium opened for business at a cost of £390 million. With a capacity of over 60,000, it is the third-largest football stadium in England after Wembley and Old Trafford, as at 2017. The club's former stadium was redeveloped as Highbury Square for an additional £130 million. The first game at the Emirates was Arsenal player Dennis Bergkamp's testimonial on 22 July 2006. Arsenal's first competitive match took place on 19 August 2006 against Aston Villa and resulted in a 1-1 draw. The Emirates Stadium was officially opened by Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh on 26 October 2006.

**ASHBY COTTAGES**, St. Pauls Road (1851) By 1863 no.61 St. Pauls Road.

**ASHBY GROVE**

Before 1938 ASHBY ROAD (1850).

**ASHBY HOUSE**, Essex Road

On the site of nos257-277 Essex Road 1966.

**ASHBY STREET**, EC1 (1804-5) By 1816 including Upper Ashby Street. By 1920 Upper and Lower Ashby Streets. Widened 1885.

Name Upper Ashby Street dropped 1936; after 1935 Lower Ashby Street became WYCLIF STREET.

The name is derived like Ashby Road, Grove and House from Castle Ashby House, seat of the Marquess of Northampton, Castle Ashby, Northants. The manor house of Clerkenwell stood at the corner of the street's site and was the residence of the Northampton family until almost the end of the 17th century.

**ASHFIELD HOUSE**, Highbury New Park (1949)

A.H. Stanley, 1st Baron Ashfield Ashfield of Southwell (1920). From 1916-19 he was President of the Board of Trade, Chairman and Managing Director of the Underground Group of Companies, 1919-33 and from 1933-47 Chairman of the LPTB. Since June 1907 he had been connected with the modernisation of electric and tube railways in the London area.

**ASHLEY HOUSE**, Upper Park Street (1902) By 1935 Bewdley Street.

Last entry in the electoral registers, for no.4 only, 1978.

**ASHLEY ROAD, N19** (c.1861) Before 1875/6 Ashley Villas, Shaftesbury Road. In 1866 Islington directory and on the 1861 Census.

In January 1869 the owners and occupiers of premises protested against the thoroughfare being taken over by the Vestry on the grounds of its being private property.

On 20th June 1861 the Church of St. Mary's, Ashley Road, Hornsey Rise was consecrated. Architect: A.D. Gough. Builders: G.J. Carter of Hornsey Road. In 1883 the stone pillars were replaced by granite ones and in 1911 the chancel floor was raised. On 18 May 1887, W.G. Wood, professor and ARAM organist and choirmaster of St. Mary's and of Highgate School gave an organ recital at a special musical service attended by the Vestry.

On 1st June 1975 the Church was visited by the Mayor, Cllr. David Davies, JP, on the occasion of a Civic Service held there and again for the same purpose by Cllr. Jim Evans and Council. 8th June 1980.

After 1982 the Parish has been enlarged to include that of the former St. Stephen's, Elthorne Road.

Since 1976 no.40 has been the Church of the Kingdom of God (Philanthropic Assembly).

Since 1984 the former City of London Maternity Hospital Nurses' Home at no.43 has been Blythe Mansions Health Clinic.

**ASHMOUNT ROAD** (1888) Contains Ashmount Primary School (J.M.& I.) dating from 1957.

**ASHURST LODGE**, Highbury Grove (1961)

**ASKER HOUSE**, Carleton Road (1948) The Revd George E. Asker, MA was from 1900 to 1921 Vicar of St. George's Church, Tufnell Park Road.

**ASMAN HOUSE**, Colebrooke Row (1963) Named after the Revd Harry Newbitt Asman, MA, BD (1877-1950), First Form Master at Owen's School in 1899, for many years Curate at St. Andrew's, Muswell Hill and until 1929 Chaplain to the Manor House School for Girls, Brondesbury. He became Second Master in 1907 and held this post for 22 years. He then became Headmaster from 1929-1939, a brilliant teacher, vigorous and forthright as a Churchman, an excellent after-dinner speaker and a great personality. He died at Beenham, Berkshire, 22 October 1950.

**ASPEN CLOSE, N19** (1985)

Part of Hargrave Park Development, 1981.

**ASSATA MEWS**

A small access road, off St Paul's Road.

**ASTEY'S ROW**

Incorporating Canonbury Cottages, 1824-1860.

**ASTEY'S BUILDINGS**

After 1820, Astey's Row. Built by John Astey 1761-4. Occupied in 1770.

From 1879/80 Astey's Row incorporated Canonbury Cottages (1824). Tufnell Place (1817) and Astey's Row and was re-numbered throughout.

For the Thatched House' see under ESSEX ROAD.

Edmund John Niemann (1813-76) was born 8th February 1813, son of John Diederich, a merchant, of Astey's Row (who was a merchant and broker in the 1830s at 33 Great Winchester Street) and Mary Louisa Niemann. His mother died aged 49 in 1831. E.J. Niemann was a well-known landscape artist and water-colourist who exhibited at the RA in 1844, having abandoned commerce for art in 1839.

LINCOLN HOUSE 1897, WORCESTER HOUSE 1898.

By 1956 Vanstone's of Much Hadham, landscape gardeners, had been commissioned to lay out the ornamental gardens at the southern end of Astey's Row as a continuation of the New River Walk.

Submitted by a contributor (2017): Islington Museum and Local History Centre possesses an oil painting by James H P Neal, ARCA, born in Islington in 1918, titled *Astey's Row, Essex Road* (c.1941). This was purchased by Islington Council at the suggestion of Sir Kenneth Clarke and exhibited at the New English Art Club. Another of Neal's work, *The Playing Fields of Islington*, shows the Astey's Row children's playground, also held at Islington Museum (see also under DUNCAN TERRACE).

**ASTON BUILDINGS**, Holloway Road On the 1841 Census. Pulled down, February and March 1890.

**ASTON COTTAGES**, Holloway Road On the 1841 Census. By 1866 62 and 64 Holloway Road.

**ASTON PLACE**, Holloway Road (1813-14) By 1866 nos 66-104 Holloway Road.

**ATHELSTANE MEWS**, Stroud Green Road On 1871 and 1881 Census. The mews were there, near cowsheds in 1887.

**ATHELSTANE ROAD** (c.1869-70) Not in London directories after 1979.

Named after Athelstan 895-939), English king, grandson of Alfred the Great. In 1848 the land known as the 'Great Field' was owned by Sir Walter Farquhar and Samuel James How; in 1806 it was farmed by Richard Laycock.

**ATHENAEUM COURT**, Highbury New Park (1967)

On the site of the former Highbury Film Studios. Named after the former Highbury Athenaeum. See also under Highbury New Park.

**ATHOL PARK**, Pentonville Road 11840) Name abolished 1857.

**ATLAS MEWS** (Westbourne Estate) N7 (1978)

**ATTNEAVE STREET** (c.18951 Formerly Guildford Street East (1820-1) Probably named after Alfred Attneave, a Clerkenwell Vestryman 1890-95 also a tailor and hatter at 190, 192 and 194 Pentonville Road and Charles Hildyard Attneave, a tailor of Central Markets, Farringdon Road. SHERSTON COURT 1977.

**AUBERT COURT**, Avenell Road (1952) On the site of St. John's College, badly bombed see AVENELL ROAD.

**AUBERT PARK**

From 1851-74 Highbury Park North and College Hill (c.1866) and from 1877 Aubert Park, completely re-numbered and including Highbury Park North and College Hill (Templars Park, late College Hill).

Sir Arthur Keith, FRS, MD, FRCS, LL D, DSc (1866-1955) physiologist and anthropologist, lived at no.17 from 1908-1933. He married in 1899 Cecilia, daughter of Tom Gray, artist, of 40 Leigh Road. A commemorative plaque to Sir Arthur Keith can be seen at 17 Aubert Park.

HOPEDENE 1975, TAWNEY COURT 1960, WESTERDALE COURT 1977.

**AUBERT ROAD**

Before 1937 ANCONA ROAD (1881).

Named after Lt. Col. Alexander Aubert, FRS (1730-1805), former Colonel-Commandant of the Loyal Islington Volunteers. These were formed in 1792, of infantry and cavalry, against the threat of French invasion and were finally dissolved in 1806 for lack of subscription funds. The Central Library has their original mss. Minute Book of Meetings held at the Kings Head Tavern from 1792-98 when the Colonel was thanked for 'his liberal, candid and gentleman-like behaviour throughout the whole of the business of this Association'. His portrait, full-length, beside his charger, by the distinguished American artist Mather Brown (died 1831) which used to be in the parlour of the first floor of the 'Angel & Crown', 5 Sebbon's Buildings, Upper Street is in the possession of Islington libraries.

Lt. Col. Aubert lived at the former Highbury Manor House, built 1781 by John Dawes, a wealthy stockbroker and founder of the Dawes Estate. Near to the house, the Colonel erected a lofty and spacious three-storey observatory with a fine, reflecting telescope by James Short known as 'Short's Dumpy'.

John Smeaton, FRS, helped in the design of this building visited until 1805 by some of the first astronomers in Europe as well as statesmen like William Pitt. The rotating observatory roof was moved to South Kilworth, Leicestershire to an observatory owned by the Revd Dr William Pearson, founder of the Royal Astronomical Society, built on to the former rectory who in 1834 built a second octagonal observatory at South Kilworth south of the road to Rugby.

**AUSTIN TERRACE**, Cheverton Road Cheverton Road was built in 1874. By 1900 nos43-57 Cheverton Road.

**AVELING HOUSE**, Poynings Road, N19 (1968)

Named after Edward Bibbins Aveling (1851-1898), scientist and social reformer. His first wife Isabel Frank lived with her mother at 178 Highbury New Park and they married at the Union Chapel 30 July 1872.

From c.1882 until her suicide at Sydenham in 1898 Eleanor Marx Aveling (daughter of Karl Marx (181-1883)) lived with E.B. Aveling and his wife.

E.B. Aveling edited the socialist journal 'Progress' and founded, with Frederick Engels, the Socialist League (1884) and was active in the Second International. He was a freethinker and Marxist as was his wife, but also like Eleanor a scholar and translator.

**AVENELL MANSIONS**, Avenell Road (1930) Re-habilitated 1981.

**AVENELL ROAD** (c.1877) In the 1878 Islington Directory as follows: John Moyle, 'Avenell House', Highbury Park Skating Rink, nos1 -3 Avenell Villas and 1-7 (odd) and 6-10 (even) Avenell Road.

All subsidiary names were abolished after December 1883. May be named after the Avenell family in Scott's The Monastery (a Waverley novel). It is derived from Avenille, dept. of Orne; variants are Avenel, Avenell, Averill etc.

HIGHBURY COLLEGE (architect: John Davies), a fine pedimented building with extensive grounds opened in September 1826 as a Nonconformist academy.

Its Treasurer was Thomas Wilson (1764-1843) one of the first directors of the London Missionary Society and a founder of London University.

A student here was George Macdonald (1824-1905), poet, novelist and children's writer, e.g.: At the Back of the North Wind, who was alleged to have been unhappy there and left.

In 1849 it became the Church of England Metropolitan Training Institution and in 1867 the (C of E) London College of Divinity (St. John's Hall) and the building was extended. They had a sports ground which in 1913 was leased to the Woolwich Arsenal Football Club who in that year changed their name to Arsenal. In 1925 the Arsenal FC took over the whole estate and some adjoining property (see below).

On 7 May 1946 a disastrous fire gutted the library and west wing of the former St. John's Hall, since 1967 part of the University of London at Bramcote, Nottingham. What College buildings remained were demolished to make way for Aubert Court and the flats of Aubert Park.

A former Principal of the College was F.D. Coggan, DD from 1934-7 a curate at St. Mary's Parish Church, in 1955 nominated for election as Bishop of Bradford, 1956-1961 and later to become Archbishop of Canterbury 1974-80.

C.R. Alford (1816-1898) DD was Principal in 1854 and from 1865-7 was Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Cloudesley Square, becoming Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong in 1867.

The Revd James Baldwin Brown (1820-84), a voluminous theological writer, studied for the ministry at the College.

Robert Slater Bayley (1796-1859), writer, was educated there.

Arsenal Football Club changed its players' colours from red to red and white in 1933. They won the FA Cup in 1930, 1936, 1950, 1971 and 1979. In the 45 seasons between 1919 and 1971 they won the League Cup eight times and the

FA Cup four times. In 1972 they received the Freedom of Islington. Three great managers were Herbert Chapman, 1925-34, George Allison 1934-47 and Tom Whittaker MBE, 1947-56. The great double-decked spectators' stand was erected in 1932.

Arsenal's final game at the Highbury Stadium was their FA Premier League match on 7 May 2006 against Wigan Athletic, the last game of the season. Arsenal won 4-2. Their new home was to be the Emirates Stadium in nearby Ashburton Grove (see Ashburton Grove). The Highbury site was redeveloped as Highbury Square, a housing complex (see Highbury Square).

GILLESPIE PARK. Since 1981, these five acres have been on the site of a former British Rail coal and goods yard leased to the Council for use as a Nature Park which includes flowering meadows, a pond, woodland and hedgerows.

AUBERT COURT 1952, AVENELL MANSIONS 1930 (re-habilitated 1981), HERBERT CHAPMAN COURT 1964.

AVON HOUSE, Offord Road (1900) Re-habilitated 1979.

**AVONDALE COURT**, Hilldrop Crescent (1984)

Avondale is in West Lanarkshire, containing a ruined castle.

### **AXMINSTER ROAD**

Before 1938 DEVONSHIRE ROAD 1855-9 (q.v.) re T.J.WISE.

BENNETT COURT 1950. The Devonshire Castle public house was there in 1860.

In June 1855 there was an owner of property surnamed 'Devonshire' listed under Harrington Grove, Tollington Park.

### **AYLESBURY STREET**

See also JERUSALEM PASSAGE. In rate book for 1775.

So called because the garden wall of a house belonging to the Earl of Aylesbury skirted the south side of this thoroughfare; this was part of the monastic buildings of the former Priory of St. John's, Clerkenwell which in 1641 became the inheritance of the Earls of Aylesbury. The Earl in 1666 was voluntarily rated for the poor rate of Clerkenwell and could pay what he liked. The son of the 1st Earl, Thomas, married Elizabeth Seymour, sister of the 3rd Duke of Somerset.

On the site of the former 'Bulls Head' public house which in 1901 was at no.16 on the corner with Jerusalem Passage was the home of THOMAS BR ITTON, see JERUSALEM PASSAGE.

Clerkenwell Parochial Schools, see AMWELL STREET.

## **B**

**BAALBEC ROAD** (1887-8) Most probably named after Heliopolis (City of the Sun) a city of Coelesyria, at the foot of Mount Libanus (later Baalbek); a Roman colony at one time.

Calabria and Liberia roads commemorate the former Roman colonies from which the legionnaires may have come to garrison the Roman camp, by 19th century popular tradition alleged to have been in the Highbury Hill area. Heliopolis was also in Lower Egypt.

### **BACK ROAD**

On a map of Islington of 1735. In 1794 contained only Paradise Row, Park Place and a few houses. In 1796 its course was changed. After c.1835 LIVERPOOL ROAD (q.v.).

**BACK ROAD**, Kingsland (1839) After 1877 BOLEYN ROAD.

### **BAGFORD STREET**

Cardigan Street 1882-1938; 1939-C.1968 Bagford Street.

Named after the antiquary John Bagford (1650-1716) whose collection of books on printing now forms part of the British Library.

**BAGNIGGE HOUSE**, Margery Street (1931) Although actually situated in Camden, between King's Cross and Gray's Inn roads, 'Bagnigge Wells' was a favourite rendezvous for Clerkenwell residents. About 1757 two mineral springs were found in the grounds of Bagnigge House and the then owner soon capitalized on this by opening the house and gardens to the public, adding attractions in the way of teas, concerts and dramatic shows. The house and gardens remained open until 1840. BAGNIGGE WELLS ROAD is now King's Cross Road. In 1863 partial re-numbering took place.

### **BAIRD STREET**

Re-named Baird Street 1883, probably after a Trustee of the Peabody Donation Fund.

Originally part of Coleman Street, there in 1799.

**BAKER HOUSE**, Melgund Road (1959) Named after Alderman Albert Baker, JP, Mayor 1951-2.

### **BAKER STREET&UPPER BAKER STREET** (1826)

Re-named LLOYD BAKER STREET after 1937.

**BAKER'S FIELD**, Crayford Road (1977-8)

**BAKER'S ROW**, Farringdon Road There in 1690; on John Rocque's 1738 map. In 1811 part of the Jervoise Estate.

**BALDWIN STREET**, EC1 (1811-13) Before 1885 Roby Street was also part.

Built c.1811 on land which was under the ownership of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, whose Treasurer from 1791-1812 was Richard Baldwin or Baldwyn. The street was parallel with Peerless Street but was for the most part demolished to make way for the former printing works of the Bank of England in Old Street 1917-1964. The original building by George Dance was opened in 1787 as the St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics.

### **BALFE STREET**

Thirty houses in the street were built by George Crane. Before 1938 ALBION STREET dating from 1846. Named after Michael William Balfe (1808-1878) popular composer best-known today for the 'Bohemian Girl', a 'hit' in 1843.

### **BALFOUR ROAD**

On a large-scale map of the 1871 period. Name approved 1873, but not in a local directory until the 1875/6 period.



Raphael Tuck (1831-1900) founder of the famous firm of art publishers and greeting card manufacturers died 16th March 1900 at 19 Balfour Road.

**BALL COURT**, Great Arthur Street

After 1936 ALDERS COURT. In a rate book, 1841.

**BALLS POND PLACE**, formerly Speedy's Lane Re-named March 1872. On an 1873 map (1/1250) Prospect Terrace.

**BALLS POND ROAD**

On May 5th, 1865 the Vestry decreed that the Balls Pond Road be so-called throughout, the subsidiary names of places be abolished and the houses re-numbered, e.g. nos22-28 were c.1853,1-4 Willow Place, 128-164 in 1844 Albert Terrace, 175-191,c.1826-65 Prospect Place.

BALL'S POND was approximately in the area of Bingham Street from the corner of Newington Green Road to St. Paul's Road. It took its name from one John Ball who about the middle of the 17th century kept an inn, the 'Salutation House' or 'Boarded House'. The spot was famous for bull-baiting and other brutal sports and the pond for duck hunting.

The Balls Pond turnpike gate at the corner of St. Paul's and Newington Green roads had near it in the area of what is now St. Paul's Shrubberies, nurseries owned as early as 1791 by Thomas Barr, 'Barr & Brookes', 1819-22 and 1822-32 Brookes & Co. After 1820 Samuel Brookes took over-until 1832 when he left Islington for Chicago. In 1848 one John Boff owned this ground later used for building.

The foundation stone of the Metropolitan Benefit Society's Alms-houses was laid in 1836 (architect: S.H. Ridley) by W. Taylor Copeland, Lord Mayor of London, 1835-6. They are in the Tudor Gothic style.

St. Paul's Church was consecrated 23rd October 1828. Its architect was that of the House of Commons, Sir Charles Barry; it was restored in 1888 and 1901. The Day Schools and Cottages were erected 1829 and 1833. New Schools were opened 4th October 1862. The foundation stone of St. Pauls Canonbury Voluntary and Assisted School was laid 13th November 1908 by Lady Wyatt Truscott as Lady Mayoress.

Bookbinders' Provident Asylum. Founded 1830, built 1843 at the corner between the Metropolitan Benefit Asylum and King Henry's Walk. A Site taken in 1964 for the Church of Our Lady & St. Joseph, Kingsland, 100 Balls Pond Road. Seated 600 in 1982.

The Maberley Chapel, 49 Balls Pond Road. Opened 1826, closed c.1888. Balls Pond Road Mission School (St. Jude's) was opened 1866; in 1878 there were 61 boys and 68 girls under one mistress. Closed by 1893.

The Entertainer, 72 Balls Pond Road, originally the Greyhound, 1 Edmond Terrace, 1854, to be 'Fergies' 1986.

For Cutlers' Alms-houses see CUTLERS TERRACE. For Jewish Burial Ground see KINGSBURY ROAD. See also ST. PAULS MANSIONS 194-200 Balls Pond Road.

**BALMORAL GROVE** N7 (c.1870) Disappeared by c.1979.

**BALTIC PASSAGE**. Little Baltic Street (c.1831) Before 1937

**BALTIC STREET**, EC1 (1808)

Refers to Baltic softwood used in the timber trade and the Baltic ports.

Part formerly Starch Alley and Thomas Place before 1911, re-numbered 1911.

HATFIELD HOUSE 1963.

**BAMPTOM HOUSE**, Pleasant Place (1954) Re-habilitated 1981.

**BANK HOUSE**, Stroud Green Road (1975)

BANNER HOUSE. Roscoe Street EC1 (1956-7)

Peabody Donation Fund.

**BANNER STREET**, EC1 (1799)

**BANNER SQUARE** (1798)

Name abolished 1895. Premises re-numbered by 1938.

**BARDOLPH ROAD** (1880-1) Built up by 1882.

Most probably named after an officer of Falstaff featured in Shakespeare's Henry IV, parts 1 and 2, Henry V and the Merry Wives of Windsor. Called by Falstaff the 'knight of the burning lamp' because of his red nose. A toper and 'poor as a church mouse.'

**BARDSEY WALK** (1977)

**BARFORD STREET** (1830) Before 1938, CARDIGAN STREET.

Named after a Mr Richard Barford, a timber merchant of Islington, a member and Sunday School leader at Wesley's Chapel. He bought the freehold ground for the chapel and to the north of it on which he built 'houses in a road later called Barford Street. In this street were the offices of the Royal Agricultural Hall Company Ltd.

**BARING COURT**, Baring Street, N1 (1957)

**BARING STREET** (1885-6) Wilton Square, 1853.

A Mrs. Elizabeth Harriet Sturt (died 1867) became Mrs. Baring on marrying in 1848 Thomas George Baring, 1st Earl of Northbrook.

**BARMOUTH HOUSE**, Andover Row (1934) Modernised 1975.

Named after a railway terminus, Barmouth.

**BARNABAS HOUSE**, King Square Estate (1963)

**BARNARD PARK**

See PULTENEY TERRACE.

**BARNERSBURY HOUSE**, Parkhurst Road (1967-8)

**BARNES COURT**, Lofting Road (1963) Named after Alderman John Barnes, JP, Mayor 1959-60, a member of Council 1937-1968 and for over 50 years a member of North Islington Labour Party.

**BARNSBURY GROVE** (1841) In 1846 contained nos 1-14 and Wakeling House etc., named after Wakeling Terrace, Pocock's Fields.

The name BARNSBURY derived from the family of Berners or Berneres had by the 16th century superseded the medieval 'Isledon Berners' used in the Assize Rolls of 1274. The Manor of Barnsbury had an ancient manor house which stood on the junction of what are now Holloway and Tufnell Park roads. Probably not inhabited after the 14th century, a moated site remained until the 19th century. Ralph de Berners who died in 1297 took over the Manor formerly held by the Bishop of London.

At 7 Barnsbury Grove was, in 1866, a Sandemanian Chapel (Pococks Fields) of which an elder was none other than the great Michael Faraday from 1840-44 and 1860-64. The NORTH telephone exchange is on its site, in 1900 property of the National telephone Company. A commemorative plaque to Michael Faraday can be seen at North Pole Exchange, 7 Barnsbury Grove.

**BARNSBURY MEWS**

Local name of Barnsbury Housing Association development, Lofting Road.

## **BARNSBURY PARK**

See also OFFORD ROAD.

First appeared as 11 houses in the ratebooks for Christmas 1819.

No.14 was from 1931-4 the home of Walter Richard Sickert, RA (1860-1942) and his third wife, Therese Lessore, also an artist.

No.9 was important in the history of the Church of England. The occupant was the Revd Daniel Wilson, DD, Vicar of Islington until 1832 when he was consecrated Bishop of Calcutta. In the library of this house he founded the Islington Clerical Conference, an important annual event in the Church of England year. From 1832 until his death in 1886, his son Prebendary Wilson used the house as St. Mary's Vicarage.

Of late years the house has been occupied by a firm of exhibition stand contractors.

The road must have been conducive to pastoral duties for in 1829 in a house belonging to the CMS lived until 1830 Edward Bickersteth (1786-1850) a leading missionary to Africa and a prolific religious writer. Charles Chubb,(1772-1846) died at 8 Barnsbury Park. This celebrated patent lock and key manufacturer was a staunch Methodist and owing to his generosity the Liverpool Road Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was enlarged and re-opened.in September 1844.

The 1856-8 Vestry Minutes contain quaint references to the removal of pillars or columns from the entrance to Barnsbury Park.

Barnsbury School for Girls opened 1904 as Offord Road Higher Grade re-named Barnsbury Park c.1905, Barnsbury Central 1911 and named Barnsbury Park School for Girls c.1966.

Barnsbury Park Open Space, laid out 1967, was planned to cover 18 acres see also BARNARD PARK under PULTENEY TERRACE.

## **BARNSBURY PLACE (1788)**

Now 169-179 Upper Street. See UPPER STREET re C.H. Pearson.

## **BARNSBURY ROAD (1813,1824,1826-8, etc.)**

Before 1863, originally consisted of subsidiary parts, e.g.: nos16-36 and 40-62 dating from 1824 were named Goulden Terrace after a James Goulden, a builder of Penton Street. Nos2-14 were 1852-65, Queens Terrace, nos 64-100 were from 1813-1864/5 Claremont Row, nos106-116 (even) from 1826-1864/5 Arundel Terrace, 118-180, partly Arundel Place Terrace (before 1835) and Coles Terrace, 1827-1864/5 named after the owner John Coles.

There was also a Brunswick Place dating from 1839.

At 14 Barnsbury Road is the White Conduit Public House (see also White Conduit) occupying part of the site and extensive pleasure gardens of the 'White Conduit House', originally a small beer house as early as 1649. The gardens opened there as early as 1730. Oliver Goldsmith and his friends used to go there for hot rolls and butter or to drink tea. Charles Green, the aeronaut made balloon ascents and on the ground staff in 1786 was Thomas Lord after whom Lord's Cricket Ground is named. Messrs, Sharpe & Warren took over the grounds in 1811. On the 25th January 1849 demolished. The grounds and house used to extend from Penton Street to Cloudesley Road.

On 25<sup>th</sup> April 1836 Thomas Wakely, MP for Finsbury presided over a public dinner with a concert in the evening to celebrate the remission of the sentence on the Tolpuddle Martyrs (see COPENHAGEN STREET).

On 1897 no.1 Barnsbury Road, formerly Barnsbury Park Collegiate School, was rented by the 1st City of London Volunteer Engineers, founded 1861 and part of the TA in 1908. •

At no.18 died in 1850 Lieutenant Waghorn, RN (1800-50), pioneer of the overland route from Cairo to Suez; this house was in those days no.2 Goulden Terrace.

On the night of 15 October 1940, during the London Blitz, 23 men women and children died when a high explosion bomb dropped from an enemy aircraft hit nos 141-147 Barnsbury Road.

The Anna Sher Children's Theatre, 30-32 Barnsbury Road began as a school drama club but since 1976 has been in Barnsbury Road.

ST. KATHERINE'S HOUSE 1965.

## **BARNSBURY SQUARE**

First occupied 1836-7.

A house on the corner of Barnsbury Square and Mountfort Crescent, 'Mica House' was called 'Mountfort House'. This name perpetuated what some archaeologists regard as a myth, the tradition that the Romans had a camp in Barnsbury; the remains of a fosse or ditch was found in the garden c.1836 when this house was being built but by 1857 only a depression in the ground remained. Probably a medieval moated site. Barnsbury manor house was in 1297, not mentioned after 1388 (see under BARNSBURY GROVE re junction of Holloway and Tufnell Park Roads site).

This Mountfort House, of noble proportions was from c.1860-1874 the boyhood home of the celebrated actor Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson, well-known for his Shakespearean roles and his stage successes with the fiery Mrs. Patrick Campbell.

The Revd J. Jackson, MA, a headmaster after 1836 of Islington Proprietary School and another master, the Revd H. Hamilton, lived there.

One of England's best-known authors of a text-book on physiology, Ernest Henry Starling, CMG, (1866-1927) was born at no.2. His father Matthew Henry Starling was a barrister and Clerk to the Crown, Bombay.

In June 1933 the gardens of the square were conveyed to the Council by deed poll.

## **BARNSBURY STREET**

Earliest reference 1792 (see below) and 1825. Originally Batters Lane, c.1735.

Until 1791 only a narrow passage leading from Upper Street to the old parish workhouse on the corner of the Back Road (Liverpool Road), known colloquially as 'Cut Throat Lane' by the inhabitants. Between here and what is now Islington Park Street was c.1806 'Cooke's Field', on which the Loyal Islington Volunteer Infantry and Cavalry used to perform military exercises.

Subsidiary names, including Bedford Row, were abolished October 1964 and the street re-numbered.

Upper Barnsbury Street dates from 1841. The whole street was re-numbered in 1882 and 1886. Some parts only date from 1864-5.

In Barnsbury Street was ISLINGTON PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, founded 1830, which had in 1835 170 scholars, the headmaster until 1836 being the Revd John Owen Parr, MA, of Brasenose College, Oxford; later it became known as Islington High School. The building was occupied as a school until 1897, later by the British Syphon Manufacturing Co. and then a firm of greeting card manufacturers. The building was demolished in 1984. On a pediment over an entrance used to be the motto 'Laccaseus infans' (Good milk and young cheese), an evocation of Islington's dairy past.

At 2-4, at the corner of College Cross, now occupied by a firm of photographic album manufacturers, was as far back as 1863 BARNSBURY HALL.

At the corner of Barnsbury Street and Milner Square was Milner Works used as a

factory in 1931. Here was Richford's Iron Foundry, demolished in 1971. This building was originally Barnsbury Chapel erected in 1835 and completed by 1841, being 100ft. long and 40ft wide with accommodation for 550, not counting side galleries!

On 26 January 1825 died 'at his home in Barnsbury Street' Alexander Tilloch (1759-1825), a pioneer of stereotyping and a patentee of motive power for driving machinery in 1808 and in 1825 for a steam engine. In 1797 he projected the Philosophical Magazine for the publication of new discoveries and inventions. See also TILLOCH STREET.

At 44 is the 'Drapers' Arms' public house dating from 1841 and described by Pevsner as a 'set frontispiece' with its eaves, brackets and window pediments.

#### **BARNSBURY TERRACE**

Leases granted to Samuel Dallman 1824.

Dates from 1827. From the 1846-1897 period consisted of Mount Pleasant, Gibbs Terrace and Knights Villas. It contains 'The Courtyard' dating from the 1974-5 period. Later nos 341-345 Liverpool Road.

**BARNSTAPLE MANSIONS**, 27 Rosebery Avenue (1892)

**BARNSTON WALK** (1973)

**BARON'S CLOSE** (1979/80)

Before 1939, Charlotte Place, Baron Street (1820).

**BARON STREET** (1787-8)

Part formerly Suffolk Street. Re-numbered 1908. Nos 1-33, re-building contains Barons' Close, Baron Street.

Baron Street is named after Joseph Barron, landlord of the White Lion Inn during the late-eighteenth century,

**BAROSSA PLACE** (1821)

After 1863, nos 294-300 ESSEX ROAD.

No. 294 was 'Barossa Lodge'. In the 1830 rate book is Barossa Place named after Thomas James Barossa.

**BARRATT HOUSE**, Sable St. (1954)

**BARRON (also BARREN) STREET**

See BARON STREET.

**BARTHOLOMEW BUILDINGS** (1885) Owned by J.E. and J. Brown. There in Seward Street until 1974.

**BARTHOLOMEW COURT**, Old Street (1975)

**BARTHOLOMEW TERRACE** (c.1821) Before 1861 part of Central Street. On 1861 Census.

**BARTHOLOMEW SQUARE** (1813) On 5th November 1895 the Earl of Meath opened it to the public as a recreation ground.

Griffith Davies. FRS, 11788-1855) removed here in 1815.

**BARTON HOUSE**, Halton Road, Formerly Canonbury Grange (q.v.). Barton House was there in 1945.

**BARWORTH COURT**, Liverpool Road (1959)

**BASIRE STREET**

Before 1938 SOUTH STREET dating from 1848.

Named after Isaac Basire (1704-68), a map engraver whose son James born in 1730 and who died in 1802 was even more celebrated, being engraver to the Society of Antiquaries and to the Royal Society.

Parker Court and Ferncroft date the first from 1955 and the second 1972.

**BASKET ALLEY**

There 1732, including White's Yard, c.1740. After 1898 GARRETT STREET.

BASSINGBOURN HOUSE, Upper St (1970)

BASTERFIELD HOUSE, Golden Lane Estate (c.1958)

**BASTERFIELD STREET**, Goswell Road Before 1898 FRENCH ALLEY c.1738/40. On John Rocque's map. Superseded by the 1963/4 Golden Lane Estate.

**BASTWICK STREET, EC1**

Before 1885 NOBLE STREET (c.1828).

**BATCHELOR STREET**

Before 1938 Trinity Street (1845) and before then Chapman Street (on a map of 1815). The LCC street naming Order simply says 'named after a well-known local business man'.

On 27th May 1976 Cllr Mrs P. Bradbury, Mayor, unveiled a plaque to Thomas Hosmer Shepherd (1793-1864), artist and celebrated London topographical water-colourist who lived 1820-42 at 26 Chapman Street. See also under CLOUDESLEY STREET.

**BATH COURT** (c.1776) After 1936 BAYNES COURT.

**BATH PLACE** (1847) Re-named CARLSBAD STREET 1890-1. Since 1947 site has become part of York Way Court.

**BATH ROW**

In 1796 rate book after 1905 in CRAWFORD PASSAGE (q.v.).

**BATH STREET, EC1** (Great Bath Street) Before 1896 James Place. Originally c.1725 Pest House Row, but extensively re-built. The Row led to the Old Street Pest House erected c.1593 and used by the Huguenots, 1693-1718. A commemorative plaque to the former City Pest House is located in Bath Street.

ALLEYN'S ALMS-HOUSES were founded by Edward Alleyn in 1620 in Pest House Lane. Ten in number, they were twice rebuilt, in 1707 and in 1874 from designs by T. J. Hill.

Bath Street commemorated the one time 'Perilous Pond' or Peerless Pool as it became named in 1743 when this once lethal pond was cleaned and converted to an outdoor swimming pool by William Kemp. The pool, between Baldwin Street and the City Road was actually open until 1869. The name James Place was abandoned in 1896.

Emmanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772), Swedish philosopher, scientist and mystic came to live at 26 Great Bath Street in 1771 and here finished his The True Christian Religion.

Thomas Topham (1710-1749) Islington strong man who kept a public house in Cold Bath Fields in 1741 performed a prodigious trial of strength in Bath Street lifting three hogsheads of water weight 1,831 lb to commemorate the taking of Porto Bello by Admiral Vernon, who turned up to see it as did thousands of spectators.

**BATHURST MANSIONS**, Holloway Road (1899)

**BATTISHILL STREET**

Before 1938 Hardinge Street dating from 1848.

Named after Jonathan Battishill (1738-1801), composer and organist, most of his compositions date from 1760-5.

BATTISHILL GARDENS were opened by the late Sir John Betjeman, CBE, on the 30th June 1975, 'the first garden square to be created in the Borough for over 100 years'. They contain a 70ft long stone frieze dating from 1842 and originally part of the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle Street, later to become Parrs Bank, demolished in 1922. This frieze of about 50 pieces, weight approximately 8 tons, lay from 1922 to 1974 as a kind of unmade jigsaw puzzle in the courtyard of University College, London. It was presented to Alfred Head, RIBA, former Borough Architect, who, with Mrs Helen Stafford, pieced it together.

**BATTLEDEAN ROAD** (1891) In 1893 there were only nos 1-19 and 6-12; by 1894 1-39 and 2-38. On 15th of June 1985, Tony Dubbins, Secretary to the National Graphical Association (NGA) unveiled a plaque to the Rt.Hon. Charles William Bowerman, PC, MP (1851-1947), Labour MP for Deptford, 1906-31.

From 1894 he lived at no.4 for 56 years, an LCC Alderman 1901-7, PC 1916, Chairman of the 1901 TUC and Secretary 1911 -23. He was also a founder member of the Ruskin College Executive Committee and a one-time Chairman as well as a former President of the National Printing & Kindred Trades Employees Federation.

George Macdonald (1824-1905), author. Best known for his *At the Back of the North Wind* (for children). Entered Highbury College in 1848 (see under AVENELL ROAD) and lived at no. 11 Battledean Road.

## **BAVARIA ROAD**

Before 1938 BLENHEIM ROAD (since October 1975).

Formerly Hewett Terrace, Blenheim Terrace and Smith's Cottages.

Blenheim Road Chapel Registered 1871. Replaced 1916 by Blenheim Congregational Mission Hall. Closed by 1954.

COTTENHAM HOUSE dates from 1956.

**BAXTER ROAD** (c.1864/5) Most probably named after William Baxter, philologist and antiquary. The Dovercourt Estate flats, e.g. Ilford House, Ongar House, etc., date from 1966. The Baxter Arms was licensed for music and dancing 1868-89.

Salter's Hall (Baptist) 1864, since 1967 Dalston & Salter's Hall Baptist Church. For many years its former minister from 1937 until 1961, the Revd Arthur C. Davies, BD, was a leading protagonist of temperance, often making court appearances on its behalf. The building closed as a place of worship in 1980, however, the congregation of the church met afterwards at St. Paul's Vestry Hall, St. Paul's Road, N1.

**BAYER HOUSE**, Golden Lane Estate (1963/4)

**BAYER STREET**, Goswell Road Before 1898 Bell Alley (on John Rocque map 1738). Superseded by the Golden Lane Estate.

## **BAYNES COURT**

Before 1936 Bath Court, c.1776.

**BAYNES ROW** (1737)

Joseph Grimaldi lived at no.4 in 1810.

**BAYNES STREET** (1737)

Named after Walter Baynes who discovered the Cold Bath spring 1697, died in 1745.

**BAYON HOUSE**, New Orleans Walk (1972)

**BEACHCROFT WAY**, Elthorne Road (1975)

**BEACON HILL** (1861)

Beacon Hill is a hill situated half a mile north of Hillmarton, parish and village in the former rural district of Calne & Chippenham, North Wiltshire.

The owner of Hillmarton Road was Henry C. Bunkell of 1 Penn Villas, Holloway; it is believed that either he or an earlier owner applied to the former Metropolitan Board of Works for this street name, like Hillmarton Road, to be given. It was formerly a 13 acre field owned by a Thomas Poynder (hence Poynder Court).

BEACONSFIELD LODGE, Aberdeen Park (1982)

BEACONSFIELD BUILDINGS

Erected 1879, after a design by Charles Barry the Younger, as Model Dwellings by the Victoria Dwellings Association 'providing accommodation for upwards of one thousand persons'. Acquired by the GLC 1966. Last occupied 1969. Demolished 1971.

Bingfield Park on the site with the Adventure Playground containing 'Crumbles Castle' put up in 1975 by children and architectural students.

#### **BEARS PLACE (1852)**

Later nos192-202 New North Road. Built by William Bear.

#### **BEAUMONT RISE, N19**

As Beaumont Road 1871, Rise since 1938, 1866-71 Victoria Road, Hornsey Rise.

#### **BEAVER HOUSE, Highbury Park**

So named from 1972, before 47-49 Highbury Park.

#### **BECKFORD HOUSE, Boleyn Road (1967)**

#### **BECKFORDE SQUARE, 122 Old Street (c.1863/4)**

There in 1938, not by 1965.

**BEDFORD COURT**, Green Lanes In 1939, 165 Green Lanes (flats). By 1945 named Bedford Court.

**BEDFORD TERRACE (1840)** Later 497-509 Holloway Road.

#### **BEECH COURT, Red Lion Market**

Before 1909 Kings Head Court. On the 1861 Census and that for 1851 as King Court, Blue Anchor Alley; on the 1841 Census as King Court.

#### **BEECH STREET**

There in 1865. Partly in the City. Called Bechestrete in the 13th century, because beech trees were there.

#### **BEEHCROFT COURT, Leigh Road (1968)**

#### **BEECHES, The, Trinder Road (1960)**

#### **BELFONT WALK, Williamson Street Estate N7 (1972)**

**BELITHA TERRACE (1844)** After 1865 part of Offord Road.

**BELITHA VILLAS (1844-45)** By early 1846,36 villas and 15 in Belitha Terrace (erected 1844) was a new road from the Angel to Kings Cross formed under an Act of 1756 (the Pentonville Road) which ran over land belonging then to a William Belitha.

#### **BELL ALLEY**

There 1720. On 1738 map; there 1807, after 1898 BAYER STREET.

#### **BELL YARD**

Re-named Edison Square 1937. Not there by 1965. Edison Bell (1933) Ltd were at 143-147 Rosebery Avenue and Edison Bell International Ltd at 5 Chapel St.

#### **BELLE ISLE**



Belisle Field in the 1804-5 ratebooks; Bell Field in 1806. In 1833 it had two potteries. 'Noxious trades' were carried on here in the 1856-8 period. There were varnish, japan, lamp-black, horse-slaughterers, piggeries etc. The area was occupied later by Vale Royal, Brandon Road, Tileyard Road and ground south of it.

BELLE ISLE CEMETERY STATION, see under RUFFORD STREET.

**BELMONT**, Cross Street (1962) On site of nos 1-5 Cross Street.

**BELMORE HOUSE**, Camden Road (1971) Sheltered housing.

### **BELMORE LANE**

That part of Hilldrop Lane between Hilldrop Crescent and the barrier adjacent to 21 Hilldrop Lane.

Re-described as such by an October 1982 GLC order, w.e.f. January 1983.

**BELPER STREET**, Lofting Road (1891) Before then Henry Street Lofting Road (1844). After Belper, Derby.

**BELWARD AVENUE** (1883-C.1912) Before then, 1737-1882 White Horse Court, Whitecross Street.

**BEMERTON STREET** (1848) Re-numbered between 1874 and 1877. Contains flats such as Caithness House, Perth House etc., dating from the 1961-3 period.

Most probably named after Bemerton, a parish and village, 1 1/2 miles north west of Salisbury. See also SUTTON GARDENS.

**BENJAMIN ROAD** (1860-3)

1863 Clifton Road until 1875 then Shelburne Road.

### **BENJAMIN STREET**

On John Rocque's map of 1738.

**BENNET COURT**, Axminster Road (1950) The Community Centre was opened by the then Mayor, Alderman Albert Baker in the presence of the late Wilfred Fienburgh, MP. Named after 'Pa Bennett', Councillor George Bennett, Mayor, 1944-5, a well-known member of North Islington Labour Party.

**BENSON COURT**, Junction Road (1968)

**BENTHAM COURT**, Ecclesbourne Road. Commenced in June 1946.

Completion ceremony performed by Mrs. C. R. Attlee, wife of England's former Labour Prime Minister, on 17 September 1949.

Named after Dr. Ethel Bentham who died in 1931. MP for East Islington from 1929-January 1931.

**BENWELL ROAD**, (1864-5) In 1866 only nos 1-5; by 1870 nos 1-31 and 48-65. May be named after a district on the River Tyne (Newcastle-upon-Tyne cp.)

The 'Montagu Arms' at no. 40 was there by 1874.

The William Forster Primary opened 1889 by the School Board for London as the Forster Board School. Re-organised 1932-6. Re-named William Forster School c. 1955. Closed 1961. Building used by the Shelburne School as an annexe to Highbury Fields School and as Shelburne Youth Centre.

**BENYON HOUSE**, New River Estate, Myddelton Passage, c.1963/4.

### **BERESFORD LODGE**

Dates from 1938. Re-habilitated 1980. On the site of Dells Farm, still on the 1936/7 Register of Electors.

### **BERESFORD ROAD**

First appears in an 1866 directory; in one for 1860 was only 1 -8 Beresford Terrace. Road completed by 1871. Dells Farm was incorporated in no. 18. Henry W. Rydon was of Rydon Estates, Dells Farm, Beresford Road and an important property owner and developer of Highbury New Park.

**BERESFORD LODGE, 1938** (re-hab. 1980), **TARLAND LODGE, 1961.**

#### **BERESFORD TERRACE.**

Completed by 1859. Nos 1-8 only in the 1860 directory.

**BERKLEY STREET** (orig. Bartlett St) (c. 1740).

After 1936 **BRISSET STREET**. George Berkley, 8th Baron, died at his house in Berkley Street, 10 August 1658, facing St. Johns Lane.

**BERKELEY WALK**, Andover Estate (1978)

**BERNERS HOUSE**, Charlotte Terrace (1937) Improved by the GLC.

Named after Bernersbury or Iseldon Berners, see **BARNSBURY GROVE**.

#### **BERNERS ROAD**

On the 1871 Census. In the 1884 Islington Directory by 49 Upper Street. The Agricultural Hall in 1883 contained the St. Mary's Hall (associated with memories of the Mohawk Minstrels), the Berners Hall and the Lower Berners Hall. On the registers of electors until 1981.

The Halls were named after Lord Berners who laid the foundation stone of the Agricultural Hall. See under **LIVERPOOL ROAD**.

#### **BERRIMAN ROAD**

Before 1938 called **RUSSELL ROAD**. In 1866 there were only nos 1a, 5, 7,9,13, 17 and 2,4 and 6.

Named after a Dr. W. Berriman, a once celebrated author and divine, a Fellow of Eton College, who died 1749-50 (about). He lived in Ruffords Buildings for some years and wrote, among other works, 'An historical account of the Trinitarian controversy.'

**BERRY LODGE**, Crouch Hill (1954) On the corner of Crouch Hill and Holly Park.

**BERRY PLACE**, (1816) Before 1936, Mulberry Place.

**BERRY STREET**, Finsbury (1830) Hooper Street, after 1889, included in it.

**BESANT COURT**, Newington Green Road (1954)

Name given to the Mildmay Centre Housing Scheme.

**BESANT WALK** (1978)

**BETC.HWORTH HOUSE**, Hilldrop Road (1954) Named after the Betc.hworth Hills; Betc.hworth is near Reigate, Surrey, with Betc.hworth House and Betc.hworth Old House, seats. The blocks of dwellings on the Hilldrop Estate are named after hills in the Chilterns, North Downs and Essex.

**BETHANIE CONVENT**, Hornsey Lane No. 12 Hornsey Lane was a private house, then numbered no. 5 as early as 1866 and called first 'Thornbury House' in 1874 and then in 1919 'Thornbury'. From 1922-1961 it was a Convent of the Augustinians of Meaux and from 1962 the Bethanie Convent Nursing Home.

#### **BEVAN STREET**

Before 1911 **ANN STREET** dating from 1852.

**BEVERSBROOK ROAD**, (1884) Named after a place in North Wiltshire, 2 miles N.E. of Calne.

**BEVIN COURT**, Cruikshank Street (1954) Named after the Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin.

**BEWDLEY STREET** (1935)

Before then, from 1824-1934 UPPER PARK STREET.

Bewdley is in North Worcestershire. Nos 44-46 built by Samuel Dallman.

ASHLEY HOUSE was there 1902-78. DOVEY LODGE (33-39) is a name dating from 1961.

**BICKERTON ROAD**

First entered in the 1866 directory. Road dates from 1866-1869, e.g. nos 29-41 were in 1878 nos 1-7, no. 41 was no. 1.

Probably named after a parish and village in West Cheshire containing the 695 ft. high Bickerton Hill.

Contains DARTWARD COURT 1982-3.

**BIDDESTONE ROAD**

On its site was Holloway Farm, a very large farm. First appears in the 1915 Register of Electors. The name was suggested to the LCC by the owner of some property there, John Poynder Dickson Poynder, 1st Baron Islington (created 1910) who died 6 December 1936. It is named after Biddestone, a parish and village in North Wiltshire, 4 miles west of Chippenham. Sir John was MP for Chippenham, Wilts., 1892-1910 and Hon. Colonel of the Wiltshire Yeomanry.

**BIDEFORD MANSIONS**, Rosebery Avenue (1892)

**BIGGERSTAFF STREET** (c. 1857) Before 1938 PADDINGTON STREET.

Named after John Biggerstaff from 1767 until 1804 Vestry Clerk to the Vestry of the Parish of St. Mary Islington.

**BINANI HOUSE**, 36 Paul Street (1983)

**BINGFIELD STREET**

On the 1851 Census shown as a 'new street in the course of building'. First in the Michaelmas 1851 rate book. Upper Bingfield Street was merged in 1866 to become Bingfield Street and the houses were re-numbered alternately. Two acres were cleared and 83 and more buildings in 1957. Dwellings were erected 1955-7. Nos 83-103 and 82-110 were rebuilding, 1983/4.

For information on 'The Independent' Public House, see under Copenhagen Street re Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Bingfield Street (1863/4)

Architect: R. L. Roumieu. Closed 1973.

Caledonian Road School, Bingfield Street (School Board for London). Opened 1872. Closed 1931.

**BINGHAM STREET** (1843/4) Before 1938, Compton Street. See also ST. PAUL'S SHRUBBERIES.

Named after one of the subsidiary names of the Compton family, e.g. William Bingham Compton 6th Marquess of Northampton. William Bingham, son of William George Spencer Scott, died in 1978.

Nos 8-13 are a short row of 3-bayed houses.

**BINGLEY PLACE**, Pentonville Road On 1841 Census. Name abolished, 1857.

**BIRCH CLOSE**, N19 (1983-4)

**BIRCHMORE WALK**, Highbury Quadrant (1954)

**BIRDBROOK HOUSE**, Popham Estate, Popham Street (1976)

**BIRDS BUILDINGS** (1787) By 1866 nos 60-68. Colebrooke Row. Built by Thomas Bird.

**BIRKBECK ROAD** (c. 1865/6) Since 1878 ELTHORNE ROAD.

**BIRKENHEAD HOUSE**, Mersey Estate, Liverpool Road (1947)

### **BIRNAM ROAD**

First in the 1896 Islington Directory. Birnam Villas, Tollington Park are earlier. Birnam is a hill about twelve miles from Dunsinane. Birnam Wood, Perth, is referred to in Shakespeare's 'Macbeth'.

### **BISHOP STREET**

Before 1938 Dean Street, Tibberton Square, dating from 1853. There was a Bishop's Grove, Balls Pond Road, named in 1862, after John George Bishop of 16a Coleman Street, New North Road, a builder and contractor at 16-22 Coleman Street.

### **BISHOP'S COURT**

Was there in 1733. Aylesbury Street, St. John's Square. Built over c. 1909-10.

### **BISHOP'S PLACE**

See KING HENRY'S WALK.

**BISMARCK ROAD** (c. 1887) After 1919 WATERLOW ROAD.

### **BLACK HORSE YARD**

See TORRENS BUILDINGS.

**BLACKMORE HOUSE**, Carnegie Street (1956)

**BLACKSTOCK HOUSE**, Blackstock Road, (1955)

### **BLACKSTOCK ROAD**

Formerly Danebottom Lane and Highbury Vale; before 1876 Blackstock Lane. Appears in ratebooks as early as 1840 under 'Seven Sisters Road'. Because the New River flowed between wooden aqueducts at this point it was also at one time called 'Boarded River Lane' (see 1735 map for 'Boarded River').

In ancient times the name Danebottom Lane may have commemorated some local foray with Danish marauders. In December 1876 all subsidiary names were abolished. The name 'Blackstock' may well have evoked the lane with blackstock hedgerows on either side as depicted in a water-colour of 1832. Extensive re-numbering took place, e.g. nos 218-224 were before 1882 nos 27-32 Highbury Vale. The name Blackstock Lane was abolished by Order of the Vestry, 7 January 1870.

At no. 226 is the 'Bank of Friendship' public house so-called in 1852 and in 1860 and since 1953 again so-named.

Blackstock House dates from 1955. Ambler Primary School opened 1898 as Ambler Road Board School. Re-organised 1932-6. Nursery block added. In 1900 a centre for sixty physically and mentally handicapped children opened in the school.

### **BLAIR CLOSE**

Housing Development 1984 between 104 St. Paul's Road and Harecourt Congregational Church.

**BLAKE HOUSE**, Brecknock Road (1939) The Brecknock Estate of 1939 consisted of 225 dwellings.

Sexton House and this name make 'Sexton Blake' who was the detective hero of the 'Union Jack Library' series of the 1920s and the 1930s!

**BLenheim COURT**, Marlborough Road (1970)

Named after the battle of Blenheim, 13 August 1704, one of the famous victories of the Duke of Marlborough.

### **BLenheim ROAD**

See BAVARIA ROAD.

**BLUE ANCHOR ALLEY**, Pest House Row There in 1709.

**BLUE STAR HOUSE**, Highgate Hill (1963 period).

**BLUNDELL STREET** (1877) Victoria Terrace 1853-1877.

Shown on a map of 1853 as Victoria Terrace. Re-numbered after 1878.

Blundell St. Board School opened 1873. Re-named Robert Blair 1936. Re-organised 1947-51, Junior Mixed and Infants.

**BLYTHE MANSIONS**, Highcroft Road Re-building 1983-4. Originally designed by E. C. P. Monson, FRIBA. Opened 30 January 1937 by Councillor G. B. Naish, JP, LCC.

Named after the late Alderman Mrs. J. L. Blythe who died in January 1960 and was Mayor in 1937. In 1953 she became the first woman to be granted the Freedom of the Borough.

**BLYTHWOOD ROAD** (1879-1881 period) May well be named after Lord Blythwood who dedicated the Paget Memorial Hall, Randells Road, to his wife Lady Violet M. Paget (1854-1908).

### **BOADICEA STREET**

Before 1937 Buckingham Street, dating from 1845.

Named after Boadicea or Boudicca, Queen of the Iceni. According to a tradition, strongly disputed by many archaeologists, the last and desperate stand taken in AD 61 by the Queen against the successful legions of the Romans under Suetonius Paulinus took place on the site of King's Cross (Battle Bridge) and the vicinity of the former Boxworth and Sheen Groves. The 'Agricola' of Tacitus describes it as being held on a sandy plain.

Blessed Sacrament RC Primary School. Opened 1965-7.

### **BOARDED RIVER LANE**

See under BLACKSTOCK ROAD.

### **BOLEYN ROAD**

Before 1877 Back Road, Kingsland (q.v.) See also OLORON PLACE, RAILWAY PLACE.

Approximately 1874-8. Partly in Hackney. Had before the 1877 Order for it to be so named a number of subsidiary names such as Devonshire Terrace, Railway Place, Mildmay Place, Oloron Place, etc.

Named after Anne Boleyn, the streets such as King Henry's Walk, Queen Margaret's Grove, etc., near Newington Green being associated with the former hunting-lodge alleged to have been used there by Henry the Eighth.

Boleyn Place dated from 1845. BECKFORD HOUSE 1967, CAMPION HOUSE 1949, MEREDITH HOUSE 1950, SOUTHWELL HOUSE 1950, WEBSTER HOUSE 1949.

**BOLTON WALK** (1980).

**BOND STREET**, Cruikshank Street (1845) After 1939 CRUIKSHANK STREET.

### **BONHILL STREET**

Before 1937 HILL STREET which was there in 1790.

**BONINGTON HOUSE**, Killick Street (1938) Re-habilitated in 1981.

Richard Parkes Bonington (1801-1828), landscape painter was buried in the churchyard of St. James, Pentonville, the body being afterwards removed to Kensal Green Cemetery.

### **BOOTHBY ROAD**

Formerly Summerfield Road and Summerfield Villas which were there in 1869 and still shown in the 1905 local directory. By 1907 changed to Boothby Road. Named after Sir Brook Boothby (1743-1824) Baronet and poet, classical scholar and translator of Sappho who resided in Islington according to pages 33-34 of William Fox Jr, La Bagatella, 1801.

### **BOREAS WALK (1972)**

In classical mythology Boreas was the personification of the north wind.

### **BOVAY PLACE**

Earliest reference is in the 1870 local directory; not in that for 1866. Contained the London Printing & Publishing Co. Renumbered in 1953.

### **BOVINGDON CLOSE (1980)**

**BOWATER HOUSE**, Golden Lane Under construction, 1963.

**BOWEN COURT**, Highbury Grange (1982-3) Re-habilitated, 1981.

**BOWERMAN COURT**, St. Johns Way (1958) Named after the late Alderman S. C. Bowerman, Mayor 1962-3 and for 31 years a member of Islington Borough Council, who died in 1972.

For the Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, MP (1851-1947) see under **BATTLEDEAN ROAD**.

### **BOWLING GREEN LANE**

As early as 1675 there were two adjacent bowling greens on the north side of Bowling Green Lane. Clerkenwell, near the east corner. The district was a favourite place of recreation for Londoners from the medieval period until the 19th century. Re-numbered 1907.

During the 17th Century the north side of the lane was home to bowling greens and pasture. The south side of the lane consisted of around half-a-dozen houses and the Cherry Tree public house. This side also had a small burial ground and a public laystall (or rubbish tip).

In the 17th Century the boundary formed by Bowling Green Lane and adjoining Corporation Row marked the northern limits of developed London.

Buildings in the lane began to appear during the late 18th century, mostly in the form of small houses, workshops and stables. In 1830–31 a number of third-rate houses and shops were erected on Bowling Green Lane. This small-scale development lasted until the 1870s. By then clearance had taken place at the western end of the street, for work on the Metropolitan Railway, and in 1872 a factory was built.

Bowling Green Lane School was constructed in 1873–75 and was among the first London board schools built in the 'Queen Anne' style; it fully opened in August 1875. From 1899 the Bowling Green Lane site functioned as the junior department of the larger school. It closed in 1970 on the opening of a new Hugh Myddelton Primary School in Lloyd's Row. For some years after, the building remained in educational use for some years as an annexe to Islington Green Secondary School. In 1982 it was converted for light-industrial use. It is now used as design studios and occupants include Zaha Hadid Architects.

From 1880 until the early 1970s, No. 15 was the office and workshops of Thwaites & Reed, Clerkenwell's oldest clockmakers, who specialized in the manufacture and repair of large turret clocks for churches, town halls and commercial buildings. Thwaites & Reed moved in 1974 to a new factory in East Sussex.

The large warehouse fronting the street, opposite the Bowler public house, was erected in 1877–79 for James Johnstone, proprietor of the 'Standard' and 'Evening Standard' newspapers. The building's central pediment features

the winged helmet of Mercury, Roman messenger of the gods. The warehouse was ideally placed for distribution via the mainline termini at King's Cross and St Pancras. In March 1988 the site was acquired by the architects Campbell-Zogolovitch- Wilkinson-Gough as their new offices.

## **BOWMANS MEWS**

In 1864 the Vestry (see Minutes 8 April 1864) referred to the 'new street called and known as Bowman's Place and Mews' being paved. However, Bowman's Place was there as early as 1850.

Its name commemorates an archery house which in Elizabethan days stood near this spot.

Bowman's Lodge was the birthplace on 12 May 1812 of Edward Lear and he was there until 1822. The Lear family were there from 1806 until 1829, when they moved to Gravesend. The house during the 1850s and early 1860s was a ladies' school. A commemorative plaque to Edward Lear is located at Bowman's Mews, Seven Sisters Road.

## **BOXWORTH GROVE (1843)**

One of the sons of George Thornhill (see) was Rector of Boxworth, Cambs.

## **BRACEY STREET, formerly Bracy Street.**

In 1882 but not in 1878 or previous Islington directories. In the 1970s the Little Brothers of Jesus opened a house at no. 27.

**BRACKLEY STREET (1892/6)** Replacing a poor little street built in the 17th century. The 17th century site of the former gardens of the house of Viscount Brackley, Earl of Bridgewater, burnt down in 1687, City of London.

## **BRADLEY CLOSE, Nailour Street Estate (1975)**

BRADLEYS BUILDINGS,

71 Chapel Street, 74-78 White Lion Street. On 1841 Census. There 1938, not by 1965.

## **BRAES STREET**

Before 1938 Spring Street, dating from 1829.

## **BRAITHWAITE HOUSE, Banner Street Estate (1965) Bunhill Row.**

**BRAMALL COURT, Georges Road (1973)** Named after Sir Ernest Ashley Bramall, Chairman of the GLC, 1982-3 and its leader 1970-1981.

## **BRAMBER HOUSE, Dalmeny Avenue (1966)**

Bramber is in West Sussex, near New Shoreham. Nearby are the remains of an ancient castle.

## **BRAMBLEDOWN, Crouch Hill (1904) Re-habilitated, 1980-1.**

## **BRANCASTER HOUSE, Corsica Street (1972)**

Brancaster is a coastguard and lifeboat station, 81/a miles west of Wells, Norfolk. Brancaster Hall is a seat.

## **BRAND STREET (1829-30) Since 1927 ROLLIT STREET.**

In 1846 housed Holloway Ragged School, which included a penny bank and working- class lectures. School closed by 1878. In 1849 the houses in the street had to be limed and cleaned.

## **BRANDON ROAD**

Off York Way.

## **BRANSTON HOUSE, Hornsey Road (1927) Modernised by the GLC in 1971.**

Robert Branston (1778-1827) a celebrated wood engraver, lived at Holloway.

**BRATTON STREET**, Georges Road. C. 1880-1898 **JOHN STREET**, 1898-1929, Bratton Street. Gone by 1930.

**BRAUNTON MANSIONS**, Rosebery Avenue (1892)

### **BRAYFIELD TERRACE**

Before 1938 Alma Terrace, this latter dated between 1866 and 1870.

**BRAYNES ROW** (1765) After Thomas Braynes, lessee of the ground. Afterwards part of Exmouth Street. Renamed 1818.

**BRAYS BUILDINGS** (1825) By 1866 nos 144-162 Essex Road.

### **BRECKNOCK ROAD**

Partly in Camden. See also **ROSEBERRY VILLAS** (120-170 Brecknock Road).

Talbot Road, 1854, by 1870 nos 66-118 Brecknock Road.

By Order of the Metropolitan Board of Works of 19 February, 1869 the new name Brecknock Road was given to the line of thoroughfare known as Maiden Lane, York Road and Talbot Road respectively in St. Pancras and Islington from the Camden Road northwards. This is the 2nd title of the Marquis Camden. Charles Pratt, the 1st Earl, 4th of October 1749 married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Nicolas Jefferys of The Priory, Co. Brecknock.

The Brecknock Estate dating from 1939 consisted of 225 dwellings and was being re-habilitated 1983-5.

Spencer Frederick Gore (1878-1914) artist and friend of Sickert whom he met at Dieppe in 1904 had 1910-11 no. 5 Brecknock Studios at 142 Brecknock Road. He shared this with W. R. Sickert and Gore was President of the Camden Town Group.

### **BREDGAR ROAD**

From 1868-1937. Before then, Bredgar Terrace, Belgrave Road, 1867-8.

**BRENNAND COURT**, Poynings Road (1967)

**BRETTON HOUSE**, Fairbridge Road (1975)

**BREWER STREET** (1829-30) (n 1788 part of the Hermitage Estate (Brewers' Co). Re-named Paget Street 1936.

In 1760 Charlotte Charke worked Russell's famous puppets in the Great Room in Brewer Street. In that year she died in 'a wretched hovel in Islington' with only a cat, dog, magpie and monkey for company, yet the daughter of the Poet Laureate Colley Cibber (1661-1757). After the early failure of her marriage to Richard Charke, a dissolute violin-player, she became the owner of an unsuccessful grocer's shop, a valet and a quack doctor (her cure for an old woman's rheumatism was a mixture of boiled snails, brown sugar and mutton fat) and once indignantly denied a charge of robbing her own father of £50 in Epping Forest. A real tomboy, she wrote a most feminine letter to him, begging forgiveness of him for her wayward ways, but he never forgave her!

**BREWERS BUILDINGS**, Rawstorne Street (1882)

Rehabilitated 1981.

**BREWER'S YARD** (1845) Name of Collins Yard before 1938.

**BREWERY ROAD** (1867-9) In the 1870 directory. Named after A. Gordon & Co's brewery and later, by 1931, by that of Jas. Garish & A. H. W. Brown, vinegar makers. Contained the architecturally interesting 'Milton House', headquarters of Milton Proprietary Ltd., then Vick- International and by 1971 Richardson- Merrell Research Laboratories.

In 1878 contained the Belle Isle Mission Chapel. Bombed 1941. Members returned to Camden Road Baptist Chapel.



St. William of York School. Opened 1957 in Blundell Street Upper School. At Brewery Road with effect from 1978-80.

### **BREWHOUSE YARD**

Was there 1833.

### **BRICK LANE**

Shown on Clerkenwell map, 1805 after 1936 CENTRAL STREET. May have been there in 1611.

### **BRIDE STREET**

In an 1825 rate book and on a map of 1828.

Named after St. Bride's Wharf, owned by John Thomas Pocock, coal merchant, who died in 1832. Samuel Pocock in 1806 owned land known as Pocock's Fields, now occupied by Bride and Ellington Streets. George Pocock sunk a 172 ft. well near George Place and an Act of 1810 formed Pocock's Holloway Water-works, but was forced out of business by the New River Co. c. 1823.

The site of the NORTH Telephone Exchange was a Sandemanian Meeting House at which the great Michael Faraday was an elder from 18404 and 1860-4. Lord Kelvin unveiled a plaque to him on behalf of the National Telephone Company in 1906.

Arundel Square Congregational Chapel 1931, closed 1935, Westbourne Road, was adapted and partly rebuilt at St. Giles Christian Mission. See also WESTBOURNE ROAD.

### **BRIDE TERRACE (1825)**

By 1870 nos 443-461 Liverpool Road.

### **BRIDGEMAN ROAD**

For West Library, see under THORNHILL SQUARE. GLC Order of 26 November, 1973 to take effect from January 1st, 1974: 'that part of Lofting Road between Hemingford and Caledonian roads.' Formerly John Street, Thornhill Crescent, 1819-1897.

Named after the Revd Arthur John Bridgeman, MA, Vicar of St. Andrew's Church, Thornhill Square, from 1872-1893.

### **BRIGHTWELL COURT, Mackenzie Road (1979)**

### **BRISSET STREET**

Before 1936, Berkley Street c. 1740.

Jordan de Brisset founded c. 1100 the Nunnery of St. Mary, Clerkenwell and gave the land for the building of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem.

### **BRITANNIA ROW (1781) However, site cleared, 1882.**

In the 1820s had factories for cut glass and watch springs. Britannia Row Congregational Chapel, 1871-2. Bombed 1940, not rebuilt. DENHAM LODGE, six flats on the site of nos 31-33 Britannia Row 1963.

### **BRITTON STREET**

Before 1937, Red Lion Street, from an inn sign of the 15th century, the Red Lion Tavern, later to be the Jerusalem Tavern.

Thomas Britton (1654-1714), the musical 'small-coal man' is commemorated by the post-1937 street name. He was a Clerkenwell coal-vendor who established a musical club over his shop and lived in a house at the corner of Jerusalem Passage and Aylesbury Street. A commemorative plaque to Thomas Britton can be seen at Jerusalem Passage ( N.E. corner).

The antiquary John Britton (1771-1857) celebrated as a topographer and architectural writer, lived in Rosoman Street c. 1800 and was employed 1787 at the Jerusalem Tavern, Red Lion Street and married his future wife in 1802 at St. John's Church. With him lived his collaborator and topographer, Edward Wedlake Brayley (1773-1854). Also living with John Britton in Clerkenwell was the famous water colour painter Samuel Prout (1783-1852).

**BROAD YARD**, Turnmill Street There 1777/8.

### **BROMFIELD STREET**

Before 1937, King Edward Street, Liverpool Road 1842-3.

Alice Bromfield was the wife of Sir John Spencer (died 1609) whose daughter Elizabeth married William, the 2nd Lord Compton in 1599.

King Edward Terrace, Liverpool Road, dating from 1849 became by 1869 nos 48-68 Liverpool Road.

**BRONTE HOUSE**, Matthias Road (1953)

**BROOKE LODGE**, Mackenzie Road (1963)

**BROOKFIELD HOUSE**, Halton Road (1901) Re-habilitated 1977.

**BROOKFIELD**, Pooles Park (1969)

**BROOKSBY STREET**, Liverpool Road (1824-5)

The Rising Sun public house, 1825-7. Morgans Cottages were there in 1824. Contains a GLC development of flats, 1982.

### **BROOKSIDE ROAD**

Off Junction Road, Tufnell Park.

**BROUGHAM ROAD**, (c. 1860)

By 1875 incorporated in Kingsdown Road.

### **BRUCE BUILDINGS**

See Caledonian Road.

**BRUCE GLASIER HOUSE**, Hazellville Road (1939)

Named after Katherine Bruce Glasier (1867-1950) (nee Conway), socialist reformer and women's' defender and Bruce Glasier (1859-1920), former Secretary of the I LP, Chairman and Labour Leader editor, a journal founded in 1893.

**BRUNSWICK CLOSE ESTATE**, St. John Street

14-storey blocks designed by Joseph Emberton. Opened by Dame Isobel Cripps, DBE, 12th July 1958. Another block completed 1962.

Brunswick Close was before 1873 Brunswick Street and Place (1823), Market Street and Place and Portland Place. Before 1815 a SKIN MARKET was there. It was there before 1760 until 1815.

**BRUNSWICK COURT**, St. John Street (1958)

**BRUNSWICK PLACE**, Balls Pond Road (1812)

**BRUNSWICK PLACE**, St. John Street (1823) See BRUNSWICK CLOSE.

**BRUNSWICK ROAD**, Upper Holloway (1851)

Since 1938 Macdonald Road. In 1975 only the Brunswick public house left.

**BRUNSWICK STREET** (1823) Brunswick Street 1823-33, Place 1834-73. then Close.

**BRYAN STREET** (1845)

**BRUNSWICK STREET** (1845) Bryan Terrace, Copenhagen Street 1851, Bryan Place 1851, Bryan Mews 1846.

**BRYANTWOOD ROAD** (1868) Messrs. Bryant & Tinnewood, builders, in 1868 applied to the former Metropolitan Board of Works for the approved name of Hobart Street to be changed to Bryantwood. In 1868 twelve houses on the north side were let to Charles Bryantwood. In 1870 only nos 1 -22 were occupied, but by 1871, further houses were.

**BRYDONWALK** (1980)

**BRYETT ROAD** (1866)

Named after Albert Nickles Bryett, builder of 50a Isledon Road.

The road ceased by 1969.

**BUCKHURST HOUSE**, Dalmeny Avenue (1948)

**BUCKINGHAM STREET**

See BOADICEA STREET.

**BUCKINGHAM PLACE**, York Way (1846)

**BUCKLAND HOUSE**, Offord Road (1901)

The blocks of dwellings in the LCC's Loraine Place site are named after former Lord Chancellors. Lord Buckmaster filled that office, 1915-16.

**BULL COURT** (c. 1830)

Since 1936 Memel Court, Baltic Street.

**BUNHILL ROW**

Runs alongside Bunhill (derived from Bonehill Fields) where in 1549 waggon loads of bones from the charnel house at St. Paul's were deposited.

**Bunhill Fields Burial Ground**

National Grid Reference: TQ 32693 82267 (London Borough of Islington)

Address: Bunhill Fields Burial Ground, 38 City Road, London, EC1Y 2BG. Entrances in City Road and Bunhill Row

Description: Bunhill Fields Burial Ground was a nonconformist place of burial and now a public open space. Bunhill Fields Burial Ground is located in the London Borough of Islington but is owned and maintained by the City of London Corporation. It has been managed as a public open space by the City of London since the Corporation's acquisition of the site in 1867

Dates: 1665/66 – 1853 (burial ground). 1869 [opening] – present (public open space)

Burials: 120-123,000 interments. The burial ground contains 2,333 monuments, mostly simple headstones (of which there are 1,920). The oldest, surviving grave is that of Theophilus Gale (d. 1678). Notable burials include Thomas Bayes (1761), William Blake (1827), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Defoe (1731), George Fox (1691) and Susanna Wesley (1742) – see below for further details

Coverage: 1.6 hectares (approx. 4 acres)

Status: Grade II listed building and Grade I listed entry on the National Register of Parks and Gardens (see below for details of listing). It has 75 listed tombs within its boundary

Parliamentary ward: Islington South and Finsbury (MP – Emily Thornberry / 2017)

Local ward: Bunhill Ward (Councillors Troy Gallagher, Robert Khan, Claudia Webbe / 2017)

Conservation area: Bunhill Fields Burial Ground and Finsbury Square Conservation Area

Notes: There are two other Nonconformist burial grounds nearby: a Quaker burial ground on Chequer Street (now a public garden with few historic features) and the burial ground to Wesley's Methodist Church on the City Road, which contains the tomb of John Wesley (d.1791).

## History

### Bone Hill

The name Bunhill is considered a derivation/corruption of 'Bone Hill'. It has been recorded that, during the mid-16th century, the fields were used for depositing bones from St Paul's Charnel House and it's even suggested the fields were an Anglo-Saxon burial ground.

### The plague, Mr Tindall and enclosure

Then covering 4 hectares (approx. 10 acres), Bunhill Fields was made a burial ground for victims of the plague in 1665 but it may not have been used for the plague victims. These probably ended up interred in the nearby Moor Fields. Instead, under a Mr Tindall, and due to the ground remaining un-consecrated, it became London's principal Nonconformist cemetery for religious nonconformists, intellectuals and dissenters. This area was enclosed by brick walls in October 1665, with gates erected in 1666, as recorded in inscriptions on the burial ground's Victorian gate piers. Its current boundaries were established by the mid-C18. John Strype's 1720 edition of John Stow's A Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster records:

'This Churchyard was enclosed with a Brickwall, at the sole Charges of the City of London, in the Maioralty of Sir John Laurence, Kt. Anno Dom. 1665. And afterwards the Gates thereof were built and finished in the Maioralty of Sir Tho. Bloudworth, Knight, Anno Dom. 1666'.

The map accompanying Strype's text shows an east-west strip labelled 'Burying Ground' (corresponding roughly to the area south of the current main pathway), with the area to the north simply marked as 'Bunhill Fields'. The burial ground was extended in 1700 and its full extent is shown on John Roque's map of 1746. At this time there were still two distinct portions: that to the south is labelled 'Tindall's Ground', that to the north 'Burial Ground'. The southern part is an expanded version of the area described by Strype; the northern takes in those parts of Bunhill Fields that had not been lined with houses by the early-mid C18, resulting in an inverted T-shaped area. By the publication of Richard Horwood's map of the capital in 1799, the two sections had joined and the whole known as Bunhill Fields Burying Ground. It remains thus to the present day.

### Orthogonal plan

The burials in the cemetery were arranged to an orthogonal plan, with a main axial path running east-west along the southern part of the ground from the main entrance fronting City Road to the cemetery wall alongside Bunhill Row (though there was no through access at this point as there is today). A second network of paths, designed straight and perpendicular to the main avenue, gave access to the tombs. Burial areas were numbered and iron plaques on the south wall, these probably early Victorian replacements of the originals, provided a le.g.end for visitors which corresponded with burial registers.

### Closure

In 1852, an Act of Parliament authorised the closure of graveyards in towns and burials ceased at Bunhill Fields from 29 December 1853. By the time the ground closed for burials, there had been 120-123,000 burials at Bunhill Fields. The oldest, surviving grave is that of Theophilus Gale (d. 1678). The burial ground now contains 2,333 monuments, mostly simple headstones (of which there are 1,920) arranged in a grid formation. Many of the graves are packed closely together, giving an idea of how London's burial places looked before large cemeteries further from the centre of London opened from the 1830s onwards.

### Public open space

The Corporation of London assumed responsibility for maintaining the ground by an Act of Parliament in 1867 and it opened as a public amenity in 1869. New walls, gate piers and gates were built and paths laid out. The irregular

paths between the graves were emphasised to create a more picturesque effect, trees were planted, tombstones straightened, and inscriptions deciphered and re-cut.

#### Second World War and after

Bunhill Fields was damaged by bombing during the Second World War. Vera Brittain describes the Fields as the location of an anti-aircraft gun in the London Blitz, which may have also caused damage to the monuments. In 1964-5 Bunhill Fields was landscaped to designs of one of the foremost landscape architects of the period, Sir Peter Shepherd (1913-2002). Shepherd trained as an architect, worked with Sir Patrick Abercrombie and was a significant figure in the Festival of Britain. His 1953 book 'Modern Gardens' remains highly regarded. He was first engaged at Bunhill Fields in 1949, and completed his revised plans in 1963. He was President of the RIBA in 1969.

#### Clearing and restoration of monuments

Initial proposals at Bunhill Fields were to clear the entire area, but thanks to protestations from the Society of Antiquaries and the Royal Fine Art Commission, gravestones were only removed from the northern part of the ground, the most severely damaged section, which was laid out as a garden. A broadwalk, paved with salvaged York stone and brick, was laid linking this garden with the main east-west path. It was placed to take in the Defoe and Bunyan memorials, which were restored and made focal points, cleared of surrounding monuments. The graves of William Blake and Joseph Swain (1761-96, a Baptist minister and hymn writer) were re-sited nearby at the same time. The remainder of the burial ground, in an increasingly dilapidated condition, was railed off from public access but left largely undisturbed.

The current layout of Bunhill Fields Burial Ground was developed in two main phases:

1. 1860s, when the City of London improved the site. This involved laying out paths, undertaking tree planting and carrying out work to the tombs including re-cutting and recording inscriptions.
2. 1960s, when another layer was added to the site with a public garden designed by Bridgewater and Peter Shepherd. The southern area remained dominated by the memorials, fenced off from public access by metal railings.

To the north, an open lawn enclosed by shrub planting was created to complement the memorial landscape.

#### Notable burials

- Thomas Bayes (1702–61): A mathematician and Presbyterian minister, who is remembered for his theories regarding statistics and probability
- William Blake (1757–1827): An artist, poet and visionary. He was not widely recognised in his time, but today he is considered a major reference point in British culture
- John Bunyan (1628–88): He was a tinker by trade but turned to religion and became a travelling preacher, imprisoned for unlicensed preaching (1660-72) and began writing. His most famous book is the *Pilgrim's Progress* (1678)
- Daniel Defoe (1660–1731): Author of *Robinson Crusoe*, *Moll Flanders* and around 500 other books, leaflets etc.
- George Fox (1624-91): English Dissenter and a founder of the Religious Society of Friends, generally known as the Quakers or Friends
- Susanna Wesley: (1669–1742): Mother of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism who is buried at Wesley's Chapel on City Road

#### National Register of Parks and Gardens listing

Bunhill Fields is designated at Grade I for the following principal reasons:

- outstanding historic interest as the pre-eminent graveyard for Nonconformists in England
- a rare surviving inner-city burial ground which is unsurpassed as evidence for the cramped appearance of metropolitan burial grounds in the Georgian period
- a large number of listed tombs, notable either for the person they commemorate (for example, Blake, Bunyan and Defoe) or their artistic quality

- distinctive aesthetic character in contrast to Victorian cemeteries, with monuments almost entirely in Portland stone or sandstone
- an extremely well-documented place where antiquarians have recorded inscriptions from the 1720s and for which the City Corporation holds extensive burial records
- high quality design and materials of 1964-5 phase, by the renowned landscape architect Sir Peter Sheppard

#### Sources

Corporation of London website: 'Bunhill Fields Burial Ground' [www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/bunhillfields](http://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/bunhillfields) (accessed March 2017)

Historic England website: 'Bunhill Fields Burial Ground'

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001713> (accessed March 2017)

Strype, John (ed.), 'John Stow's *A Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster*', 1720

Tames, Richard, Clerkenwell and Finsbury Past. Historical Publications, 1999

In 1718 John Price, once the 'common hangman' was in the Marshalsea Prison for debt. On parole, he tried to rape an old stallholder near Bunhill Fields burial ground and she died from injuries received from him. He was convicted and hung.

In Artillery Walk John Milton (1608-74) moved in in 1663 to a small house with a garden, later to become 125 Bunhill Row. Here he dictated to his daughters and finished *Paradise Regained*, died 8 November 1674 and is buried beside his father in St. Giles, Cripplegate. His widow occupied the house for another six or seven years, not herself dying until September 1727 at Nantwich. On the site of the house was a warehouse and in 1902 the Society of Arts put up a commemorative plaque, now gone.

In 1818, Thomas de La Rue (1793-1866), a Chevalier Legion d'Honneur (1855) founded the firm of De La Rue. His son was Warren de La Rue (1815-1889), inventor and President of the Royal Astronomical Society, 1864-6.

Thomas, arriving in England from Guernsey started, unsuccessfully, by making women's bonnets out of embossed paper. The firm was responsible for the early white enamelled surface 'cartes de visite' and were granted in 1832 Letters Patent to supply playing cards. Shortly after the Penny Post, the firm obtained a Government contract to produce stamps and then produced bonds, bank notes and cheques. The 'Star' printing works were erected in 1874. By the end of 1940 the firm's seven factories in the area were all destroyed, save for two, Anchor Lane and the building facing on to Dufferin Street.

**BUNNING HOUSE**, Parkhurst Road (1970) Named after James B. Bunning (1802-1863), architect of Holloway Prison (1852) and of the Metropolitan Cattle Market (opened 1855), in his capacity of City Architect.

**BURDER CLOSE**, Burder Road (1975)

#### **BURDER ROAD**

Before 1938 STANLEY ROAD, erected 1854-55. Named after the Revd George Burder, born in Islington in 1752, and who was from 1803-1827 Secretary to the London Missionary Society; he lived at 13 Colebrooke Row and died in 1832.

#### **BURGH STREET**

Formerly Clarence Street (c. 1848-53) **BURGH STREET**

Formerly Clarence Street (c. 1848-53) before 1938.

Named after James Burgh (1714-1775) who conducted an academy at Newington Green (q.v.)

**BURNARD PLACE**, Eden Grove (1850)

**BURNARD TERRACE** (1830) John Piper Burnard 'a self-styled architect' married Marie Elizabeth Hughes at Marylebone Parish Church in 1812.

**BURES HOUSE**, Offord Road (1901) Re-habilitated 1979. Named after a place in Essex.

**BURNESS CLOSE**, Roman Way (1976) Named after Burness in the Orkneys.

**BURNHILL HOUSE**, Norman Street (1974)

**BURNS HOUSE**, Caledonian Road (1965) Re-name of the former Burns Buildings architect: H. Riley, of the 1904-6 LCC Caledonian Estate. Named after the famous Scottish poet, Robert Burns.

**BURTON BANK**, Yeate Street (1961)

#### **BUSACO STREET**

Before 1890, Wellington Street (1815). Mount Busaco, Portugal, was 27 September 1810 the site of a battle in which Wellington beat Napoleonic forces in the Spanish Peninsular War. The street disappeared between 1945/50.

**BUSH FIELD HOUSE**, Highbury New Park (1948)

'One close of land or pasture' was in 1559 Snorefyld otherwise Bushfylder containing 100 acres.

**BUTE WALK**, Marquess Estate (1974)

**BUXTON HOUSES**, Hermit Street (1887)

**BUXTON ROAD**, Hornsey Rise Estate (1979)

**BUXTON STREET** (1829-30) After 1937 HERMIT STREET.

Jedediah Buxton (1707-1772), calculator and mathematician visited St. John's Gate in 1754 and resided several weeks there.

**BYWORTH WALK**, Fairbridge/Elthorne Estate, N19 (1981)

## C

**CABLE HOUSE**, Lloyd Street (1951-2)

**CADD'S ROW** (1817)

By 1835 St. Alban's Place.

Contained the Duke's Head public house. See ST. ALBAN'S PLACE re Thomas Topham, the one-time licensee. The Islington Soup Society founded in 1799 had a shed as a soup kitchen in Cadd's Row, but in 1805 the Society was wound up.

**CADMORE HOUSE**, Upper Street (1970)

**CAEDMON ROAD** (1866)

Before 1938 Spencer Road, Hornsey Road.

Named after the poet who died c. 680, who one night whilst a servant at the monastery at Whitby, had a vision and his hymn, in the Northumbrian dialect, preserved in MSS. at Cambridge, is based on this dream. See POOLE'S PARK re Charles Williams.

**CAHILL STREET** (1883)

Probably named after a Trustee of the Peabody Donation Fund. However, a hero of the early 1880s was Patrick Cahill, died 25th of March, 1881, Ensign, late Captain, who carried the Colours at the Battle of Alma, 20 September, 1854.

**CAIRNS HOUSE**, Loraine Estate (1937) Re-building, 1984.

Named after a former Lord Chancellor, the 1st Earl Cairns (1819-1885). See also LORAINÉ PLACE.

**CAISTER HOUSE**, Roman Way (1973)

Named after Caister, near Yarmouth, East Norfolk, which has Caister Castle.

**CAITHNESS HOUSE**, Bemerton Street (1960)

**CALABRIA ROAD** (1890)

Believed to be named, like Liberia Road, after one of the provinces of the former Roman Empire; Baalbec Road is another example. Based on the tradition of a Roman camp having been at or near Highbury Hill.

At no. 73 from 1895-99 lived Richard Thomas Baines, who wrote a farewell address at the 1898 closing of the Parkhurst Theatre. He was since 1894 sub-editor and dramatic critic of 'The Era'. In 1901 he became the Secretary of the Music Hall Sick Fund. A well-known theatre journalist and critic.

**CALDY WALK**, Marquess Estate (1973-7)

**CALEDONIAN CRESCENT** (1846)

After 1912 KEYSTONE CRESCENT.

**CALEDONIAN ROAD**

From 1826-1853 called the CHALK ROAD.

Named after the Royal Caledonian Asylum, which building (architect: George Tappan) was from 1823 until 1903 on the site of the LCC's Caledonian Estate. The building was enlarged in 1844. The children who attended the School were of Highland or Scottish descent and wore Scottish clothing with kilt and tartan. They were often the children of Scottish servicemen.

A large number of subsidiary names were abolished and the whole re-named CALEDONIAN ROAD after October 1861. For example: 106-146 were originally 1-20 Thornhill Place (1832), 70-104 were originally 1-18 Melville Terrace



(1846), 75-87 were originally 8-14 Lansdowne Terrace (1846-8), 192-212 were originally Walter Place (1848), 195-235 were originally 1-18 Pembroke Terrace (1848), 10-52 were originally 1-22 Sutherland Terrace (1847), 344-386 were originally Wakefield Terrace (1852), 270-342 were originally Princes Terrace (1848), 353-379 were originally Arthur Terrace & Mews (1853), 259-349 were originally Stephenson Terrace (1848), 429-451 before 1878 were Market Terrace (c. 1855), 480-494 before 1882 were 1-8 Stock Orchard Terrace (1864-5), 406-418 were Arthur Terrace East (c. 1855), 35-39 were 2,3 and 4 Caledonian Terrace (1845).

Between North and Market roads was up to 1939 the celebrated Metropolitan Cattle Market (Caledonian Market) designed by James Bunning, with its 2500 pedlars' pitches and its central clock tower, which still stands as a feature of the Market Estate.

It was opened by Albert, the Prince Consort, 13 June 1855.

Market Road and the Market Estate, Pedlars' Walk, etc., keep its memory alive.

It was a well-known feature of London life up to the outbreak of World War II with its miles of stalls, racing tipsters like Ras Prince Monolulu, bric-a-brac, costers, vendors of patent medicines, etc. and its Rag Fair.

In June 1916 over 1000 stalls covering 15 acres were taken over by the Wounded Allies Relief Committee directed by Lord Arthur Paget for a huge jumble sale. Among the stallholders helping were Arnold Bennett and another novelist, Hall Caine.

In 1907 slaughter-houses, then a model of their kind, were erected in the market area. The iron railings with bulls-head adornment by J. Bell have gone; at each corner of the market were large hotels for the entertainment of drovers and visitors, the Lion, The Lamb, The Bull and the Horse (later re-named the White Horse). In 1873, on the north side of the Cattle Market was erected the Drovers Hall and Asylum designed by Lamder and Bedells. The polygon of buildings surrounding the Clock Tower, was called Bank Buildings, with money-changers' offices, etc. The 160 ft high tower was one of the largest turret clocks in London with 880 square feet of glass, main wheels 3 ft. across and a 7 cwt. winding weight. It was bombed in 1940, re-started in 1953 and again re-faced and restored later. The abattoirs continued in use until 1953 and in December 1963 the wholesale market closed. The 'Cally Market' was designed by the architect of Billingsgate and also Holloway Prison, with over three million blue Staffordshire bricks being used in its construction, over 13,000 ft. of rail for tying up over 6000 beasts and 1800 pens to accommodate 35,000 sheep. The 2500 pedlars' pitches 'on the stones' and the general atmosphere made Walter Richard Sickert the artist declaim that the Caledonian Market was his idea of heaven! The Market Estate on the site was designed by Farber & Bartholomew c. 1967. See also MARKET ROAD, NORTH ROAD.

PENTONVILLE PRISON, designed by Lt.-Col. J. Jebb, later Sir Joshua Jebb (1793-1863) was erected 1840-2. Its portcullis styled gateway was by Charles Barry, architect of the House of Commons.

The prison was regarded as a model prison, first occupied in December 1842 on the 'separate system' and cost £84,168 to build. The prison graveyard housed all those executed there since 1868 including names like Crippen, Haigh, Christie, Marwood, Bywaters, Kennedy, Seddon, Roger Casement, William Joyce (Lord Haw-Haw) and Timothy Evans.

ST. MATTHIAS'S CHURCH. Originally built in 1855 as a Presbyterian Church, then in 1868 as a mission chapel for St. Luke's, West Holloway, it was consecrated on 14 January, 1886. Architect: R. L. Roumieu. Closed in 1956 but was opened as a youth centre in February 1970 for St. Andrew's parish church. Demolished by 1981.

ALL SAINTS, Battle Bridge (W. Tress, architect) Consecrated 1838 to seat 1100. Services ceased c. 1969 and held in All Saints Mission, behind 90-92 White Lion Street by 1975. The church was disused and empty and was gutted by fire in 1975 and demolished.

All Saints Hall, Caledonian Road, used as a Chapel of Ease to St. Andrew's, c. 1981.

EBENEZER CHAPEL, 1876, closed by c. 1887.

Frederick William Lillywhite (1792-1854), cricketer, with his sons John and Frederick, kept a tobacconist's and cricket bat shop at 10 Princes Terrace, Caledonian Road, where he died of cholera, 21st of August 1854.

The LCC's Caledonian Estate, designed by H. Riley was completed by 1906. Bruce Buildings, Wallace Buildings, etc.

The road contains several public houses, some like the Edinburgh Castle, 297 Caledonian Road, being there when it was called Stephenson Terrace, as early as 1849. The Offord Arms was from 1854-1890 licensed for music and dancing.

The Sutton Arms was originally 1 Edward Terrace, 1833.

The Duke of Richmond (c. 1848 at 1 Princes Terrace), now 270 Caledonian Road, since 1984 re-named The Tarmon, after a rivulet rising in Co. Donegal and a favourite of the landlord.

For information on the former Caledonian Road Wesleyan Church see under HILLMARTON ROAD re 471a Caledonian Road, called St. Mary's Liberal Catholic Church.

Burns House, 1904-6 (Re-built 1965), Carrick House, 1906 (modernised 1964), Irvine House, formerly Knox Buildings, 1906/7, modernised 1964, Scott House, formerly Scott Buildings, 1907. modernised 1965, Wallace House, formerly Wallace Buildings, 1908.

#### **CALEDONIAN ROAD (Underground) Station.**

Opened 15 December 1906.

Caledonian Road & Barnsbury Station. Opened June 10th, 1852. Rebuilt and named Barnsbury 21st November, 1870. 1893 renamed Caledonian Road & Barnsbury. The Caledonian Road entrance closed 1920, then the Ponder Street entrance used.

#### **CALEDONIAN ROAD BATHS**

Opened 21st May 1892 on the site of the old Great Northern Central Hospital see HOLLOWAY ROAD, Royal Northern Hospital. Rebuilt after the Second World War. New Fitness Gym. November 1985.

#### **CALEDONIAN ROAD BOARD SCHOOL**

Built 1879-81, closed 1931. On its site was built the former Essoldo Cinema, closed 27 June 1965, then a Bingo Club.

#### **CALEDONIAN ROAD METHODIST CHAPEL**

Opened 1870, restored 1933. Used by the LB I Social Services teams.

#### **CALLABY TERRACE, Mitchison/Baxter Estate, N1 (1981)**

#### **CALSHOT HOUSE, Collier Street (1957) CALSHOT STREET**

Before 1938 Southampton Street, c. 1828-9 and before 1889, Upper Southampton Street.

Extensively rebuilt in 1976 and 1978, flats, etc.

Calshot is 7 miles SE of Southampton. Henry Penton was MP for Winchester.

In Southampton Street lived at no. 33 (afterwards 22 Calshot Street), Joseph Grimaldi (1779-1837) one of England's greatest clowns. Grimaldi House (1927) is named after him.

Hales Prior, Manneby Prior and Henley Prior date from 1973.

**CALTHORPE HOUSE**, Phoenix Place House demolished 1960. After Sir Henry Gough Calthorpe of Calthorpe Estate, 1794-1899.

**CALVERLEY GROVE** (1864-5) The Vestry's Annual report for 1883-4 states that the road was to incorporate Laurel Villas, Albert Terrace, Gladstone Terrace, Pyrland Villas and Calverley Grove.

Charles Stuart Calverley (1831-1884) was a celebrated Victorian poet and parodist.

**CALVERT COURT**, Despard Road (1965) Sir Harry Calvert (1763-1826) served in

America, 1779-81 and was Adjutant-General of the Forces, 1799-1818.

**CAMBRIDGE HOUSE**, Camden Road Flats at 356 Camden Road first named as Cambridge House in 1972.

**CAMBRIDGE TERRACE** (Park Lane) (1847) Part of Liverpool Road Park Street.

**CAMBRIDGE TERRACE**, Lower Road (1825)

By 1865, 163-185 Essex Road.

**CAMBRIDGE TERRACE**, St. Peter's Street (1863)

After 1909 GRANTBRIDGE STREET.

### **CAMDEN PASSAGE**

See also MILTON PLACE, PIERREPOINT ROW and TERRACE, CUMBERLAND ROW, ROSOMAN BUILDINGS.

Dates from approximately 1776 'when there were sixteen messuages or tenements standing on the site'. The former Cumberland Row dates from 1766.

In 1868 and finally by 1876 it was decided to re-name and re-number all subsidiary names and for the whole to be called CAMDEN PASSAGE throughout.

Well-known for its antique shops and 'London's Village of Antiques' and for its restaurants such as 'Carrier's' and 'Frederick's' (see also PIERREPOINT ROW).

The late Sir John Betjemann, CBE, in November 1962 unveiled a memorial plaque sponsored by the Camden Passage Traders' Association to Alexander Cruden (1699-1770), perhaps best-known for his Concordance to the Holy Scriptures. He was found dead by his landlady in an attitude of prayer in rooms that he occupied. He was also a believer in prison reform and also used to go around the streets of Islington armed with a sponge to remove from the walls any offensive graffiti.

John Nelson, whose definitive history of Islington first appeared in 1811, then in 1823 and 1829 editions as well as an edition edited by Julia Melvin in 1980, occupied rooms kept by a Miss Janet Welchern, entered in the ratebooks under Camden Street. In the 1827 rate book the house was at the corner of Camden Street and Cumberland Row. He is by tradition alleged to have died there aged 52 on the 20th of April, 1828.

A commemorative plaque to Alexander Cruden (1699-1770), Scottish author and proof reader, is located at 45 Camden Passage, his former home.

### **CAMDEN ROAD**

First formed in 1826.

Named after Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden (1714-1794), Lord Chancellor, who by his marriage with Elizabeth Jeffereys, 5 October 1749, acquired a lot of property in this area. Since July 1864 named CAMDEN ROAD throughout.

At the junction of Camden and Parkhurst roads was the Athenaeum Literary and Scientific Institution, designed by F. R. Meeson. As it had a hall for music and drama to seat 600 it was used by Sir Donald Wolfitt (Donald Wolfitt Advance Players' Association) at one period for the rehearsals of plays and later on for the storage of theatrical scenery. When the building was demolished in 1956 a contemporary newspaper of 1872 and other documents were found under its foundation stone, which, with the documents, is in the possession of Islington Libraries. So the building lasted from 1872 until pulled down to make way for a petrol filling station.

Camden Road Baptist Church dated from 1854. Architect: C. G. Searle. In 1859 galleries, a hall, vestries and a classroom were added. Seated 1050 in 1928.

Belmore House, Cambridge House, etc. date from 1971 -2, Fairdene Court, 1962, Poynder Court, 1973 and Saxonbury Court 1960.

Before 1864 the road had other subsidiary names, e.g. 392-418 were 1 -13 Hillmarton Villas West, 420-460 were 1-20 Hillmarton Villas, 275-277 were nos 1 and 2 Horton Villas, 229-251 were from 1854-64 nos 1-12 Linden Villas, 376-386 were from 1855-60 nos 13-19 Upper Hillmarton Villas.

For Samuel Phelps residence see under CANONBURY SQUARE. For Sir H. J. Williams, 263 Camden Road, see MANOR GARDENS.

John Barnes Library, 275 Camden Road, named after Alderman John Barnes (see BARNES COURT) opened in 1974 by him and named after him on December 14th, 1974.

### **CAMDEN WALK**

Before 1938 CAMDEN STREET. Built in 1760.

'Colinsdale' dates from 1969. The Camden Head Public House was there as early as 1806, the licensee being then and right up to 1843 one Samuel Grammar. When Grammar was licensee it was no. 2 Camden Street.

### **CAMPBELL ROAD (1864-5)**

Since 1938 WHADCOAT STREET.

Because of its poor housing and notoriety known colloquially as the 'Campbell Bunk'.

### **CAMPBELL WALK, Delhi/Outram Estate (1980)**

### **CAMPDALE ROAD**

First so named in the 1888 Directory. Campdale Terrace, 1886-7.

The Tufnell Park Hotel was in 1888 on the corner of Campdale Road, in 1871 the Tufnell Park Arms, whose licensee, W. J. Page, was also a cricket bat and ball maker. The hotel was bombed 29 October 1940 and rebuilt as the Tufnell Park Tavern.

### **CAMPION HOUSE, Boleyn Road (1949)**

Named after Edmund Campion (1540-1581), English Jesuit, martyred at Tyburn, one of the Forty Martyrs canonised in 1970.

### **CANAL TERRACE (1847)**

After c. 1870, 79-101 St. Peter's Street.

### **CANNING ROAD (1877)**

A Canning House appears so named in registers of electors as early as 1893. Named after Charles John Canning, Earl Canning (1812-1862), British statesman, Under Secretary of State and Postmaster-General, 1853-55, First Viceroy of India in 1858 and its Governor-General in 1856.

### **CANON STREET, Prebend Street (1852)**

### **CANONBURY**

Under a grant of land dated 1253 Ralph de Berners made over the manor of Canonbury to the Canons of the Priory of St. Bartholomew whose last Prior William Bolton died in 1532.

### **CANONBURY AVENUE, Canonbury Road (1892)**

### **CANONBURY COTTAGES**

From 1824-1870. After then incorporated in Astey's Row 1879/80 and re-numbered throughout.

### **CANONBURY COURT, Sebbon Street (1948)**

Architect: H. C. H. Monson, MBE, FRIBA. Opened 4 September 1948 by Alderman A. E. Smith, J. P. Mayor.

### **CANONBURY GRANGE**, Canonbury Square (1844)

On 1896 map, south of Sable Street, since 1945 Barton House, Halton Road.

### **CANONBURY GROVE** (1823)

From 1830-6 Willow Grove. Yet by 1825 Willow Terrace and later Willow Cottages and Willow Terrace. By 1837 Canonbury Grove and again so called in 1863, but in 1878 Canonbury Grove, Willow Terrace and re-named and re-numbered. See also WILLOW TERRACE.

Harry Randall (1860-1932), comedian and pantomime dame lived from 1887-95 at a house he called 'Boffin's Bower', no. 4 Canonbury Grove. When about seventeen he started his career at a Teetotal Hall in Corporation Row and when only 20 was at Deacon's Music Hall.

### **CANONBURY LANE** (1770)

Houses re-numbered alternately in 1865.

No. 3 was in 1818 the scene of an abduction to the Continent of a 3 1/2 years old boy, the son of Joseph Horsley, a wealthy merchant and shipbroker by the villainous Charles Rennett. This case then caused a national sensation. Abraham Ricardo, a Jew born in Holland, was from 1807-12a resident of Canonbury Lane. He had settled in London c. 1760 and became active on the Stock Exchange within the next few years. His third child was DAVID RICARDO, born in 1772, the celebrated political economist who died in 1823. He was also one of the promoters of the Geological Society of London. He is still remembered for his theory of Rent and was MP for Portarlington, 1819-23.

In 1960 the occupants of no. 1 Canonbury Lane discovered a well in the cellar. The 'Four Sisters' Public House at no. 25 was only a public house since 1953, but a beer retailers in the 1930s. It is named after four Miss Vincents, who kept a coffee and confectioner's shop as early as 1905.

The Middle House and Senate House at 13 Canonbury Lane, only so called from c. 1983-4. The Senate House is named after the Senate Club opened in 1959 as the Strava Ballroom Club. Before then in 1945 it was the Highbury Palais and in 1931 for some years the Mornington Hall. Before 1905, this house, dating from at least 1796, was a private house. It was occupied in the 1880s by A. George Bateman, FRCS and in the 1860s by John Jeaffreson, a surgeon. It was formerly no. 7.

### **CANONBURY MANSIONS**, Canonbury Place

In the 1919 register of electors.

### **CANONBURY PARK** (1841-3)

#### **CANONBURY PARK NORTH**

In 1865 previous names were abolished, e.g. 34-58 (even) were Park Lodge, Dartmouth Villa, Prestbury Villas, Cambrian Villas and Park Cottages.

31-59 were in 1863 nos 1,2,16-20, 8,9, and 11-16 Braganza Villas, dating from 1843-52. Nos 6-20 were before 1866 Raleigh Villas (1848).

Mrs. Mary Vivian Hughes (1867-1956) authoress of 'A London Family, 1870-1900' (a trilogy) and 'Vivians' lived at no. 1 Canonbury Park North. The house was there until 1937.

William Lodge, Grange Grove, has since 1954 been on its site.

#### **CANONBURY PARK SOUTH** (1850-2) Known as Crescent Road.

In the 1852 Directory were shown as part of Canonbury Park South nos 1-24 (also known as Crescent Road), Priory Villas (8 houses), Hope Villas (7 houses), Alwyne Cottages (4 houses) and Chester Villas (3 houses).

The same houses appear in 1849 under Canonbury Park, which latter dates from 1841-3. Extensive re-numbering took place by 1866, e.g. nos 50-64 were nos 1-8 Priory Villas dating from 1843-5.

James Duff Brown (1862-1914), Islington's first Chief Librarian lived from 1907-14 at no. 15. He was also a pioneer of 'open access' at Finsbury in 1894, the deviser of a classification scheme for books and also a bibliographer and musicologist.

IVER COURT 1953, STANLEY LODGE 1954.

### **CANONBURY PARK SQUARE**

After 1882 Alwyne Square. In directories 1863-1878.

Built by Charles Havor Hill. Name abolished by 1879 to Alwyne Square (by Order of 19 December 1879).

**CANONBURY PARK WEST** (1851-1867) See also Spencer Villas.

Canonbury Park West, 1851-67, then 1867-1938 GRANGE ROAD. Since 1938, GRANGE GROVE, Canonbury.

Canonbury Park North and South contain LILIAN BAYLIS HOUSE (1953), MARIE CURIE HOUSE (1954), OLIVE HOUSE (1954), IVER COURT (1953) and STANLEY LODGE (1954) named after the architect of the police flatlets, William Stanley Grice who died in 1953. GRICE COURT, Alwyne Square, is named after him.

### **CANONBURY PLACE**

1776-1780 on building leases to John Dawes, Esq., the wealthy stockbroker of Highbury, who pulled down part of the brick wall surrounding Canonbury House and Tower.

Nos 18-20 from 1878-1900 were 'Gothic House' and nos 1-2, Gothic Villas, Grange Road, dating from c. 1854.

Weedon Grossmith, illustrator of *The Diary of a Nobody* lived at no. 5 ('The Old House'), from 1891-99. The same house was in 1939 occupied by Ronald Lewis Carton (1888-1960), then compiler of the Times crossword puzzles. This house was re-numbered no. 2.

Raymond Mortimer, CBE, writer and critic and a former Chairman of the Contemporary Art Society died at this house aged 84 in January 1980.

Professor Sir Basil Spence, OBE, FRIBA (1907-1976) lived at no. 1 from 1956. He was the architect of Coventry Cathedral, the Household Cavalry Barracks at Knightsbridge and numerous architectural works of international significance.

South of Canonbury Place, near the New River Walk, is a former late 17th century Watch House with a pyramidal shaped tiled roof, once used by watchmen to prevent illegal bathing or fishing in the New River.

Canonbury Place contains CANONBURY TOWER, dating from c. 1562, on the site of the Priory of St. Bartholomew's prior's Canonbury House (erected 1509-32). Elizabeth Spencer, daughter of Sir John Spencer, married in 1594 William, Lord Compton, 1st Earl of Northampton (Marquess of Northampton). The Northampton estates sold out by 1954.

In the garden of the Tower is an ancient mulberry tree alleged to have been planted during the leaseholdship of the property by Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, at some time between 1616 and 1625. The Francis Bacon Society Incorporated had offices in the Tower.

Famous lodgers in the rooms let out in the Tower have included Oliver Goldsmith, John Newbery and Washington Irving. The Tower was restored 1907-8 and the King Edward Hall built. Another tenant was H. Sampson Woodfall, printer of the Letters of Junius.

The romantic legend associated with the Tower is that the young, headstrong Elizabeth fell in love with William, Lord Compton and her father 'Rich Spencer' of Crosby House, Bishopsgate and also at one time in 1594 Lord Mayor of London, was not altogether in favour of their courtship. So, disguised as a page, she was let down in a basket from one of the upper windows of the tower and they decided to elope and got married in 1594. They approached Queen Elizabeth who asked Sir John if he would stand godfather to the child born of the young couple and reconciliation ensued.

The rooms such as the Compton Room, Spencer Room, Oak Room, contain magnificent carving and oak panelling, removed to Castle Ashby, seat of the Marquess during World War II, to avoid damage and now all restored. Between 1952 and 2003, when its lease expired, Canonbury House and Tower was home to TOWER THEATRE, headquarters of the Tavistock Repertory Co. (founded 1932) and later the Tower Theatre Company, who to the Canonbury venue from Bloomsbury. The former King Edward's Hall was adaptable to theatre requirements. After 2003, the company spent 15 years hiring theatre space at a number of venues. In 2018 the Tower Theatre Company found and purchased a building in Stoke Newington, formerly known as Sunstone House, and is now based there. The space was turned into "a performance space and production base for the company" thanks to a fundraising campaign.

No. 6 Canonbury Place had been a ladies' school as early as 1838 and was c. 1855 called 'Northampton House', kept by a Miss Caroline Bifield. From 1878-1911 it was Highbury and Islington High School for Girls (it closed in 1911). From 1930-1965 the headquarters of the North London (Islington) District Nursing Association. It then became Harcourt House, (Medical Missionary Association).

Canonbury House, Canonbury Place, not to be confused with Canonbury House & Tower (now the Tower Theatre) dates from 1780.

From 1888-1892 it was the residence of the Revd W. Hagger Barlow, Vicar of Islington from 1886 until 1902, when he became Dean of Peterborough. From 1893-1946 it was the Vicarage of the church of St. Stephen's, Canonbury Road.

Nos 8-9 are a Day Nursery.

Canonbury Tavern was originally a small ale house which was there in 1735 and c. 1785 was kept by a Robert Sutton, whose widow later laid out a bowling green and tea gardens. The house then became the chosen resort for meetings of corporate and parochial bodies and dinner parties. In 1808 a Mr. Baxter took over and there was a shrubbery, bowling-green, Dutch-pin and trap ball grounds and a butt used for firing practice by the Volunteers and others. It was demolished in 1846 but rebuilt.

## **CANONBURY ROAD**

From 'Lower Road to Highbury' was by Order of 20th Feb 1863 to be called Canonbury Road. In 1880-1 it incorporated Highbury Cottages, Compton Place, Compton Cottages, York Terrace and Canonbury Road.

E.g. 31-57 Canonbury Road was in 1863 Northampton Place, 124 Canonbury Road was in 1866 'Compton Cottage', so-called in directories up to 1878 and until 1896 occupied by John Dennison, cowkeeper. 54-94 was Albion Terrace (1825).

The original St. Stephen's Church, Canonbury Road to seat 1100 was designed by Messrs. W. & H.W. Inwood and E.N. Clifton, architects, 1839. On the night of October 1940, the church was almost completely destroyed by incendiary bombs.

The foundation stone of the re-constructed church was laid by Lord Ebbisham in June 1957. Architects: A. Llewellyn-Smith and A.B. Waters, FRIBA. The Reredos is a 24ft. high mural by Brian Thomas, who also designed the 'Eight Attributes of Christ' in St. Mary's Church, Upper Street. In 1985 the Revd Yemi Ladipo from Nigeria was inducted as the Vicar.

The original Belinda Castle Public House dated from c.1900 and a later one 1939.

The Myddelton Arms was at 52 Canonbury Road as early as 1866.

CANONBURY SCHOOL, Canonbury Road. Originated as Union Chapel British School for fifty girls opened 1807 and for fifty boys, 1814. A new school-room was in Compton Mews, 1836. A room was used under the Vestry behind the Chapel from 1868. The school and building in Compton Mews was in 1873 transferred to the School Board for London. Opened in 1877 at Canonbury Road for Boys, Girls and Infants. Additions were made to the buildings in 1893, 1910 and 1972. Re-organised 1932-6. Senior Boys left 1947-51, then re-organised for Junior Mixed and Infants.

SPRIGGS HOUSE 1954, HASLAM HOUSE 1957, DIXON CLARKE COURT (q.v.) 1966.

## **CANONBURY SQUARE**

First occupied in 1826. Designed by Henry Leroux, the architect of Compton Terrace (1806); opened to the public, conveyed by the Marquess of Northampton, 1888. The statue, a centrepiece of the gardens of the square, however, came from Italy and was presented by a well-wisher, c.1960.

A plaque records the residence from 1844-1866 of Samuel Phelps, actor, actor-manager, reformer of the English stage and in 1844 becoming the patentee of Sadler's Wells Theatre. From 1867 until his death in 1878 he lived at no.420 Camden Road.

George Daniel, bibliophile and book collector, first came to live at no.18 in 1837; he died in 1864.

The Revd Arthur Johnson kept a school at no.36 of which one of the pupils was the young Joseph Chamberlain.

A plaque records the residence at no.27b of George Orwell (Eric Arthur Blair) who died in January, 1950.

Evelyn Waugh, when he was first married lived at no.17a from 1928-1930.

Duncan Grant (1885-1978), painter, designer and critic and Vanessa Bell (1879-1961) painter and designer and sister of Virginia Woolf were attracted to the square and lived at no.26a for a brief time.

Prof. Sir A. Richardson once described the Square as when the chestnut trees were out in blossom, London's most beautiful square;

At Northampton Lodge from 1840-1852 lived Major Robert Holborn, benefactor. See under SKINNER STREET.

## **CANONBURY STATION**

Newington & Balls Pond, (1858-1870), replaced 1st December 1870 by CANONBURY.

## **CANONBURY STREET**

First entered in the ratebooks (only 4 houses) as early as 1824. The MARQUESS TAVERN First appeared in an 1854 directory.

## **CANONBURY TERRACE (1826-1853)**

Renamed Alwyne Villas and the houses re-numbered 1890-1 Alwyne Villas are in an 1854 directory;

## **CANONBURY TOWER**

See under CANONBURY PLACE.

## **CANONBURY TOWERS**

First appears as such in a 1955 Register of Electors.

## **CANONBURY VILLAS, Lower Road (1840)**

Halton Mansions on the site 1922.

Bombed in World War II, but rebuilt.

## **CANTERBURY ROAD, Balls Pond (1854)**

## **CANTERBURY TERRACE, Balls Pond (1855)**

Both after 1938 WRIGHT ROAD.

## **CARFREE CLOSE**

A small access road, off Bewdley Street, Barnsbury.

## **CARDIGAN STREET (1882)**

After 1939 BAGFORD STREET (q.v.).



### **CARDIGAN WALK**, Marquess Estate (1977)

Named after James Thomas Brudenell, 7th Earl of Cardigan (1797-1868) who in 1854 led the famous charge of the Light at Balaclava.

### **CARDINAL'S WAY**, Hillside Estate (1975-6)

**CARDOZO ROAD**, as CARODZA ROAD On an 1870 large scale map as Cardoza Road but not in Islington local directories until 1884. The Vestry Minutes 7th March 1879 state 'to incorporate Cardoza Road with Freegrove Road re-naming Stefano Road Cardozo Road'.

Stefano Cardoza lived at 13 Colebrook Row in 1855 and 1860 and a Mrs. Cardoza kept a preparatory school at 25 Tollington Road in 1866.

In 1878 at 1 Stock Orchard Crescent was H.E. Cardozo, a confectioner.

### **CARDWELL ROAD**

On an 1871 large scale O.S. map. Not in Islington directories for 1874-8 but in the one for 1882.

Possibly named after Edward Cardwell, 1st Viscount Cardwell, PC, FRS (24 July 1813 – 15 February 1886), a prominent British politician in the Peelite and Liberal parties during the middle of the 19th century.

### **CARDWELL TERRACE**

A Cardwell Terrace, Tabley Road, appears in the 1889 Register of Electors.

### **CAREW CLOSE** GLC Andover Estate, Alsen site (1976)

### **CARFREE CLOSE**, Bewdley Street (1981)

### **CARLETON HOUSE**, Carleton Road (1978)

### **CARLETON HOUSE**. Cross Street (1893)

### **CARLETON MANSIONS**, Anson Road (1901)

### **CARLETON ROAD**

Built up at various times, 1860-1878.

Present numbering dates from 1874. Previous to this various parts, e.g. 46-76 (even) Cornwall Villas (1870-3), 1-105 Bloomfield Villas (c.1860).

Named after Edward Carleton Tufnell (1806-1886) from whose ancestor William Tufnell Joliffe and the family of Tufnell is where TUFNELL PARK gets its name. See under Tufnell Park Road for Tufnell Park Primary School.

In 1926 Arthur J. West opened at 47 Carleton Road a house for young employees of limited means which continued as the HYELM MOVEMENT until 1952 and in February 1946 was visited by the late Queen Mary, consort of George V. It later became a hostel. Edward Clodd (1840-1930), writer, lived at 'Rosemont', 19 Carleton Road, from 1876 to 1904.

CARLETON HOUSE 1978, DAREN COURT 1973, DOLPHIN COURT 1963, SOUTH SIDE 1963, ETON LODGE 1972.

### **CARLETON TERRACE**

A description given to 42-50 Halton Road, which subsidiary name was abolished in 1950.

### **CARLISLE HOUSE**, Dartmouth Park Hill (1899)

### **CARLSBAD STREET**

Originally Bath Place (1847).

Re-named Carlsbad Street 1890-1. Site is now part of York Way Court since 1947.

**CARLTON MANSIONS**, Anson Road

London County Leasehold & Freehold Properties. First appears in a 1901 directory.

**CARMATHEN STREET**, Shepperton Road (1877-8)

Last in the 1864 Register of Electors. Now obsolete; in 1882 directory but not the one for 1878.

**CARNEGIE STREET** (c.1824) Before 1938 CHARLOTTE STREET.

Andrew Carnegie (1835-1918), US industrialist and philanthropist; was a great benefactor, particularly to public libraries.

Charlotte Sophia (1744-1818) was Queen and wife of George III; the Princess Charlotte Augusta (1796-1817) was the only child of George, Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV) and Caroline of Brunswick.

ADRIAN, ALDRICK and AMORY HOUSES 1952, BLACKMORE HOUSE 1956, CRISPE HOUSE 1952, EWEN HOUSE 1956, JOCELIN HOUSE 1953, MAVOR HOUSE 1953, RITSON HOUSE 1954, THURSTON HOUSE 1952.

CARNOUSTIE DRIVE (1973) Coatbridge House (1974), commemorating a Tayside coastal town in Angus, 6 1/4 miles south west of Arbroath and Coatbridge.

**CAROLINE HOUSE**, Alwyne Road (1967)

**CAROLINE MARTYN HOUSE**, Hazellville Road, Hornsey Lane Estate (1939)

**CAROLINE PLACE**

On 1841 Census. After 1936 SALLY PLACE.

**CAROLINE PLACE** (1845)

By 1848 Lower Copenhagen Street.

**CAROLINE PLACE**, Holloway 1845 Holloway Road.

In ratebooks, but not directories. On the 1861 Census.

**CARPENTER HOUSE**. Brecknock Road Estate (1939)

**CARPENTER'S MEWS**

Off North Road.

**CARRICK HOUSE**, Caledonian Road (1906) Modernised by GLC 1964.

Carrick was one of the three ancient divisions of Ayrshire and a place in Argyllshire.

**CARTHUSIAN STREET**

On 1841 Census. Earlier, the Carthusian Order of Friars founded the nearby Charterhouse as a monastery in 1371.

**CARVILLE STREET** (1905-1968)

From c.1869-1904 MARYLEBONE STREET.

**CASLON STREET**

Before 1936 NEW STREET c.1740. For William Caslon the Elder (1692-1766) see HELMET ROW.

Caslon St. was renumbered in 1897 and was there in 1965.

**CASTLE PLACE**

Renamed Epworth Place 1939.

**CASTLE STREET**

Built by William Rolfe, 1796-99. Renumbered 1896. After 1937 EPWORTH STREET.

William Aldrich, painter, lived at no.21 in 1838.

**CASTLE VIEW HOUSE**, Camden Road (1975) Holloway Prison was modelled on Warwick Castle.

**CATHCART HILL** (1861-2) See also PICTON VILLAS.

Cathcart is a parliamentary division of Glasgow. Durham House listed under Dartmouth Park Hill as early as 1899.

### **CATHERALL ROAD**

A new road in the LCC's Highbury Quadrant Housing Scheme, 1956; the LCC approved the name in 1953.

Named after a Robert Catherall who died 7 June 1758 or 1759 aged 67 and was a Trustee of the Poor 1737 and 1738 and a Churchwarden.

**CATHERINE STREET** (1844-5) In 1876 Rodney Street North and Catherine Street incorporated to become MURIEL STREET.

**CATTON HOUSE**, Pleasant Place, Essex Road (1902)

### **CAVE STREET**

From 1839-1938 Payne Street. Disappeared by 1949.

Edward Cave (1691-1754) founder of the Gentleman's Magazine and printer. The magazine had on its title page and outer cover a woodcut of St. John's Gate as it was issued from there and there he had his printing office.

**CAVENDISH BUILDINGS**, Dallington Street, (1870)

(St. Pauls Buildings.) Gone by 1958/63.

**CAYTON STREET**, City Road

Before 1895 New Street (c.1740) and Upper

Fountain Place.

**CEDAR COURT**, Essex Road (1968)

**CELIA ROAD** (1884)

**CENTRAL PLACE**. Central Street. Before 1936 CENTRAL STREET.

York Place (1809), Brick Lane (on 1805 map), may well have been there as early as 1611, Bartholomew Terrace (c.1821) and Northgate Terrace (before 1861). The Rt. Hon. George Alfred Isaacs, MP, was born 1883, Central Street. AMIAS HOUSE 1937.

**CENTURION CLOSE**, Wheelwright Street (1975,1976 and 1979)

**CHADSTON HOUSE**, Richmond Grove (1937)

### **CHADWELL STREET**

Lower Chadwell and Upper Chadwell Streets were described as unfinished in 1828. In 1613 the New River was finally brought from Amwell and Ware in Herts, At Chadwell was a spring forming part of it.

Angel Baptist Church (former Mount Zion Chapel) opened in 1851.

The Providence Chapel (1823/4) became by 1827 a Scotch Church, then it was taken over by the Baptists, then the Northampton Tabernacle. See ROSOMAN STREET.

**CHADWORTH HOUSE**, Lever Street (1906) Rehabilitated in 1971 former Chadworth Buildings.

**CHALBURY WALK**, Wynford Estate (1973) CHALFONT ROAD

Before 1867 Upper Victoria Road (1850); name last used in 1973.

#### **CHALFONT ROAD**

Before 1867 Upper Victoria Road (1850); name last used in 1973. Chalfont Road ran south to north from SHERINGHAM ROAD to MACKENZIE ROAD. It later became redeveloped as part of Paradise Park. The road exists as access to the Paradise Park at the open's space's south section, running off SHERINGHAM ROAD near Freightliners Farm.

**CHAMBERS ROAD** (1875-6) Before 1938 St. Peter's Road.

Ephraim Chambers (d.1740), author of Cyclopaedia ... or Dictionary of the Arts & Sciences (2 vols, folio, 1728) resided in rooms at Canonbury Tower.

**CHANTRY STREET** (1851-2) Before 1938 St. James's Street.

#### **CHAPEL MARKET**

This name was not used before 1936. It was before then Chapel Street Market. It was officially recognised as a street market on 14th January 1879, but there were butchers' stalls there as early as 1868.

**CHAPEL PLACE**, Highbury See CONEWOOD PLACE.

#### **CHAPEL STREET**

Chapel Street is probably so called because St. James's Church, Pentonville was originally built in 1787 as a Nonconformist Chapel, its architect being Aaron Hurst.

Richard Parkes Bonington (1801-1828), landscape painter, was buried here in St. James churchyard, but his body was afterwards transferred to Kensal Green Cemetery. Here lie buried 'Joey' Grimaldi (1779-1837), perhaps England's most famous clown, Charles Dibdin the Younger (1768-1833), proprietor and acting manager of Sadler's Wells Theatre for which he wrote songs and stage spectacles.

Charles Lamb lived at 45 Chapel Street with his sister Mary from 1796-1799 and Henry Sargent Storer (1795-1837) draughtsman and engraver worked for the firm of J.& H.S. Storer from this street. See also KING EDWARDSTREET. John James Sainsbury opened in 1882 at 48 Chapel Street a shop selling dairy produce. A second branch opened at the corner of Baron Street specialising in game. A commemorative plaque to Charles Lamb is located at 64 Duncan Terrace.

The 'Salmon & Compass' public house has become celebrated as a venue for rock and roll and also for other bands.

A figure of national interest whose family are from Chapel Market is Samantha Fox. CHAPEL WAY, Sussex Way 1922.

In 1921 no.1 was Chapel House. Chapel way was the name of nos 3-5 Sussex Road, since 1938 Sussex Way.

#### **CHAPMAN STREET**

On a map of 1815. Built by Richard Chapman, a builder, who lived in Strahan Terrace and became bankrupt in 1830. On a map of 1841. Re-named Trinity Street 1845, since 1938 Batchelor Street.

**CHARD HOUSE**, Andover Row (1975) Modernised by the G LC Andover Estate. Named after the railway junction.

**CHARLES ALLEN HOUSE**, Amwell Street (1968)

Named after Alderman Charles Alfred Allen, JP, a Councillor 1922-31, then 1934-1937, Mayor of Finsbury. In November 1963 presented with the Freedom of the Borough.

**CHARLES LAMB COURT**, Gerrard Road (1956)

Flats on the site of 7-11 Gerrard Road. Charles Lamb and his sister Mary lived from 1823-7 at 'Colebrooke Cottage' in nearby Duncan Terrace.

**CHARLES ROWAN HOUSE**, Merlin Street (1930)

Police quarters named after Sir Charles Rowan (c.1782-1852) First Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police Force in 1829.

**CHARLES SIMMONS HOUSE**, Margery Street (1963)

Charles Simmons who lived at 5 Percy Circus, WC1 was during the late 1920s and early 1930s a Finsbury Council member for Old Street ward.

**CHARLES TOWNSEND HOUSE**, Skinner Street (1967)

Named after Cllr Charles William Townsend a founder member of the Finsbury Labour Party, who served 1913-1931 on the Finsbury Borough Council and was also a Member of the Holborn and Finsbury Board of Guardians,

**CHARLES STREET**, Caledonian Road (1868)

In 1879 renamed Charlesworth Street. Charlesworth Street disappeared by 1972.

**CHARLES STREET**, City Road (c.1809) renamed MORELAND STREET, with Macclesfield Place and Terrace since 1885. On 1841 Census as Charles Street.

**CHARLES STREET**, Farringdon

On 1841 Census. In 1925 re-named and incorporated with Cowcross Street.

**CHARLES STREET**, Gibson Square

In 1873 this name was abolished and the four houses forming the street included in Gibson Square.

Thomas Edlune Tomlins author of Yseldon: a perambulation of Islington (1858) lived in 1871 at no.3.

**CHARLES STREET**, Holloway (1889)

Recorded on the 1890-4 OS map. By 1938 CORRALL ROAD.

**CHARLES STREET**, Oxford Road (c.1868) After 1937 YEATE STREET.

**CHARLES STREET**, St John Street

Developed by 1800 as Taylors Row and Charles Street, running between St John Street Road and Goswell Road, just south of Spencer Street. Became Lower and Upper Charles Street in 1814, with Taylors Row renamed Lower Charles Street; Northampton Square Gardens was located between these two portions of the street. Lower Charles Street was then renamed Walsmley Street in 1935 before later disappearing following the building of an extension to City University (previously Northampton Institute). Upper Charles Street was renamed Sebastian Street in 1935.

**CHARLES STREET**, LOWER (Clerkenwell) See CHARLES STREET, St John Street

**CHARLES STREET**, UPPER (Clerkenwell) See CHARLES STREET, St John Street

**CHARLES STREET**, Upper Street See SWANLEY STREET.

**CHARLESWORTH STREET**

From 1879 the name of the former Charles Street, Caledonian Road. The street disappeared by 1972.

**CHARLOTTE PLACE**, Baron Street (1820) After 1939 Baron's Close.

**CHARLOTTE TERRACE, N1** (1842)

BERNERS HOUSE 1937 (improved by GLC), COPENHAGEN HOUSE 1938 (same), CORBET HOUSE 1936 (same), FISHER HOUSE (1939) (same), KENRICK HOUSE 1954 (rebuilding 1982), MESSITER HOUSE 1956, MOLTON HOUSE 1955, PAYNE HOUSE 1937 (improved by GLC), REDMOND HOUSE 1954, SAMFORD HOUSE 1937 (improved by GLC), THORPE HOUSE 1954, VENN HOUSE 1954 (rebuilding 1982), VITTORIA HOUSE 1938 (improved by GLC 1973).

**CHARLTON CRESCENT** (1785)

After 1922, Charlton Place.

### **CHARLTON PLACE,**

South Side (1790) Before 1922 Charlton Crescent.

The architect of both above named being James Taylor (c.1765-1846). A commemorative plaque to the home of Caroline Chisholm, founder of the Family Colonisation Loan Society, is located at 32 Charlton Place.

### **CHARTER BUILDINGS, Berry Street**

(A. Grover & Co.) (1889) Gone by 1965/7.

### **CHARTERHOUSE CHAMBERS,**

Charterhouse Square (1936)

### **CHARTERHOUSE STREET**

Before 1881 Charterhouse Lane, after 1871 part was Hayne Street. No.99 before 1936 was called Crown Court.

An Anglican form of 'Chartreuse'. In 1370 Sir Walter de Manny decided to found a Carthusian monastery. In 1545 the buildings were acquired by Sir Edward North who demolished part but not all of the then existing buildings and built a mansion used by Queen Elizabeth I for preparations for her Coronation. The Duke of Norfolk afterwards resided at this great house and in 1611 it was purchased by Thomas Sutton, Master of Ordnance to Queen Elizabeth. He it was who established an Almshouse and a School which became the famous public school. In 1872 this removed to Godalming. The Merchant Taylors almost entirely demolished the buildings and built a new school opened in 1875. Former scholars included Addison and Steele, Richard Lovelace, John Wesley, Sir Henry Havelock, George Grote, Lord Ellenborough, Dr. Liddell, the Earl of Liverpool, John Leech, R.S.S. Baden-Powell, 1st Baron and William Makepeace Thackeray.

In 1933 the Merchant Taylors School moved and the Medical College of St. Bartholomew's Hospital both occupied and extended the buildings. After a bombing in 1941 the pensioners were in April 1951 welcomed to Suttons Hospital in Charterhouse.

### **CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE**

Here lived at various times Catherine Parr, John Leland the antiquary .William Davenant the playwright and Richard Baxter, the Presbyterian divine, poet and writer.

Charterhouse Yard was there as early as 1617; the yard or square was known as such from an early period. The ground in which the Square stands is supposed to have been part of the burial ground attached to the Charterhouse. RUTLAND HOUSE in Charterhouse Square had plays produced in it written by Sir William Davenant (1606-1668).

The square resembles that of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

See also ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MEDICAL SCHOOL.

William Wollaston (1660-1724) moral philosopher and writer lived in the Square.

### **CHARTERHOUSE YARD**

Was there in 1617 and 1704.

### **CHARTERIS ROAD**

Nos 47-67 and 52-70 date from 1848/9, the rest from 1863/6.

Harrington Grove 1848/9, after 1894 became 47-67 and 52-70 CHARTER IS ROAD.

### **CHATTERTON ROAD**

The name was approved on 27 January 1871 by the Metropolitan Board of Works on the application of a William Lee of the British Land Co. Ltd. In an Islington directory for 1877 but not in the one for 1874.

It may be after Thomas Chatterton (1752-1770) the poet, or Lady Chatterton (Meiremonger) (1806-76) who published tales, notes of travel and poems.

Sgt Charles William Train, VC, hero of the 2/14th London Regiment (London Scottish) was born on 1891 in Chatterton Road. A memorial paving stone was laid on Islington Green in 2017, on the centenary of the action which led to his VC. Train was 27-years-old when he was awarded the Victoria Cross for decisive action on 8 December 1917 at Ein Kerem, near Jerusalem, in Ottoman controlled Palestine. Four other Islington-born recipients are commemorated with memorial stones on Islington Green. Charles Train emigrated to Canada in 1919 to pursue an agricultural scholarship. He was to make his mark, however, in shipping. He died in 1965 and is buried at the Forest Lawn Memorial Park in Burnaby, British Columbia.

**CHELMSFORD HOUSE**, Holloway Road (1937)

**CHEQUER ALLEY** (Checker Alley), Bunhill Row.

Was there as early as 1642. Named after an old tavern, there in 1665, whose sign was a chequerboard.

**CHEQUER STREET**, EC1.

Before then, Chequer Alley and Chequer Square, a small open space on the north side.

PEABODY BUILDINGS, blocks N, R, S, T and V built in 1882.

**CHERRY TREE WALK**

Pedestrianised access way of Whitecross Street from 1981 serving part of the Whitbread Centre Development.

**CHESTNUTS**, Highbury Grange. 56 Islington Borough Council flats first occupied in 1946, the first of the Council's post-War housing estates to be completed.

**CHEVERTON ROAD** (1874) Named after Benjamin Cheverton (1794-1876) sculptor. In March 1889 the subsidiary names Cheverton Villas and Austin Terrace were abandoned e.g. nos 43-57 were before 1900 1-8 Austin Terrace.

HAZEL HOUSE 1974/5. It is also interesting that Sir Richard Cheverton, Lord Mayor of London in 1657 lived in Clerkenwell Green.

**CHICK LANE**

See WEST STREET.

**CHILLINGWORTH ROAD**

Before 1937 VICTORIA ROAD (1837). See also RING CROSS.

The church of St. James, Chillingworth Road (architects: Inwood & Clifton, 1838) was in use until 1944; after bombing in December 1944, the congregation used the church hall in Eden Grove. The Church closed in 1946 and the parish became part of that of St. Mary Magdalene, Holloway Road. See also GEORGES ROAD. The Church with its one time fine three decker pulpit, old pews, etc. which were removed, became then a Community Centre and a 1984 re-development is as ST. MARKS STUDIOS, entrance to 16 in Chillingworth Road and 14, St. Mary's House.

**CHIRGWIN COURT**, Seven Sisters Road (1975)

Named after George H. Chirgwin ('The White-Eyed Kaffir') (1854-1922) music-hall artiste and singer who lived at 141 Seven Sisters Road from 1888-1893.

**CHISWELL STREET**

The place name means 'stony' or 'gravelly earth'. In the 13th century known as Chysel Strate, in 1458 Cheselstrete and in the Elizabethan period Chiswell, from Old English 'ceosol' a flint or pebble. Partly in the City of London.

Chiswell is also a small village at the southern end of Chesil Beach, on the Isle of Portland in Dorset.

Contains Whitbread's Brewery. This building was bought by Samuel Whitbread in 1750. James Watt was commissioned to build a steam engine and John Rennie to act in an advisory capacity in 1785. John Smeaton was asked to build the original six cellars in which beer was stored and matured.

William Caslon the Elder (1692-1766) typefounder, moved from Ironmonger Row to Chiswell Street in 1738. Buried in St. Luke's churchyard. The firm continued at nos 22 and 23 until 1909. A plaque records that the Foundry was from 1737-1909 on the site of nos 21/23 Chiswell Street.

Several well-known bookbinders were here, William Oxlade c.1786, Gorge Wilmot and James Anderson c.1794. CITY WALL HOUSE 1957.

**CHRIS PULLEN WAY**, Caledonian Park. Named after 12-year-old Chris Pullen who, when playing with friends, was killed in a tragic accident when a door fell upon him in Southdown House, Market Estate, Islington, in 2008.

**CHRISTIE COURT**, Hornsey Road (1969) On the former Christie Street housing site.

### **CHRISTIE STREET**

Before 1937 Gladstone Street; this first appears in a 1903 directory, but Gladstone Place, Hornsey Road was as old as 1867.

**CHRISTOPHER STREET**, Finsbury Square Before 1889 KING STREET. Nos 1 -7 only are Islington, the rest Hackney.

**CHURCH COTTAGE**, St. Mary's Path St. Mary's Path was before 1937, Church Lane.

This was formerly the Sexton's and Gravedigger's house and may well have been there when Charles Wesley was a Curate of St Mary's parish church from 1738-9, as it is shown on a map of 1735. In 1951 a former Soup Kitchen founded c.1860 and shown in local directories from 1860-1886 was in an outbuilding at the back of Church Cottage, which cottage was at that time, 1951, occupied by the Curate of St. Mary's. The big soup containers with hinged lids and a limestone tablet with the names of the Churchwardens who were helping in this Islington Soup Kitchen to provide soup to the poor and needy were dismantled.

**CHURCH GARTH**, Pemberton Gardens (1966)

### **CHURCH LANE**

Contains Church Cottage. On 1806 map as such.

Shown as such on maps of 1870 and registers of electors of 1901 .since 1937 St. Mary's Path.

The Church Lane Clearance Order of 1934 removed occupiers of houses and re-housed them in Wakelin House, Sebbon Street.

The Church Lane Development Scheme was opened in January 1937 by HRH the Duke of Kent. See SALISBURY HOUSE.

### **CHURCH PASSAGE**

Since 1937 Dagmar Passage, Cross Street. On map as early as 1806.

**CHURCH PATH**, Highbury Fields. On 1735 and 1841 maps, also those of 1871 and 1874 but not so designated.

### **CHURCH ROAD**

After 1937 NORTHCHURCH ROAD.

Before 1864 Alma Terrace and Pembroke Terrace.

**CHURCH ROW** (c.1768-9)

After 1937 ST. LUKE'S ROW, Norman Street EC1.



## **CHURCH ROW, Upper Street**

313-330 Upper Street, between Gaskin Street and Islington Green. There on a map of 1806.

Re-numbered in 1860.see also ISLINGTON CHURCH ROW.

## **CHURCH STREET**

Since 1937 GASKIN STREET.

Shown as Church St. in late 18th-century ratebooks. Here was a chapel founded in 1788 by John Ives, blacksmith and Jeremiah Garrett. One preacher who visited and preached there was the Revd John Marrant, an American ne.g.ro preacher. The increase of its congregation led to its enlargement and subsequently to the erection of a new chapel in 1814. The old chapel became a British School and later became used by a firm of feather dyers in Gaskin St.

The new chapel at the corner of Upper Street and Gaskin Street was erected 1814-15,altered 1847-8 and rebuilt by architects, Bonella & Paul 1887/9.

**CHURCH STREET, New North Road (1849) Called St. Philip Street in 1871 since 1938 St. Philip's Way.**

**CHURNFIELD, Pooles Park (Six Acres Estate) (1969)**

**CITIZEN HOUSE, Hornsey Road (1970)** This is part of the Harvist Estate named after Edward Harvist, citizen and brewer. See under HARVIST.

**CITIZEN ROAD (1865/6) Until 1967.**

## **CITY GARDEN ROW**

See also Palmerston Flats. On a map of 1809, as such, at the Finsbury Library. Shown on R. Dent's 1806 map of Islington as 'a piece of ground called No Man's Land now forming part of the City Gardens on which are erected 24 cottages or dwellings.' Page 347 of Samuel Lewis Jr's *History of Islington (1842)* says, 'the City Gardens. . . probably derived their name from the circumstances of some cultivated grounds attached to them having been rented by the citizens for their occasional retirement.

**CITY GATE HOUSE, 39-45 Finsbury Square (1930)**

A plaque reads: 'On 29 July 1871 the Austrian composer Anton Bruckner (1824-1896) stayed in the house which used to occupy this site.'

Whilst in London, he started on his Second Symphony.

**CITY MANSIONS, Exmouth Market (1930) Before 1915 City Arms Buildings (c.1855).**

Owned in the 1870s by the Corporation of the City of London.

**CITY ROAD (1761)**

105a-257 are in Hackney ,the rest in Islington. Re-numbered 1859 and partly in 1910, a toll-gate was from 1766-1864 from the south west corner of the Leysian Mission site to the site of Old Street tube station.

The City Road was 'projected about the year 1756 by Charles Dingley, Esq, a gentleman well known for his unsuccessful attempt to establish the use of that ingenious machine, the saw-mill.

Before 1860 when it was renamed and renumbered and named CITY ROAD throughout, consisted of subsidiary parts. See also ANDERSON'S ROW.

E.g. 415-393 were before 1860 Upper and Lower Duncan Place, 319-389 were before 1860 York Place.

Robert Bloomfield (1766-1823), English pastoral poet, after the publication of *The Farmer's Boy* (1800) took a cottage in the City Road.

The Orphan Working School, founded 1758 in Hoxton, moved in 1775 to the west side of the City Road (between Pickard St. and Macclesfield Rd), moving in 1847 to Haverstock Hill, 1867 to Maitland Park. Now the Royal Alexandra & Albert School, Gatton Park, Reigate.

LANGDON COURT 1961, EAGLE DWELLINGS, City Road 1885.

The Leysian Mission takes its name from the Leys School at Cambridge, some of the former pupils of that school being responsible for the beginnings of the Mission in Whitecross Street in 1886. In 1890 larger premises were built in Errol Street until the great building and Large Hall were opened by Queen Mary, consort of George V in 1904, The Leysian Mission was badly bomb-damaged, but the work of the mission went on. In 1955 Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother re-opened a new Large Hall.

ST MATTHEW'S, City Road. By G. Scott 1847-8. Seated 800. Bombed 24/25 September 1940, but continued until 1952. The site by Oak ley Crescent was for housing. The schools were in Nelson Place, built 1851-3. Bomb damaged 1940, closed by 1955.

MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL (the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital) was first situated in 1805 in Charterhouse Street, but in 1899 after being in Eldon Street, the present building was opened and since then a lot of new construction and building has occurred.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL. Founded in 1835, commencing in Aldersgate St, but in 1853 the present building was opened. A new building on additional land was opened in 1896 and since then has been enlarged. Here Walter Richard Sickert. RA, (1860-1942) was treated as a child of five for fistula.

The clock at the junction of City Road and Goswell Road 1905 (John Smith & Sons of St. John's Square); erected in place of a former public clock. In 1826 on the latter's site was an obelisk erected by the City Road Trust.

ARMOURY HOUSE (1735) is named after the new Armoury, built in 1735 on the Artillery Ground, headquarters of the H.A.C. and added to in 1828 and 1857. See also ARMOURY HOUSE.

FINSBURY BARRACKS: designed by Joseph Jennings, architect of Foley Place date from 1857 and opened as a new depot for the Royal London Militia.

The City of London Lying-in Hospital for Married Women, designed by Robert Mylne, was moved to Hanley Road, Holloway (q.v.). The Lord Mayor in April 1950 opened the new building in the latter.

A plaque on 47 City Road reads 'John Wesley (1703-91), evangelist and founder of Methodism, lived here.'

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, had its foundation stone laid by John Wesley in 1777; he preached there until 1791 and was buried in its graveyard. In 1879 it was damaged by fire and extensively repaired. The WESLEY MUSEUM is in the nearby house where the great preacher used to live and died 2nd March 1791, and was restored in 1934.

The old MACCLESFIELD ARMS which lasted as a public house from 1820-1956 was demolished 1980.

The EAGLE TAVERN and GRECIAN THEATRE, see SHEPHERDESS WALK.

FARRINGDON MARKET on the site of the old St. Bride's Paupers' Burial Ground, City Road. The vegetable market moved to Covent Garden. By 1930, houses.

At 391 City Road in May 1984 the Iscinin Sesi (TURKISH COMMUNITY LIBRARY) moved in and a reception in September was attended by Chris Smith, MP, the Deputy Mayor of Hackney and others.

For the BLUE COAT BOY (The Blue Angel), see DUNCAN PLACE.

At no.10 City Road, from c.1797-1842 was the Finsbury Museum or Curiosity House of Thomas Hall, taxidermist.

**CITY UNIVERSITY**, St. John St.

Stands on the site of the ancient Manor House of Clerkenwell, residence of the Northampton family until the end of the 17th century when it was converted into a private asylum. It was afterwards used as a girls' school and c.1860 as a boys' school called the Manor House School. In 1898 the Northampton Polytechnic Institute was opened on a 1 1/2

acre site, presented by the Marquess of Northampton. Annexes such as the Connaught Building, ' Whiskin Street opened in 1932, but since then huge and extensive re-building has taken place. It was in January 1957 designated a College of Advanced Technology. It became the CITY UNIVERSITY in 1966.

**CITY WALL HOUSE**, Chiswell St. (1957)

**CLARE LANE**

An access road, off Rotherfield Street.

**CLAREMONT PLACE**, Pentonville (1829) Contained the North London Literary & Scientific Institution, 1833.

Terence O'Neill, poet, journalist and novelist lived here.

**CLAREMONT CLOSE**, New River Estate (1935)

Acquired 1964. Part formerly Myddleton Mews before 1905, later Claremont Mews.

**CLAREMONT ROW** (1813)

After 1866,nos 64-100 Barnsbury Road.

All named after Claremont, Esher, residence of Princess Charlotte of Wales.

**CLAREMONT SQUARE**

Before 1825/6 Myddleton Terrace.

The west side only was erected in 1821 and then called Myddelton Terrace; the range of houses on the south side, built in 1828, completed the Square.

Kilburn Scott, who introduced the Samoyed dog into Great Britain in 1889 lived in the Square.

Robert Kemp Philp (1819-1882), compiler, died on 30th November 1882, and lived here.

Emily Soldene, see under DUNCAN TERRACE.

Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881), world- famous Scottish essayist, historian and philosopher lived in Myddelton Terrace for some time with Edward Irving (1792-1834) founder of the Catholic Apostolic Church.

The Service Reservoir of the former New River Company was covered over in 1856 at a cost of £21,000. This was formerly in fields and called the High Pond and was depicted in a view of 1730.

The old CLERKENWELL VOLUNTEERS used to exercise in a field locally nicknamed the 'Tub Field' because the New River Co. owned it.

Walter Richard Sickert, RA (1860-1942) lodged for a short while for the 1877-1881 period. In 1877 he had matriculated from King's College, London and joined Sir Henry Irving's stage company, remaining with them until 1881 when he entered the Slade School of Art.

**CLARENCE HOUSE**, Essex Road (1908)

**CLARENCE LODGE** (1853-1863) Later 296-300 Essex Road.

**CLARENCE PLACE**, Central Street Closing Order 1935.

In St. Luke, Old Street, rate book Xmas 1831.

**CLARENCE ROAD** (1866)

After 1877 incorporated in ISLEDON ROAD.

**CLARENCE STREET** (1828)

Since 1936 EXCHANGE STREET, Lever Street.

**CLARENCE STREET** (c.1848-53)

After 1938 GOUGH STREET.

**CLARENCE TERRACE**

See YORK PLACE, Barnsbury Park.

**CLARK STREET** (c.1819) After 1936 PARDON STREET,

**CLARK'S PLACE**, Islington High St. Also Clarke's Place.

There in 1817. Changed to part of Upper Street between 1856 and 1859. After then, nos 1-7 Upper Street.

**CLAYTON COTTAGES** (1847) and **CLAYTON PLACE** (1844)

Later absorbed in Copenhagen St.

Named after James Clayton of Edward Terrace who owned the properties.

**CLAYTON STREET** (1848) Since 1938 TILLOCH STREET.

**CLEPHANE ROAD** (1850) Renumbered in 1866.

Named after Margaret Clephane who in 1815 married the 2nd Marquess of Northampton. She was descended from the Douglasses of Kirkness.

SYBIL THORNDIKE HOUSE 1954. Named after Dame Sybil Thorndike (1882-1976) DBE, CH, famous actress.

**CLERE PLACE**, Tabernacle Street

Before 1938 Paradise Place c.1792.

**CLERE STREET**

Before 1938 Paradise Street c.1792. East side is in Hackney.

Both named after the well of St. Agnes le Clere or Dame Annis the Cleare, see RAY STREET.

**CLERKENWELL CLOSE**

There in 1740. Renumbered 1903. Incorporated Newcastle Place and renamed and renumbered 1939.

Originally formed part of the area enclosed by the Cloisters of the former Nunnery of St. Mary Clerkenwell suppressed by Henry VIII in 1539 and founded c.1100.

Here lived Sir Thomas Chaloner (1521-1565), diplomatist, ambassador and author and John Weever (1576-1632), English poet and antiquary and author of Ancient Funeral Monuments.

Theophilus Garencieres, MD (1610-1680) Physician to the French Ambassador in London and a translator, lived in the Close. He it was who taught Thomas Britton to love chemistry.

Richard de Burgh (of Kinsale), 4th Earl of Clanricarde and in 1628 Earl of St. Albans in 1619 had his town house in the Close.

**St James's Church** was built at cost of £11,674 between 1788 and 1792. It was designed by local architect James Carr, replacing the ancient church of the Augustinian nunnery of St Mary founded in the 12th Century. In 1890 the graveyard to the south and south-east of the church was laid out as a public garden and a children's playground added in the 1960s.

By 1788 the old St James's Church was in a ruinous condition and, in consequence, an act of parliament was passed for the rebuilding of the church. The old church is associated with a number of famous people and events: Pocahontas and John Rolfe's son, Thomas Rolfe, married Elizabeth Washington here in 1632, the same year playwright Thomas Dekker was buried in the church, playwright Thomas Heywood was buried in the church in 1641

and, in 1737, Matthew King, accomplice of Dick Turpin, was buried at St James after he was allegedly accidentally shot by Turpin during a robbery.

The current church retains many reminders of its past. These include an original communion table and rail and a wooden figure of St James which stood over the poor box in the former church, now over the west door of the Nave. There are also several monuments from the old church, including a wall tablet to William Wood, a noted archer who died in 1691, a 16th-century brass to John Bell, Bishop of Worcester (1539–43), who lived in retirement in Clerkenwell and was buried in the old church in 1556, and a memorial to the victims of the 'Clerkenwell Explosion', an escape plot from the nearby prison which killed 12 and injured over 140 in 1867. The church also contains a modern memorial to 66 Protestant martyrs, from 1400 to 1558, of the 'Smithfield Fires' in a blocked-up doorway that is referred to as the 'Martyrs Door'.

The Horseshoe public house was established by 1833.

## **CLERKENWELL GREEN**

See also RAY STREET for the Clerk's Well.

In the 17th century 'environed by the mansions of the noble and affluent.' In a period up to the early 1820s there were rows of trees.

Richard Keele, highwayman, hung on the Green 23 December 1713. The Revd Anthony Middleton was executed there 22nd June 1599.

The Green was for many years a place for public meetings. William Cobbett addressed a huge meeting protesting about the Corn Laws, 15 February 1826.

Fergus O'Connor addressed a crowd at a Chartist meeting 3 April 1848.

On the 23rd of July 1866 a monster gathering there went on to Hyde Park and pulled down the park railings. In 1872 there was a huge meeting of the London Patriotic Club Working Men's Club. The Sunday morning speeches and gatherings on the Green were addressed by speakers like Foote, Bradlaugh, John Burns, etc.

The parish church of ST. JAMES & ST. JOHN WITH ST. PETER replaced the old Nunnery Church of St. Mary demolished in 1788. The Church's architect was James Carr but in 1849 the steeple was rebuilt and in 1882 the church was restored by Reginald (later Sir) Blomfield (1856-1942). Monuments are to Sir William Weston, last Prior of St. John's, Henry Penton (after whom Pentonville is named, Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury and Reformation historian and there is a memorial stone to William Wood, a celebrated archer who died in 1691.

St. Peter's or the Smithfield Martyrs Memorial Church (1871) was demolished in 1956.

The Marx Memorial Library is considered the oldest building on Clerkenwell Green. However, originally built as a Welsh charity school in 1737/38, very little of the original 18th-century structure survives. The stuccoed 'Georgian' façade is a modern reproduction, with the bulk of the building having undergone successive alterations. But, older than the schoolhouse itself, though of uncertain origin, are the brick-vaulted cellars which extend beyond the curtilage of the site. Between 1811 and 1856 the building was once a public house and wine vaults called the Northumberland Arms, which doubtless made good use of the cellars. WILLIAM MORRIS spoke here as from 1872 until 1893, when they moved to other premises and was a guarantor of the London Patriotic Club, a working men's club for working men and also women to come and talk and read books. There is a banner there Morris made for the Hammersmith Socialist Society.

Here in 1893 was the socialist press, the Twentieth Century press and Harry Quelch (1858-1913) from this building printed *Justice*, which he edited from 1886. He also helped Lenin with 'Iskra' (the 'Spark'), the organ of the Russian Social Democratic Party during 1902 and 1903 and they shared a small office there together, which has been preserved.

No. 37a Clerkenwell Green is rich in historical associations and has long been connected with radical and left-wing causes. The first public lecture was in November 1933 by Tom Mann, leader of the 1889 Dock Strike and a friend of Eleanor Marx and Frederick Engels. The Library and Workers' School houses a remarkable collection including the

James Klugmann collection of Radical and Chartist literature, the official archive of the International Brigade of the Spanish Civil War. The library also has unique collections on Ireland, the Hunger Marches, the Spanish Civil War, the Third World, the Peace Movement, etc., and Mikhail Gorbachov, Leader of the USSR has, with a Russian top-level delegation, visited this important library.

The now Grade-II listed Marx Memorial Library and Workers' School promotes the aim of advancing knowledge and learning of the science of Marxism, the history of Socialism and the working-class movement. Each year, on 1 May, the left-wing May Day March assembles outside the library before heading west for a rally at Trafalgar Square. The march has taken place from here since 1890.

Punishment stocks were removed from the Green 1st of September 1803.

The former Middlesex Sessions House was built 1779-1782 to replace Hicks Hall, put up in 1612 and named after Sir Baptist Hicks. This latter became dilapidated and the new Sessions House was built and designed by Thomas Rogers and enlarged in 1860 by F. H. Pownall. The great sculptor Joseph Nollekens (1737-1823) designed the county arms and medallions on the front of the building.

By 1920 the building was no longer used as a sessions house but by various business firms. It is now the London Masonic Centre and Clerkenwell Conference Centre.

Izaak Walton (1593-1683), poet and author and 'patron saint' of anglers, lived in a house off the Green where he wrote *The Compleat Angler*.

John Wilkes (1727-1797) delivered here on the Green his great speech on his expulsion from the House of Commons. The Green has long been celebrated for its open-air speakers and protest meetings.

The CROWN TAVERN was an ancient hostelry but rebuilt in the early 18th century and again in the Victorian period. In the 19th century its interior was used as a Concert Hall. The old tavern was part of the site of the Cloister of the Nunnery of St. Mary.

The Women's Trade Union League office was on the first floor of the Working Men's' Club and Institute Union, 1890-1910. formed by Henry Solly in 1862.

Oliver Twist was taught by Fagin to pick pockets here on the Green, in Dickens novel, Oliver Twist.

The one time stationery stores and furniture depository of the LCC have been converted into the CLERKENWELL WORKSHOPS, since the 1980s becoming more and more recognised as a centre of skilled diversity with over 140 workshops representing over 50 trades and services.

## **CLERKENWELL ROAD**

Opened in April 1878 by Sir J. M. Hogg, Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works. Only nos 1-61 and 2-120 are in Islington, the rest in the Borough of Camden. Part before 1878 Wilderness Row, partially re-numbered in 1904, 1910 and 1911.

St. Peter's Italian Church was built in 1863. Caruso and Gigli used to sing from its steps. The Church is famous for its Italian processions every year on the Sunday following the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in July. The Church was built by immigrants from Italy in 1863. Garibaldi visited London in 1864 and made his way to Clerkenwell very soon after arriving.

From 1836 onwards this area was home to Mazzini and his revolutionary friends and supporters.

William Makepeace Thackeray (1811-1863) lived in Clerkenwell Road from 1822 to 1824.

The Columbia Gramophone Company had recording studios c. 1915-17 period at nos 102-108.

Nos 49 to 53, 'The Red House' dates from 1885. From World War I and during the early 1930s the Holborn Union had offices there.

VICTORIA DWELLINGS 1880.

### **CLEVELAND ROAD (1863)**

Nos 24 to 46 date from 1980.

St. John the Baptist's Church. Architect: W. Wigginton 1872. Bombed 1940 and 1944. Demolished by 1981.

### **CLIFTON COURT, Playford Road (1968)**

### **CLIFTON PLACE, Stroud Vale, Holloway (1847)**

### **CLIFTON ROAD**

From 1860-3 Benjamin Road. From 1863-75 Clifton Road, afterwards SHELBURNE ROAD.

### **CLIFTON TERRACE (1873-4)**

A very poor area in 1875, mentioned in the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Nos 40-46 re-numbered as units on new industrial development, 1982.

Clifton is a suburb of Bristol.

### **CLIFTON VILLAS, Highgate Hill (c. 1865)**

### **CLOCKTOWER MEWS, Arlington Avenue (1981)**

**CLOCKTOWER PLACE, North Road (1967)** Named after the turret clock, still standing as a centre piece of the Market Estate. Formerly, with Bank Buildings, part of the Caledonian Market.

See under CALEDONIAN ROAD for more about the clock.

### **CLOUDESLEY MANSIONS, Cloudesley Place (1906)**

### **CLOUDESLEY PLACE, formerly Elizabeth Terrace (1821) Re-named 1881-2.**

Since 1901 the 'Cloudesley Place Yard' which formerly had stabling for horses was used by the firm of Messrs. Dove Bros and is now, with Cloudesley Works, the headquarters of this eminent firm of builders and craftsmen founded in 1781.

An Archive collection of some of the records of this firm is housed at the Central Library.

### **CLOUDESLEY ROAD (c. 1866)**

Made up of Elizabeth Terrace (1821), Park Road (c. 1835), Islington Place (1835), White Conduit Terrace (1809, by 1870 nos 2-38), Barnsbury Row (1843), Providence Place and Row (1829), Upper and Lower Islington Terrace (c. 1825-6), Denmark Terrace (Upper Copenhagen St.), 1839.

Extensively re-numbered after 1866, see also LOWER ISLINGTON TERRACE and UPPER ISLINGTON TERRACE.

### **CLOUDESLEY SQUARE**

See also MILTON'S YARD.

First occupied 1826. The centre-piece is the church of the Holy Trinity designed by Sir Charles Barry, erected 1826-9 and modelled on King's College Chapel, Cambridge. It was restored in 1902.

A handsome painted window commemorates Richard You alias Richard Cloudesley who died in 1517 and bequeathed to the parish the piece of ground the 'Stony Field' (hence the Stonefield Estate) upon which the church is built. He bequeathed in his will an allowance of straw for the prisoners of Newgate, King's Bench, Marshalsea and Bedlam, gowns valued at 6s 8d each for the poor and a number of bequests. There is still administered the 'Cloudesley Charity'.

Since 1980 HOLY TRINITY, Cloudesley Square building has been a Pentecostal Black church, the Celestial Church of Christ.

Holy Trinity Infant Schools were founded in 1830. In 1958 the Elizabeth Whitelaw Reid Youth Club functioned from there and their former premises are now used by the Grubb Behavioural Studies Institute, EWR Centre, Cloudesley Street.

George Linnaeus Banks (1821-1881), miscellaneous writer, advocate of social reform and his wife Isabella, poet and novelist (1821-1897) in 1864 lived at 33 Cloudesley Square.

Thomas Edwards (1779-1858), famous for his English-Welsh Dictionary (1850) died at no. 10 in 1858.

STONEFIELD MANSIONS, 1906.

### **CLOUDESLEY STREET (1837)**

Completed by 1839 by Louis England, a local timber merchant.

Thomas Hosmer Shepherd on 4th July 1864 died at no. 5. See **BATCHELOR STREET**. For Elizabeth Whitelaw Reid Youth Club and Grubb Institute see above under Holy Trinity Infant Schools.

### **CLOUDESLEY TERRACE (1819)**

Completed by 1829. Built by John Emmett.

After 1866, 83-199 Liverpool Road. John Abraham Heraud (1799-1887), author and dramatic critic, playwright and poet, lived at no. 2 from c. 1849-1860; he was a friend of Carlyle, Southey and Lockhart and in 1873 a Brother of Charterhouse; his daughter Edith was an actress and an elocutionist.

Henry Butter whose spelling book was known throughout England lived at no. 54 from 1846-1854.

**CLUSE COURT**, St. Peter's Street (1956) Named after Will Cluse (William Sampson Cluse, 1875-1955), born at 10 Hampden Road, trade unionist and Labour MP for South Islington, 1923-1931 and 1935-50.

### **CLYDESDALE TERRACE**

Since 1878, 25-45 Elthorne Road.

### **CLYDE TERRACE (1848)**

Later 112-132 Copenhagen Street.

### **CLYRO COURT**, Tollington Park (1967)

Named after a parish and village in South Radnorshire with a seat, Clyro Court.

### **COACH & HORSES LANE (1831)**

By 1869 Matthias Road (a boundary road, partly Hackney).

### **COACH HOUSE LANE (1984)**

New access way running west from Highbury Hill.

### **COATBRIDGE HOUSE**, Carnoustie Drive (1974)

### **COBDEN BUILDINGS**, 128-136 Kings Cross Road (1862)

Named after Richard Cobden (1804-65), politician and advocate of Free Trade.

### **COBURG STREET**

After 1912 GOODE STREET.

### **COCK** or Roffe's Lane

Early 17th century, later Tollington Way.



COLBECK MEWS, Canonbury Road (1980-1) After Mrs. Clara Margaret Colbeck, Alderman September 1960-1 and 1965-8, a Councillor for Thornhill Ward 1962-4, Chair of South Islington Co-operative Party. For 60 years lived at 94 St. Pauls Road and was aged 90 in August 1975.

### **COLDBATH FIELDS**

There in 1707; in 1794 was built on the site of the Mount Pleasant Post Office Buildings, the Middlesex House of Correction, additions to the building being made afterwards. The treadmill was introduced here in 1822 and the 'Silent System' in 1834. It closed in 1885, prisoners being transferred to Pentonville. The first post office buildings were put up in 1889.

### **COLDBATH SQUARE**

In the news in 1986 with an exhibition of new sculpture. Named after a Cold Bath discovered in 1697 by Walter Baynes, who died in 1745. Later famed for curing 'nerval disorders'. The Bath remained until 1870.

Eustace Budgell, writer and friend of Addison, lived 1733-6 in the Square. Committed suicide in 1737.

'Lady Lewson' (1700-1816) died aged 116 on 28 May 1816, an eccentric and elderly resident of the Square.

### **COLDBATH BUILDINGS (1889-1945)**

### **COLEBROOKE ROW**

Built 1768; first appearing in 1771 ratebooks.

In 1864 it was decided 'that the line of houses from the City Road to Essex Road known as River Terrace, River Terrace North Montague Place, Colebrooke Row and Birds Buildings should be called Colebrooke Row throughout.'

George Colebrooke in 1792 owned property here and the Row was built on land belonging to the family. Sir George Colebrooke, banker and former Chairman of the East India Company was an important member of the family, James Colebrooke in 1751 laid the foundation stone of St. Mary's Parish Church, Upper Street and was then the largest landed proprietor in the parish.

The former 32a Colebrooke Row, demolished in 1952 was the home from 1772-6 of William Woodfall (1746-1803). He was a pioneer of Hansard and parliamentary reporting. HERMITAGE HOUSE (flats) first occupied in 1959, are on the site. The name commemorates the Hermitage Fields and the Hermitage Estate, intimately connected with Dame Alice Owen and Owen's School.

No. 57 (before 1870 no, 27) was the Castle Inn and Tea Gardens, there in 1720 and mentioned in 1754 as a place where a Londoner could obtain cider and heartcakes. A nursery garden until about 1822 occupied six acres in the rear of Colebrooke Row. No. 57 was the home from 1955 until sometime in the early 1960s of Cyril Ray .journalist, writer, broadcaster and wine connoisseur.

For Dr. William Pitcairn and Pitcairn's Botanical Garden see UPPER STREET. Next to the Castle cider tavern is alleged to have lodged Colley Cibber (1671-1757) Poet Laureate to George 11 from 1730-1757, but now best known for his Apology . . . for his Life. For an account of his youngest daughter Charlotte Charke who died in 1760 see under BREWER STREET. She was an eccentric and so was the eccentric Portuguese nobleman the Baron Ephraim Lopez d'Aguilar (1740-1802) who had his 'Starvation Farm' on the banks of the New River approximately opposite to where the firm of S. J. Boulton & Sons, builders at no. 59 occupied premises for some years. Here he kept a farm of starved and emaciated animals His excesses of eccentric behaviour were widely known, even in the 18th century. He was also very miserly and starved and abused his wife, yet strangely did make some donations to the poor and fatherless.

The Revd George Burder (1752-1832) lived for some years at no. 13, see BURDER CLOSE.

James Burgh (1714-1775) see BURGH STREET died in the Row as did William Carpenter (1797-1874), political reformer and miscellaneous writer.

At no. 1 (by 1866 re-numbered to 32) was the once celebrated private school, COLEBROOKE HOUSE ACADEMY, there as early as 1802. Before the 1850s it was for 'young gentlemen' and by 1852 for 'young ladies'. During the 1890s and up to 1905 the Misses Salmon & Tucker were the owners.

COLEBROOKE SCHOOL opened 1914 for mentally handicapped [children] and was re-organised 1951 for ESN Senior Girls until their move to the Chequers School, EC1, after which it was re-opened as an all-age school for 'maladjusted' children.

The former SCOTCH CHURCH, River Terrace was originally in Chadwell Street but opened 4 December 1834 (Kirk of Scotland). By 1843 it was a Scotch Free Church and by 1860 English Presbyterian becoming Islington Presbyterian Church, 11a Colebrooke Row until it closed in 1923. Its valuable records are at the Central Library.

WIDFORDHOUSE (1966) is on its site.

ASMAN HOUSE 1963, HERMITAGE HOUSE 1959.

Edmond Phillipe Bridel (d. 1815) kept from 1802-1818 an Academy at Birds Buildings (later nos 60-68), Lower Road. His son-in-law was John Diederich Niemann, father of the landscape artist E. J. Niemann, born in Islington in 1813.

*Submitted by a contributor (2019):* Although the original house at 66 Colebrooke Row has long since demolished, by 1922, it was a multi-occupancy house inhabited by a number of families. It had just one shared toilet and water tap, and lighting was by gas. The families cooked over an open range, although one family did have a gas stove on the ground floor.

*Submitted by a contributor (2020):* Tuscan's Electrical Engineering factory, manufacturer of electric motors, was once located on Colebrook Row. It made the motors for the bomb-bay doors of the Stirling Bomber. Many young men from the factory went on to serve with the Desert Rats in north Africa during the Second World War. The factory continued to operate during enemy raids on the area, including the V-rocket attacks of 1944/45.

## **COLEBROOKE TERRACE**

Originally 'New Terrace', 1791-8, in 1805 'The Terrace'.

In 1871 nos 1-9 Colebrooke Terrace became 1-9 New Terrace, Colebrooke Row.

By 1892 incorporated in Duncan Terrace. Nos 10-13 Colebrooke Terrace by 1892 becoming 46-49 Duncan Terrace.

On February 12th 1812 John Till Allingham died at his father's house in Colebrooke Terrace, see ALLINGHAM STREET.

**COLEMAN FIELDS** (1850-1937) Formerly Coleman Street.

In 1559, in her will, Dame Anne Packington bequeathed to the Clothworkers' Company 23 acres and 1 rood of land, including "one close called Little Colemans ... and three roods, lying in a Close called Great Colemans".

**COLEMAN MANSIONS**, Crouch Hill (1937) Re-habilitated 1980.

Their architect was E.C. P. Monson, FRIBA and on 2 October 1937 the flats were opened by The Lord Snell, PC, CBE, LLD, JP, then the Chairman of the LCC. Present was Councillor H. G. Coleman, JP, The latter was Mayor, 1934-6, in 1950 and Alderman, was awarded the OBE in 1951 and was in 1953 Chairman of the Finsbury Division of Justices. He died in May, 1955.

**COLEMAN STREET**, Bunhill Row, Finsbury. Was there 1799. Part re-named Baird Street 1883.

**COLEMAN STREET**, New North Road (1850)

By 1938 Coleman Street.

**COLEMANS BUILDINGS**, Lever Street (1885)

Until c. 1945.

### **COLERIDGE ROAD, N4 (1864)**

Possibly named after Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772 – 25 July 1834), an English poet and collaborator of author Charles Lamb, an Islington resident.

### **COLES TERRACE (1826)**

After 1863, nos 118-180 Barnsbury Road. Before 1835 partly included Arundel Place Terrace. Named after a John Coles, owner of the property.

**COLINSDALE**, Camden Walk (1969) Designed by Alfred E. Head, Borough Architect, E.C. P. Monson, architect and Margaret Maxwell, landscape consultant. Opened June 1969 by Cllr. R. E. Trott, Mayor, JP.

### **COLLEGE CROSS**

From 1880-1938 College Street.

College Street, Barnsbury dates from 1835. It was marked out for sewers by Thomas Cubitt and he built 2 or 3 houses.

College Cross is so-called because on the site of Sutton's Dwellings was the CHURCH MISSIONARY COLLEGE (architect: William Brooks, 1787-1867), founded in 1825 and closed in 1915. This was on the site of Jacob Harvey's botanic garden (Harvey d. 1770).

Before 1938 part of College Cross was College Place (dating from 1840) where in 1877 Kate Greenaway, artist, well-known for her illustrations of Victorian children, rented a studio. A commemorative plaque to Kate Greenaway is located at 147 Upper Street.

MITCHELL HOUSE 1951. NEW COLLEGE MEWS 1976.

### **COLLEGE GARDENS**

Built c.1900 between nos 4 and 6 Carleton Road in the grounds of the former Queens College private school.

**COLLEGE HILL**, Highbury Park North By 1877 AUBERT PARK.

**COLLEGE PLACE**, Liverpool Road.

By 1880 College Street, by 1938 COLLEGE CROSS.

**COLLEGE PLACE**, Highbury Vale (1827) After c. 1879-81 ELWOOD STREET.

**COLLEGE ROAD**, Highbury

Appears only in 1830-41 ratebooks. Formerly Highbury Park North. Re-named 1875.

**COLLEGE STREET**, Barnsbury (1835)

**COLLEGE STREET NORTH**

Appears 1835-6 only.

**COLLEGE TERRACE**, College Street (1835)

**COLLEY HOUSE**, Hilldrop Road (1951)

**COLLIER STREET** (1790)

Re-numbered and subsidiary names abolished, 1890.

Probably named after Thomas Collier, who had a vault under the west steps of St. James's, Pentonville and was a proprietor and a trustee of the Pentonville Chapel; John Collier was also the name of Henry Penton's rent collector for many years! Another suggestion is that it was John Collier, a watch finisher of Red Lion Street, but this seems less likely.

The Pentonville Charity School started at 7 Hermes Street in 1788 but in 1811 schools were erected in Collier Street. In 1951 the records were deposited with the GLC.

CALSHOT HOUSE 1957. FOLIOT HOUSE and GORDON HOUSE 1951, KENDAL HOUSE 1950, PAVELEY HOUSE 1951, REDINGTON AND TORNAY HOUSES 1951 .WYNFORD HOUSE 1956. The PRIORY GREEN ESTATE was designed 1951-7 by Berthold Lubetkin.

*Submitted by a contributor (2017):* The London Playing Fields Foundation was brought to 73 Collier Street in 2006, vacating in December 2016. The LPFF is now based in Bloomsbury Street. One of its former Chief Executives was Islington-born Dr Charles Goodson-Wickes, the current Representative Deputy Lieutenant for Islington (2017). See also Theberton Street.

## **COLLINS ROAD**

Before 1938 Paradise Road, Highbury New Park (1859).

Named after William Collins (1721-56), poet, who lived for a time in Islington and was found there not so long before his death at Chichester in lodgings 'with the New Testament in his hand and saying to the friend who found him, 'I have but one book but that the best!'

**COLLINS YARD** (1845) Before 1938 Brewer's Yard.

Named after the former Collins's Music Hall which was the building now used as offices and showrooms by Messrs, Andersons, timber merchants, Islington Green.

By tradition the Yard was the site of a Plague Pit at the time of the Great Plague of London, 1665. See also ISLINGTON GREEN.

**COLNE HOUSE**, Offord Road (1895)

**COLONY MEWS**, Mildmay Grove North

A short access road leading into a 'colony' of mews buildings.

**COLTASH COURT**, Whitecross Street (1969)

**COMMERCE ROW**, Upper Street (1817-18)

First so designated 1819. Approximately where nos 101-108 Upper Street are.

**COMMERCIAL PLACE**, Caledonian Road (1847)

By 1863 nos 54-68 Caledonian Road.

**COMMERCIAL PLACE**, York Road (c.1847)

By 1882 58-60 York Road.

## **COMPTON AVENUE**

Named after the family name of the Marquess of Northampton.

Before 1877, Compton Mews, at the rear of Compton Terrace, dating from 1845.

Contained EDWARD'S COTTAGES, from 71 Canonbury Road-10 Compton Avenue. Demolished 1956, site redeveloped 1977,

The Compton Arms public house is from 1895.

**COMPTON BUILDINGS**, Compton Street (1872-6)

**COMPTON PLACE**, Canonbury Square (1838) Not in local ratebooks except for the 1838-54 period, not in Islington local directories.

**COMPTON ROAD** (1850-1) Incorporated Northampton and Downing Terraces and St. George's Villas.

In 1868 subsidiary names abolished, e.g. 24-39 Compton Road were 1-15 Downing Terrace, 59-39 Compton Road were 1-21 Northampton Terrace.

**COMPTON SQUARE** (1867-9) The Vestry Minutes 4th October 1878 refer to 'a nuisance caused by cabs being washed and goats running about unrestrained in the square'.

**COMPTON STREET**, St. John Street On John Rocque's map of 1738-40.

Contains Compton Passage. Church School opened 1858 (Revd S. A. Herbert). Compton Street School (ILEA) there up to 1979.

**COMPTON STREET** (1843)

Since July 1st 1937, BINGHAM STREET (q.v.). See also ST. PAUL'S SHRUBBERIES.

**COMPTON TERRACE** (1806-10)

Built by Henry Leroux of Stoke Newington, architect of Canonbury Square (1826) 'by the erection of Union Chapel and four adjoining houses'. He went bankrupt 1809 and in 1810 lived in the Square, The original Chapel opened in August 1806. The present UNION CHAPEL to the designs of James Cubitt (1876).

COMPTON TERRACE was finished by Henry Flower and Samuel Kell 1821 and 1827-31.

UNION CHAPEL is in the style of Santa Fosca, Torcello and was completed in 1889. It was opened on 5th December 1877, Mr Gladstone being among the worshippers!

Set in a niche in the brickwork just above the door leading from the interior or of the Chapel to the Vestries is a fragment of Plymouth Rock on which the Mayflower Pilgrims first set foot in 1620. This was presented to the Chapel in 1883 by the Pilgrim Society of America in grateful recognition of a lecture tour of America made by the Chapel's outstanding and famous pastor and preacher, Dr. Henry Allon, pastor from 1843 until his death in 1892. See also ST. MARY'S ROAD. The Lecture Hall, Compton Terrace and the Sunday Schools in Compton Avenue were added in 1901.

Two important organists of the Chapel and composers of hymns were H. J. Gauntlett and Ebenezer Prout.

No.25 Compton Terrace was from 1952 the residence of the Revd Joost de Blank who in 1957 became Archbishop of Cape Town.

The grandfather, John Betjemann, of the late Poet Laureate, Sir John Betjemann, CBE, (1906-1983) lived in 1882 at no.13;

Samuel Lewis (the elder), publisher, died in February 1865 at 19; his son, Samuel Lewis, Jr, wrote the *History, Topography and Antiquities of the Parish of St. Mary Islington* (1842) and died at Priory Villas, Canonbury in 1865.

Edward George Ballard (1791-1860), poet and author, died at no.7 and his son Edward Ballard (1820-97) MD, FRCP, FRS, was Medical Officer of Health for Islington 1856-1871 and a very important contributor to its public health.

No.25 was the home of the Rt. Revd R. Hamilton Moberly and his wife Rosamund when he was Bishop of Stepney in 1938 and in 1952 became Dean of Salisbury after 16 years work in North and East London.

The five end houses of Compton Terrace, near Highbury Corner (now demolished) were severely damaged on 27th June 1944 when a V2 fell causing 24 deaths and 116 seriously injured.

**COMUS ROAD** (1877)

Before then, Milton Grove, dating from c.1869. Named after John Milton's 'Comus'. See also WHITTINGTON PARK.

**CONCORD BUILDINGS**

From 1846-55 between New Norfolk Street and Norfolk Square.

**CONWOOD PLACE**

Before 1910 Chapel Place (1845).

Last appears on the October 1937 register of electors.

### **CONEWOOD STREET**

Formerly Park Place, Highbury 1840-88.

On a map of 1828. The site was a field attached to Cream Hall Farm in 1806 and 'laid open to Mr. Aubert's freehold'.

In 1887 there was a Conewood Street North incorporating Park Place, St. John's Terrace, Southill Villas and Towy Villas. Houses were renumbered.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL (Highbury Vale) opened in 1836 as Highbury Vale School. Later it became St. John's (C of E) Junior Mixed and Infant School. It was rebuilt in 1864 and repaired in 1908. Playgrounds were added in 1934 and 1937. It was reorganised 1947-51 to be for Junior Mixed and Infants. In 1982 a new Infants Block was added. The Church Hall was early in 1984 used as a recording studio.

STEPHANIE COURT 1962. The Church of St. John's, Highbury Park dated from 1881, but closed 1979. See HIGHBURY PARK.

### **CONGREVE HOUSE, Matthias Road (1949)**

Named after the English dramatist, William Congreve (1670-1729).

### **CONISTONE WAY, Nailour Street (1975-6)**

Conistone is a small village in the Craven district of North Yorkshire.

### **CONRAD HOUSE, Matthias Road (1968)**

Named after Joseph Conrad (1857-1924) novelist.

### **CONSTABLE HOUSE, Marlborough Road (1965)**

Named after John Constable (1776-1813), landscape painter.

### **CONSTABLE HOUSE, Thorpedale Road (1963)**

Renamed ELAINE HOUSE.

### **CONSTITUTION HILL**

In the 1841 Islington Census, but in the Highgate area.

### **COOMBE HOUSE, Dalmeny Avenue (1948)**

### **COOMBS STREET (1852-3)**

Originally in Finsbury, before boundary changes.

### **COOPER HOUSE, Whitecross Street (1982)**

### **COPE HOUSE, Bath Street (1976)**

Named after Sir John Cope, a director of the Bank of England in 1695, whose son served after him. The former Bank of England printing works opened in Old Street in the former St. Luke's Hospital premises.

### **COPENHAGEN HOUSE, Charlotte Terrace.**

Opened 11 March 1937. Package improvement 1938.

### **COPENHAGEN STREET (1826-7)**

Designated as such by an Order of 1862, abolishing such subsidiary names as Copenhagen Street West, Lower Copenhagen Street, Upper Copenhagen Street, Denmark Terrace, Great William Street, William Street and Clayton

Place. E.g.: Clayton Place dating from 1844 became 153 and other shops nearby in Copenhagen Street. Nos1-23 were before 1864/5 10-21 Denmark Terrace, Upper Copenhagen Street (1839).

COPENHAGEN HOUSE on the site of the Clock Tower of the former Caledonian Market (opened 1855) is referred to as a place of public entertainment as early as 1752, though there may well have been an inn here opened in the reign of James I, possibly by a Dane for the entertainment of his fellow countrymen, as there was an influx of Danes visiting the capital as a result of a visit by the King of Denmark to his brother-in-law (hence the public house, 'King of Denmark', Cloudesley Road). Another suggestion is that the Danish Ambassador resided on a house in what became Copenhagen Fields, while escaping the Great Fire of London in 1666. It was known as Copenhagen House by 1695. In 1834 the Albion Cricket Club moved to Copenhagen House.

The fields nearby were known as 'Copenhagen Fields' in the 17th Century. In 1373 the site of Copenhagen House was 'Cutlers'. In 1795 several large meetings were held near Copenhagen House by the London Corresponding Society.

On the 21st of April 1834 a huge meeting of trades unionists with banners met and presented a petition bearing thousands of signatures to Parliament protesting against the savage sentences passed against the 'Tolpuddle Martyrs' (the Dorchester Labourers). On 25th April 1836 a public dinner was held at the White Conduit House to celebrate the remission of the sentences and to commemorate the moral power of the 1834 procession. See BARNSBURY ROAD re White Conduit House.

On the 24th of April 1984 the 'Tolpuddle Tree' was planted in Caledonian Park. The sycamore was planted by Ray Buckton of the NUR in the presence of Norman Willis, Deputy General Secretary to the TUC and Cllr. Pat Haynes, Mayor. See also TOLPUDDLE STREET.

'The Independent' public house, 65 Bingfield Street (opened in 1959 by Cllr W. B. Gough, JP. then mayor), not far from an older public house of the same name, commemorates a meeting in the Fields in November 1851 at which Louis Kossuth (1802-1894) addressed a large working-class contingent.

CHURCH OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT. Started 1913 and opened 1916. A new sacristy was added c.1929. Church doubled in length 1957; seats about 300.

Frederick Willis, a fighter for composers and a leading member of the London Society of Composers lived from 1891-1906 at 109 Copenhagen Street.

#### **COPPICE ROW.**

Known in the 17th century as CODPIECE ROW or Town's End Lane. Here was CLERKENWELL WORKHOUSE enlarged 1790. Demolished 1883.

After 1882 became part of Farringdon Road.

**CORBET HOUSE.** Charlotte Terrace (1936) Improved by the G LC.

**CORBYN STREET** (1870-1) On a large scale map of 1871 but not in the census of that year nor in Islington directories for 1870 or 1874, but in one for 1877.

REYNOLDS HOUSE 1963, STUBBS HOUSE 1964, TURNER HOUSE 1967. All named after famous painters.

#### **CORINNE ROAD** (1879)

Named after the once well-known novel of 1805, Corinne by Mme de Stael (1766-1817).

#### **CORINTH ROAD**

Appears under Goodinge Road in a 1901 directory. Disappeared by 1969-70,

#### **CORKER WALK** (1980)

DOCWRA HOUSE 1980, NOLL HOUSE 1979.

#### **CORNELIA STREET**

In 1874 it was decided to rename the former Dover Street (1851), Devonshire Street (1835), Castle Street, Grove Street (1822) and Cornelia Terrace (1829). See also ST. CLEMENT'S PLACE.

A Baptist Mission Room at no. 8, Registered 1886, closed by 1896.

**CORNWALL COTTAGES**, Cornwall Place, Grove Street (1822)

**CORNWALL COTTAGES**, Popham Street (1883-90)

Designed by a Mr. Worley.

**CORNWALL PLACE**, Eden Grove (c.1815)

Built by George Pocock. In 1869 subsidiary names were abolished and renumbered, Eden Grove then included Cornwall Place.

**CORNWALL VILLAS** (1870-3)

After 1874 46-76 Carleton Road.

**CORNWALLIS ROAD**

From 1870-1886 Shadwell Road. Esher Villas and Cornwallis Road.

Built up at various periods, 1863, 1879 and 1885.

Named after Charles, 1st Marquess Cornwallis (1738-1805), British soldier and administrator and negotiator of the 1802 Peace of Amiens.

Here was the City of London Union Workhouse, also called on a 1863/9 map the West London Union Workhouse, bought in 1882 by the Islington Board of Guardians (St. Mary Islington Workhouse). Since World War II the GPO Telecommunications Workshops and GPO Postal Order Office.

**CORPORATION BUILDINGS**. Farringdon Road (1863)

By 1977 Guardian House, 119 Farringdon Road, on the site.

Here was born on 5th November 1886 Guy Aldred (1886-1963) who began his career in 1902 as a 'Boy Preacher' in the Holloway area, became a SDF member and an active speaker, writer and anti-colonialist. He wrote an autobiography No Traitor's Gate and also produced a magazine/newspaper The Word.

**CORPORATION ROW**, Clerkenwell

Originally Cut-Throat Lane, then after 1774 Corporation Lane and Place, Wingrove Place, Gregory Place and John's Place and by c.1877 Corporation Row.

C.1675 was a building, the former Corporation Workhouse. This large building afterwards became the Quakers' Workhouse and under the same roof the QUAKERS' SCHOOL (established in 1692). In 1786 a move was made to a larger building in Rawstorne Place, in 1825 to Croydon and later to Saffron Walden.

On December 13th 1893, the then Prince of Wales accompanied by the Duke of York opened the HUGH MYDDELTON SCHOOL, a guard of honour being formed by the 21st Middx. Volunteers. This was on the site of the Clerkenwell House of Detention, whose dungeons survived when the school was opened. This House of Detention was built 1845-6 and in 1867 Michael Barrett and others blew up part of the Wall to try to rescue some Fenian prisoners incarcerated within. The attempt did not rescue the prisoners but killed six people and injured 120. Michael Barrett was hanged on the 26th May 1868, the last public execution in England. The prison closed in 1886. The Clerkenwell House of Detention was itself on the site of the New Prison (late 17th century, enlarged 1774 and 1818). Its last Chaplain was J. W. Horsley, MA, who wrote Jottings from Jail 1887, / Remember. 1911 and How Criminals are Made and Prevented 1913.



On the site of the House of Prevention was the Mulberry Garden, open from about 1742-52. Admission was free and included a skittle alley. Concerts and fireworks attracted crowds and the Clerkenwell Volunteers later drilled on the ground until 1845.

### **CORPORATION STREET**

In the registers of electors as early as 1886. According to the Islington Borough Council minutes 4th April 1913, it was decided to rename the former Fakenham Street and Fakenham Villas, Bardwell Street. Bardwell was near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk and Fakenham, North Norfolk. However, in 1913 a MBW Order was made for the name Corporation Street.

### **CORRALL ROAD**

Before 1938 CHARLES STREET, Holloway. On a map of 1890-4. See also HAGBUSH LANE.

Named after William Corral, a man whose temporary dwelling in the former Hagbush Lane was overthrown by the ground landlords. The case achieved popular fame and was publicised by the writer William Hone. The road was there up to 1973.

### **CORSICA STREET**

Former Highbury Mews. First in an 1896 Directory.

In 1892 this street was ordered to include Highbury Mews (on maps of 1828, 1854 and 1871), part of Calabria Road and Terrace (c. 1890), Stanley Villas and Gallia Terrace.

Like Liberia and Calabria roads, this name may have been chosen because of its connection with the Roman Empire.

A former horse-tram depot (North Metropolitan Tramway Co.) was on the corner of St. Paul's Road. Next door was the St. Mary Islington Relief Station & Dispensary, Highbury Mews.

### **COSTERS' BUILDINGS, Dufferin Street**

(LCC), (1890) Until about 1946.

### **COTMAN HOUSE, Hanley Road (1964)**

Named after John Sell Cotman (1782-1842), landscape artist and celebrated water-colourist of the 'Norwich School'.

### **COTSWOLD COURT, Gee Street (1953)**

### **COTTAGE PLACE, City Road**

Name abolished 1859.

### **COTTAGES, The, Charterhouse Square**

First in the 1973 register of electors.

### **COTTENHAM HOUSE, Bavaria Road (1956)**

### **COTTENHAM ROAD (1851)**

By 1938 incorporated in Sussex Way.

Most probably named after Sir Charles Christopher Pepys (1781-1851), the 1st Earl of Cottenham who was Lord Chancellor, 1836-41 and 1846-50. Re-numbered 1913 and in the same year the name Cottenham Terrace abolished.

Cottenham Road School (School Board for London), opened in 1873; re-organised 1931. Re-named Hanley School 1938. Reopened c. 1945 as Hanley Secondary Girls' and Infants, closed 1957.

### **COURTAULD ROAD (1981)**

Part of Elthorne Road, including the 'Birkbeck Tavern'. The 'Birkbeck Tavern' was originally called in 1866 the 'Birkbeck Arms'.

George Courtauld, silk weaver of Spitalfields and of Braintree, Essex, had several apprentices c. 1814-15 from the workhouse of the Parish of St. Mary Islington. See the Register of Parish Poor Apprenticed Out for that period at the Central library.

**COURTNEY COURT**, Courtney Road (1953) **COURTNEY ROAD**

Nos 1, 2, 3 and 7 only in the 1870 directory.

**COURTNEY ROAD**

A residential road, off Bryantwood Road.

**COURTYARD**, The, Barnsbury Terrace (1974)

**COWCROSS STREET**

In 1925, Charles Street, Finsbury. Incorporated with and re-named and numbered Cowcross Street after then.

Along the route for cattle to be driven to West Smithfield. Stow's Survey of London (1598) says that the street had at some time a medieval cross at the junction with St. John Street and refers to it as 'a lane called Cow Cross'. Underneath the street is alleged to have been Fag's Well.

The 'Castle Tavern' has a publican's and pawnbroker's licence. George IV had been to a cock fight at Hockley-in-the-Hole (see RAY STREET), and applied to the tavern keeper for a loan on the security of his watch and chain. A few days later the king invested him with the right of pledges.

J. Macdonald from 41 Cowcross Street operated as the Secretary to the London Trades Council in 1912; also from the same address then J. W. Clark was Secretary to the Scientific Instrument Makers Trades Society.

In 1983 the then GLC were given planning permission for a £500,000 Lesbian and Gay Centre located in a former four storey warehouse near Smithfield Market.

**COWDENBEATH PATH** (1978)

Cowdenbeath is a mining town in Fifeshire, north east of Dunfermline,

**COWHEEL ALLEY**, Whitecross Street.

There from 1743 to the 1850s.

**COWPER STREET**, City Road (1833)

The Central Foundation School was opened in 1869 by the Corporation for Middle Class Education in the Metropolis and the Suburbs Thereof and was then intended for the children of 'clerks and other persons'.

**CRAIGLAND MANSIONS**, Hanley Road (1918-19)

On the 1919 register of electors.

**CRANE GROVE** (1853-4)

In 1869 all subsidiary names were abolished, including Carlton Terrace and Villas and Crane Grove Terrace.

Thomas Crane, citizen and turner of London, died in 1763 aged 70. Edward Crane who died in 1746 had an altar tomb in the parish church of St. Mary, Upper Street and other members of the Crane family. James Crane in 1786 bequeathed £5 per annum for ever to the St. Mary Islington parish schools and in 1765 was a churchwarden. This may well be its origin.

**CRANWORTH HOUSE**, Holloway Road (1937)

Re-habilitated, 1976.

Cranworth is near East Dereham, Norfolk.

**CRAWFORD PASSAGE**, EC1

Before 1905 Crawford Place and Bath Row.

In the 1796 rate book as Crawford Passage. Before 1774 PICKLED E.G.G WALK (for detail, q.v.)

**CRAYFORD ROAD**

Commenced 1876, completed by 1880. ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH (Architect: George Truefitt) 1867-8. Had one of the first electric organs in the country. 1949 new windows by Vernon Spreadbury put in the apse. Church disused by July, 1964. See also under Tufnell Park Road.

The new St. George's Church, architect: Clive Alexander, opened on St. George's Day, 1975. Capacity: 400.

The old Crayford Road church was modelled on that of the Knights of St. John at Acre and, because of its shape, was judged suitable for 'theatre in the round' or the presentation of 16th and 17th century drama, particularly Shakespearean. Since 1970 is well-known, particularly for the latter, as ST. GEORGE'S THEATRE under the directorship of George Murcell, himself an actor.

**CRAYLE HOUSE** (LCC) Malta Street (1960)

**CRESCENT AVENUE**, near Alpha Place,

King's Cross (1847-1935)

Last in the West register of electors, 1934/5,

**CRESCENT HOUSE**, Golden Lane (1963)

**CRESCENT MANSIONS**, Ronalds Road

First in the 1930-1 register of electors, alongside of Highbury Crescent Rooms (1929).

**CRESCENT ROAD** (1840-1)

From 1850-2, former name of Canonbury Park South. Included Priory Villas, under 'CANONBURY PARK'. Same houses shown in 1849, but only shown as Crescent Road in 1850.

**CRESCENT ROW**, Goswell Road

Before 1912 Middle Row, or earlier still, Rotten Row which latter was there in 1728,

**CRESCENT STREET**, Offord Road (1853)

**CRESSIDA ROAD** (1891)

Probably after Shakespeare's 'Troilus & Cressida'.

**CRINAN STREET**

Off York Way, King's Cross.

Crinan is a village in Argyll, Scotland.

**CRISPE HOUSE**, Carnegie Street (1952)

See page 249 of S. Lewis, Jr. The History . . of Islington (1842).

**CROFT**, The

Hornsey Rise Gardens (1975)

**CROFT**, The

Wall Street (1967)

**CROMARTIE ROAD** (1878)

Built up 1892-3. At no. 6 in 1971 was set up a Centre for persistent truants from the Archway and Tollington schools.

**CROMWELL ROAD** (c. 1860)

Since 1938 IRETON ROAD.

**CROSS STREET** and Willow Row

After 1895 LUDLOW STREET (partly closed 1937).

**CROSS STREET**, Lever Street

After 1886, part MURTON STREET.

**CROSS STREET**, Finsbury (1837)

After 1904 GARD STREET.

**CROSS STREET**, Finsbury Pavement (1827)

After 1936 LACKINGTON STREET.

**CROSS STREET**, Upper Street, Islington

On a map of 1735. Re-numbered in 1862.

Possible named in relation to its location and a thoroughfare between Upper Street and Lower Street/Road (now Essex Road), or to St Mary's Church, Upper Street.

One house, no. 61, was before 1862 no. 27, the residence from 1770-1782 of William Hyde, a Justice of the Peace. On June the 8th, 1780, at the time of the Gordon Riots, a mob attacked the house and some of the Justice's furniture was burnt in the street.

From 1877-1885 Henry Bilby, Parish Clerk, lived there.

In 1850 was pulled down FOWLER HOUSE, nos 4042 Cross Street, on the site of Cross Street Baptist Church (no. 41 Cross Street as it was prior to 1850). This was the mansion house of the Fowler family, lords of the Manor of Barnsbury. This family, during the reigns of Elizabeth 1 and James 1 was of considerable importance and Sir Thomas Fowler who died in 1556 and married Alice Heron or Heme of Islington, was one of the Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Middlesex. At the end of the garden was a building known locally as 'Sir Thomas Fowler's Lodge' or 'Queen Elizabeth's Lodge' since the monarch may well have visited Sir Thomas. This building bore his initials and the date 1655. This garden was on the site of HAWES STREET.

See also RUFFORDS BUILDINGS.

Cross Street Baptist Church opened in June 1852 and was bombed in 1940. In 1957 a new church was opened in place of the partly demolished Victorian one, flanked by a manse and a fellowship room.

In Cross Street, at an advanced age, died Mrs. Hester Milner, in whose seminary no less than Oliver Goldsmith was for a time an assistant. She also composed poems on 'tender and elegiac subjects'.

Another poetess was Mrs. Agnes Flowerdew, of the nearby 'The Terrace, Upper Street' who kept a boarding school and published in 1803 Poems on Moral & Religious Subjects which reached its second edition in 1811.

THE OLD PARR'S HEAD, known in the 18th century as 'The Par's Head' was there as early as 1754. In a large room on the first floor JOHN HENDERSON, the subsequently famous actor, recited Garrick's 'Ode to Shakespeare' and gave a brilliant imitation of the great actor David Garrick himself.

Thomas Parr was said to have lived through the reigns of ten sovereigns and to have done penance for incontinence at the age of 105. According to legend, he married a second wife when aged 122 and had a child by her. He died in 1635 and is buried in the south transept of Westminster Abbey. Doubts have been thrown upon his alleged longevity. He has no known Islington connection.

The picturesque hardware shop, Wick's Stores, 62 Cross Street, is owned by Arthur E. Wicks, last Chairman of the old LCC in 1963-4 and for many years a representative on the GLC for Islington South & Finsbury and Chairman of the GLC, 1973. The shop has been drawn and/or painted by several artists, including G. S. Fletcher and Ann Usborne.

BELMONT (site of 1-5 Cross Street) dates from 1962, CARLETON HOUSE (also shown as Carlton House) 1893, DEVONSHIRE HOUSE 1897.

**CROSSLEY STREET** (1875-6) First appears in the 1878 Islington Directory.

A Sir Savile Brinton Crossley, KCVO, was prospective Conservative MP for West Islington in 1910 and also Hon. Sec. to the King Edward's Hospital Fund.

**CROUCH END CRESCENT** (1886) Changed 1886/7 to HORNSEY RISE GARDENS.

Crouch End Station (Great Northern Railway), opened 22 August 1867, closed 1954.

**CROUCH HALL COURT**, Sparsholt Road (1949)

**CROUCH HILL**, N4 and N8

Of ancient origin 'Cruche', 'Crouche' or 'Cruc' = a cross. In 1400 there are references to a Geoffrey atte Crouche of Hareney and in 1466 Crouch End. The Cross stood a little below old Crouch Hill and was a resting place for pilgrims, if they were travelling to the shrine of Our Lady of Muswell, before they ascended the hill.

Before 1893 there was different naming and numbering, e.g. no. 74 was c. 1891 no. 7 The Bank, Crouch Hill.

THE HIGHLANDS, 1934, rebuilt 1984. See also the information re William Grinling 1868-90 accountant to the Great Northern Railway, under HIGHLANDS.

THE HIGHLANDS occupied June, 1985, BARNFIELD CLOSE built 1983/5, both designed by David Ford Associates, built by D. J. Higgins.

ALBERT MANSIONS 1903, BERRY LODGE 1954, BRAMBLEDOWN 1904, re-habilitated 1980, COLEMAN MANSIONS 1937, re-habilitated 1980, HAMBLEDOWN CHASE 1964, HIGHVIEW 1967, ILEX HOUSE 1971, LOCHBIE 1930 re-habilitated 1980, PAMLION COURT 1967.

CROUCH HILL STATION (St. Pancras - Barking) opened 21st July 1868.

**CROWFIELD HOUSE**, Highbury New Park (1974)

**CROWLAND TERRACE**, Northchurch Road (1865-6)

First appears in the 1866 directory as 1-8 Crowland Terrace, Church Road. Crowland is a market town of Holland, Lincolnshire, also a locality in West Suffolk.

**CROWLINE WALK** (1975-7)

**CROWN BUILDINGS**, Upper Holloway

In 1852-5 ratebooks as being near Alfred Terrace (later 632,634 and 648 Holloway Road). Included THE CROWN Inn, well-known in the coaching era. There is a tradition that Oliver Cromwell stayed in an old house on its site.

**CROWN COTTAGE**

On the 1851 Census. Became no. 1 Hornsey Lane.

**CROWN COTTAGES**, Upper Holloway (1845)

Then owned by R. Enkel, a nurseryman of Dutch origin. See ENKEL STREET.

### **CROWN COURT**

Was there in 1890. Since 1936 Milton Court, Moor Lane.

### **CROWN COURT (1819)**

Re-named 99 Charterhouse Street, 1936.

### **CROWN MANSIONS. Liverpool Road (1908)**

Until 1977.

### **CROWN STREET**

There in 1799. See SUN STREET, Finsbury Square.

### **CROZIER COURT**

Before 1936 MITRE COURT, St. John Street (on 1871 Census). Gone by 1974.

### **CRUDEN STREET**

Before 1911. St. John Street, River Lane, dating from 1848.

Named after Alexander Cruden (1699-1770), a Scottish author of an early concordance to the Bible, a proofreader and publisher. He resided and died in Islington. A commemorative plaque to Alexander Cruden is located at 45 Camden Passage. See CAMDEN PASSAGE

### **CRUIKSHANK STREET. WC1 (1845)**

Before 1938 BOND STREET,

Named after George Cruikshank (1792-1878), artist, caricaturist and engraver who lived from 1823-49 first in Myddelton Terrace, later Amwell Street, A plaque at 69/71 Amwell Street commemorates this famous artist and illustrator.

AMWELL HOUSE 1958, BEVIN COURT 1954, HOLFQRD HOUSE 1954.

### **CUBA TERRACE**

In the 1874 directory. By 1875 re-numbered Hargrave Park Road.

### **CULLUM WELCH HOUSE, Golden Lane (1963)**

Named after Colonel Sir George James Cullum Welch, OBE, MC (1895-1980) Alderman for the City of London Ward of Bridge Within, 1947-70, Lord Mayor of London, 1956/7.

### **CULPEPER STREET**

Before 1938, Albert Street (1853)

Nicholas Culpeper's work was published by George Sawbridge of Clerkenwell Green in 1670. Culpeper's work on herbal remedies are still celebrated and used. Part since 1986 named TOLPUDDLE STREET. For explanation see COPENHAGEN STREET.

### **CUMBERLAND GARDENS, WC1**

Designed by John Booth and his son, John.

Before 1939, CUMBERLAND TERRACE 1828-9, 1832-3 and 1843-4. See LLOYD BAKER. C. 1823 Cumberland Gardens, Vauxhall, were noted tea gardens and well-patronised.

**CUMBERLAND HOUSE**, Highbury Crescent (1905)

**CUMBERLAND ROW** (1766)

By 1978 part of CAMDEN PASSAGE, formerly the residence of J. Nelson, historian of Islington.

**CUMBERLAND STREET** (c. 1869/70) After 1937 PONDER STREET.

**CUMBERLAND TERRACE**

See CUMBERLAND GARDENS.

**CUMMING PLACE** (c. 1792) After 1859 part of Old Street.

**CUMMING PLACE**, Pentonville (-1857)

Part originally Cumming Street North before 1891.

**CUMMING STREET** (1788-92)

Named after the brothers John and Alexander Cumming, principal building contractors to the Penton Estate of 1790. Before 1806 John Cumming built 'Cumming House', but by 1807 it had become the London Female Penitentiary, enlarged by an east wing in 1811. Moved in 1884 to 191 High Street, Stoke Newington. Ceased c. 1915.

Mary Wollstonecraft lived in Cumming Street before her marriage to William Godwin.

J. W. Ash, landscape artist, lived at no. 8 from 1830-1833.

**CUPID'S ALLEY**

Later Golden Lane, also Court. There in 1723. On 1871 Census.

**CURRAN HOUSE**, Brecknock Road.

On 1945 register of electors. The Brecknock Estate was completed in 1939.

**CURRIER'S LANE**

By 1805 GREENMAN'S LANE.

**CUTBUSH HOUSE**, Brecknock Road (sheltered housing) (1973)

**CUTLERS TERRACE**, nos 1-12 (1839) Cutler's Company alms-houses built on the east side of the Metropolitan Benefit Society's Asylum, Balls Pond Road, see BALLS POND ROAD. As uninhabitable by about 1964 these pensioners' houses were disposed of by the Cutlers' Co.

**CYNTHIA HOUSE**, Aberdeen Park (1953)

Named after Lady Cynthia Colville, who opened the Newcombe Estate in Aberdeen Park in 1952. See NEWCOMBE HOUSE.

**CYNTHIA STREET**, Pentonville Road

Before 1890, ANN STREET (1787).

**CYRUS HOUSE**, Cyrus Street. EC1 (1934)

**CYRUS STREET**

Before 1880 KING STREET (1840). THE TRIANGLE 1973/6.

## **D**

**DAGMAR COTTAGE**, Dagmar Terrace (1872-3)

### **DAGMAR PASSAGE**

Before 1938 Church Passage, Cross Street.

### **DAGMAR TERRACE** (1869-70)

Probably refers to HRH Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar (Duchess of Fife) as most probably does Fife Terrace. She was the eldest daughter of Edward VII and in 1889 married the 6th Earl of Fife. She was born in 1867 and died in 1931.

No. 14 Dagmar Passage contains the internationally well-known LITTLE ANGEL THEATRE, founded by John Wright of 'Wright's Marionettes'. These puppets are now world-famous.

On 9 September 1940 the former Henry Ansell Temperance Lodge and Good Temperance Hall was severely bomb damaged. This hall was named after a once celebrated temperance advocate, an Essex Road haberdasher, Henry Ansell. During 1960-1 the building was taken over by John Wright.

### **DALBY TERRACE**, City Road

Built about 1803 on a site used for prize fights and some executions. By 1860 nos 338-398 CITY ROAD. Named after a Mr. Dalby 'who realised considerably property by the invention of publicans' beer machines.'

### **DALLINGTON STREET, EC1.**

Before 1937, Allen Street, there in the 1720s. In 1624 the Revd Sir Robert Dallington, Master of Sutton's Charterhouse, 1624-7, caused the pipes from the White Conduit to be cleansed. Re-numbered in 1905. See also ST. PAUL'S BUILDINGS.

### **DALMENY AVENUE**

Before 1894 ST. BARTHOLOMEW ROAD (1863)

Named after Archibald John Primrose, 4th Earl of Rosebery (1788-1868). Lady Anne Primrose, his eldest daughter, married on 30 May 1848 Henry Tufnell, MP. The Earl was LORD DALMENY and she was his third wife. He lived from 1805-54; she died in 1862. Dalmeny Park, West Lothian, is the seat of the Earl of Rosebery.

Francis Black, RBA.ARCA, who died in 1939, was a well-known marine painter and principal of the LCC Camden School of Art and Craft, 1882-1915. He lived in Dalmeny Avenue from 1891 -8 and from 1911-14 at 56 Anson Road. His daughter married the composer, Eric Coates.

BRAMBER HOUSE 1968, BUCKHURST and COOMBE HOUSES 1948, KIMBLE HOUSE 1968 nos 6-122 (flats) date from 1957 (Hilldrop Estate).

ADA LEWIS HOUSE, a hostel (see under Ada Lewis House) c. 1945.

### **DALMENY HOUSE**, Anson Road (1902)

**DALMENY MANSIONS**, Camden Road There in 1945.

### **DALMENY ROAD**

In the 1882 directory. Nos 2, 4, 6 & 8 and nos 1, 3, 5 & 9.

Not in 1878 or previous directories, yet on 1871 large scale O.S. map.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH (architect: J. E. K. Cutts) 1884/5. Bombed 1941 and 1944, restored by A. Llewellyn Smith, re-dedicated, 1953.

See under TUFNELL PARK ROAD for Tufnell Park Primary School.



**DAME STREET** (1857-9) The 1857 Vestry Minutes refer to a road and footpath being taken under the jurisdiction of the Vestry and a new lamp being put in. After 1870 formed part of St. Peter's Street, but Dame Street, with Adelaide Terrace, continued until 1970.

Named after Dame Anne Packington (see Packington Square and Street). The Dame Street housing scheme dates from 1954.

#### **DANBURY STREET**

Before 1890-1, Essex Street (St. Peter's Street) dating from 1841-4. Danbury, Essex, was in the 15th century granted, with other lands, to the Marquess of Northampton, from whom they passed to the Mildmay family.

**DAREN COURT**, Carleton Road (1973)

#### **DARTMOUTH PARK HILL**

Boundary road with Camden (formerly the Parish and Borough of St Pancras).

This estate has connections with the Nicoll family from c. 1650. Francis Nicoll married William Legge, 2nd Earl of Dartmouth in 1755.

It had a number of subsidiary names in the period before 1922 such as Mount Edgecombe and Chepstow Villas, York Terrace, Brookfield Terrace, Park Villas, Maiden Terrace, Picton Villas, Dartmouth

Crescent, Dartmouth and Gladstone Villas. Many of these were in St. Pancras, now Camden.

The WHITTINGTON HOSPITAL (Highgate wing), Dartmouth Park Hill, was founded in 1867 as the North St. Pancras Institution. In 1870 the Central London Sick Asylum Board took over as an infirmary for Westminster, Holborn and St. Pancras. The building was opened in 1870. Its architects were Giles & Bevan.

Edith Cavell (1865-1915) was Night Superintendent 1901-3 and was shot at dawn by the Germans in 1915. Her phrase 'Patriotism is not enough' is still remembered.

Florence Nightingale was responsible for the appointment of Mabel Torrance as the first Matron and 12 nurses.

ST. PETER'S, Dartmouth Park Hill (architect: Charles Lock Luck) dates from 1880. It was bomb-damaged in 1940, but has been rebuilt with a south vestry added in 1955.

CARLISLE, LINCOLN and SUFFOLK HOUSES date from 1899-1900.

**DARTWARD COURT**, Bickerton Road (1983-4)

**DATCHWORTH HOUSE**, Sutton Estate, Upper Street (1970)

Datchworth is in Hertfordshire.

**DAVENANT ROAD** (1871)

Named after Sir William Davenant (1606-1668), poet and dramatist. In some of his poems he describes Islington and Finsbury. His plays were produced at the mansion, Newcastle House, See CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE.

**DAVEY CLOSE**, Cornelia Street (1972)

**DAVIDSON HOUSE**, Warrender Road (1967)

**DAVIS LODGE**, 3-4 Haverstock Street (1960)

**DAVOCH LODGE**, Liverpool Road (1961)

**DAWLISH HOUSE**, Pleasant Place (1902)

**DEAN STREET**, Finsbury Square (1790-3) After 1869 SUN STREET.

**DEAN STREET**, Tibberton Square (1853) After 1938 BISHOP STREET.

**DEAN'S COTTAGES**, Hornsey Road

First in the 1874 directory, as so named. Susannah Dean is named, as, presumably, the owner.

**DEAN'S COURT**, Hatfield Street (1821-c. 1925)

**DE BEAUVOIR COURT**, Northchurch Road (1938)

**DE BEAUVOIR ROAD**

Originated in the 1820s, but a law suit developed as to who owned the land and most of the houses date from the 1830-50 period. In Hackney, hence the name De Beauvoir Town. Named after a Richard De Beauvoir from Guernsey who came over to England in 1680 and died in 1708. He was Lord Mayor in 1631 and bought Balmes House, Hoxton from Sir George Whitmore. Hence Balmes Road, Hackney and De Beauvoir Town.

**DELAFIELD**, Biggerstaff Street (1967)

**DE LA SALLE HOUSE**, Hornsey Lane (1978)

**DEEPDALE**, Monsell Road (1963)

**DELHI STREET** (1871)

For former Board School, see YORK WAY and TREATY STREET.

**DENGIE WALK** (1977)

**DENHAM LODGE**, Britannia Row (1963)

**DENMARK GROVE**

Before 1848 White Conduit Grove (1830),

**DENMARK ROAD**

1851-1893 as Albert Terrace/1894-1937 Denmark Road, 1938-1969 Dewey Road. Ceased in 1969.

**DENMARK STREET (1840)**

By 1938 DIGNUM STREET.

Built by William Dennis and George Price,

also Denmark Terrace. There until 1972,

when only two houses left.

**DENMARK TERRACE**, Upper Copenhagen Street (1839)

After 1863 nos 1-23 Copenhagen Street. The South Islington & British Schools were erected 1841, building later used by cardboard box manufacturers.

**DENMARK TERRACE**, Holloway Road (1863)

**DENMARK TERRACE**, Blenheim Road (1866)

Now BAVARIA ROAD.

For the Danish connection with Upper Copenhagen Street see COPENHAGEN STREET.

**DENNIS STREET** (off Copenhagen Street) (1847)

Before 1894 SIDNEY STREET.

York Way Court by 1948 is on the site.

**DENTON HOUSE**, Richmond Grove (1938)

### **DESPARD ROAD (1887)**

Named after John Despard (1745-1829), brother of Edward Marcus Despard, fought in the Seven Years War and in the American War of Independence. He was Commandant of Troops at Cape Breton 1799-1807 and a General in 1814.

CALVERT COURT 1965. Sir Harry Calbert served in America, see CALVERT COURT.

See also HIGHGATE HILL.

### **DEVIL'S LANE**

See DUVAL'S LANE.

**DEVON HOUSE.** 40-42 Upper Street (1937) Named as such 1939.

### **DEVONIA ROAD (1853)**

Before 1938 DEVONSHIRE STREET

St Peter's Street - ST. PETER'S CHURCH was built 1834-5 after the designs of Sir Charles Barry (1795-1860), architect of the House of Commons. In 1851 it seated 1500. The north west spire, with flying buttresses and east east-west porch were added in 1843 by Messrs. Gough & Roumieu. In 1982 the church was declared redundant.

The Polish Church of OUR LADY OF CZESTOCHOWA and ST. CASIMIR was from 1863-1905 New Church College and Chapel (Swedenborgian). See PARKHURST ROAD.

**DEVONSHIRE COTTAGES,** Stroud Vale (1848)

**DEVONSHIRE HOUSE,** Cross Street (1897)

**DEVONSHIRE PLACE,** Green Lanes (c. 1836-40)

Later 21 Green Lanes, then by c. 1920 no. 55.

**DEVONSHIRE PLACE,** Devonshire Street (St. Peter's Street) (1852)

**DEVONSHIRE ROAD,** (1855-9) Since 1938 AXMINSTER ROAD.

Manor Road, now Manor Gardens, cut through to Devonshire Road in 1898 with the loss of nos 42-44.

Thomas James Wise (1859-1937), bibliophile, bibliographer, Hon. Sec. of the Shelley Society, book-collector and forger lived at 127 Devonshire Road from 1866-1878 and 1884-1890.

**DEVONSHIRE STREET,** St. Peter's Street (1853)

After 1938 DEVONIA ROAD. See also ST. PETER'S TERRACE (1847).

**DEVONSHIRE STREET,** Barnsbury (1835) Later incorporated in Cornelia Street.

**DEVONSHIRE TERRACE,** Thornhill Road (1842)

By 1870, nos 27-35 Thornhill Road.

Submitted by a contributor (2017): Devonshire Terrace (later Thornhill Road) appears to be first rated, under the name, in 1842 [1842 Poor Rate Book], suggesting a construction date of c.1841/42.

The terrace is recorded in the 1851 and 1861 censuses and is also listed in Islington resident directories from 1852 until the late 1860s; the 1869 directory sees the terrace disappear, renamed and renumbered as nos 27-35 Thornhill Road.

### **DEWEY ROAD**

Finished as a road in 1969.

C. 1894-1937 Denmark Road, 1851-1894 Albert Terrace.

Named after William Francis Dewey, Chief Clerk to the Islington Vestry and Town Clerk, 1869-1914.

#### **DIBDEN STREET**

Before 1890 Hayes Place (1847) and Paradise Place and Victoria Place (1840).

In 1843 Angler's Gardens were on the site from at least 1810. Re-numbered in 1928.

Named after Dibden, Hants. See PEABODY for PEABODY BUILDINGS.

**DICKENSON ROAD** (1887) Partly Haringey.

Named after John Dockry Dickenson who in 1848 owned land later occupied by 'The Highlands', Crouch Hill (1934). Hill Lodge is the name given in 1976 to the flats at no. 8.

Crouch Hill House was there in 1895. From at least c. 1919 St. Gilda's Convent High School for Girls.

**DIDBIN HOUSE**, Mingard Walk (1977)

**DIDDINGTON PLACE**. Caledonian Road (1833)

George Thornhill died at Diddington, 19 May 1852.

**DIGNUM STREET**, Cloudesley Road Before 1938 Denmark Street (1840).

Ceased in 1972 when only nos 4 and 17 remained.

Named after Charles Dignum, a popular singer and the father of Mrs. Horsley, see CANONBURY LANE.

#### **DIGSWELL STREET**

From 1905-6 ALLEN STREET.

Named changed in 1906, after Digswell, Hertfordshire.

**DINGLEY PLACE**. Finsbury (1832)

Before 1911 .George's Row.

Commemorates Charles J. Dingley, projector of the City Road c. 1756.

#### **DINGLEY ROAD**

Originally Harcourt Place, 1876. Renumbered 1880 and by 1881 York Road and by 1910 Dingley Road.

**DIXON-CLARK COURT**, Canonbury Road (1966)

Named after Harold Dixon-Clark, Town Clerk of Islington from 1947 until March 1965 who died in 1976.

**DOBNEY COURT**, Penton Grove

Was there in 1881. Abandoned 1912.

**DOCURA HOUSE**, Alsen Road (Corker Walk, Andover Estate) (1980)

**DOCWRA'S BUILDINGS**, King Henry's Walk (c. 1870)

Named after Thomas Docwra & Son, well-borers, 1 King Henry's Walk, Balls Pond, as they were described in the 1870 Islington directory. After 1877 they are described as general contractors and remained there until 1921. They were contractors for the opening of Canada Dock, Surrey Commercial Docks, 1876, and were a well-known firm.

Sir Thomas Docwra, who died in 1527, a Prior of the Knights of St. John, in 1504 built St. John's Gate in place of the earlier gatehouse.

**DOLPHIN COURT**, Carleton Road (1963)

**DOMINGO STREET.** EC1 (1809) Named after San Domingo, a source of mahogany and like Baltic Street, Timber Street, etc. evoking memories of the timber trade.

**DOMINION STREET**

Before 1939 South Street and South Place, both there in 1799.

**DONEGAL ROW**

Before 1936, Prospect Row.

**DONEGAL STREET**

Formerly Henry Street. There in 1778. Named after Henry Penton and built on the Great Grace Field of the Penton Estate.

PENTON HOUSE 1965, PROSPECT HOUSE 1965, RODNEY HOUSE 1964.

On 15 December 1984 a plaque was unveiled by A. J. P. Taylor, the eminent historian, to James Bronterre O'Brien (1805-1864), Irish democrat and Chartist who from 1863 lived in Hermes Street in a house on the site of the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson School.

**DORINDA LODGE,** Lough Road Home for the retired.

Officially opened June 1867 by Sir Eric Fletcher, MP for East Islington.

**DORINDA STREET**

Before 1882 Dorset Street, Dorset Place, Liverpool Cottages (1845), Cardigan and Barton Villas (1859). Dorset Place was from the 1870-1 period.

**DORRINGTON STREET (1720)**

Built by Thomas Dorrington, citizen and bricklayer of London.

Since 1875 MOUNT PLEASANT.

**DORSET PLACE (1870-1)**

After 1878 part of Dorinda Street.

Thomas Topham (1710-49), Islington strong man, lived there for a time, see Bath Street, etc.

**DORSET PLACE (1852)**

By 1871 284-290 Holloway Road.

**DORSET PLACE,** Bride Street (1826)

Shown as being there up to c. 1855-61.

**DORSET STREET,** Essex Road (1825)

Re-named after a suggestion in 1935 by Islington Borough Council that it should re-named DOVE ROAD after the firm of builders, see CLOUDESLEY PLACE. Dorset Street was by Philip Dorset Goepel.

**DOUGLAS PLACE,** Northampton Road (c. 1855)

After 1936 PICKBURN PLACE.

There till about the 1958/60 period.

**DOUGLAS ROAD.** Canonbury (1850)

**DOUGLAS ROAD NORTH** (c. 1864-5)

After 1882 WALLACE ROAD.

**DOURO TERRACE**, Highbury Park

Although so captioned in an 1840 water- colour perspective by George Tattersall no Islington terrace of such a name appears in Islington, London, ratebooks.

**DOVE ROAD**

Formerly DORSET STREET (q.v.) QUEEN ELIZABETH COURT 1983.

**DOVE'S YARD**, Cloudesley Place

Named after long-standing Islington builders' company, Dove Brothers.

**DOVEY LODGE**, Bewdley Street (1961)

**DOWNHAM COURT**, Downham Road (1956)

**DOWNHAM ROAD** (1844) Named after the residence of the Revd Peter De Beauvoir of Downhall Hall of the Balmes Estate, Hackney.

The former Brotherhood Church was originally Southgate Road Chapel, De Beauvoir Town (architect: J. Tarring) 1862, which up to 1935 was at the corner of Balmes Road. This was where the Fifth Congress of Russian Social Democratic Party took place, attended by 336 delegates. These included V. I. Lenin. Josef Stalin, L. Trotsky, Y. O. Martov, Rosa Luxembourg and Maxim Gorki!

The Minister from 1902-7 was the Revd A. Baker who was sympathetic to the pacifist movement. 'Texryte House', commercial premises, were built on the site.

See also under SOUTHGATE ROAD. The Trafalgar Tavern was there in 1852. DOWNHAM COURT 1956, SOUTHGATE COURT 1957, THE RIDGE 1967.

**DOWNING TERRACE**, Compton Road (1850)

Until 1868, after then 24-39 Compton Road.

**DOWNING VILLAS**, Compton Road

By 1866 nos 1-2 Compton Road and after 1868 nos 22-23,

**DOWREY STREET**, Richmond Avenue (1907)

A new street in 1907 named after Thomas Dowrey (Docwra), Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England and mentioned in the 1517 Will of Richard Cloudesley see DOCWRA'S BUILDINGS.

Samuel Rhodes School opened 1972 as an all-age school for the ESN. New building on the site of the former Cloudesley School opened in 1909 for the mentally handicapped.

**DRAKELEY COURT**, Highbury Hill (1968)

Named after T. J. Drakeley, CBE, D.Sc., Ph.D., FRIC, FIR I, a former Principal of the Northern Polytechnic and of the National College of Rubber Technology.

**DRAYTON PARK**

Formerly Highbury Hill Park 1841-2. Built up more, 1855-65.

Re-named and numbered in 1874 and 1875. Before then included Morland Terrace (1844) and Flower's Buildings (1841) Drayton Park is shown as Drayton Park on a large-scale OS map of 1871.

DRAYTON PARK STATION (Great Northern & City Line) c. 1870-2.

Drayton Park Primary School opened 1860 as Highbury Wesleyan School for Boys and Girls. New building 1866 and again in 1966. Nursery 1980. The Central Methodist Hall, Drayton Park was erected 1929-30. Lord Soper was Minister as the Revd Donald Soper from 1930-1936. Closed in 1953. Put to commercial use, 1953-1978.

The Old Roman Catholic Church in England opened a chapel c. 1974 at no. 23 Drayton Park.

#### **DRESDEN ROAD (1884-5)**

Nos 1 -9 Moore Terrace in 1886 were by 1887 49-65 Dresden Road, East Terrace was by 1887 67-87 Dresden Road.

#### **DRIVE, The, Pentonville Prison (1959)**

First so designated.

#### **DRUMMER LODGE, Kinloch Street (1961)**

Site of nos 1-20 Dillon Place.

#### **DUDDY'S RENTS, Lower Road (1817)**

(Also written buddies Rents)

Between Lower Terrace and Fletcher's Place.

Hannah Duddy, wife of Thomas Duddy, died aged 66, 24 June 1805. See also ROSS PLACE; .

#### **DUERDIN VILLAS**

By 1874 nos 46-56 Tollington Park (q.v.)

#### **DUFFERIN COURT; Dufferin Street (1.970)**

Formerly DUFFERIN BUILDINGS 1948.

#### **DUFFERIN STREET**

Before 1883 part was called Twister's Alley, there in 1738.

Probably named after a trustee of the Peabody Donation Fund.

PEABODY BUILDINGS, Whitecross Street 1882. Peabody Donation Fund Dwellings (Costers Dwellings).

#### **DUGDALE HOUSE, Hilldrop Road (1951)**

#### **DULAS STRRET, Eversleigh Road**

A short access road leading off Eversleigh Road.

**DUNCAN MEWS**, Duncan Street Appears 1846-54 in the ratebooks under Duncan Street.

**DUNCAN PLACE**, City Road (1798-9) 1825-1854 and up to 1855 appears in directories as Upper and Lower Duncan Place, City Road.

The public house, since 1984 the 'Blue Angel', was the 'Blue Coat Boy', there 1833.

#### **DUNCAN STREET (1834-6)**

Contained the Catholic Apostolic or Irvingite Church, opened 16 November 1834. Modernised in 1858 by George Truefitt, the Church and River House were the subject of a compulsory purchase order in 1963 for housing purposes as by 1962 it had become virtually disused. EDWARD IRVING (1792-1834) preached at Islington Green and raised £2000 towards its building. He lived in Myddelton Terrace and once fell in love with Jane Welsh, afterwards the wife of Thomas Carlyle. His fiery sermons once drew huge audiences and his devotees and ministers were called 'angels'.

St. John the Evangelist RC Primary School built 1839, boys on the ground floor, girls on the first floor, with a teacher's house. Re-organised 1947-51 as a voluntary aided RC primary for Junior Mixed and Infants.

South Islington Proprietary School 183646 stood on the north east corner.

See also DUNCAN TERRACE re Clerkenwell County Court.

*Submitted by a contributor (2017):* Six houses stood in Duncan Street opposite the Irvingite Church and St. John's School. No. 1 was at the Islington High Street end of the road. Behind it was Suttons, a removal firm, later taken over by Pickfords. Behind No. 6 Duncan Street was garaging for the vans of Dring's, a meat distributors. The address had no garden, as Dring's workshop to maintain the vans was immediately behind the house. It was possible to sit on the roof of this workshop. An entrance to an office was on the far side. Dring was taken over by Walls and moved to Wembley circa 1949. During the war a tunnel could be found behind no.6 and used as an air-raid shelter; it's pre-war origins are unknown.

#### **DUNCAN TERRACE**, Commenced 1791

Named after Adam Duncan, 1st Viscount Duncan of Camperdown (1731-1804), Admiral. Victor over the Dutch.

By an Order of the Vestry of 1890-1 former subsidiary names were abolished in Duncan Terrace. These included Colebrooke Terrace (1806-10), New Terrace (1791), Camden Terrace (1844). New Terrace was afterwards called 'The Terrace' or 'Terrace'.

Nos 2-9 New Terrace, Colebrooke Row by 1892 had become 51-60 Duncan Terrace. Camden Terrace became 61-64 Duncan Terrace.

No. 64 Duncan Terrace, as recorded by a plaque, was the home of Charles and Mary Lamb from 1823-1827 and at that time was known as 'Colebrooke Cottage', in front of which was situated the New River. Here Lamb was visited by George Dyer, absent-minded poet and Baptist minister who stepped right in to the New River. This sudden total immersion is commemorated in 'Amicus Redivivus' (A Friend Restored) one of the best-known Essays of Elia. When Mary Lamb was seized with fits of madness her brother led her over the fields to a private mad-house kept at the time in Balmes Road, Hackney.

Charles Lamb Court, Gerrard Road and Elia Street further serve to perpetuate their memory. From 1831-1844 the house was occupied by John Webb, 'Mfr of Soda Water to her Majesty'! The firm later occupied premises in Rosoman Buildings, Islington Green, but by 1924 had moved to Lambeth.

The Church of ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, Duncan Terrace (architect: J. Scholes) was opened on 26 June, 1843, with a new roof added c. 1901. Alteration was made to the interior in 1964 and in 1973. The church is in the German-Romanesque style. One of the two towers had a wrought iron cross of about six feet but this was destroyed by a barrage balloon in 1940, The organ by John Snetzler dates from c. 1760. Snetzler built the one at Marlborough House. The fresco by Edward Armitage, RA, was painted on the walls of the Sanctuary in 1852.

In 1970 John Tavener's 'The Whale' was recorded in the church by Ringo Starr and 100 members of the London Sinfonietta conducted by David Atherton and recorded by 'Apple'.

A former pupil of the day schools (called in 1957 St. William of York) was James Neal, RA, then living in Clephane Road. See also ASTEY'S ROW. His painting, 'The Procession', based on one at St. John's, was hung in the 1951 Royal Academy. The priest from 1980-1984, Monsignor Bruce Kent, General Secretary of the CND, is a national figure.

The CLERKENWELL COUNTY COURT building is modern but there was a Court building at 33 Duncan Terrace in 1851. From 1836-46 the building was South Islington Proprietary School.

Emily Soldene, born in Claremont Square, died 8 April, 1912, aged 72. Her father was a lawyer in Duncan Terrace. She was a favourite singer at the old Grand Theatre, Islington High Street and a star of light opera. She also wrote a novel. See SOLDENE COURT.

A commemorative plaque at 4 Duncan Terrace records the former home of Edward Suess, educationalist, economist and politician.

#### **DUNCOMBE ROAD** (1865-6)



Named after Thomas Slingsby Duncombe (1796-1861), MP for Hertford from 1826-32 and for Finsbury from 1834 until 1861. He was a prominent member of the Committee for the setting up of Finsbury Park as an open space. He also vigorously attacked the prison hulks used from 1776-1856.

The DUNCOMBE HALL was in 1885 the Duncombe Road Chapel and by c.1901-2 the Duncombe Hall, in 1902 a Seventh Day Adventist Training College. Superseded by the Duncombe Estate.

Duncombe Road Board School opened 1878. One storey added to the building in 1905. Re-opened c. 1945 as a primary school. Re-named ARCHWAY SECONDARY BOYS SCHOOL 1951. Re-organised for Junior Mixed and Infants 1965. Since 1981 an annexe to the George Orwell School.

#### **DUNDEE BUILDINGS**, St. John's Lane (1878)

Until c. 1945.

#### **DUNFORD ROAD** (c. 1865-6)

Re-numbered by 1886, before then included Dunford Road East.

#### **DUNMOW WALK** (1973)

#### **DUNOON HOUSE**, Bemerton Street (1969)

#### **DURHAM COTTAGES**, Durham Road (c. 1864-5)

#### **DURHAM HOUSE**, Cathcart Hill (Dartmouth Park Hill) (1899)

#### **DURHAM HOUSE**, Fieldway Crescent (1904)

#### **DURHAM ROAD** (c. 1860) Incorporated Freehold Street 1853.

St. Anne's Home for the Retired was opened on July 1st, 1972, by Councillor Mrs. Patricia Bradbury, Mayor.

LENNOX HOUSE 1976. In June 1977, Councillor Arthur Bell, Mayor, opened 'Islington's first scented garden' intended for the blind, handicapped and elderly.

The former church of ST. ANNE'S, Pooles Park (architect: Alexander Dick Gough) dated from 1870. Charles Williams (1886-1945), poet and novelist, was baptized there in 1886.

DUVAL HOUSE (1977) Named after Claude Duval (died 1670) the once celebrated highwayman who was alleged to have used as a temporary hide-out a former weather-boarded style house off what later became Hornsey Road, at that part between Dillon Place and Kinloch Street. By 1586 this had been a freehold house with a garden, orchard and a moat, Lower Place, which by 1721 was an inn. This was demolished by 1871. He, like Turpin, used to frequent the back lanes of Holloway Road, such as 'Hagbush Lane'.

Duval was said to have danced a coranto on Hounslow Heath, having stopped a coach with a girl inside wearing jewellery and if she agreed to dance with him to allow her to go on her way unmolested. This she is alleged to have sensibly done. Claude was also known as the 'Ladies Highwayman' and many of the fair sex mourned his eventual demise.

#### **DUVAL'S LANE**

The name given to Hornsey Road in the 18th century and in very early times it was called Tallington or Tallington Lane.

About 1802 it was a sloughy lane at times impassable for carriages and destitute of footpaths with only three houses, but yet forming part of the old road to Whetstone by way of Crouch End.

Charles Samuel Keene (1823-1891), humorous artist and great Punch illustrator, was born 10th August 1823 in Duval's Lane, Hornsey.

Hornsey Road appears as such in ratebooks after c. 1843.



## E

**EAGLE COURT**, St. John's Lane.

Was there in 1720,

Eagle Court Board School 1874-1918. Day Continuation School, 1923. Used later by the College for the Distributive Trades.

**EAGLE DWELLINGS**, 212 City Road (1885)

**EAGLE HOUSE**, Hornsey Road (1975)

**EARLOM HOUSE**, Margery Street ( 1932)

Richard Earlom (1743-1822), mezzotint engraver, lived for some years in Rosoman Street and died in Exmouth Street.

**EARLSFERRY WAY**, Bemerton Estate (1973)

**EARLSTOKE STREET**

Before 1935 Upper Smith Street, there in 1827.

Named after Maria Smith of Erie Stoke, Wiltshire, who in 1787 married Charles, 9th Earl of Northampton.

**EARNSHAW HOUSE**, Percival Street (1949)

Thomas Earnshaw (1749-1829), pioneer of chronometers, a watchmaker and the inventor of the cylindrical balance spring.

**EAST SIDE**. Stroud Green (Duval's Lane, east side)

Used in records, 1815-34.

**EAST STREET** (c. 1879-81) By 1938 part of Gifford Street.

**EAST TERRACE**. Dresden Road 1881 By 1887, nos 67-87 Dresden Road.

**EAST VILLA**

Metropolitan Benefit Society's Cottages. On Register of Electors as early as 1885.

**EASTON STREET**, WC1 (1819)

**EATON PLACE**, Shepperton Place

Used 1848-1851.

**EBURNE ROAD**

Up to 1938 Grafton Road (1855).

The name commemorates the charitable endowments of Mrs. Susanna Eburne, died 11 September 1812.

John Timbs FSA (1801-1875) antiquary and writer was at 'Seymour Cottage'. Timbs home was on the site of the Grafton Junior Mixed School opened 18<sup>th</sup> August 1879.

Taken over by the LCC 1904. Re-modelled 1915-16. A primary school with effect from 1947.

The GRAFTON MISSION HALL closed 12th August 1978.

For the Salterton Music Centre, Grafton School, see under SALTERTON ROAD.

**ECCLESBOURNE ROAD**

In 1878 were nos 3-7, 13, 21-47a and 2-60. Before then and from 1825-1877 were the New Norfolk Street and St. Matthew's Schools (before 1854 St. Paul's Infant Schools).

This road incorporates first Suffolk Street (1844), Marlborough Road (1855) and later includes Norfolk Street (or New Norfolk Street).

Alterations are shown on an 1871 OS map but not in directories until 1878. Ecclesbourne Glen is north east of Hastings.

Ecclesbourne Road Primary School (London School Board) opened 3 May 1886 as Ecclesbourne Road Board School.

BENTHAM COURT commenced in June 1946 (architect: H. C. H. Monson, MBE, FRIBA). Opened 17th of September 1949 by Mrs. C. R. Attlee. It was named after Dr. Ethel Bentham, MP for East Islington, 1929-1931.

#### **ECKFORD STREET** (c. 1855)

Before 1937 William Street (Wynford Road).

Named after the Revd W. Eckford, a former Minister of the district, who on 12 August 1841 laid the foundation stone of Charlotte Street, Caledonian Road Dissenting Meeting House. This was destroyed by enemy action, 20 April 1941 (known as Carnegie Street Methodist Chapel).

#### **EDDINGTON STREET**, Tollington Park

Appeared from 1887 to 1974.

#### **EDEN GROVE**

Appears in ratebooks as early as 1815.

The Electric Lighting Station (Central Station), Eden Grove, was opened on March 4th, 1896 by the Lord Mayor, the architect being A. Hessel Tiltman and the electric lighting engineer, Mr. Albert Gay, M. Inst. EE.

It was built by Messrs. MacFarlane of Holloway and was one of the most complete in England at the time with its 180 foot octagonal chimney shaft.

In April, 1948 fifty years of local municipal control of electricity came to an end. Eden Grove was a pioneer in the London area.

MOUNT CARMEL RC SCHOOL. Opened 1967 as a voluntary aided Secondary School for Senior Girls, replacing Our Lady of Sion School, by 1970 the Upper School was in Eden Grove, the Lower School in Westbourne Road.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF SION (Notre Dame de Sion). Architect: Frederick H. Pownall 1870. The Church of the Sacred Heart dates from 1870, but was not consecrated until May 1928.

In 1972 work began on the building of the Eden Grove Community Centre, now an important parish and social centre. WILLOW COURT 1968. The street was re-numbered by 1870 and various parts are of different periods, e.g. 49-65 (1867-9) but Cornwall Place 1815. See also RING CROSS.

#### **EDEN PLACE**, off Eden Grove (1825)

#### **EDINBURGH COTTAGES**, Popham Street (c. 1883-90)

Designed by a Mr. Worley.

#### **EDISON SQUARE**

Before 1937 BELL YARD (q.v.).

#### **EDWARD CRESCENT**, Charlotte Street (1846)

#### **EDWARD PLACE**, Copenhagen Street (1835)

#### **EDWARD SQUARE**, Caledonian Road (1853)

On 29 May 1888 the Earl of Meath, as Chairman of the Metropolitan Public Gardens and Boulevards Association opened to the public as a garden the northern of two pieces of vacant ground. By 1969 the Square was closed.

**EDWARD STREET**, King's Cross (1845)

After 1871 RAILWAY STREET.

**EDWARD STREET**, Barnsbury Road

After 1890 MAYGOOD STREET, see also VICTORIA STREET.

**EDWARD TERRACE**, Caledonian Road (1833)

By 1863 nos 127 to 191 Caledonian Road and the 'Sutton Arms', Edward Terrace.

**EDWARD TERRACE**, Camden Road (1850)

By 1866 nos 333 to 351 Camden Road.

**EDWARDS COTTAGES**, Canonbury Road

On the 1881 Census. Demolished 1956.

**EDWARDS PLACE**, St. Paul's Road (1835).

**EDWARDS STREET**

On the 1855 rate book (6th Div.) p. 680.

In Blundell Street area.

**ELAINE HOUSE**

Re-name of the former Constable House, Thorpedale Road, October 1963.

**ELCOM TERRACE**, New North Road (1844)

No. 13 was occupied by Richard Elcom, the Clothworkers' Company, since 1841 the 'North Pole' public house.

Nos 180 to 190 New North Road, built by William Bear, 1846.

**ELDER WALK**, Popham Estate (1973)

**ELDER WALK** (1800) Originally in 1732 the 'Alder Walk'.

In 1842 described thus 'between the Lower Street and Frog Lane are a number of small houses and gardens, forming the Elder Walk, Angler's Gardens, Paradise Place etc., which are principally inhabited by persons in the different branches of the watchmaking and other mechanical trades.' Formerly a court, paved with pebbles, gone by 1883/4.

On the site of Popham Street and Road. But still in 1939 under Essex Road in the Index to the Register of Electors.

**ELFORT ROAD**

On 1870 large scale map. In 1880 rate book, but not all houses built up by then.

**ELIA MEWS** (1972)

**ELIA STREET** (1838-9 and 1841)

Before 1938 Alfred Street, Colebrooke Row (River Terrace). A few houses completed 1838,22 by 1839, the rest by 1841,Named after Charles Lamb (1775-1834) essayist, author of the Essays of Elia, see DUNCAN TERRACE.

The street was laid out like Sudeley Street and Vincent Terrace by James Rhodes. Nos 24-137, however, are from 1972.

**ELIM HOUSE**, Lennox Road (c. 1981)

Named after the former Elim Pentecostal Church which from 1952-1977 was in Lennox Road, when it moved to new premises in Regina Road.

**ELIZA PLACE**, Lloyds Row (c. 1816)

Pulled down by 1892 to make way for the building of Rosebery Avenue.

### **ELIZABETH AVENUE**

Before 1938 OXFORD ROAD (1852), OXFORD STREET (1844), WILLIAM STREET New North Road (1828). But built up, 1855-60.

Re-numbered 1874-8.

**ELIZABETH PLACE**, Upper Holloway (1842)

By 1886 nos 533-541 Holloway Road.

**ELIZABETH PLACE**, Balls Pond Road (1826)

By 1866 nos 81-119 Balls Pond Road.

**ELIZABETH TERRACE**, Liverpool Road (1821)

By 1882 nos 1-22 Cloudesley Place.

**ELIZABETH TERRACE**,

Queens Head Street (1864-5)

Later nos 62-84 Queens Head Street.

### **ELLA ROAD**

First in the 1887 directory.

Derived from the last half of the name of the applicant Louis Marino Casella of NW3, who in 1881 applied to the Metropolitan Board of Works for the name Ella Road to be approved.

### **ELLENBOROUGH ROAD**

First in the 1866 directory.

On a map of 1870 as Ellenboro Road, Denmark Terrace. Named after Edward Law, 1st Baron Ellenborough (1750-1818). former Lord Chief Justice, educated at Charterhouse. Disappeared by 1968-9.

**ELLINGTON PLACE** (1853)

After 1867 nos 1-11 BRIDE STREET.

### **ELLINGTON STREET**

Before 1860 Arundel Terrace (1846 and 1852), Ellington Terrace (1849) and Great Bride Street (1841).

By 1860-1 it was re-numbered and called Ellington Street throughout.

Was the scene of Angela Rodaway, A London Childhood (B. T. Batsford 1960). At no. 62 (before 1863 no. 26 Arundel Terrace) lived from 1863-1871 Thomas Calvert Girtin, son of the celebrated artist Thomas Girtin (1775-1802).

AMBER COURT 1976, FOREST COURT 1976.

**ELLIOTT'S PLACE**, Lower Road (c. 1815)

Last appears in the 1852 directory, but in a rate book for 1855.

**ELLIOTT'S ROW**, Lower Road (1830)

By 1866 nos 22-30 Essex Road.

### **ELM CLOSE**

Name given from 1981 to part of the Hargrave Park development.

### **ELMORE STREET (1855-60)**

Formerly James Street, 1813-55.

Victoria Road, Lower Road, appears in 1860-3 directories; in 1863 the name was changed to Elmore Street.

On June 14th 1970 His Supreme Holiness Swami Shree Jnanjeevandasji opened London's first Hindu temple of Shree Swaminarajam. Before then the building was the former Mission Hall of the demolished St. John the Baptist's church, Cleveland Road (architect: W. Wigginton, 1872).

### **ELPHINSTONE STREET (1881-2)**

Named after James Elphinstone (1721-1809), uncle to the Revd George Strahan, Vicar of Islington, 1773-1824. James Elphinstone was an author and critic who lived in Islington c. 1788 and helped Dr. Johnson to circulate *The Rambler* in 1750 in the Edinburgh area.

### **ELTHORNE PARK**

Open space; the second phase was proposed 1981, open space between Beaumont Rise and Hazellville Road.

See HORNSEY RISE re the Philip Noel Baker Peace Garden.

### **ELTHORNE ROAD**

Originally Red Cap Lane.

Before 1878 Clydesdale Terrace, Cromwell Terrace, Ada Villas, Oldfield Villas and Birkbeck Road (c. 1865-6).

In 1881 re-named Elthorne Road and re-numbered. The road contained from 1864 until 1947 the 'Ebenezer' Baptist Chapel.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH (architect: Ewan Christian) 1880. The church contained an organ by W. Hedgeland of Gower Street. Closed 1980 and demolished 1983. In 1952 the Harborough School moved to the road; opened 1913 as the Elthorne Road School for delicate children, re-organised 1967 as a mixed school for autistic children.

The BIRKBECK TAVERN is named after the Birkbeck Freehold Land Society who in the 1880s owned the land of the street.

On the south corner lived Robert William Sievier (died 1865), sculptor, inventor and patentee. His home, the 'Old Manor House' was demolished 1897.

### **ELTON PLACE**

Before 1910 Suffolk Place (1846).

### **ELTON STREET (1890/1)**

Re-naming of Prince Edward Street, Triangle Place and Mills Buildings. Disappeared by 1968.

### **ELWOOD HOUSE, Hurlock Street (1938)**

### **ELWOOD STREET**

Part of the Cream Hall or Highbury Woods Estate, sold to William Bennett, a London silversmith in 1819. Street is c. 1879-81 as Elwood Street and on the 1881 Census. From 1827 till c. 1879.

### **COLLEGE PLACE, Highbury Vale.**

### **ELY PLACE, Lower Road (1846)**

By 1866, 378-408 Essex Road.

**ELYSTAN WALK** (1982)

**EMBASSY LODGE**, Green Lanes (1969/70)

**EMBERTON COURT**, St. John Street (1958) Joseph Emberton was the architect of the Brunswick Close Estate.

Messrs. Emberton, Franck & Tardrew were the architects of Galway House (Pleydell Estate).

**EMERSON HOUSE**, Matthias Road (1952)

**EMILY PLACE**, Queensland Road

On 1861 Census. Last in 1959 Register of Electors, nos 2 and 3 only.

**ENGINEERS' COTTAGES**, York Road (now Way)

First appear in the West Division Register of Electors, 1906 as 'engineer's cottage on railway siding'.

**ENGLEFIELD ROAD**

In the 1860 directory, built up and other names dropped by 1866. Englefield is in Berkshire.

There is a plaque, unveiled by Don Ross as president of the British Music Hall Society in 1970 to George Leyborne (1842-1884), the 'Champagne Charlie' of the music-halls whose daughter, Florrie Leyborne married in 1895 Albert Chevalier (Joe Saunders) (1861 -1923), the great coster comedian and singer of the music halls, notably of 'My Old Dutch'. Leyborne died at 136 Englefield Road.

**ENID STACEY HOUSE**, Hazellville Road

On the 1945 Register of Electors.

Named after Enid Stacey (Mrs. Widdrington) (1868-1903), a contemporary of Dr. and Mrs. Pankhurst, Katharine Bruce Glasier, etc. A fiery champion of women's rights and an open air speaker.

**ENKEL STREET** (c. 1875/6)

In 1877 there were only nos 1,3,7,1 and 13.

The sites of Enkel Street and of Hertslet Road were nursery grounds. Robert Enkel from 1830-49 owned property and occupied the nursery until 1834 when Cornelius Crastin and his family took over and continued as nurserymen until at least 1890. The street name disappears by 1975.

See also under SEVEN SISTERS ROAD re C. Crastin.

**EPPING PLACE**

Before 1907 Wellington Place, from 1853-1906 and Wellington Terrace, 1835-1852 and 1820-1834 Wellington Place.

Epping is a town in Essex and in 1907 the name was adopted because the principal occupiers were the Essex Flour & Grain Co. Name disappeared by 1979-80.

**EPWORTH STREET**

Before 1937, Castle Street, there in 1799, Re-numbered, 1896.

**ERIC FLETCHER COURT**, Essex Road (1958)

On the site of St. Matthew's Church and nos 231-255 Essex Road.

Named after Eric George Molyneux Fletcher, created in 1970 a Life Peer, BARON FLETCHER OF ISLINGTON. He was MP for East Islington, 1945-1970 and the son of C.G. Fletcher, former Town Clerk of Islington, 1914-1929.

**ERROL STREET** (1883) Re-numbered 1912.



Probably named after a trustee of the Peabody Donation Fund.

FARRIERS HOUSE 1982, PEABODY BUILDINGS 1882.

**ESCUAN LODGE**, Aberdeen Park (1963)

**ESHER ROAD** (c. 1874)

By 1886 incorporated in Fairbridge Road.

**ESSEX HOUSE**. Essex Road (1897)

**ESSEX ROAD**

See also QUEENS HEAD STREET and see also under LOWER ROAD.

May be named after the Earl of Essex, a favourite of Queen Elizabeth, but more probably because part of a main route in to Essex.

ESSEX ROAD has been from 1864 the name of the former Lower Street and Lower Road (although referred to as Essex Road on page 466 of the Vestry Minutes for 1863). Known in Elizabethan times as the Lower Street or Lower Road.

In August 1857 the Vestry resolved 'that the Lower Street and the Lower Road be called LOWER ROAD, commencing from Islington Green (corner of River Lane) and that the subsidiary streets and places be abolished and the houses numbered consecutively. A lot of re-numbering took place after 1864, e.g.: the former nos 1-10 Lower Terrace became 83-103 Essex Road and 'Barossa Lodge' and nos 1-3 Clarence Lodge became 294-300 Essex Road. Suffolk Place (1822) became by 1866 218 to 244, Pickering Place (1846) 92-106. Scotts Place (1804-5) 198-216, Spencer Terrace (1840) 279-325 and Spencer Villas (1848) 327-331.

Before 1864 there were a large number of rows and terraces such as Thatched House Row, Pickering Place, Brays Buildings, etc.

On the site of Eric Fletcher Court was 231-255 Essex Road.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Essex Road (architect: Alexander Dick Gough) 1850. Closed as a place of worship 1946 through War damage. Demolished by 1966.

In 1882-3 under the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Act of 1875, the 'Essex Road Improvement Scheme'-altered the street, sites were finally closed and Elder Walk and other subsidiary outlets were all but abolished.

The ESSEX ROAD SWIMMING BATHS were opened 21st November 1893, the Tibberton Square (Greenman Street Baths), 27 April 1895 by the Rt. Hon. Shaw-Lefevre, MP, President of the Local Government Board.

ESSEX ROAD Tube Station (Northern Line) dates from 14 February 1904.

On 13th of May 1915 Alderman George S. Elliott as Mayor of Islington laid the foundation stone of the South-East Library designed by Mervyn McCartney, FRIBA. However, in November 1920, the Mayor, Cllr. E. H. King at a time of severe hardship granted the use of the building to the unemployed. They were asked to move by the Council to a room at one of the Baths but refused and had to be moved by police. They had established a 'workers' co-operative' for a time on these premises. In 1921 the Library was re-opened for use as a public library.

The CARLTON CINEMA, 161 Essex Road, opened in 1930 and had a frontage with columns in the neo-Egyptian style, seating 2,248. In 1962 it was called the ABC, but closed in 1972 to become a Mecca bingo theatre.

At 46 Essex Road, corner of Packington Street, as early as 1912 was a large cinema called c.1914 The Coronet, which from 1931 till c. 1942/3 was the BLUE HALL CINEMA ANNEXE.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Essex Road (Balls Pond), 1826-8 (architect: Sir Charles Barry) seated 1800 in 1851. It had an organ by Timothy Russell (1828). The church was restored in 1862 and substantially in 1902 by J. Douglas Mathews & Sons as a memorial of the 1914-18 War. The Day School and Cottages were erected in 1829 and 1833, the Vestry Hall

c. 1856/7 and the Church Room in 1901. In 1982 the parish merged with St. Jude's, Mildmay Grove; the records of the church were deposited with the G LC. The church is now All Saints (Aladura) Church of Christ.

The London Borough of Islington Planning Department's premises were in a building originally used as Samuel Ridley's Floorcloth Manufactory, near Annette's Crescent and was in existence before 1835, probably built c. 1812 but used by Ridley in 1829. Later the building became used as beer bottling premises by Messrs. Probyns up to 1972.

At the back of nos 100-102 Essex Road, between Pickering and Dibden streets was FISHER HOUSE.

About 1660 one Ezekiel Tongue, author of books on natural history and several anti-Papal tracts kept an Academy for teaching Greek and Latin to young ladies. This was in a house 'kept by Sir Thomas Fisher' (died 1636). In the years before 1840, after being a lodging house, this 'substantial brick building covered with Roman cement' was a private lunatic asylum kept by a Dr. A. Sutherland whose name appears in ratebooks during the 1807-1836 period. He was a pioneer in the treatment of the mentally sick. In 1845 Fisher House was demolished to make way for Pickering Place and street improvements.

At no. 2 Essex Road is the 'Swinging Sporrán' public house before 1972 known as the 'Carved Red Lion'. This was because there was a carved red lion on the building connected with the arms of Sir George Colebrooke before 1914. The public house was owned since 1904 by Scottish Breweries Ltd.

The 'Thatched House' at 119 Essex Road is of some historic significance as being kept by the father of William Hawes, MD, (1736-1808), founder of the Royal Humane Society; his Strand medical practice was well-known. The original inn, nicknamed 'Job's House' stood mid-way between the southern end of Astey's Row and 'Fowler House', Cross Street, but was destroyed by fire in 1829. Another was built on the site. This was severely damaged in World War 11 in May 1941. In 1966 the house was almost entirely rebuilt. The original 'Job's House', known locally after Dr. Hawes father, was for the reception of drowned persons, but the 'Half Moon' at 84 Essex Road later became a reception centre.

Another well-known inn was 'The Crown', Essex Road, later to become named the 'City Farm House'. This is well-known for a print by J. Pollard showing stage coaches passing.

'The Three Brewers' was there as early as 1832 when its address was 1 Norfolk Place. 'The Green Man' at no. 143 was there in 1870.

The Clothworkers' Co. owned estates in Islington from 1560 to 1948. Between nos 30 and 32 Essex Road were their former alms-houses, rebuilt, dating from 1872/3. These latter replaced the ones built in 1770. south of Frog Lane. The 18th century ones replaced those built c. 1538 at Whitefriars by Margaret, Countess of Kent.

Jonathan King (1836-1912) (King of Valentines), whose collection of Christmas cards and Valentines is mostly with the Museum of London, with a few items at the Islington Central library, had his business as a stationer and manufacturer of Xmas cards at no. 304 Essex Road (corner of Elmore Str.), 1872-1912. A fire in 1918 damaged much of his immense collection by smoke, heat and water.

On the site of no. 50 Essex Rd. lived the poet and humourist and editor of Hood's Own, the Comic Annual, etc. Thomas Hood, from 1807 to 1827. He married Jane Reynolds May 5th 1825 at the parish church of St. Mary, Upper St.

Another resident of this locality was Timothy Priestley (1734-1814), brother of Joseph Priestley the scientist; he produced an annotated Bible.

On the side of the 'Green Man' public house was from 1744 until c. 1864/5 the LOWER ST. INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, celebrated during the incumbency of the Revd John Yockney, 1815-45.

From c. 1866 to 1936 Venables & Co., well-known piano dealers had their premises at 187-189 Essex Road.

In 1864 Jeffrey & Co. took over the works of Messrs. Holmes & Aubert at 64 Essex Road. WILLIAM MORRIS'S wallpaper designs were printed there until 1930.

No. 8 Essex Rd. (originally no. 4) is a listed building.

ANSON HOUSE 1899 renovated 1979, ASHLEY HOUSE 1966, CEDAR COURT 1968, CLARENCE HOUSE 1908, ERIC FLETCHER COURT 1958, ESSEX HOUSE 1897, PARADISE COURT (this was there as early as 1890, SAFFRON COURT 1981, YORK HOUSE 1909, WALTERS HOUSE 1971 -2.

**ESTHER ANNE PLACE.** Islington Square. Esther Anne Place runs north to south from Almeida Street to Studd Street. It was created as part of the development of Islington Square (2017-2020) and conversion of the former Royal Mail sorting office, now a mix of private and affordable apartments. The origin of the place name is yet to be confirmed.

**ESTHER PLACE,** Upper Holloway (1843)

Not there after 1879-1881.

**ETAL HOUSE,** Upper Street (Sutton Estate) (1971)

Etal is in Northumberland, 8 miles north west of Wooler and has Etal Castle,

**ETON HOUSE,** Leigh Road Old Etonian Housing Assoc. (1938)

On the site of Highbury Manor House, last owned by the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society 1887-1937, but originally the home of Alexander Aubert see AUBERT COURT.

**ETON LODGE,** Carleton Road (1972)

**EUROPA HOUSE,** 13/17 Ironmonger Row (1983)

**EUROPA PLACE,** Lever St. Part of the street before 1861.

**EUSTON PLACE,** 1845

By 1882 506a-526 Holloway Road.

**EVE COURT,** 127 Grosvenor Avenue 1957

**EVERETT HOUSE,** Harvist Estate 1971

**EVERILDA STREET,** 1847 Disappeared by c. 1972/3.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Everilda St architect: A,W, Billing 1860. Building works by Messrs. Dove Bros, Became merged as a parish with St. Andrew's in 1946 and the church was demolished after 1953. The parish schools opened in Alma Grove in 1861 and Everilda St 1867. The foundation stone of the latter was laid 31 Oct 1866 by Sir Roundell Palmer, later Earl of Selborne and the school opened in April. Now St. Thomas's Primary Voluntary C. of E. School. Bomb damaged 1945. Re-opened 1955, re-organised (ILEA) 1959 for Junior Mixed and Infants.

**EVERLEIGH STREET,** N.4 1872/3

**EVERSHOT ROAD,** N4 1872/3 In 1874 there were only nos 1-9 and 13-19. Built up further from 1875 to 1884. SEAR LE PLACE 1980

**EWE CLOSE,** Shearling Way 1979

Evocative of the sheep pens of the Metropolitan Cattle Market!

**EWEN HOUSE,** Carnegie St 1956

**EXCHANGE STREET,** Lever Street 1828 Before 1936 Clarence Street.

**EXCUAN LODGE,** 1961 17 Aberdeen Park.

**EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS**

Later occupied by Blundell, Nailour and Frederica Streets.

Peter Henry Joseph Baume (1797-1875), born in Marseilles, came to England in 1825 and founded the Experimental Gardens or French Colony which in 1842 had a population of 208 and was originally intended to be a colony on the principles of Robert Owen, but fell into decay. The buildings had disappeared by c. 1853.

**EXMOUTH MARKET**, before 1939 Exmouth Street.

Re-numbered in 1877 and c. 1818 part of which was Braynes Row, dating from 1765 and Spa Place.

Exmouth Street was named after Edward Pellew, Admiral Lord Exmouth GCB (1757-1833), celebrated naval commander and victor of the battle of Lake Champlain, and also the 'bombarder' of Algiers in 1816 when the Bey refused to abolish Christian slavery!

**CITY MANSIONS** before 1915, City Arms Buildings (c.1855).

The Church of the Holy Redeemer with St. Philip, opened in 1888, occupied the site of the Spa Fields Chapel, pulled down in 1886. The Grade-II\* listed 'Italianate Church' Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer was designed by John Dando Sedding and its interior modelled upon the Basilica di Santo Spirito in Florence. Originally to be dedicated to St Etheldreda, the former Prime Minister William Gladstone laid the church's foundation stone in 1887.

The imposing exterior of the church is built largely of London stock brick, with side walls banded in red brick. The front is tall and narrow, with a deep-eaved pediment containing in carved relief the monogram IHS wreathed in trailing vines, and plain Portland stone banding. Across the church's main cornice is incised 'christo liberator', in giant lettering, which was added in 1890.

In 1922 the north transept and vestibule were converted by Wilson into a war memorial chapel, dedicated to All Souls, with a mortuary chamber built out of the body of the church and screened by doors under the transept window. The wainscoting and mortuary doors are of Italian walnut, and the east end of the chapel is paved in white marble inlaid with green cipollino marble. In 1927 the mortuary chamber was decorated by Arthur Black with two murals based on Fra Angelico's work at the convent of San Marco, Florence. The oak-panelled sacristy, at the north-east corner of the church, was built in 1925 to replace a makeshift temporary structure. The font in the Lady Chapel came from St. Giles, Cripplegate and the Organ from the Chapel Royal, Windsor. A pair of candlesticks and a picture were in memory of Walter Pater.

The 'Exmouth Arms' was first so named c. 1951 -2, before then being a beer retailers.

The London Spa public house at the corner of Exmouth Market and Rosoman Street is on the site of an old inn, The Fountain', A spring was discovered here in 1685 and it was afterwards known as the LONDON SPA. People went there to drink ale as well as water but after about 1754 it was frequented only as a tavern.

On this site and of Exmouth Market was SPA FIELDS, well-known in the 18th century for its chalybeate springs. In 1816a meeting was attended by no less than 30,000 protesting against the Corn Laws and voting a motion of protest to the Prince Regent (afterwards George IV), A great riot took place and there was violence and arson of local houses.

See WILMINGTON SQUARE.

At No. 8 (now 56) Exmouth Street / Market resided Joseph (Joe) Grimaldi from 1822-1829 when he was manager of Sadler's Wells theatre but, in April 1829, he moved to nearby 23 Garnault Place. A commemorative plaque to Grimaldi is located at 56 Exmouth Market.

Joseph Grimaldi (1778-1837 is considered to be the father of modern clowning. Grimaldi's first performance as a clown took place at Sadler's Wells in 1800, a theatre in which he was to perform on many occasions. He is buried in nearby Joseph Grimaldi Park, off Pentonville Road.

Actor, pantomimist and clown Joseph 'Joe' Grimaldi was born on 18 December 1778 in London, near to present-day Aldwych, into a family of dancers and clowns. His father, Giuseppe Grimaldi was a ballet-master, dancer and pantaloone. Grimaldi's mother, Rebecca Brooker, danced and played theatrical bit parts.

Joseph Grimaldi's first appearance, as a child dancer at three-years-old, was in the pantomime 'Pandora's Box' at Sadler's Wells with his father on 16 April 1781. After this, young Joe regularly performed at the theatre. His first performance as a clown took place at Sadler's Wells in 1800. He played Guzzle the Drinking Clown in an innovative pantomime called 'Peter Wilkins' written by dramatist and theatre proprietor Charles Dibdin (the younger). Joseph, or Joey, was dressed in an extravagant, multi-coloured costume and his make-up featured a white face, decorated by two red half-moons on each cheek, rather than the traditional ruddy complexions of 18th-century clowns. Grimaldi became so popular in the harlequinade that the name Joey has passed into the English language to mean clown.

Grimaldi rapidly began to be celebrated as the unchallenged king of clowns. In the years that followed he played assorted comic and tragi-comedic parts. These included more performances at Sadler's Wells, including Friday in 'Robinson Crusoe' (1802) and, famously, the 'Wild Man' in Charles Dibdin's aqua-drama 'The Wild Man' (1809), written especially for him. He was to transform the clown from a rustic fool into the star of metropolitan pantomime. To the delight of audiences, his clown possessed no respect for property, propriety or authority. He was high-spirited, mischievous and amoral, satirising contemporary British society and ridiculing the Regency period.

One of Joseph Grimaldi's greatest successes was his performance in 'Harlequin and Mother Goose' (or 'The Golden Egg') a Christmas pantomime written by Thomas Dibdin, brother of Charles, and performed at the Theatre Royal (later Royal Opera House), Covent Garden, in 1806. The piece became the most successful pantomime ever staged at the theatre.

In 1818 Grimaldi bought a share in Sadler's Wells theatre and, the same year, he moved to nearby 8 Exmouth Street (now 56 Exmouth Market), Clerkenwell, and he lived there for ten years. The clown's health had been declining for some time and by the mid-1820s he had become almost completely disabled. By 1828 Grimaldi had become penniless and benefit performances for him were held at both Sadler's Wells and Covent Garden.

Joseph Grimaldi died on 31 May 1837 at 33 Southampton (later 22 Calshot) Street, Islington. He was buried in the nearby graveyard of St James's Chapel, Pentonville Road. The burial ground located in Collier Street, in which the clown's memorial grave can still be found, is now called Joseph Grimaldi Park. In 2010 a coffin-shaped tribute dedicated to Grimaldi, made of bronze, musical floor tiles, was installed in the park; the tiles are tuned so that when danced upon it is possible to play his famous song 'Hot Codlins'.

Grimaldi continues to be remembered in an annual memorial service on the first Sunday in February at Holy Trinity Church in Hackney. The service, which has been held since the 1940s, attracts hundreds of clown performers from across the world. They attend the service in full clown costume, all paying their respects to Joseph Grimaldi, the Clerkenwell king of clowns and the father of modern clowning.

Richard Earlom (1743-1822), mezzotint engraver, died in the street, aged 80.

The SPA FIELDS CHAPEL (Lady Huntingdon's Connexion) was originally a tea house, the Pantheon. It was purchased by the Countess of Huntingdon and the garden connected in to a cemetery. 1500 were interred here per annum. In 1845 people protested at the bones and bodies being burnt to make more room and this practice then ceased. The chapel was pulled down in 1886, William Shrubsole (1760-1806),organist and composer was one of the original organists and wrote the hymn, 'All hail the power of Jesus name'.

John Caley, FRS, FSA (d.1834), keeper of the records in the Augmentation Office and the records of Westminster Abbey lived in Exmouth Street and died 28th April, 1834.

Archibald Leighton, Jnr. died aged 57 in 1847. In 1822 he had produced the first bookbinders' cloth and in 1817 had his business in Coldbath Square where his father had commenced in 1764. In 1821 the business was at 55 Exmouth Street, Spa Fields and by 1840 the firm was at Ashby Street, Northampton Square until 1883.

## F

**FACADE**, The, Stroud Green Road 1913

**FAG'S WELL**, Cowcross Street

There in the 16th century. Covered over 1750

(also known as Fagge's Well).

**FAIRBRIDGE ROAD**, Part of by Hornsey Road (1878)

Built up by 1882, incorporated with Esher Road by 1886.

**BRETTON HOUSE** 1975. Samuel Lazarby of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants lived 1904-8 at 150 Fairbridge Road.

**FAIRDENE COURT**, Camden Road 1962

**FAIRMEAD ROAD**

Name adopted c. 1877 Former Griffin Terrace. In the 1880 ratebooks, as also is Griffin Terrace

**FULFORD MANSIONS** 1969.

**FAIRSTEAD WALK**, Popham Estate 1973

**FAIRWEATHER HOUSE**, Parkhurst Road 1966

A City Corporation Holloway Estate redevelopment. Named after Charles Henry Fuller Fairweather, Chairman of the 1967/ 8 City Corporation Housing Committee.

**FAITH FULL HOUSE**, Aberdeen Park 1953 Emily Faithfull (1835-1895) was a printer, editor and a promoter of women's employment and opportunities for women.

**FAKENHAM STREET VILLAS**

On a large scale OS map, 1870,

Changed to Bardwell Street in 1913.

**FALCON COURT**, City Garden Row, 1976

**FALCONER WALK** 1980

**FALLOWFIELD**, Six Acres Estate, Pooles Park, 1969

**FANN STREET**, Goswell Road.

Formerly Bridgewater Gardens, Extension of the former Fann's Alley, off Aldersgate Street, there in 1677 and in 1746, Before 1863 City of London. Re-numbered, 1863. In 1936 included Sanders Buildings (Fann Court). Mentioned 1820.

From the latter in 1877 George and John Coates launched the sale of printing ink. Headquarters of the firm of Coates built in 1938 in Easton Street. Now Coates Bros. Pic of Grosvenor Place.

**FARADAY CLOSE**, Barnsbury Estate 1972

For origin of the name see under BRIDE STREET.

**FARLEIGH**, Halton Road (site of nos 25-27) 1962

**FARRIERS' HOUSE**, Errol Street 1982

**FARRINGDON LANE**, EC1

Clerkenwell Green to 56 Farringdon Road. See also RAY STREET. Before 1980 the Clerk's Well, 22 and 24 Farringdon Road and Peabody Terrace.

Behind an unassuming glass frontage at 14-16 Farringdon Lane sits a remarkable local treasure, the medieval Clerks' Well. Since the 1100s this Grade-I listed monument has witnessed nearly 900 years of change and development in this part of Islington. Giving its name to the area, the Clerks' Well is a direct link to Clerkenwell's past, while remaining a reassuring constant towards its future.

Jordan (de) Briset, a Breton Knight, donated land beside the Clerks' Well or 'Fons Clericorum' for the foundation of the Nunnery of St. Mary, located just north of Clerkenwell Green, in around 1140. Spring water flowed from the well through a retaining wall of the nunnery into an enclosure for public use. It was one of the richest convents in the country and sheltered a large community of servants, chaplains, guests and boarders. As the community grew, Clerkenwell was to soon develop into village and administrative parish.

The Clerks' Well derives its name from the parish clerks of London who performed plays based on holy scripture near to the well. Early reference to the water source appears in William Fitzstephen's biography (1174) of Thomas à Becket. The Nunnery of St Mary survived until the Dissolution of Monasteries (1536-40) and many of its buildings had been demolished by 1600. The nunnery church survived and became the parish church for Clerkenwell. In 1788, in a ruinous condition, it was demolished and replaced with the present Church of St James.

In 1673 the well was leased to a brewer who provided a fountain for public use. John Strype, writing in 1720, referred to tasting this water and finding it, "excellently clear, sweet, and well tasted." From 1800 until its closure on health grounds 50 years later, well water was accessed via a street-level pump. In 1856 the Vestry of St James Clerkenwell closed the well because its water had become polluted, as well as to prevent the spread of cholera. However, in 1924, the rebuilding of 14-16 Farringdon Lane led to the rediscovery of the Clerks' Well and chamber. Finsbury Council and later Islington Council allowed for the continued preservation of the well and provision for public access to what can be considered the very 'source' of historic Clerkenwell.

Appointments to view the well can be made by contacting Islington Local History Centre at 245 St John Street, EC1.

## **FARRINGDON ROAD**

Formerly Victoria Street (1863). Cut 1855/6, pt. of Ray Street, Coppice Row and Oldham Place (1883).

Name derived from William de Farnedon, a 13th century sheriff. Farringdon Street (City of London) was erected over the Fleet Ditch on the removal 1826-30 of the 18th century Fleet Market (opened 1737) covering that part of the course of the River Fleet, north of Ludgate Hill.

There is a plaque to the Clerk's Well, 14/16 Farringdon Rd, See RAY STREET.

Peabody Buildings 1882, Peabody Terrace 1964.

Nos 142 and 144 Farringdon Road are 1950. The 'Father' of the celebrated Farringdon Road bookstalls was James Dabbs (1840-1919) who opened the first stall in 1869.

Farringdon Road was partially re-numbered in 1889.

The 'Betsy Trotwood' public house, 56 Farringdon Road was before 1984, the 'Butchers Arm' originally in Pear Tree Court. There in 1686.

The 'Penny Black' 106 Farringdon Road was before 1984 the Clerkenwell Tavern, there in 1888.

Sir John Oldcastle (Lord Cobham) died in 1417, a Lollard, who lived in a mansion on the site of what is now the corner of Farringdon Road, near the Post Office.

The 'Sir John Oldcastle' was on the same side of the road as the Cobham's Head, on the west side of Coppice Row, but nearer to Bagnigge Wells. Beginning life as a small wayside inn it became much frequented in the early 18th century for its extensive rear gardens, often used for concerts and fireworks. By 1762 it had been pulled down.

FARRINGDON ROAD BUILDINGS 1873/4 Opened by the Metropolitan Association for the Improvement of the Dwellings of the Industrial Classes. Demolished Spring, 1976.

### **FARTHING-PIE HOUSE**

Farthing-Pie House and Turnpike were c. 1819 at the west end of the 18th century Exmouth Market.

### **FAULKNER'S ALLEY**, Cowcross Street

Named after the Revd William Elisha Faulkner, from 1814-1839 Vicar of St. John the Baptist, Clerkenwell (most probably).

**FAYETVILLE HOUSE**, New Orleans Estate, New Orleans Walk 1972 Named after the various 'Fayetvilles' in the United States.

### **FEATHERSTONE STREET** (1742) FELIX COTTAGES after 1869 nos 178-190 Liverpool Road.

Built on land owned in 1732 by Matthew Featherstone.

### **FELIX PLACE**

East side of Liverpool Road, on the site of the Ducking Pond Field. Let by George Pocock, 1805. By 1870 nos 136-178 Liverpool Road.

### **FELIX STREET**, Liverpool Road 1811

Completed by 1817. In the 1883 Islington directory nos 1 -8. By 1884 nos 1-15 (odd), Upper Barnsbury Street.

### **FELIX TERRACE** c.1810

After 1869 nos 210 to 287 Liverpool Road.

### **FELL HOUSE**, Poynings Road 1968

### **FERGUS ROAD** 1889

### **FERNCROFT**, Basire Street 1972

### **FERNSBURY STREET**

Named as such 1912, A variant of Fernsbury or Finsbury.

### **FERNTOWER ROAD**

Building began 1869 of 4.5 acres. By 1874, 28 houses were completed, the rest by 1877/8.

A large house, with grounds, was on the site of the corner of Ferntower and Newington Green Roads, later called Gloucester House, by 1882/3 nos 56-61 Newington Green. This was the birthplace of Samuel Rogers (1763-1855) and his home from 1763-1803. Rogers was poet, conversationalist, banker and friend of Hazlitt, Southey, Porson, Selwyn, Fox and others, also a fine art collector.

Nos 2-10 Ferntowner Road replaced, 1882/3.

### **FERRIBY CLOSE** , Bewdley Street Estate 1981

Ferriby is in the East Riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles south west of Hull.

### **FIELD COURT**, Hillmarton Road 1961

### **FIELDSWAY HOUSE**, Fieldway Crescent 1907

### **FIELDVIEW COURT**, Highbury Grove 1966

### **FIELDWAY CRESCENT**

From 1849-1904, HIGHBURY CRESCENT WEST.



So named as it leads to Highbury Fields. DURHAM HOUSE 1905, WESTMORELAND HOUSE 1905, FIELDSDWAY HOUSE 1907.

LILLIE HOUSE 1959. Named after the late Cllr. William Campbell Lillie, who was elected a Councillor in 1953, and represented Tufnell Ward. Cllr Campbell died in 1958.

MANNING HOUSE 1959. Named after Dame Elizabeth Leah Manning, DBE, MP for East Islington Feb-October 1931, Past President of the National Union of Teachers, who died in 1977.

#### **FIFE TERRACE**

Re-named, 1896 of former Regent Cottages and Regent Terrace (1828-9). From 1845 -1937 included Little Cumming Street.

After the Duchess of Fife, see DAGMAR TERRACE.

**FINDON LODGE**, Popham Street 1963

Findon is in West Sussex \*

**FINNEMORE HOUSE**, Windsor Street.

Sir Donald Leslie Finnemore (1889-1974) was President of the Baptist Union of Great Britain, 1966-7, a High Court Judge and a former Vice-President of the Boys Brigade.

#### **FINSBURY BARRACKS**

See under City Road,

#### **FINSBURY**

Derived from the family name Fiennes, whose manor house was in Finsbury Fields. Earlier known as Vinisbir or Vynesbury.

#### **FINSBURY CIRCUS**

Planned by Dance, 1802. 1819-1912, home of the London Institution. (W. Brooks) School of Oriental Studies, 1916-1936.

#### **FINSBURY PARK**

Opened as a Park, 1869, part was formerly Hornsey Wood and Tea Gardens.

See also under SEVEN SISTERS ROAD.

#### **FINSBURY PARK STATION**

From 1861-9, Seven Sisters Road. Finsbury Park Station, Northern Line. Opened 14th February 1904. See also STATION PLACE

#### **FINSBURY PAVEMENT**

Part City of London. Before 1879 Finsbury Place.

Partially re-numbered in 1909. Originally a paved walk made in 1777 over marsh-like land north of the City.

'The London General' public house was before 1980 'The Ship', there in 1833.

#### **FINSBURY PLACE 1777**

After 1879 Finsbury Pavement.

#### **FINSBURY SQUARE**

Planned by George Dance, covers about six acres.

Completed 1777-1791. Alleged to be the first public place lit by gas. Re-numbered in 1871. Like Finsbury Pavement, Place and Circus, Broad Street and St. Helen's Place, all of which were the same, the Harley Street of its day.

Once the home of the Temple of the Muses, in its day the largest book-shop in London, or one of the largest, on the corner of Finsbury Pavement and Square. It was kept by a James Lackington (1746-1815).

John Renton (1799-1841), portrait painter, lived in the Square.

Dr. George Birkbeck (1776-1841) in 1823 founder of the London Mechanics Institution, afterwards Birkbeck College, Univ. of London, died at a house in the north east corner of the Square in December 1841.

David Livingstone, missionary and explorer (1813-1873) lived at No. 15 for a short time in 1856.

Dr. Hermann Adler (1838-1911) Chief Rabbi from 1891-1911 lived at No. 22, the son of Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler (1803-90) who lived at 16 and founded the Jews College.

CITY GATE HOUSE, Finsbury Square 1930.

ROYAL LONDON HOUSE 1901-35. By John Belcher, architect. Extension architect J.A. Joass, FRIBA. Opened 5th February 1930 by the Lord Mayor of London. 220ft. high tower surmounted by the figure of Mercury.

Finsbury Square Underground Car Park is from 1961 and the Tea Garden and Open Space, 1964.

The Canadian Pacific Building, built 1966, later London & Manchester Assurance Co.

TRITON COURT (NEPTUNE, JUPITER and MERCURY HOUSE), architects: Sheppard Robson, 1982.

## **FINSBURY STREET**

Partly in the City. Formerly Artillery Court and Buildings, 1887.

**FINSBURY TERRACE**, City Road c. 1795

Name abolished 1859

**FIRCROFT**, Halton Road 1961

**FISHER HOUSE**, Charlotte Terrace

Opened 4 June 1938 (GLC Vittoria St. Flats). For original name see under ESSEX ROAD.

**FISHER HOUSE**, Ward Road 1962

Named after Geoffrey Fisher of Lambeth, 1st Baron (1887-1972).

**FITZWARREN GARDENS N19** 1904

Alice Fitzwarren, daughter of Sir John Fitzwarren, married Sir Richard Whittington ('Dick Whittington'd.1423). The "Whittington Stone' is nearby.

**FLEECE WALK**, Shearling Way 1979

**FLETCHER'S PLACE**, Compton Terrace, Upper Street, 1819

**FLETCHER'S ROW**, Vineyard Gardens, EC1 (1807)

Closed 1935.

## **FLIGHT'S YARD**

Near the 'Angel & Crown' public house, 235 Upper Street.

On an 1848 map, after 1914 Laycock Street.

Named after Thomas Flight, landowner.

**FLITTON HOUSE**, Upper Street 1970 Flitton is TA miles south east of Ampthill, Beds.

### **FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOUSE**

Marquess Road 1954 'Nightingale Nurses' and Mabel Torrance, matron, were associated with the Whittington Hospital. See DARTMOUTH PARK HILL.

### **FLORENCE STREET 1858**

The former Vestry Hall (1858) architect: H.E. Cooper, built 1859-60, was sold in September 1927 and became the Lido Cinema, by 1946 the Odeon, Upper Street closed in 1961 and demolished to make way for the Upper Street Service Station. NORTHBURY HOUSE 1962. Freemasons' Islington Lodge no.1471 was set up in 1874 in Florence Street schoolrooms and later in that year met at the Cock Tavern, Highbury Corner moving in 1905 to Bishopsgate.

Wallace Bligh Cheeseman (1865-1947), founder of the Fawcett Association and its full-time Secretary 1892-1919, founder of the Civil Service Federation and a champion of Post Office workers, lived at 27 Florence Street 1896-99 and at no. 28, 1901-2, c.1912 at Highbury Grange and up to about 1915 and 1926-7 at 27 Baalbec Road. Cheesman is commemorated with a plaque located at 8 Highbury Grange.

### **FLORENCE TERRACE, Park Road 1851**

After 1876 incorporated in Parkhurst Road

### **FLOWERS BUILDINGS, Morland Terrace,**

Holloway Road 1841

By 1866 134-138 Holloway Road.

### **FOLIOT HOUSE, Priory Green Estate,**

Collier Street 1951

Said to have been named from Thomas (or Gilbert) Foliot and/or Henry Foliot. Thomas gave land to the Priory .Henry married Lecia, eldest daughter of Jordan Briset.

### **FONTHILL ROAD**

Originally Nightingale Road. Built up 1866/70.

Built by George Atwell, a builder, of 4 Tufnell Park. Fonthill, Wiltshire, was the birthplace of William Beckford (1760-1844), author, who erected the grotesque Fonthill Abbey.

From 1874-1893 there was a Fonthill Road Baptist Chapel.

In 1960 the MacFisheries opened a huge new distribution centre opened by A. D. Bonham Carter, co-ordinating director of Unilever, at a cost of £500,000, with a railway siding that could accommodate 18 fish wagons.

### **FORDHAM'S GROVE**

Near River Street, Canonbury. From 182844 Cambridge Terrace,

Named after Charles Fordham who lived at Fordham's Cottage in 1844 and owned 10 other properties formerly Cambridge Terrace.

### **FOREIGN MISSIONS CLUB, 20-26 Aberdeen Park**

Was at 149-151 Highbury New Park as early as 1897.

### **FOREST WAY**

Part of the Hargrave Park development 1981

### **FORMBY COURT, Madras Place, N7 1976**

Formby is in the Sefton borough of Merseyside.

**FORREST COURT**, Ellington Street 1976

**FORSTER'S BUILDINGS**, Whitecross Street.

Were there in 1723.

**FORTIOR COURT**, Hornsey Lane 1970

**FORTNAM ROAD** 1869-70 Occupied 1870-1.

Oakdale Court 1963, Sylvan Court 1966. **FORTUNE HOUSE**, Fortune Street 1956-7.

**FORTUNE STREET**

Re-numbered 1895. Before 1937 Playhouse Yard, there in 1733.

The Fortune Theatre was built in 1599 for Edward Alleyn and Philip Henslowe between Whitecross Street and Golden Lane. It was destroyed by fire in 1621, rebuilt and continued until 1647/8. Plays by Thomas Dekker and Christopher Marlowe took place there.

A plaque on an LEB sub-station reads: 'Good Master Edward Alleyn's Fortune Theatre stood on a site near here in 1600'. **ST MARY' S TOWER** 1956/7.

**FOWLER HOUSE**, Halton Road 1905.

Re-habilitated 1978.

For origin, see **CROSS STREET**.

**FOWLER ROAD**

First in the 1878 director. Contains the St. Mary's C. of E. Voluntary Primary School (ILEA), architect: K.C. White & Partners. The foundation stone was laid 19 May 1966 by the Rt. Revd Robert Stopford, Bishop of London and opened by the Most Revd F.D. Coggan. Eric Mallion, Headmaster since 1957 was awarded the MBE in 1984.

**FOXCROFT**, Weston Rise. 1968

**FOXHAM GARDENS**

Opened as a public open space in May 1985 by GLC Councillor Steve Bundred.

**FOXHAM ROAD**

First in the 1892 directory

See also under **WHITTINGTON PARK**. Foxham is in North Wilts. 5 miles north east of Chippenham.

Yerbury Primary School, Foxham Road, opened in 1884 as Yerbury Road Board School with an extension in 1895. It was reorganised 1947 for Junior Mixed and Infants. Now there is a Nursery for children also.

**FOXTON PLACE**, Upper Barnsbury Street. 1834

By 1870, nos 28-36 Thornhill Road.

**FRAMFIELD ROAD**

Framfield is in East Sussex

**FRANCES PLACE** also **FRANCIS PLACE** 1913

After 1863 nos 140-170 Holloway Road.

**FRANCIS STREET**, Copenhagen Street 1822

In 1939 incorporated with Charlotte Terrace.

**FRANCIS TERRACE**, Junction Road

On an 1869 OS map but not in local directories until the 1875/6 period.

**FREARSON HOUSE**, Weston Rise 1969 Named after John Frearson, painter of 'The Raising of Jairus's daughter' which was over the altar of St. James, Pentonville Road. He exhibited at the Royal Academy from 1797-1831.

**FREDERICA STREET**

Before 1939 Frederic Street from c.1859/63 period. Featured in the Gaumont British 1955 film with Alec Guinness, The Lady Killers.

At No. 80 Frederick Street from 1897/1903 lived Henry Thomas Gardner of the Postmen's Federation, fighter for postmen's rights.

Disappeared by 1973. Nearby was the huge Caledonian Road Goods Depot.

**FREDERICK PLACE**, Goswell Road 1817

**FREDERICK'S COURT**, Goswell Road 1815

Name abolished 1861

**FREDERICK PLACE**, Brecknock Road 1831

**FREDERICK ROW**, Goswell Road

See Frederick Place and Frederick's Court.

**FREDERICK'S PLACE**, Rotherfield Street 1845

**FREDERICK'S PLACE**, Seven Sisters Road

On 1841 Map and in 1845 rate book.

**FREDERICK'S PLACE**, Upper Street c.1832

Later nos 93-100 Upper Street.

In 1884 behind nos 90,91 and 92 Upper Street near Frederick's Place was the old 18th century Vicarage of Islington, sold by auction April 3rd 1883. Here resided the Revd George Strahan (1772-1824) for part of the year. He also held three rectories and a prebendal stall at Rochester. He was a friend of the great Sam Johnson and attended Dr. Johnson on his death-bed. The Great Cham did stay with the Revd Strahan on several occasions. The London Salvage Corps Station was erected on the site of the old vicarage.

**FREGROVE ROAD** c. 1866

In Hartham Road in 1871 was a house called 'Free Grove' occupied by William Wiggett, a piano manufacturer. The road was re-numbered in 1882.

**FREEHOLD STREET**, Seven Sisters Road 1853

by 1860 DURHAM ROAD.

**FREELING STREET** 1849

Named after Sir Francis Freeling (1764-1836), postal reformer and former Secretary to the GPO and improver of the mail coach service.

**FRENCH ALLEY**

On John Rocque's Map. c. 1738.

After 1898 BASTERFIELD STREET.

**FRENHAM COURT**, Highbury New Park 1964

Frensham, Surrey, is 3 1/2 miles south of Farnham.

#### **FRIEND STREET**

Before 1936 Brewer Street. North 1831. Re-numbered in 1937. Commemorates one George Friend, a dyer of scarlet and a benefactor to Finsbury. In 1780 he was First Treasurer and founder of the free clinic called the Finsbury Dispensary which was there from 1870-1936. See also PAGET STREET. Woodbridge House, St. James Walk, was a large roomy plain brick mansion, the home of one of the lessees of the Sekforde Estate, George Friend, a dyer of scarlet to the East India Co. and in 1807 he made over the estate to William Cook Vestry Clerk of Clerkenwell. HERMITAGE BUILDINGS 1885.

#### **FROG LANE**

There 1729. Since 1872 POPHAM ROAD. References to this as early as 1735, In 1729 it had inns called the Flower Pot, Fox & Cub and The Chequer; in 1765 the Rose, the Plough and the Barley Mow.

In 1775 a fire broke out at a little cottage public house called Frog Hall, near the Land of Nod. Its inn sign was a plough drawn by frogs.

#### **FROME STREET** 1847

Before 1871 James Street, Included Hereford

Terrace (q.v.) which was 13-21 Frome Street

**FRYE'S BUILDINGS**. Islington High Street 1883

#### **FRYING PAN ALLEY**

Was there in 1720. Very poor in the 1860's, used by gypsies, vegetable sellers, etc.

**FULBECK HOUSE**, Sutterton Street 1972

#### **FULBROOK ROAD**

On an 1869 OS map and recorded from 1882 in local directories. The road is now an access to road, off Junction Road, to Manorfield Close and Fulbrook Mews.

**FULFORD MANSIONS**, Fairmead Road 1968

#### **FURLONG ROAD**

Before 1895 Albion Road (1839-40). No. 20 was originally 1 Landfear Villas. No,9 was before 1895 No. 14 (c.1843-9).

The present Conservative Party headquarters the LEESON HALL was from c.1891 a Sandemanian or Glasite Meeting House and last appears as such in London directories in 1946. A Joseph Sandeman lived at No. 9 in 1901.

See also ALBION ROAD. Named after John Spencer Furlong of 16 Compton Terrace who died in 1895 and was a vestry man for St. Mary's Ward, an important member of the Board of Assessors Burial Board, Chairman of the Words Committee and a Guardian. He had been a Vestryman since 1872.

**FYFIELD**, Pooles Park 1970

## **G**

### **GAINFORD PLACE (1826)**

Disappeared by c.1969/70.

### **GAINFORD STREET (1827)**

Disappeared by c. 1969/70.

Became part of Richmond Road (now Avenue). E.g.: 1 Gainford Place became 76 Richmond Road and no.3,82. See also KINGSTON COTTAGES.

### **GAINSBOROUGH HOUSE, Thorpedale Road (1963)**

### **GALLIA ROAD (1890)**

Named after Gaul, one of the Roman provinces, like Calabria and Liberia roads. A summer camp was, by tradition, at Highbury.

### **GALWAY HOUSE, Radnor Street (1961)**

Designed by Emberton, Franck & Tardrew, architects. 102 flats, part of the Pleydell Estate, erected 1959-61.

### **GALWAY STREET**

Before 1877 part was Little Galway Street.

Henri du Massue, Marquis de Ruvigny, created the Earl of Galway, 1691, was a Governor of the French Hospital. See RADNOR STREET.

### **GAMBIER HOUSE, Mora Street (1970)**

The family descends from the Norman Huguenots. James Gambler, barrister- at- law, was a Director of the French Hospital, Pest House Row, 1727. Admiral Lord Gambier (1756-1833), G.C.B., was of this family.

### **GARD STREET.**

Before 1904 Cross Street, 1837.

### **GARDNER COURT, Kelvin Road (1960)**

Named after the late Cllr. George Albert Gardner, died 2 October 1958, who represented Lower Holloway Ward, from May 1949.

### **GARNAULT PLACE (1825-6)**

Named after Samuel Garnault, late Treasurer to the New River Co., died 11 March, 1827. Joe Grimaldi lived at No. 23 1829-32. William Chadwell Mylne (1781-1863) surveyor, architect and engineer. Surveyor to the New River Co. lived in Garnault Place.

### **GARRETT STREET**

Before 1898 Basket Alley and White's Yard. Both there in 1732.

Henry Garrett (or Gerrard) of the Haberdasher's Co. by his will dated 1675 made a bequest to Clerkenwell.

### **GARSTON HOUSE, Upper Street (1970)**

### **GASKIN STREET**

Before 1937 CHURCH STREET, Upper Street from the late 18th century.

Named after the Revd George Gaskin, D.D. (1797-1829) Lecturer to St. Mary's Islington from 1776 to 1822, Prebendary of Ely. Also Sec. of the SPCK. Born at Newington Green.

### **GASTIGNY HOUSE**, Radnor Street (1960)

Jacques de Gatigny, Master of the Buckhounds to William III died in 1708 and out of his £1000 bequest was founded the French Hospital.

See PEST HOUSE ROW also RADNOR STREET for origin.

### **GATCOMBE ROAD** 1887

### **GATEWAY HOUSE**, Junction Road (1972)

### **GATWARD'S BUILDINGS**, St. Luke's (1799)

*Submitted by a contributor T.G (2020):* Named after John Gatward (1753 – 1798) a Carpenter who build this complex of 13 houses between 1787 and 1790. He possibly overstretched himself and was declared bankrupt in 1793. John and Eleanor Gatward (née Cunningham) were married at St. Leonard's Church, Shoreditch in 1778 and had five children. Gatward's Buildings was located on the South Side of Hill Street (now Bunhill Street), on the boundary between the parishes of St. Luke's and Shoreditch. The building appeared in the St. Luke's Tax Ledger in 1790 and was given the name Gatward's Buildings in 1799. It was still in use in 1835.

John Gatward was born around 1753 at an unknown location. He became a Carpenter and builder. On 5 October 1778 at St. Leonard's Church, Shoreditch he married Eleanor Cunningham after Banns. John was able to sign his name on the register, but Eleanor only made her mark, there were no family members used as witnesses to the marriage.

John and Eleanor had five children all baptised at St Leonard's Church; Ann (baptised 16 December 1779), John (baptised 12 December 1784), Thomas (baptised 25 Feb 1787), William (baptised 12 April 1789) and James (baptised 20 March 1791). John Gatwood is listed in the Shoreditch Land Tax Ledger in 1784, paying Rent of 8 Shillings for a £6 property to Dr. Wiggan who is collecting rent from 32 ratepayers. This continues in 1785 and 1786. The 1787 Ledger shows two entries payable to Dr. Wiggans; John Gattwood paying Rent of 9 Shillings for a £6 property and John Gathward paying Rent of 10 Shillings and 6 pence for a £7 property. Dr Wiggan is collecting rent from 55 ratepayers.

There are no further Land Tax records for John Gatwood in the Shoreditch registers, so probably around this time they moved to Hill Street which is in the neighbouring Parish of St. Luke's. Hill Street (still unnamed and listed as New St.) is first found in their Land tax records in 1790. On 12 March 1793 the *London Gazette*, listed a notice about the bankruptcy of 'John Gatward of Hill Street in the Parish of St. Luke, Middlesex, Builder, Dealer and Chapman.' He was required to meet with the Bankruptcy commissioners in Guildhall in March and April to disclose his "estate and effects" and where his creditors needed to prove their debts.

In August 1797 there were a further three statutory notices published in the *London Gazette* concerning the bankruptcy of "John Gatward of Hill Street in the Parish of St. Luke, Middlesex, Builder, Dealer and Chapman." In the notice on 1 August 1797 the commissioners announced they were planning to meet on 18 October to make a dividend and giving creditors a last chance to prove their debts. On 22 August the *London Gazette* published another statutory notice where John Gatward's creditors were requested to meet with the Assignees of the estate to authorise them to sell a Leasehold in Sugar-Loaf Court, Lower Thames Street, London belonging to John but mortgaged to a Dr Hart. The final notice in John's bankruptcy saga was dated 29 August 1797. The notice announced that the Commissioners were meeting at 11am that same day in Guildhall. They would be making a dividend payment to creditors.

John Gatward died and was buried on 25 February 1798 aged 45. A simple entry in the St. Leonard's Church, Shoreditch burial register states he lived in Paul Street.

The full story of John Gatward and family, *John Gatward: Carpenter and Builder (1753 – 1798)*, and written by descendant Terry Gatward (2020), can be accessed at Islington Local History Centre at 245 St John Street, EC1.

### **GAY HOUSE**, Matthias Road (1956)

### **GEARY HOUSE**, Ring Cross Estate (1927)



Modernised by G.L.C. 1972.

Named after Mrs. Ann Geary. A sum of 50 pounds stock in South Sea annuities was invested in 1728 'to be laid out in bread and distributed to the poor on the 8th of August'. Known as 'Geary's Gift'.

### **GEARY STREET**

Before 1938 HOPE PLACE, Hope Street, Holloway (1845).

Barnsbury Boys Central School 1931. re-named Barnsbury Sec. School for Boys, 1947-51. Closed 1967. Pupils go to Highbury Grove School.

### **GEE STREET (1784)**

Former Alfred Place, abolished 1888.

Built by Osgood Gee, a descendant of one of two families, the Gees and Osgoods, owning the land. Re-numbered 1889.

John Gee, a convert from the Jesuit communion, in 1624 published 'The Foot out of the Snare', a list of 263 priests then dwelling or lodging in London, of whom 70 were Jesuits.

COTSWOLD COURT 1953, PARMOOR COURT 1953. Parmoor is in Bucks. SAPPERTON COURT 1953. Sapperton is in Gloucestershire.

GEE STREET RECORDS was a British hip hop record label started by Jon Baker in 1985. The label's name came from its original location, a converted warehouse on Gee Street, Islington. Between 1980 and 1984, Jon Baker lived in New York City. After returning to London in 1984, he became a hip hop promoter. In 1985, Baker opened Gee Street Records and began releasing ground-breaking white-label dance and hip hop records. The label developed a stable of prominent domestic UK acts, including DJ Richie Rich, Outlaw Posse, the Stereo MC's, and US acts, including P.M. Dawn, Doug E. Fresh, Gravediggaz, and New Kingdom. In 1990, Gee Street was acquired by Chris Blackwell's Island Records. After Blackwell left Island and the PolyGram group in 1998, Baker re-bought his label and sold it to Richard Branson's V2 Records. The label was closed in 2001.

### **GEORGE GILLETTE COURT, Banner Street (Whitecross Estate) (1968)**

### **GEORGE PLACE**

See St. John Street.

### **GEORGE STREET, Upper Southampton Street (1827)**

Still in 1860 ratebooks, near the Canal bridge.

### **GEORGE STREET**

Was there in 1899. After 1911 GRIMALDI STREET.

### **GEORGE STREET, King Street (1816)**

Re-named Hartnoll Street In 1911,

### **GEORGE YARD, Islington High Street (1838)**

### **GEORGES COTTAGES, St. George's Court**

Appeared 1846-53 only.

### **GEORGES COURT (St. George's Court)**

There 1720. After 1824 ALBION PLACE.

### **GEORGES GROVE (1853)**

Later part of the Caledonian Road, end of Georges Road.

### **GEORGES PLACE**, Holloway (1806-7)

Built by George Pocock.

### **GEORGES ROAD**

Formerly Georges Place (1806-7) and The Grove, Holloway (1841).

Cornwall Cottages, Matilda Place, Georges Grove, Waterloo Place, Enfield Row, Upper Georges Place and Upper Grove Cottages. See also WATKINSON ROAD. The St. James's School, Georges Road (in connection with the former Church of St. James, Chillingworth Road (closed 1946). These schools were built in 1854, replacing former ones dating from 1838 built on part of the church grounds. Re-organised 1925, closed 1947-51.

For 20 years the Sunday School Superintendent was Arthur Stocks, R.I. (1846-1889), son of Lumb Stocks (1812-92), line engraver. Arthur Stocks painting 'Sermon Time', in the possession of Islington Libraries, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1879.

Islington's VC, Driver Horace Harry Glascock, RHA, was presented by Islington Council with a gold watch, purse of gold etc., for his heroism for which he won the VC at Sanna's Post in the Boer War. An oil painting of the presentation is near to the Council Chamber at the Town Hall. He was only 21 when this took place. His family were associated with the George's Road area.

The Royal Victory public house, George's Road nos83-91, was there from about 1937 but located on the opposite side of the road was formerly another public house from as early as 1832.

BRAMALL COURT 1973. Named after Sir E. Ashley Bramall, DL, Chairman of the GLC, 1982-3 and Leader of ILEA, 1970-81.

GEARY HOUSE 1927. Modernised in 1972 by the GLC. See GEARY HOUSE for origin.

HARTNOLL HOUSE 1927. Modernised in 1970 by the GLC. Named after Mary Ann Hartnoll and J. P. Hartnoll who in the 1870-90 period owned Hartnoll Cottages, George Street, renamed Hartnoll Street in 1911.

MEAKIN HOUSE 1973. Named after George Healey Meakin, Borough Treasurer of Islington, 1910-43, died aged 73, 1st May 1947.

PRICHARD COURT 1973. The Revd Alfred Prichard represented West Islington on the LCC from 1928-45. The Alfred Prichard Primary School was named after him. Norman Prichard, Chairman of the LCC in 1955 visited the school named after his father. This is sometimes erroneously spelt Pritchard.

RADFORD HOUSE 1927. Modernised in 1974 by the GLC. Sir George Heynes Radford (1851-1917) was MP for Islington East from 1906 until the year of his death in 1917. He was succeeded by Edward Smallwood, a Liberal, who only served between the by-election in 1917 and the 1918 General Election when Alfred Baldwin Raper, the timber merchant and Royal Flying Corps pilot and a Unionist (Tory), was elected.

SOLDENE COURT 1973. Built by the GLC in 1973. Named after Emily Soldene, died 8th April 1912, aged 72, star of light opera at the Philharmonic Hall, later Grand Theatre, who also wrote a novel, Young Mrs Staples (1896). In her hey-day she was a famous soprano. Her father had been a lawyer in Duncan Terrace and she was born in Islington.

TEALBY COURT 1974. Built by the GLC 1974. Named after Mrs, Mary Tealby who in 1860 started a home for Lost and Starving Dogs in Hollingsworth Street. Mrs. Tealby died in 1865 and in 1871 it moved to Battersea and became the famous Battersea Dogs' Home. An Islington People's Plaque to Mary Tealby was unveiled at Freightliners Farm, Sheringham Road in October 2015.

WESTBROOK HOUSE 1932.

### **GEORGES ROW** (1832)

After 1911, DINGLEY PLACE, Finsbury,

### **GEORGES TERRACE (1844)**

After 1864, nos 32-56 Copenhagen Street.

### **GEORGES TERRACE (1844-7)**

After 1966 renumbered 71-83 St. Peter's Street.

### **GERRARD ROAD**

Before 1937 GERRARD STREET 1843. Completed by 1848.

Gerard was one of the subsidiary names of the Earls of Gainsborough, also of the Barham family; in the 1843 rate book it is spelt Gerard Street, not Gerrard. James Rhodes and Thomas Cubitt agreed to form this road in 1841.

CHARLES LAMB COURT 1957. Named after Charles Lamb [Elia], see DUNCAN TERRACE.

**GIBSON HOUSE**, Pentonville Road (over 233/235) (1890) Until c.1945.

### **GIBSON SQUARE (1831)**

Until 1873 also included Charles Street.

In the 1832 rate book appears nos 1 -13 only. The ground landlords were the Trustees of Thomas Milner Gibson (1806-1884) of Theberton Hall, Suffolk, friend of Charles Dickens and Disraeli. Besides being MP for Ipswich and President of the Board of Trade, he was a prominent yachtsman, the last to sail in the Mediterranean under a pass from the Bey of Algiers. This is commemorated by a tablet in the English church at Algiers. He died on board his yacht, the Resolute in that vicinity.

From 1843-9 Samuel Maunder (1785-1849), compiler, well-known in the early Victorian period, lived at no.67.

George Darnell (1798-1857) conducted a large day school in Islington. His copy books were famous from c.1840 and he designed school books to make school easier for both pupils and teachers.

### **GIESBACH ROAD**

First appeared in an 1878 Islington directory.

Named after the Giesbach Falls, Bernese Oberland. This name was applied for in 1873 for permission to name to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

### **GIFFORD STREET (1855)**

See also under THORNHILL SQUARE for

St. Andrew's Mission Hall.

In 1959-60 an extensive area was cleared by the LCC and acquired by compulsory purchase.

As early as 1877 contained a 'Public Elementary School' of the London School Board, later Gifford County Secondary School, by 1959 superseded by one in Risinghill Street. The Bishop Gifford Building has since 1968 been used as the Upper School of the St. William of York RC School.

The Gifford Hall Mission was in existence in 1872 but does not appear in Islington directories until 1883. The Mission Hall was opened in 1882, registered 1901 but closed after 1952 and also for a time in 1918.

Francis Clarke, founder in 1887 of Christian Endeavour, with Benjamin Clarke, in the USA formed a Christian Endeavour Society at the Mission, the second in England and the first in London.

The KESKIDEE ARTS CENTRE has since 1972 used the Mission Building.

**GIFFORDS BUILDINGS**, Elder Walk (1845)

**GIFFORDS PLACE** (1844)

## **GILLESPIE ROAD**

The name was applied for by Mr. William Lee on behalf of the British Land Co. Ltd in 1871 to the Metropolitan Board of Works. The British Land Company was also concerned in the development of Benwell Road, Park Place, Highbury Hill, College Street and St. Thomas's Road.

The road was 'made up' in 1879. After 1881-2 it incorporated Gillespie Terrace, Railway Terrace, Rose, Park, Raleigh, Melrose, Alfred, Charles and Shearman Terraces and the whole was renamed Gillespie Road.

Gillespie Road Wesleyan Methodist Mission Hall was in use from 1878-1932.

The Gillespie Primary School commenced in September 1878 in this hall. It was officially opened by the Revd J. Rodgers on 2nd August 1879 as a school and commemorated its centenary in 1979. In 1957 it was re-organised for Junior Mixed and Infants.

ARSENAL (Highbury Hill) Piccadilly Line station opened on the 15th December 1906 and was initially named Gillespie Road. It was Arsenal FC Manager Herbert Chapman who suggested the name change to Arsenal at a famous period in the Club's history. London Transport agreed to the name after the 31st October 1932.

In 1892 Michael Stephens opened a remarkably designed factory of the firm of Henry Stephens & Co, ink manufacturers, established by his grandfather, Dr. Henry Stephens at Stamford Street, Blackfriars in 1832. Michael designed it like a Venetian palazzo and it also had an illuminated chimney. By 1972 only one wall of the factory, later demolished, remained and the Nelson Place housing department, built by J. and J. Dean (Contracts) Ltd of Ilford took its place.

KENTON HOUSE 1971. OTLEY HOUSE 1971, LEISTON HOUSE 1971, TANNINGTON TERRACE 1971. All these places are in Suffolk.

**GIRDLESTONE ROAD** (c.1881/2-1971)

**GIRDLESTONE WALK** (Girdlestone Estate) (1975/6)

**GIRTON MEWS**

See MOR LAND MEWS.

**GISSING WALK**.N1 (1975)

Named after George Gissing (1875-1903), novelist of Victorian working-class life who from 1879-80 lived at 5 Hanover Street (now 60 Noel Road).

**GLADSMUIR ROAD** (1891)

Gladsmuir is in East Lothian, Scotland.

**GLADSTONE PLACE**, Hornsey Road (1867) By 1886 nos 384-396 Hornsey Road.

**GLADSTONE STREET** (1903)

After 1937 CHRISTIE STREET.

Named after William Ewart Gladstone (1809-98), Liberal Prime Minister, 1868-74, 1886 and 1892-4, a leading protagonist of Home Rule and a social reformer.

**GLASSHOUSE CHAMBERS**, Glasshouse Yard (1874-C.1945)

**GLASSHOUSE YARD**, Goswell Road

Was there in 1699. See also UNION PLACE: There was a Liberty of Glasshouse Yard.

**GLEBE TERRACE**, Lower Road (1824) By 1866 nos 412-432 Essex Road.

**GLOSTER BUILDINGS**

See GLOUCESTER PLACE.

**GLOUCESTER COURT**, Whitecross Street (c.1659)

**GLOUCESTER CRESCENT**, High Street (1843)

In 1913 altered to TETBURY PLACE.

**GLOUCESTER PLACE** (1817) From 1829 -1839 entered as York Buildings, 1840 Gloster Buildings, 1841-55 Gloucester Place and by 1860 nos59-66 Upper Street.

**GLOUCESTER ROAD**, Seven Sisters Road (1860)

Altered to Salterton Road 1913.

**GLOUCESTER ROAD**, Downham Road (c.1860)

After 1863 ALMORAH ROAD.

**GLOUCESTER STREET** (1826) Upper Gloucester Street c.1841. After 1936 Gloucester Way. Carriage way continued through Spa Green, 1892.

**GLOUCESTER WAY**

Before 1936 Gloucester Street.

**GOAT YARD**. Whitecross Street

Was there from 1738 until the 19th century.

**GODDARD PLACE**. Off Monnery Road, Tufnell Park. Name origin unknown.

**GODFREY HOUSE**, Bath Street/Old Street (St. Luke's Estate) (1969) Named after Michael Godfrey, a former Deputy Governor of the Bank of England killed in July 1695 as a sightseer to the Battle of Namur.

**GODSON STREET**. Off White Lion Street. Was there 1901. Named after Edward and George Godson who leased plots on the Pentonville Estate in 1792.

**GOLDEN LANE**

Nos1 -43 and 2-20 part in the City, Re-numbered in 1862. In 1274 this was Goldeslane, probably connected with Richard son of Golda, who is recorded as a local landowner in 1245. Other names included Golding Lane and even Goldyng Lane and Goldyngges Lane in the 14th Century.

Between Whitecross Street and Golden Lane was the Fortune Theatre built for Edward Alleyn and Philip Henslowe, 1599, opened in 1560, destroyed by fire in 1621, rebuilt and continuing until the 1647-8 Ordinance suppressing playhouses. Plays enacted there included ones by Thomas Dekker and Christopher Marlowe.

The GOLDEN LANE ESTATE dates from the 1957-62 period.

**GOLDIE HOUSE**, Hazellville Road (Hornsey Rise Estate) (1979)

Commemorates the Rt. Hon. Sir George Dashwood T. Goldie, PC, KCMG, DCL, FRS, (1846-1925) a former LCC Alderman.

**GOODE STREET**

Before 1912 COBURG STREET. Named after John Joseph Goode (1876-1902) a Finsbury Borough ward Councillor. There was also a T. Goode of 8 St. James' Walk and at 30 Aylesbury Street who was responsible for many juvenile publications.

The SKINNER'S ARMS formerly in existence, was a favourite venue of Pierce E.g.an, Smirke and Cruikshank.

**GOODINGE CLOSE**, North Road (1974). Origin of the name unknown.

**GOODINGE ROAD**, (1885) . Re-numbered in 1900 (included the former Corinth Road). Disappeared by 1972. Origin of the name unknown.

**GOODWIN STREET**, Roman Road (1840- c. 1867)

**GOODWIN STREET**, Fonthill Road

In the 1866 directory are nos1,2,4 and 5-7 Goodwin Street, Westbourne Road. Not in the 1870 directory or the 1869/70 OS map.

On the 1881 census as Goodwin or Goodman Street. Last in the 1971 register of Electors. In the 1874 directory as Goodwin Street, Fonthill Road.

**GOOSE YARD**. St. John Street

In 1865 it was layage for cattle. Named after Goose Farm and earlier still before 1828, a receptacle for geese.

**GORDON CLOSE**, Highgate Hill (1905)

Originally in 1905 Gordon Place and so until 1939 when altered to Gordon Close. See also GORDON PLACE.

**GORDON HOUSE**, Pentonville Road (1890)

There until 1959.

**GORDON MANSIONS**, Anson Road (1962)

**GORDON PLACE**, Upper Holloway (1830)

Near Whittington Place, Highgate Hill, in an 1844 rate book.

**GORDON STREET**, City Road (1840)

In 1864/6 Gordon Street, St. Peter's Since 1937 QUICK STREET.

**GORDON TERRACE**, Wharf Road (1946)

By 1870 nos1-33 Wharfdale Road.

**GOSWELL ROAD**

In existence in Elizabethan times. Takes its name from an ancient spring called Godewell (Goodwell) afterwards Godeswell, Gosewell and Goswell.

Abandoned names include Ratcliffe Terrace (1861), Frederick Place (1861)

**GOSWELL STREET** (1864)

Before 1937, nos193 and 195 were Spencer Place. Partly re-numbered 1861,1864,1894,1905, 1910 and 1926.

Here in Charles Dickens The Pickwick Papers, the benign Mr. Pickwick lodged with Mrs. Bardell

Messrs. Carter Paterson were here c.1860 and in 1946 were running a joint parcels service with Pickfords. Nationalised in 1948.

Gordon's Gin (Messrs. Tanqueray, Gordon & Co.) from 1748-1985 had premises at 132 Goswell Road.

**GOSWELL STREET**

Probably formed about the time that the ground was taken in for building the Charterhouse c.1371. On some old maps as Pickaxe Street.

CHARLES GREEN, aeronaut (1785-1870) born Goswell Street. Made 521 ascents 1821-52. Invented the guide rope. Balloonist.

In 1843 Thomas Hancock (1786-1865) discovered vulcanisation. In 1847 he introduced solid rubber tyres on road vehicles and carts. His factory at 166 Goswell Road was burnt down in 1834.

### **GOTHIC VILLAS**

Part of Canonbury Park West up to 1867.

### **GOUGH HOUSE**, Windsor Street (1954)

Named after the late Cllr. William Bunyan Gough, Mayor of Islington, 1958-9. Died aged 70 in February 1976.

His brother Cllr. E. Gough, Mayor, 1971 -2, died in 1983.

### **GOUGH STREET**, WC1

Before 1938, Clarence Street, c.1848-1853.

GOULDEN TERRACE (1823 and 1825) Named after James Goulden, a builder, of Penton Street.

By 1866 nos16-36 and 40-62 Barnsbury Road.

### **GRACE STREET**

By 1938 SHIRLEY STREET. Gone by 1975.

### **GRAFTON ROAD**, Seven Sisters Road (1855)

By 1938 EBURNE ROAD.

### **GRAHAM ROBERTSON HOUSE**, Aberdeen Park (1953)

### **GRAHAM STREET** (1843-44)

Named after James Graham, owner of City Gardens in 1847. City Gardens contained several small houses with some ground attached, many let to Londoners as country cottages or retirement homes

The 'Prince of Wales' public house, Vincent Terrace, dates from 1861-2. At 16-24 are the headquarters of Islington Boat Club (ILEA) situated on three acres of water of the City Road Basin, Regent's Canal. A founder of this Club here in 1970 is Mrs. Crystal Hale of Noel Road.

For many years BDH (British Drug Houses International Ltd) had their headquarter works here until taken over in 1967 by Glaxo Ltd who now have Winston House (Glaxo Holdings pic).

CANAL COTTAGES (363 Graham Street) 1983, JESSOP COURT (99 Graham Street) 1969.

In 1879-80 it incorporated Macclesfield Street North, Graham Street and Hanover Place.

### **GRAHAM TERRACE** (1871)

By 1886 nos2-26 Rocliffe Street.

### **GRANBY TERRACE** (Hornsey Road-Albany Place junction)

Recorded in the ratebooks for 1850-55.

### **GRANGE GROVE**

From 1867-1938 GRANGE ROAD.

Renumbered throughout and named Grange Road, 1866.

Grange Road and Canonbury Park West 1851-1867.

Canonbury Park 1847 (six houses only and in 1845 only one or two entered under 'Canonbury').

E.g. nos7-9 Grange Grove were before 1867 1-2 Dover Villas, Canonbury Park West 1851. No.12 was Rollesby Villa, Canonbury Park West 1851.

**ELIZABETH KENNY HOUSE** 1954. Named after Elizabeth Kenny (1886-1952), the Australian nurse who developed the 'Kenny' method of treating poliomyelitis.

**TENSING HOUSE** 1954. Named after Norgay Tensing, GM. Norgay was born 1914, celebrated Sherpa climber and mountaineer. Died, aged 72, May 1986. **WILLIAM LODGE** 1954.

**GRANGE HOUSE**, Highbury Grange (1937)

**GRANGE ROAD**, Canonbury

See **GRANGE GROVE**.

**GRANGE ROAD**, Seven Sisters Road (c. 1872/3)

After 1878 **ROCK STREET**, N4.

Before 1938 Warren Street. Parts formerly Warren Villas and Cottages (1892).

**GRANT STREET**. Named after Sir Robert Grant, MP for Finsbury 1832-4.

**GRANTBRIDGE STREET**. First so called in the 1909 register of electors. Before 1909 Oxford and Cambridge Terraces (St. Peter's Street) c.1854-63. Named after Grantabreyg, the Anglo- Saxon name of Cambridge.

**GRANVILLE PLACE**, Kings Cross Road. After 1936 **GWYNNE PLACE**. A grand archery fete took place here on the 12th August 1812.

**GRANVILLE SQUARE** (1841)

Built on the 19th century Lloyd Baker estate. Thomas Lloyd Baker married Mary Sharpe, niece of the campaigner against slavery and abolitionist Granville Sharpe (1735-1813).

Formerly contained **ST.PHILIP'S CHURCH** (architect E.B. Lamb) erected 1832.

The parish is now part of that of the church of the Holy Redeemer, Exmouth Market.

William John Pinks (1829-60), historian of Clerkenwell, was born in Great Bath Street, died at no.30 Granville Square, aged only 31, 12 November 1860. He had previously lived at 10 Guildford Place.

Joseph Grego (1843-1908), art critic and writer, lived at no.23.

Margaret Goldsmith, writer, lived at no.1.

**GRAYSON HOUSE**, Radnor Street (1961) Named after Frederick George Grayson, a superintendent of Radnor Street Sunday Schools and Mission, formerly in Radnor Street.

**GREAT ARTHUR HOUSE**, Golden Lane (1963)

**GREAT ARTHUR STREET**, Goswell Road (1740)

Before 1896 part was New Court. There till c.1965.

**GREAT BATH STREET** (1725)

After 1937 **TOPHAM STREET**.

Henry Bone, RA (1755-1834) enamel painter to the Prince of Wales 1800 and to the King 1811 lived in 1784 in Great Bath Street.

William J. Pinks, journalist and author of a *History Clerkenwell* (1865) was born there. See under **GRANVILLE SQUARE**.

Emmanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772) Swedish philosopher and scientist lived there in 1771 and wrote from there *The True Christian Religion*.



Walter John Rendell had a birth control shop opened in 1885 in Great Bath Street, 1917 at 15 Chadwell Street. Well known for 'Rendells', soluble quinine pessaries. In the early 1950s as W.J. Rendell Ltd, manufacturing chemists, 16 Rosebery Avenue.

#### **GREAT BRIDE STREET (1840)**

After 1863 14-28 Ellington Street.

#### **GREAT MITCHELL STREET**

See MITCHELL STREET.

#### **GREAT PERCY STREET**

Built c.1839-40.

Names Amwell Street and Soley Terrace, abandoned 1862. Also listed as Upper Percy Street and Lower Percy Street. Partly renumbered in 1909.

On the site of Myddelton Gardens, 'small enclosures belonging to private individuals resident in Clerkenwell who cultivated these as allotment gardens'.

Wharton Street, Percy Circus, Lloyd Square, Holford Street and Square and Vernon Street and Square were built on the site.

Built on land belonging to the New River Company, the directors of which were Robert Percy Smith (1770-1845), lawyer, MP, elder brother of Sidney Smith Advocate-General (1803), known as 'Bobus Smith' and renowned for his wit and Latin verses and from 1827-45 a Governor of the Company and Robert Vernon Smith (1800-73), Baron Lyvedon.

Barry Cole (born 1936), poet and novelist, lived at 18 Great Percy Street.

SANDERS HOUSE 1951.

#### **GREAT SUTTON STREET**

Before 1777 Great Swan Alley. Little Sutton Street was Little Swan Alley.

Named after Thomas Sutton (1532-1611), English merchant and founder of the Charterhouse School and Hospital.

Between Allen Street and Great Sutton Street was a market formerly called Swan Alley Market. Most probably Sutton Street (Swan Alley) was the home of Gabriel Varden, the locksmith in Charles Dickens' novel Barnaby Rudge. Swan Alley was there in 1666.

The family of John Benjamin Dancer (1812-1887) the inventor of micro- photography, lived from 1804-1818 at 52 Great Sutton Street.

#### **GREAT SWORDBEARER'S ALLEY**

There in 1738. By 1813 LAMBS PASSAGE, Chiswell Street.

#### **GREAT WARNER STREET**

Known as Great and Little Warner Street by 1775. In the 17th century and by 1727/8 Warner Street. After 1877 WARNER STREET.

For information re Henry Carey see under SALLY PLACE.

**GREATFIELD CLOSE**, Palmers Estate, N19 (1980)

#### **GREAT WILLIAM STREET**

After 1864, including 'Alpha Cottages' renumbered 155-221 Copenhagen Street.

## **GREEN LANES**

So named in the ratebooks as early as 1831.

Fourteen large houses were built fronting Green Lanes, 1854-1864, in addition to the house at the corner of Paradise Road (built between 1829 and 1841).

Before 1900 certain parts were in Stoke Newington and now part of the road is still in the Borough of Hackney.

An ancient road, originally a green or grass track.

By 1885 Green Lanes incorporated Green Lanes, The Terrace, Paradise Place, Newington Hall Villas, Bertram and Finsbury Park Villas and Woodbury Vale,

The castellated engine house of the New River Company like a castle keep was designed by Chadwell Mylne whose waterworks and reservoirs date from 1854-6.

Green Lanes were once used for trotting matches by farmers, butchers and other tradesfolk.

In 1874 a gentleman living in 'Fort House', Green Lanes, wrote to the Islington Vestry complaining of the noise made by tram bells.

BEDFORD COURT c.1963, NEWINGTON GREEN MANSIONS 1910, rehabilitated 1979-81.

## **GREEN TERRACE**, Rosebery Avenue

(facing the New River Head) (c.1828) There until 1974. Named in memory of John Grene, a former Clerk to the New River Company.

## **GREENAWAY HOUSE**, Margery Street (1931)

Kate Greenaway (1846-1901) lived at various addresses in Islington from c.1851-1885. Her mother kept a milliner's shop in Upper Street, now Allan's shoe shop, no.147 from c.1851- 1878/9. A plaque unveiled there on 8th August 1985 commemorates the residence of this artist and book illustrator, whose delightful illustrations of Victorian children are so well known. The Borough also has a Kate Greenaway Nursery.

Her father leased 11 Pemberton Gardens from c.1873-1885 and from 1877 she had a studio in College Place, Liverpool Road.

## **GREENHILLS TERRACE**, Mitchison/ Baxter Estate (1983-4)

Built 1980.

## **GREENMAN STREET**

Before 1874 Greenmans Lane.

There was in 1739 an ale house with the sign of the Green Man. After June 1873 renamed and renumbered. In ratebooks as Greenmans Lane as early as 1810 on R. Dent's large-scale map of 1806 and Baker's map of 1805. Before then, e.g. 1735 Currier's Lane.

In 1829 a fur manufactory employed between 40 and 50 people. This was kept by Thomas Wontner & Sons, hatters, of Minorities. Thomas Wontner is alleged to have built Tibberton Square (q.v.).

The Peabody Trust buildings in Peabody Square (four blocks of buildings comprising 155 tenements with accommodation for over 650 persons) date from 1866 and are named after George Peabody (1795-1869) who gave half a million pounds to London, from which, among other things, were erected, 'dwellings for the working-classes of London'.

At no.8 Greenman Street from 1877-1887 were the premises of a beer retailer, the 'Tibberton Arms' being there in 1890.

## **GREENWOOD HOUSE**, Rosebery Avenue (1954)

Designed by the Borough Engineer of Finsbury Council.

There were four Greenwoods connected with the Sadler's Wells.

Thomas Longden Greenwood (1806-79) was the son of Thomas Greenwood, a well-known scenic artist. His father was also a scenic artist and wrote songs for the Wells and his father was there in Rosoman's day! Thomas Longden Greenwood was a Clerkenwell druggist, part-manager with R. P. Honner of Sadler's Wells 1839, acting manager 1841, lessee 1842-44, partner with Samuel Phelps 1844-60. He was also a writer of pantomimes and theatre scripts.

**GREETINGS HOUSE**, rear of 56b Highbury Grove (1981)

**GRENDON HOUSE**, Collier Street,

Priory Green Estate (1951)

Land originally belonging to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem. Walter Grendon was Grand Prior 1408 and also in 1416.

**GRENVILLE PLACE**, Hornsey Rise (1860-1)

By 1886 500 Hornsey Road (Grenville House).

**GRENVILLE ROAD**

On an 1863 Directory Map and on 1869 large scale OS map. In a directory for 1866 map but only three houses listed in the 1870 directory. In 1887/8 incorporated Grenville Road, Seymour Terrace, Oak Villas, Providence and Laburnum Cottages, Syme Terrace, Granville and Platina Villas.

**GRESLEY ROAD** (1882)

An unpaved road in 1884, then consisting of 1-11 Windermere Villas, nos 15-18, 26, 28-30, 32, St. Edmund Villa, Meerloo Villa, Clarendon Villa, Talbot House and 3 Chatsworth Villas.

Gresley is the name of the railway station serving Church Gresley, Derbyshire.

**GRICE COURT**, Alwyne Square (1953)

Named after William Stanley Grice, architect, who died in 1953,

**GRIFFIN TERRACE**

In the 1880 ratebooks, but by 1882 FAIRMEAD ROAD.

**GRIMALDI HOUSE**, Calshot Street (1927)

Joseph Grimaldi (1779-1837), clown, lived at various Clerkenwell addresses and was connected almost all his life with Sadler's Wells theatre. Buried in the churchyard of St. James's, Pentonville, next to his friend Charles Dibdin. See also Exmouth Market.

**GRIMALDI STREET**

Before 1911 George Street. Was there 1899. There until 1957/8.

**GRIMTHORPE HOUSE**, Percival Street, Percival Estate (1952)

Edmund Becket, KC, LL.D, JP (1816-1905), 1st Baron Grimthorpe, was well-known for his restoration of St. Alban's Cathedral and was an authority on clocks, architecture and astronomy. Clerkenwell is associated with horology and jewellery, watch-making, etc.

**GROSVENOR AVENUE**

Before 1938 GROSVENOR ROAD 1860.

Built up 1870-1, see also under NORTHAMPTON PARK.

Contained Park Presbyterian Church 1863 (architect: E. Habershon). Bombed 1940. In 1952 only the facade remained. Park Church House, 108a (1955) commemorated the former Church.

From c.1870-1915, 'Stanmore', 149 Grosvenor Road, was the home of Sir John Pound (1829-1915), Lord Mayor of London 1904-5. His son Sir John Lulham Pound (1862-1937) lived at 118 Highbury New Park.

H. A. C. Saunders, Electrician in Chief to the Eastern & Associated Telegraph Co. and from 1855-1905 a pioneer in submarine telegraphy and one of the pioneers of the first Atlantic Cable, lived at 111 Grosvenor Road.

CANONBURY STATION was opened 1st December 1870. Formerly Newington & Balls Pond (1858).

STATION HOUSE was originally Canonbury Railway Station House.

EVE COURT 1957, PARK CHURCH HOUSE 1955.

### **GROSVENOR STREET (1851)**

By 1915 PROVENCE STREET. Ceased by 1964.

**GROVEDALE ROAD.** Archway.

**GROVE,** The (Georges Place), Holloway (1826)

By 1853 GEORGES GROVE.

**GROVE COTTAGES,** Georges Place, Holloway (1823)

**GROVE LANE,** Upper Holloway (1844-9)

**GROVE PLACE** (c.1808)

By 1836 MASON PLACE since pre-1912

MASON'S PLACE, Central Street, Finsbury.

**GROVE ROAD** and GROVE PLACE (1850)

After 1940 TOLLINGTON WAY.

**GROVE STREET,** Little Cross Street (1853)

**GROVE STREET,** Holloway (Georges Road)

So named in 1924 but not in 1939.

**GROVE VILLAS (1845)**

By 1865 part of Highbury Grove (nos1-33odd).

**GROVE VILLAS,** Hornsey Rise (c. 1873/4)

By 1887 nos41-57 Hornsey Rise.

In 1878 and in the late '70s John Harvey, the father of Sir John Martin-Harvey (1863-1944), famous actor and actor-manager, lived at 3 Grove Villas. Sir John was there as a child. Later became 53 Hornsey Rise.

**GROVEDALE ROAD.** Archway

### **GRUB STREET**

Probably from Grube = a ditch or drain. 13th century. So named until 1830 when it became MILTON STREET (q.v.).

The famous Grub Street of literary hacks, starving poets and unsuccessful writers.

**GUERNSEY HOUSE.** Marquess Road (1959)

**GUILDFORD COTTAGES,** Little William Street

In 1841-5 ratebooks.

**GUILDFORD PLACE (1817)**

W. J. Pinks lived at no.10, the author of the History of Clerkenwell, born in Great Bath Street, who died in 1860 in Granville Square.

**GUILDFORD STREET (1820-1)**

Guildford Street East changed to Attneave Street 1895.

GUINNESS COURT, Lever Street 1976<>

On the site of Guinness Trust Buildings, 18901890-1975.

GULLAND WALK, Marquess Estate (1975-7) Gulland Rock is off the Cornish coast, 3 miles north east of Trevoze Head,

**GUN ALLEY, St. John's Street**

There in 1738. Later Gun Court until the 1860s.

**GWYN JONES HOUSE, Sunnyside Road (1974)**

A hostel for the mentally ill. Named after the late Alderman David Gwyn-Jones, former Headmaster of Ambler School and of Stoke Newington School. Mayor in 1946, CBE (1966), and (except for a period in the late 1960s) Leader of the Council until he retired in 1972. He died in 1982 aged 76.

**GWYNNE'S BUILDINGS (1763)**

Corner of Goswell Road and St. John Street.

Front gardens converted to shops in 1827. Still there in 1880.

**GWYNNE HOUSE, Margery Street (1931)**

London and Westminster by John Gwynne (died in 1786) was published in 1766; author's name also written as Gwyn. Mentions Clerkenwell.

Nell Gwynne is alleged to have had a summer rendezvous at Bagnigge House, near Bagnigge Wells Road (Kings Cross Road). Later Bagnigge Wells Spa & Pleasure Gardens, closed by 1840.

**GWYNNE PLACE, WC1**

Before 1936 Granville Place. Was there in 1812.

**GYPSEY LANE**

Before 1870 the old name of Mountgrove Road.

## H

### **HADEN COURT**, Lennox Road (1955)

Named in memory of the Rt. Hon. Leslie Haden Haden-Guest, MC, 1st Baron Haden-Guest of Saling (1877-1960), Labour MP for North Islington, 1937-1950, the second Islington MP to be elevated to the peerage. Founder of the Labour Party Commonwealth Group.

### **HADLEIGH HOUSE**, Mildmay Park (19761)

Sheltered housing.

Hadleigh is in Essex, north east of Benfleet. Hadleigh House was the name of the farm colony in Essex belonging to the Salvation Army.

### **HAGBUSH LANE**

This lane was certainly there as early as 1735, It had a circuitous route and went by the present 'Adam & Eve' public house, Liverpool Road site, crossed over the site of Copenhagen House (see COPENHAGEN STREET), over the site of North Road, along Corporation Street, Middleton Road, over Camden and Carleton Roads, along Huddleston Road, over the railway line, Junction Road, Brookside Road to Highgate Hill.

By 1854 Adam and Eve Lane, 1860 Westbourne Road East, after 1897 part of SHERINGHAM ROAD.

The name was derived from the Saxon for 'hawthorn berry'. For a time it was known locally as Packhorse Lane. It became famous for William Hone's writing about it in both his Every Day Book and Table Book in the summer of 1825. It concerned a mud and thatch cottage inhabited by a poor Hertford-shire labouring man, William Corral, together with his wife and child. This self-erected mud edifice stood between the land of two rich property owners and it was levelled to the ground by their agents. Hone gave publicity to this act of oppression in the 19th century annals of the poor. Corral Road keeps this story alive.

The Lane is also supposed to have been the occasional means of escape from the law of Richard Turpin ('Dick Turpin'), the celebrated highwayman, born 1706, hung 1739.

### **HALE STREET**, Arlington Street (1850) After 1938 REES STREET.

William Hale, MA (1795-1870) was Master of the Charterhouse, 1842-1870 and a Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1829-40. He published accounts of Christ's Hospital and of the Charterhouse.

### **HALES PRIOR**, Calshot Street (Priors Estate) (1973)

Prior Robert Hales was elected Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1372 and was in 1380 Treasurer of the Exchequer. In 1381 he was beheaded on Tower Hill by the insurgents under Wat Tyler.

### **HALF MOON ALLEY**

Later Half Moon & Seven Stars Court, Old Street. Was there from 1723 until about 1850.

### **HALF MOON CRESCENT**, Charlotte Street (1826)

Much rebuilding in 1981.

The Vittoria Primary School (ILEA) was opened by Lady Plowden in 1968, one of two schools in London then with split-level classrooms, as an experiment. The architects were Hubert Bennett, Michael Powell and Ronald Robson-Smith, on behalf of the Architects' Development Group of the DES.

The original school dated from 1879, but was demolished 1965-6.

### **HALIDAY HOUSE**, Mildmay Street (1970)

## **HALIDAY WALK**

Before 1914 Prospect Row (1866), Prospect Cottages and Palm Terrace. Name disappeared 1972-4.

Named after Alderman William Haliday, Alderman and Mercer of London (died 1623), whose eldest daughter and heiress Ann, married Sir Henry Mildmay. Ann died in 1656 and was the mother of two sons and three daughters.

## **HALL STREET, EC1**

Built in 1822 by Joseph and James Hall. PEREGRINE HOUSE 1971.

## **HALLIFORD STREET (1845)**

Lower and Upper Halliford are near Shepperton, Middlesex.

No.8 was the home from 1970-6 of Lord Britten (Benjamin Britten the composer) (1913-76) and Sir Peter Pears who died in April 1986. On the 9th October 1985 Sir Peter had unveiled a plaque to Lord Britten.

## **HALSBURY HOUSE, Holloway Road (1936)**

Named after Hardinge Stanley Gifford, 1st Earl of Halsbury (1823-1921), QC, English lawyer and statesman, four times Lord Chancellor between 1885 and 1905 and from 1907 to 1917 editor of the celebrated 31 volume The Laws of England.

## **HALTON COTTAGES, Halton Street (1848)**

Not in local directories by 1866. Now 25 and 27 Halton Road.

**HALTON CROSS STREET.** Connects Halton Road with Pleasant Row.

## **HALTON HOUSE, Halton Road (Loraine Estate) (1934-5)**

## **HALTON MANSIONS (1922)**

On the site of Canonbury Villas.

Bombed in September 1940. Rehabilitated and modernised in 1981 and in January 1985 again, when the modernisation was opened by Jeff Rooker, MP, Labour Party housing spokesman.

## **HALTON PLACE, Halton Street (1836)**

## **HALTON PLACE, Pickering Street (1848)**

## **HALTON ROAD (1812-17)**

Before 1863/6 Halton Street, together with a number of other subsidiary names. On 17th July 1863 the Vestry decreed that 'the line of road from Cross Street to Canonbury Road commencing with Halton Street be called Halton Road throughout and that the names of subsidiary places be abolished and that the houses be numbered alternately.'

E.g., nos 11-23 Halton Road were before 1866 7-12 Halton Street (1817-19). 72-84 (even) were before 1865 1-8 Sussex Place, no.8 being 'Sinclair's Cottage' (1834-5).

In 1812 there were only four houses listed.

The street is named after Sir William Halton (died c.1662) of Little Samford Hall, Essex, created a baronet in 1642. His second wife was Ursula, daughter of Sir Thomas Fisher of Islington. Sir Thomas Halton died at Newington Green in 1726. The baronetcy became extinct in 1823.

See under ESSEX ROAD re Fisher House.

Sir William was the subject of a fine full-length portrait by Van Dyck. The family were lords of the manor of Barnsbury from 1656/1754, when the Manor passed into the possession of William Tufnell Joliffe.

In 1845 Thomas Edlyne Tomlins (1804-1872), author of the scholarly *Yseldon: a perambulation of Islington* (1858) lived at 4 Halton Place, Cross Street but by 1852 had moved to 3 Park Street and by 1857 to 3 Charles Street, Gibson Square.

Harry Bedford (1873-1939), famous for his song 'A little bit off the top' (a hit in 1898), music hall performer, singer and comedian, lived from as early as 1882 and after 1909 at 99 Halton Road. His name is given as Henry Bedford.

ST. MARY ISLINGTON C. of E. Primary School had its origin in the original parish school, a Charity school of 1710 held in a room over the porch of St. Mary's parish church in Upper Street. The present building was opened in 1967 and enlarged 1969-70.

The BELINDA CASTLE public house site, the original hostelry dating from c. 1900, was 1950-1 re-developed as a housing project. See under CANONBURY ROAD for the one at 63 Canonbury Road.

ARUNDEL HOUSE 1901 (rehabilitated 1977), BROOKFIELD HOUSE 1901 (rehabilitated 1977), FIRCROFT 1961, HALTON HOUSE 1934-5, BARTON HOUSE c. 1945, FARLEIGH 1962, FOWLER HOUSE 1905 (see under Cross Street for name origin), HALTON MANSIONS 1922

**HAMBLEDON CHASE**, Crouch Hill (1964)

### **HAMILTON PARK**

Before 1938 Hamilton Road.

Before 1878 part of Hamilton Road was Panmure Terrace, Raglan Terrace, Hamilton Place (1855), Hamilton Terrace (1854) and Hamilton Road. Re-named Hamilton Road in 1875.

Richard H. Walthew (1872-1951), composer, lived from 1910-1914 at 44 Hamilton Road and from 1885-1905 at 38 Highbury Place.

### **HAMILTON PARK WEST**

In 1968 was Hamilton Park, before 1938 Hamilton Road.

Named after George Hamilton Gordon, 4th Earl of Aberdeen. See ABERDEEN PARK.

Newbury Lodge, Hamilton Park West, 1963.

### **HAMILTON PLACE and HAMILTON ROW,**

Kings Cross Road.

There 1797. Name abolished 1863.

**HAMMON HOUSE**, Penn Road (1971)

**HAMOR COTTAGES**, Hornsey Road (1842)

### **HAMPDEN ROAD**

In 1855 only two houses built.

Built up further, 1856-9. Named after John Hampden (1594-1643), stout defender of English liberty in Parliament.

Hampden Hall (Free Baptist. 1866. Disappeared by 1896).

Hampden Road gone 1969-70.

**HANDA WALK**, Marquess Estate (1975/6)

Handa Island is in West Sutherland, Scotland, three miles north-west of Scourie.

**HANLEY COURT**, Hanley Road (1934-5)

**HANLEY ROAD** (1830-7) See also SUTHERLAND VILLAS.



The road was only completely formed by 1885. Before 1855, 'several semi-detached villas had existed along the north side. From 1870-6 a terrace of houses was built at the eastern end on the north side and a sewer constructed.' In 1877 the south side was laid out for building. From 1877-1885 83 houses were erected. Numbering was changed between 1886 and 1888.

This road and the former SYLVANUS ROW (1831) was named after the father of Sylvanus Charles Thorp Hanley (1819-1900), one a celebrated conchologist and naturalist. He was the son of William Hanley of Oxford whose name appears in the ratebooks for Islington as early as Xmas, 1830 and also owned property at Newington Green. Of the same family was Edgar Wilkins Hanley who formerly lived at No. 27 Hanley Road and exhibited at the Royal Academy from 1878 to 1883.

Like Colebrooke Row, the Hanley Road academies were well-known. There was a ladies' school at No. 1 and the Hanley House Academy was another well-known one.

Adjoining Sutherland Villas, Hanley Road, was in the 1850's a ladies' school known as 'Mansion House', later to become the North London Homes for Aged Christian Blind Women by 1885-6. In Sept. 1949 this building was adapted as part of the City of London Maternity Hospital. A new building was opened in April 1950 by the Lord Mayor and in 1965 the then Lord Mayor Alderman Sir James Miller, opened extensions and a new ward. Formerly the City of London Lying-in Hospital on a corner site in City Road. Architect: Robert Mylne, 1773. Hospital obsolete by 1903 and a new building was opened in 1907, later the hospital moved to Holloway.

TRENT HALL, 61 Hanley Road (1938) closed by 1954.

At 63 Hanley Road died on 12th October 1889 Arthur Stocks, R.I. (1846-1889), see under GEORGES ROAD.

The Hanley Road Infants' School is shown in Islington directories under Cottenham Road as early as 1878.

The ARTHUR SIMPSON LIBRARY, named after the late Councillor Arthur A. Simpson Chairman of the Public Libraries' Committee, 1950-9, was opened on 2nd July 1960 by Mrs. Joan Fienburgh, widow of Wilfred Fienburgh, MP for North Islington, 1951 - Feb., 1958. Architects: E.C.P. Monson.

ST. SAVIOURS with St. Paul, Hanley Road. Architect: J.P. Cutts 1887-1900. In 1953 the Parish of St. Paul's, Kingsdown Road was officially merged with it.

#### **HANLEY ROAD WEST (1865-6)**

In July 1876 incorporated in Marlborough Road.

COTMAN HOUSE, Hanley Road 1964.

John Sell Cotman (1782-1842) and his sons Joseph John Cotman (1814-78) and Miles Edmund Cotman (1810-58) were well-known British artists, John Sell in particular being a master of water-colour painting.

CRAIGLAND MANSIONS. 1917-18 HANLEY COURT 1934-5, SHELLEY COURT 1958, VINCENT COURT 1936.

#### **HANMER WALK, Andover Estate (1977)**

Meredith Hanmer (1543-1604), MA, DD, was an historian and also the Vicar of Islington from 1583-1590 and also of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, 1581 -92. He became a prebendary and vicar-choral of Christ Church, Dublin and published translations of Eusebius and Socrates and a Chronicle of Ireland (printed 1633). He was accused in England of celebrating an illeg.al marriage and was also alleged to have been called as a witness in a scandal involving Queen Elizabeth I having a child by the then Earl of Shrewsbury. He was also alleged to have used the brass off funeral monuments at Shoreditch as coin for his own use. J. Nelson in his history of Islington describes him as 'a perverse parson.'!

#### **HANOVER STREET (1845-7) After 1938 NOEL ROAD (q.v.).**

Hanover Street School was opened in 1877 (Architect: E.R. Robson, rebuilt, 1931, Edwin Paul Wheeler).

**HANOVER YARD.** Off Noel Road (formerly Hanover Street). Possibly named after Hanover (German: Hannover), former kingdom and the capital of Lower Saxony in Germany.

## **HAPPY MAN ROW**

See KINGS ROW. See also NOEL ROAD.

## **HARBERTON ROAD (1892)**

Harberton is in South Devon. In 1891 a Mr. N. Pratt lived in a house called 'Harberton' next to one called 'Whitehall', St. Aloysius's School, Hornsey Lane. The house was there in 1866. It is also interesting that 'Yorke Harberton' was at the time, the 1890's, the public school hero of a novel by G.A. Henty.

## **HARCOURT HOUSE**, Canonbury Place (1967)

## **HARECOURT ROAD**

Before 1938 ALMA ROAD from c. 1859.

The former Harecourt Congregational Church erected in 1854 opened in October 1857. Architects: E.&W.G. Habersohn. Seated 1300 in 1884.

The first Chapel was founded in Soper Lane, City of London, in 1648 and its incumbent minister visited John Bunyan in Bedford Gaol. In 1692 it opened at Hare Court, Aldersgate Street, hence the name.

A former Minister from 1898-1903 was the Revd Dr H. Elvet Lewis (1860-1953), poet, preacher and former Arch Druid of Wales.

The Minister until 1875 was Alexander Raleigh, DD (1817-1880), in 1868 and in 1879 Chairman of the Congregational Union. His fifth child and only son, born at 4 Highbury Quadrant was Sir Walter Alexander Raleigh (1861-1922). The Church was burnt down on 20 December 1982 and services held in an adjoining house. NORTON LODGE 1967.

## **HARCOURT PLACE (1876)**

By 1881 York Road and by 1910 Dingley Road.

## **HARDINGE STREET**, Wellington Street (1848)

Since 1938 BATTISHILL STREET.

Named after 1st Viscount Hardinge, Sir Henry Hardinge (1785-1856), field-marshal in 1855 and a great ally of the Duke of Wellington. He watched Napoleon's movements on his escape from Elba in 1815.

## **HARFORD PLACE**

Name abolished 1872, re-named WYNFORD ROAD.

## **HARFORD PLACE**, John Street, Upper Holloway (1870)

By 1874 nos 42-50 WEDMORE STREET.

## **HARGRAVE MANSIONS**, Hargrave Road (1905)

Re-habilitated 1980-1.

## **HARGRAVE PARK ROAD**

After 1902 HARGRAVE PARK.

On a map of 1855 and mentioned in a Minute Book of the Vestry of October 1858. In 1860 there were only 20 houses.

In 1848 Mary Hargrave owned 8 acres of Maiden Lane fields and in 1866 a William Hargrave owned the counterpart lease of 3 Oak Villas, Bickerton Road.

In 1875 the name CUBA TERRACE was discontinued and the houses re-numbered.

Hargrave Park J.M. School opened the 20 Sept. 1878. A primary school from 1947; Unit for those with partial hearing from 1977.

With effect from 1981, the Development of Linden Walk, Elm Close, Birch Close, Hazel Close, Aspen, Pine and Laurel Closes, Forest Way, Bredgar Rd. and Alder Mews, Larch Mews and Rowan Walk.

### **HARGRAVE ROAD**

On O.S. Map 1869/70 as Hargrave Lane. In 1870/1 rate book as Hargrave Road.

### **HARLEY BUSH LANE** (The Grove)

Between Georges Place and The Grove, Holloway. In ratebooks 1828-1833.

### **HARMATTAN ROAD** (1885)

By 1886 LUCERNE ROAD.

### **HAROLD LASKI HOUSE**, Percival Street (1952)

Opened by Morgan Phillips 6 December 1952.

Harold Joseph Laski (1893-1950) political scientist and writer was a member of the executive of the Fabian Society in 1922 and 1936 and of the Labour Party 1936-19 and Chairman 1945-6. He was a voluminous essayist and writer and since 1926 Professor of Political Science, University of London.

### **HARRIETT PLACE**, Holloway (1852)

by 1871 nos 292-306 Holloway Road.

### **HARRIETT TERRACE**, Holloway (1843) By 1871 nos 294-310 Holloway Road.

### **HARRINGTON GROVE**, Tollington Park (1848-9)

After 1894 nos 47-67 and 52-70 CHARTERIS ROAD.

### **HARTHAM CLOSE**, Hartham Road (1954)

### **HARTHAM ROAD**

On an 1869/70 O.S. Map

Nos 1-6 only in an 1871 Islington directory. Probably after Hartham Park, Wilts, as near to Beacon Hill and Hillmarton.

Jonathan Richard Annison. a leading trade unionist of the London Coachmakers lived at No. 26 from 1898-1908.

HARTHAM CLOSE 1954, THORNTON COURT 1975.

### **HARTNOLL COTTAGES**, George Street

Shown in the 1870 ratebooks as owned by J.P. Hartnoll and in 1890 by Mary Ann Hartnoll. Still there 1900-1.

### **HARTNOLL HOUSE**, Georges Road (1927)

Modernised 1970.

### **HARTNOLL STREET**

The re-name of George Street in 1911. Name last used, 1975.

### **HARVEST LODGE**, Penton Street 1963

### **HARVIST ROAD** (1864-5)

Including Tenby Villa, Harvist Road, as such, ceased to be so named 1969-70.

**HARVIST ESTATE**, Hornsey Road (22 Acres) Planned 1967. The first families moved in 1971.

Named after Edward Harvist, citizen and brewer of London who in 1610 bequeathed to the Brewer's Company 'two closes or parcells of meadows called London Fields.' The names Harvist Road and Citizen Road were approved in 1863. By 18 & 19 Vict. (1854-55) the Estate was transferred to the Commissioners of the Metropolis Roads.

ST. BARNABAS'S CHURCH (architect: Theodore Knowles Green) was consecrated 22 Feb 1866. It closed after October 1945, the parish being in 1946 divided between that of Emmanuel Church, Hornsey Road and St. Mary Magdalene, Holloway Road.

The St. Barnabas Mutual Improvement Society had from 1870-1900 a Free School in Harvist Road, in 1901 taken over by the School Board for London. In 1912 the LCC used it as a school for the partially-sighted and in 1921 -22 it was the Holloway Day Continuation School for those discharged from employment in munitions factories. The LCC did not renew the lease in 1922.

CITIZEN HOUSE 1970. HIND HOUSE 1970. Named after the Revd W. Hind, MA, Vicar in 1892 of St. Barnabas's Church.

LILLINGSTON HOUSE 1970. Named after the Revd F.A.C. Lillingston, MA, Vicar, 1878-1887,

TALBOT HOUSE 1970. Revd W. Talbot Hindley, MA, was Vicar 1887-1892 when the St. Barnabas's Mission House, Queensland Road, opened in 1888.

EVERETT HOUSE 1971. Named after Mrs. A.E. Everett, from 1912-21 Headmistress of the St. Barnabas's School for High Myopia (Partially-Sighted) which in 1921 moved to part of Upper Hornsey Road School.

SWAINSON HOUSE 1971. Vicar during the 1908-9 period was the Revd Frank Swainson, when the parish was densely populated. He was President of the St. Barnabas Temperance Society and a famous Vicar.

TENBY HOUSE 1971. Tenby Villa was in 1866 in Harvist Road.

**HARWELL LODGE**, 43 Lesly Street (1960)

**HASLAM CLOSE**, off Islington Park Street (1981)

### **HATCHARD ROAD**

Formerly Abercorn Road. First in the 1884 Directory.

ST. GABRIEL'S, Hatchard Road. The original St. Gabriel's was opened as early as August 1928 and became a parish in July 1964.

A new Church was opened on 10 Dec. 1967 to the designs of Gerard Goalen. FRIBA, for many years a partner of Sir Frederick Gibberd, designer of Liverpool Cathedral

In 1982 British Rail leased a small site, undisturbed for over 20 years as waste land, as a wild-life nature study area.

**HATFIELD HOUSE**, Golden Lane (1962) The former Hatfield St., Goswell Road was there c. 1727.

The Golden Lane Estate was in construction 1961-2.

**HATFIELD STREET**, Goswell Road

Was there in 1727 until 1969. Re-numbered in 1895.

**HATHERSAGE COURT**, Newington Green (1970-1)

On the site of the former nos 2-11 Newington Green.

Hathersage is a parish in N. Derbyshire with a seat, Hathersage Hall.

**HATLEY ROAD** (1884)

East Hatley and Hatley St. George are in Cambridgeshire.

No. 30 was the boyhood home of Josef Holbrooke, see HOLBROOKE COURT.

**HAVELOCK STREET** (1856-9)

Named after General Sir Henry Havelock (educated at Charterhouse) KCB, (1795-1857) who won world-wide renowned for his conduct in the Indian Mutiny 1857/8 and the relief of Delhi and Cawnpore.

The name HURLOCK STREET (q.v.) approved in 1880, but does not appear in Islington directories until 1910.

**HAVERFORD TERRACE**, Wharf Road 1849

After 1867 nos 2-24 Wharfdale Road.

**HAVERSTOCK STREET**, City Road (1852)

Before the 1900 period in the Finsbury borough area.

**HAWES STREET**

From 1841-1937 named ALLEN STREET, Halton Road,

Named after Benjamin Hawes, former keeper of the Thatched House' tavern and the father of William Hawes, MD (1736-1808) founder of the Royal Humane Society. See ESSEX ROAD.

At no. 5 Allen Street was born on 27 Feb 1859 a man who claimed to have conversed with Charles Dickens, Henry Walter Fincham (1859-1952) FS. Ant, historian of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem of which he was a Knight of Grace and who also wrote a history published in 1908 (2nd. edition 1926) of Canonbury House and Tower. He was a pioneer of colour photography. About 100 of his photographs are of scenes and buildings in St. John parish, Clerkenwell and are at the Finsbury Library,

In business in St. John Street, he devoted 62 years of his very active life to the Priory Church, to amateur photography, to St. John's Gate and its library and museum, to lecturing on local history and assisting Islington's first Chief Librarian, James Duff Brown (d. 1914) in the fight for open-access in public libraries.

**HUME COURT** 1960. After David Hume (1711-76) Scottish economist, philosopher and historian.

**HAWKWELL WALK**, Popham Estate (1978)

**HAWTHORNE CLOSE**, Kingsbury Road (1970)

Named after the former Hawthorne St.

**HAWTHORNE STREET**, Bails Pond Road (1860-3).

Ceased by 1969/70.

**HAYES PLACE**, Lower Road (1847)

The owner was a James Baldwin and it later became part of Dibden St. (q.v.). Here in 1860 was built St. Stephen's Infant School where in 1866 there was a complaint that the education of the scholars was being interrupted by the manufacture of jam and pickles at the rear of the premises. The school closed in the 1880's.

**HAYHURST**, Dibden Street (1962) **HAYMAN STREET**, N. 1 (1875-6)

**HAYNE STREET**

Partly City. Before 1871, Charterhouse St. The Hayne Family were connected with Clerkenwell.

**HAYWARD HOUSE**, Penton Street (1982)

**HAYWARD'S PLACE** (1834)

Part before 1908, Suffolk St. (1787-8).

After James Hayward (1701-1851) ironmonger of Aylesbury/ St. Owned 10 houses built in 1835. Destroyed in 1940. Rebuilt, 1951, Hayward's Place, Woodbridge St.

*Submitted by a contributor (2018):* A green Islington Heritage Plaque is planned to be unveiled in Summer 2018 to commemorate the Red Bull Playhouse theatre which once stood in Red Bull Yard (now Hayward's Place, off St John Street) from c.1605 until 1665.

The Red Bull Playhouse was built around 1605, the year of the Gunpowder Plot. The theatre was at least as big as the Globe, possibly bigger. It went on to become the longest lived of the playhouses, surviving the Civil War and Commonwealth in a way other theatres did not, becoming a safe venue for entertainment into the Restoration.

One of the first companies to perform at the Red Bull was managed by actor-manager Christopher Beeston; he later became the builder of the first playhouse in Drury Lane. And by association, the Red Bull is Islington's own historic link with today's 'West End'! Other London playhouses of William Shakespeare's era have been honoured with plaques or more, including Islington-based Fortune theatre near Golden Lane, the Rose on Bankside and, perhaps more famously, the living and working reconstruction that is the Globe playhouse near to the original 'Shakespeare's Globe' on the South Bank.

**HAYWOOD LODGE**, Hilldrop Crescent (1963)

**HAZEL CLOSE**,

Part of the Hargrave Park Development, with effect from Nov. 1981.

**HAZELVILLE ROAD** (1864/5)

In 1866 there were only nos 1 -6 and a house 'Sunny Bank'.

Hornsey Rise Baptist Church dated from 1871 started in Duncombe Road in 1870. Permanent Church built, 1881; War damaged, interior altered in 1948.

The former Aged Pilgrims' Home (architect: F. Boreham), 2 Hazellville Road. Opened 1871, closed 1973. The building was in the Tudor/ Gothic style.

The Alexandra Orphanage was instituted 27 Oct. 1864 'intended principally for the infant orphans of clerks, warehousemen, shop-men, small tradesmen and respectable mechanics'. The Hon. Sec. was Joseph Soul and of the Ladies' Committee Elizabeth S. Soul of 11 Boxworth Grove. The Hornsey Rise Estate was in 1928 built on the site. The Orphanage moved to Haverstock Hill, then to Gatton Park, Reigate, now becoming the Royal Alexandra and Albert School.

In 1982 the former Bovis construction site was re-named Islington Boys' Club. In Feb. 1984 Frankie Vaughan, the popular entertainer, opened the new premises of the Islington Boys' Club, formerly at Parkhurst Road.

ARTHUR HENDERSON HOUSE 1939 (q.v.), BRUCE GLASIER HOUSE (1939) (q.v.), CAROLINE MARTYN HOUSE 1939, ENID STACEY HOUSE c. 1945. GOLDIE HOUSE 1979 (q.v.), JOHN WHEATLEY HOUSE c. 1945,

KEIR HARDIE HOUSE c. 1945 (rebuilding 1983/4),

LOUISE WHITE HOUSE 1977, MARGARET

MCMILLAN HOUSE c. 1945,

MARY McARTHUR HOUSE 1939, RITCHIE

HOUSE 1980, WELBY HOUSE 1979.

**HAZLETON HOUSE**, Cheverton Road (1974/5)

**HEAME LANE**

Also Hem Lane (so written 1827/34)

Joined Tallington Lane or Tollington Lane (later Hornsey Road and Stroud Green Road). Became the eastern part of the Seven Sisters Road. Shown as Heame Lane on a map of 1735. Seven Sisters Road cut from 1830.

**HEATHVILLE ROAD (1900)**

**HEAVEN TREE CLOSE.** Off Wallace Road.

**HEDDINGTON GROVE.** Off Stock Orchard Road, Caledonian Road.

**HEDGE ROW**

Known as the Hedge Row by 1668; on a map of 1735. In Islington directories and ratebooks as late as 1855.

'On the west side of the high road leading from High St. to Islington Green and Upper St.' Now approximately the site of nos 50-74 UPPER STREET.

Contained two former inns with the sign of the 'Unicorn' (there in 1611) and one called the 'Blue Last' (so called in 1668 and also in 1813). A parish officer of Islington was in 1795 alleged to have converted the pavement of the Whittington Stone to pave the yard of the 'Blue Last' public house.

**HEDINGHAM CLOSE,** Melville Street Estate (1980)

Hedingham and Hedingham Castle are in east Essex.

**HEDLEY ROW.** Newington Green area.

**HELMET ROW**

Was there in 1732, Part before 1869 was Norman St. (c. 1779/80).

Built on land belonging to the Ironmonger's Company their livery company arms feature a helmet.

In 1843 the Row had a baker, undertaker, manufacturers of heel ball, manufacturers of rope, a spring jack maker, clock case maker and a maker of watch materials.

William Cason the Elder (1692-1766), typefounder, opened his first workshop in Helmet Row in 1725-6, later to become no. 5.

St. Luke's Rectory, 12 Helmet Row. Erected in 1774. Was by 1977 wholly converted for offices, but a 'listed building'.

**HEMINGFORD COTTAGES,** Hemingford Road (1844)

By 1863 nos 43-91 Hemingford Road.

At no. 18 from 1854/5 lived Miss Hannah La Wrance (1790-1875), see A L B I O N G R O V E.

**HEMINGFORD PLACE,** Hemingford Road (1846)

By 1863 nos 154-8 and 167-183.

**HEMINGFORD ROAD (1845)**

Hemingford Abbots and Hemingford Grey are villages and civil parishes in Cambridgeshire. Before 1863 there were also Hemingford Place, Hemingford Terrace East and also West, Hemingford Villas, Hemingford Cottages and Hemingford Road. Thornhill Terrace (1846) was by 1863 nos 93-145 Hemingford Road.

Re-numbered after 1863, e.g., 5 Hemingford Cottages became no. 51.

The HUNTINGDON ARMS public house dates from 1861/2. Named after Hemingford Grey, Huntingdonshire, home of Matilda, the wife of George Thornhill, see THORNHILL.

In the 1970's the Sisters of Loreto opened. a home at no. 149 Hemingford Road.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Hemingford Road. Architect: A.W. Billing. Built by Messrs Dove Bros, dated from 1860. The church closed in 1946 and was demolished after 1953 and the parish merged with that of St. Andrews, Thornhill Square.

For information on the Church schools see under EVERILDA STREET.

The Hemingford Arms public house was there as early as 1850/1.

**HEMINGFORD TERRACE**, Hemingford Road (1838)

Built by William Dennis and George Pike. In 1841 there were only nos 1 -31. In 1860 there were Hemingford Terrace East by 1863 becoming nos 2-102 Hemingford Road and Hemingford Terrace West (1843) becoming nos 1 -39 and St. Thomas's former Church.

**HEMINGFORD VILLAS**, Hemingford Road (1846)

By 1863 nos 104-152 Hemingford Road.

**HEMINGFORD VILLAS WEST** (1847)

Becoming nos 147-165 Hemingford Road by 1863.

At Hemingford Villas died on 13 June 1851 Dr. Jonah Wilson in his 73rd year. His 'Pharmacopoeia Chiruriga' was published in 1809 and a 2nd edition in 1811.

**HENFIELD CLOSE**, Miranda Estate (1977)

Henfield is a large village and civil parish in the Horsham District of West Sussex.

**HENLEY PRIOR**, Calshot Street (1973)

William de Henley was a Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1280, Departed 'beyond the sea' 1287, died 1288. Caused the cloister of Clerkenwell to be built in 1284,

**HENRY PLACE**, Copenhagen Street (1824)

In the 1855 ratebooks.

**HENRY PLACE**, Bride Street (1844)

Was on the site of what is now the rear of Fisher House, Barnsbury Estate.

**HENRY STREET**, Pentonville

There in 1778. By 1906 DONE.G.AL STREET.

The 'Queen's Arms' PH was so-called by 1860, before then a beer retailer's.

**HENRY STREET**, John Street, Lofting Road (1844)

By 1891 BELPER STREET. Closed 1969/70.

**HENRY STREET**, Old Street (1820)

From 1936 until about 1966, Steadman Street.

**HENSHALL STREET** (1891 -2)

Samuel Henshall MA (1764-1807) was a noted philologist and the author of some topographical works and Rector of Bow, 1802-7.

**HENSON COURT**, Addington Estate, Highbury Grange Rehabilitated 1979.

Leslie Henson (1891-1957), actor and musical comedy star, lived from 1898-1900 at 66 Aberdeen Road, 1901-5 at 'Belfiore Lodge', 29 Leigh Road and 1908-1916 his family and relations lived at 1 2 Highbury New Park.



**HERBERT CHAPMAN COURT**, Avenell Road (1964)

Herbert Chapman (1875-1934), Association Football Club manager. Took over as manager of the Arsenal Football Club in 1925 and in the eight years before his death Arsenal twice won the Football League championship, were twice runners-up, won the FA Cup in 1930 and were twice the beaten finalists.

**HERCULES PLACE** (1866)

Originally nos1-5 Hercules Road; continues to be so designated until 1968.

**HERCULES ROAD** (1866)

By 1939 part of Hercules Street.

**HERCULES STREET** (1866)

**HERCULES TERRACE** (c.1852)

Union Place, Upper Holloway, formerly 'Holloway, East'.

By 1860, Hercules Terrace and by 1811-2 nos498-506 Holloway Road.

**HEREFORD TERRACE**, James Street (1870)

By 1874 nos13-21 Frome Street.

**HERM HOUSE**, Douglas Estate, Marquess Road (1958)

Herm is four miles north west of Sark, Channel Islands.

**HERMES HILL**

Here resided Dr Francis P.de Valangin (1719-1805) on ground purchased c.1772. Named Hermes Hill after Hermes Trismegistus, 'the thrice great Hermes'. Then except for the White Conduit House, then the only house near the site. Dr. Francis de Valangin was a physician and musician. In 1811 William Huntington, SS ('Saved Sinners Huntington') (1744-1813) lived in the same house, Hermes Hill, Hermes Street.

**HERMES STREET.** Hermes Street was later to be in 1938 only Hermes Hill. Thomas Uwins, RA (1782-1857) water-colourist, genre painter and illustrator born in Hermes Hill.

**HERMIT STREET**, EC1 (1829/30)

Before 1937 BUXTON STREET.

**HERMITAGE BUILDINGS**, Friend Street (1885)

Owen Row and Owen Street covered a large field known as the Hermitage Field, see also OWEN STREET.

**HERMITAGE HOUSE**, Colebrooke Row (1959)

See COLEBROOKE ROW.

**HERMITAGE PLACE**, St. John Street Road Built c.1813.

Name abolished in the 1860s. Part of St. John Street.

**HERONGATE HOUSE**, Ridgwell Close (1978)

**HERRICK ROAD**

Robert Herrick (1591-1674) English poet, best-known for his 'Hesperides' and for his charming lyrics.

**HERTSLET ROAD**

On a large scale map of 1870. Occupied 1872/3.

No.1 was occupied 1877-1890 by Cornelius Crastin, nurseryman. The original Cornelius Crastin came from Holland in 1817, bringing with him his wife Catherine and his only son, also Cornelius, born in 1816. They had nursery grounds on the site of Enkel Street and Hertslet Road.

The owner of the property was Robert Enkle or Enkel - until 1845.

Cornelius Crastin the Elder died 10th January 1849 aged 67. His tomb is still there in the churchyard gardens of the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Holloway Road. From the 1833 period Cornelius Crastin worked as the nurseryman-occupier, and, after his decease, his widow took over and the family were still there through the 1890s at no.1 Hertslet Road. Cornelius the Younger was from 1897-1905 at 16 Tollington Road. He was also the patentee of a lamp advertised in the Holloway Press for 20th November 1886 and Crastin & Co, engineers were at 88 Blackstock Road, 1891-2.

In 1870 application was made for the name HERTSLET ROAD to be adopted. One of those suggesting this name was a Mrs. Crastin.

Lewis Hertslet (1787-1870) was Librarian at the Foreign Office and also was the editor of eleven volumes of treaties between Great Britain and foreign powers. His son also edited collections of treatises between GB and foreign powers and Turkey and foreign powers; he was Sir Edward Hertslet, KCB (1824-1902).

The road was built up between 1877 and 1935.

**HEXHAM LODGE.** Mildmay Park (1966) Hexham is 20 miles west of Newcastle-upon- Tyne, Northumberland.

**HEXTON HOUSE,** Upper Street (1970) Hexton is 5 1/2m north west of Hitchin, Herts.

### **HIDES STREET**

In the 1887 Register of Electors.

Not in Islington street directories, even as late as 1905, apart from 1899 to date when Hides Terrace even had been absorbed as part of Sheringham Road. The Hide was 'a very old denomination of land among the Saxons'.

**HIDES TERRACE,** Westbourne Road East (c.1870)

By 1898 (see West. Register of Electors) absorbed in SHERINGHAM ROAD.

### **HIGH STREET**

See ISLINGTON HIGH STREET. HIGHBURY

Appears as such on a map of 1735 and of 1806 and in ratebooks as early as 1780. Must at one time have been part of the Manor of Neweton Barwe, in neighbouring Stoke Newington. Thomas de Barwe held land in Islington and this Manor stood on higher ground than either Canonbury or Barnsbury, hence the epithet 'High'. Dame Alicia de Barwe gave the lordship of Highbury and Neweton to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem in England after 1271; the Manor house of Highbury recorded as early as 1338 was the country house or refuge of the Lord Prior. Prior Sir Robert Hales had almost completely rebuilt the manor house. However, in 1381 it was partly burnt and partly pulled down by force by a mob of insurgents led by Jack Straw.

On 14th June Sir Robert was beheaded on Tower Hill and since at least the 18th century the site was known as 'Jack Straw's Castle'. 'Highbury Castle' is a local nickname and London Transport have used the motif of a castle or moated site for Highbury & Islington station. This moated house was on the north side of the site of Leigh Road, between Highbury Park and Roseleigh Avenue. Not to be confused with the Hampstead 'Jack Straw's Castle'! John Dawes, a wealthy stockbroker, filled in part of the moat and from 1778 until 1939 on the site of Eton House, Leigh Road was the 18th century manor house of Highbury owned in its last period by the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

See LEIGH ROAD, also under AUBERT.

### **HIGHBURY BARN**

See under Highbury Park.

## **Highbury College**

See under Avenell Road.

## **Highbury Corner**

See also Compton Terrace and also Dixon-Clarke Court. Also St. Paul's Road re Corner Theatre.

Highbury Corner has existed for many centuries as a significant junction and meeting point between Upper Street and Holloway Road.

On 27 June 1944, Highbury Corner suffered one of Islington's most destructive WW2 wartime attacks. At 12.46pm an enemy V-1 flying bomb or 'Doodle Bug' dropped on Highbury Corner, near the junction with Compton Terrace. This pilotless rocket, some 25ft in length, travelling at up to 400mph and carrying a 1000kg TNT warhead, killed 28 people, including a four-year-old girl, and injured a further 150.

The first V-1 to hit London landed two weeks earlier on 13 June 1944 at Bow. Islington was also to suffer from this new campaign of 'Vergeltungswaffe' or 'Vengeance weapons' attacks. The first happened on 18 June in Spencer Street and Wynyatt Street, Finsbury, killing 13 people and injuring 83 more.

An account of the Highbury Corner attack was later recorded by Town Clerk and A.R.P Controller W Eric Adams:

"On Tuesday 27 June 1944 a V-1 flying bomb fell at Highbury Corner during the lunch period and in addition to catching many people in the streets, Highbury and Islington railway station, the Cock Tavern, several shops and houses and a post office were demolished or badly damaged. Thus it was difficult to establish the number of persons missing and the incident continued until 16.30 hours on the following day. The buildings in Compton Terrace were of five storeys and produced heavier masses of debris than was usually the case, and before the incident closed, it was necessary to call upon the National Fire Service to provide a turntable fire escape so that Rescue men could fix a hawser to a high party wall (which was dangerously over-hanging the site of the Post Office) in order to demolish it. The Head Fire Guard of North District was seriously injured in the fly-bomb incident at Highbury Corner and was never able to return to duty. For work performed on 27 June at this incident, the service received a letter from the daughter of a woman rescued from the debris which contained the following paragraph, 'I am sure that we should never have had her today if it was not for such men as these.'"

The Highbury Corner attack was one of 42 V-1 and V-2 blasts in the borough that took place from June 1944 to March 1945; the final rocket fell on Smithfield and Farringdon on 8 March killing 129 people with many more injured. In total, these attacks on Islington (including Smithfield) took the lives of 450 people, with over 2,000 injured. The last V-1 and V-2 rockets fell in Kent at the end of March 1945.

In 1952 traffic lights were approved and in 1949, 1952, 1956 and 1958 major improvement schemes to deal with traffic flow have altered the appearance of this celebrated corner.

At the corner with Highbury Fields is the South African War Memorial, unveiled 15th July 1905. Designed and executed by the Australian sculptor, E. Bertram McKennal, RA, knighted in 1921 who also designed some of the coinage of George V.

The original COCK TAVERN was there as early as 1780 with extensive rear premises, 'a large yard stocked with trees' as it was described in 1798; its original address was at 21 Wells Row. In 1850 it was sold to the East & West India Docks and Birmingham Railway Co. and in 1872 became part of the building of Highbury Station.

The first wooden station was erected at Highbury corner in 1849; by 1853 the line had been renamed the North London Railway. By 1865 the Broad Street terminus was available, by 1872 the new and palatial Victorian station had been opened. On 28th June 1904 the station opened as Highbury renamed Highbury & Islington on 20th July 1922. Since 1948, of course, the Victoria tube has been built and this included the alteration of the old hotel cum

station of the North London railway, of which only a few pillars are still visible. This includes Mr. Horn's 'Cock Tavern', all bomb- damaged.

DIXON CLARK COURT, Canonbury Road 1966, SALISBURY HOUSE 1919.

**HIGHBURY COTTAGES**, Canonbury Road (1847)

By 1882 nos118-122 Canonbury Road.

**HIGHBURY COTTAGES**, Holloway Road (1846)

Between Porter's Row and Porter's Place.

By 1866 nos30-36 Holloway Road and livery stables.

**HIGHBURY COURT**, Highbury Crescent (1981-2)

**HIGHBURY CRESCENT**

See also Highbury Fields.

Designed by James Wagstaffe, a local architect and builder. This contained only fourteen houses in 1846. Highbury Gardens date from 1913. Highbury Crescent West became by 1905 Fieldway Crescent.

No.3 housed for a number of years the social work office of the Invalid Children's Aid Association which in 1950 made a survey of chronically ill and disabled children in the area. It also housed since at least 1959 a Sandemanian Chapel or Glasite Meeting house.

In 1884 Henry Charles Dove (1840-1895) moved in to no.22. See CLOUDESLEY PLACE re Messrs. Dove Bros.

James Goodby leased nos19-25 in 1846 and helped James Wagstaffe, the local builder and architect in the Crescent's design.

Sydney T.C. Weekes, artist, an Islington resident for 42 years, studied art at 'Hatherley's' and in 1936 lived at 7 York House, Highbury Crescent. He designed and painted some of the first Underground posters and some early HMV designs. He was one of the founders, with the late A.E. Hickman- Smith, of Islington Art Circle and its chairman for a time, joint secretary of the London Sketch Club and a member of the Savage and Chelsea art clubs. He was also one of the founders of the former Islington Pageant held in 1922. He possessed a notable collection of prints and drawings, some of which he bequeathed to Islington Libraries. He died in April 1949.

'Highbury House' was originally erected for the building firm of J. Murphy and Sons, but since 1975 has been used as Islington Council's Social Service Dept. offices.

At 24 York House, lived up to 1940, when he retired after 26 years as Chief Librarian of Islington and nearly 50 years in public library work, William J. Harris, FLA, also one-time President of Islington Antiquarian & Historical Society.

The daughter of Mrs Jessie Helen Tandy of 21 York House was Jessica Tandy, actress, and the subject of a painting by W. R. Sickert depicting her in Hamlet with Sir John Gielgud. Born 1907, she has been for many years a celebrated actress of stage and screen with such as Lord Olivier, Fay Compton, Hume Cronyn, Cathleen Nesbitt, Sir John Gielgud, etc., and she has a lengthy entry in Who's Who.

At no. 11 Highbury Crescent lived Major Robert Holborn, a tea merchant who died 27 March 1892 and was a benefactor, notably to Finsbury libraries. See SKINNER STREET.

**HIGHBURY CRESCENT ROOMS**, Ronalds Road (1929)

CUMBERLAND HOUSE 1905, Highbury Court 1981/2, NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE 1901/2, WILMINGTON HOUSE 1966, YORK HOUSE 1905.

**HIGHBURY CRESCENT WEST** (1849-54) Extended after 1882. By 1905 FIELDWAY CRESCENT.

**HIGHBURY FIELDS BUNGALOW**,

Highbury Grove (1961)

## **HIGHBURY FIELDS**

Highbury Fields were acquired in 1885 at a cost of £60,000, half of which sum was contributed by the Islington Vestry, the rest the Metropolitan Board of Works.

A map of 1735 shows a footpath across the 'Mother Field', from Highbury Corner to the former Manor House site. Now designated 'Church Path' it was a public footpath in the early 19th century.

The fields were until c. 1781 the freehold property of John Dawes, freeholder of Highbury Place and the builder of the house which was there from 1781 -1938 (see Eton House, Leigh Road). This wealthy stock-broker died in 1788. The Fields were purchased through solicitors from his descendants.

On 24 December 1885 the 24 1/2 to 25 1/2 acres of the Fields were thrown open to the public by Sir John Edwin Bradfield, a member of the Vestry as Chairman of the Parks and Open Spaces Committee of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The workhouse boys band was there in attendance and the proceedings were followed by a luncheon at the Cock Tavern.

By 1887 it was recorded that the fine turf and the larks that used to hover and sing had disappeared and 'disorderly characters frequented the fields'.

In 1891 a further 2 1/4 acres to the north of the fields were purchased. Open air band concerts used to be held in the former bandstand and there were reviews in the Fields of Territorial Army corps. Since then the Fields have been used for air raid shelters, circuses, bonfires, rallies and sporting events, horse riding exercise, religious crusades (e.g.: Dr. Luis Palau in 1983).

From 1921-1979 there had been an open air swimming pool in the Fields, but on 23rd May 1984 Councillor Rosie Dale, Mayor of Islington, opened the £1.5 million swimming pool. Councillor Alex Farrell, Chair of the Recreation Committee and Jan Whelan, Vice-Chair, wearing striped bathing costumes, dived in. Girls from the Sadler's Wells production of 'The Gondoliers' were there.

On 15th July 1905 large crowds witnessed the unveiling by His Grace the Duke of Fife, KT, Lord Lieutenant of the County of London, of a memorial to 110 Islingtonians who died for their country in the South African War, 1899-1902. This beautiful memorial with its bronze figure of 'Glory', wreath held high, was designed and executed by Sir Bertram McKennal, RA, KCVO (1863-1931), designer of George V's coinage and of the Memorial tomb of Edward VII, St. George's Chapel, Windsor and the 1913 national memorial to Thomas Gainsborough, etc.

Queen Elizabeth's Walk is named because of the notable visit of HM Queen Elizabeth II to Islington with the Duke of Edinburgh, 6 July 1977,

## **HIGHBURY GARDENS, Highbury Crescent (1913)**

Ceased to be so described, 1979/80.

## **HIGHBURY GRANGE (1826)**

In 1826 there were only five houses, in 1852 only nos 1 -7.

The name HIGHBURY GRANGE was chosen on the application of Henry Rydon, of Dell's Farm, Beresford Road to the former Metropolitan Board of Works in 1873. See HIGHBURY NEW PARK. It appears on a large-scale OS map of 1870. The name is most probably after a former grange of the Knights Hospitallers which is alleged to have been in use from 1271 until about 1549, A farm was there towards the latter part of the 18th century.

In 1848 Highbury Grange's site was land owned by Louis Taverner, John Matthews, together with a field owned by a Miss Horton and occupied by a George Weston.

Highbury Grange contains the Camden & Islington Area Health Authority's Highbury Grange Health Centre which opened in January 1973.

Felix Gardon (died 1946) had resided in Islington since 1904 and died in September 1946 at 13 The Grange, Highbury. A pupil of Bellet and Lequien, he exhibited at the Royal Society of British Artists in 1939 and the United Society of Artists and since 1892 at the Salon of the Societaire des Artistes Francais,

Wallace Bligh Cheeseman (1865-1947) lived at no. 8 Highbury Grange, see FLORENCE STREET.

PECKETT SQUARE 1922, re-habilitated, 1980/1.

From 1854-66 at no, 10 Aberdeen Park lived George Peckett who represented the area on the Vestry and in November 1858 was appointed a member of the Committee set up to establish Finsbury Park (opened in 1869). From 1861 until he resigned in 1866 he represented the Parish on that Committee.

BOWEN COURT 1982/3.

CHESTNUTS, THE. 1946. Completed 1950. Designed by E. C. P. Monson. Completed in the autumn of 1945 until 1950 by his brother H. C. H. Monson.

GRANGE HOUSE 1937-8, HENSON COURT 1979/80 (q.v.)

MATTHEWS COURT 1980, After John Matthews, one of the site owners, 1848.

TAVERN SQUARE 1922. Re-habilitated, 1979, After Louis Taverner, 1848.

WOODSTOCK HOUSE 1973.

## **HIGHBURY GROVE**

So described in ratebooks as early as 1796. Before 1865 a number of subsidiary names, e.g. Grove Villas (1845/6) became nos 1-33 Highbury Grove. 26-38 Highbury Grove were before 1864 1-7 Aberdeen Park, Highbury Grove. 22 and 24 before 1865 were 4-5 Highbury Grove, dating from 1796-7,

In 1864 the houses were re-numbered and after December 1874 the whole was re-named Highbury Grove and subsidiary names abolished. In 1951 the LCC agreed to re-zone the east side of Highbury Grove for light industries. From 1981 no. 56a has been called 'Greetings House.'

Highbury County School for Boys during the period 1939-43 was evacuated to Huntingdonshire, then Somerset, returning to London in 1943. In July 1944 it was bomb damaged. It had moved to Highbury Grove as Highbury County School in 1922. On September 1, 1967 it opened as Highbury Grove School by an amalgamation of Highbury Boys' Grammar, Barnsbury Boys Comprehensive and Laycock Boys schools. New buildings are on the site of the old Grammar school. The letter's Headmaster from 1966-7 and 1967-74 was Dr. Rhodes Boyson, MP, since 1983 becoming Minister for Social Security (DHSS).

Since 1975 the Headmaster has been L. J. C. Norcross, BA and the school has a roll of over 1370.

Before it was Highbury County School for Boys it was Highbury Truant School, officially opened in 1891 for the reception of truants (Protestant boys only). From 1851-1891 it was a Church Missionary Children's Home. A swimming bath was built soon after the LCC took over in 1904 and it ceased to be a truant school in 1909, but until 31 March 1922 was Highbury Industrial School.

The licensees of the Highbury Barn were the Spencer Bros, see HIGHBURY PARK.

The balloon factory of C. G. Spencer & Sons was at 56a Highbury Grove and it is alleged that this converted garage was visited by Count F. von Zeppelin, the German airship pioneer.

'Ladbroke House', used as a department of the Polytechnic of North London and by ILEA as a North London Science centre, was where A. C. Cossor Ltd. are said to have pioneered cathode tube ray manufacture as early as 1902 and to have done work for the Marchese G. Marconi. In 1918 they moved to 'Aberdeen Works' at the rear of 16-18 Highbury Grove. The 'Melody Maker' was a popular radio set before 1939 and this firm in 1962 was one of the first to make X-ray tubes in the U K. The firm moved to Harlow and Messrs. Hilger and Watts, scientific instrument makers, took over for a time.

At the top of Highbury Grove, near Christ Church, is the Jubilee Clock Tower, of cast iron presented to the Vestry by a public-spirited local resident who lived at 62 Highbury Park, Alfred Hutchinson, to commemorate Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee, 1897, New dials were fitted in 1959. The plinth has been vandalised but the clock still survives and is admired by lovers of Victoriana.

CHRIST CHURCH, Highbury Grove, was built 1847-8 on a site given by Henry Dawes and consecrated on 12 October 1848 by the Bishop of London. The architect was Thomas Allom (1804-1972) and the builders, G. J. Carter of Hornsey Road. The Vicarage dates from c. 1875-6. The post-War windows of the church are by Francis Spear.

In 1980 a programme of renovation of the Church's spire and structure began.

Miss Ellen Mary Cooper lived at 47 Sotheby Road. She died aged 103 in 1955 and was organist at various churches for 50 years and had played at Christ Church in 1880!

The Canonbury Telephone Exchange since 1930 at no. 3 Highbury Grove was from 1846 the home of James Scott Bowerbank, FRS (1797-1877), celebrated geologist and writer on fossils, the founder in 1836 of the London Clay Club and in 1847 of the Palaeontological Society. When he moved in the house was the subject of a satirical lithograph 'dedicated to the inhabitants of Highbury Grove' and lampooning it as the 'Dinotherium Dining Rooms.'!

A plaque bears witness to the fact that Charles Alfred Cruft (1852-1938) lived at 12 Highbury Grove, 1913-1938 and his widow Emma Isobel was there until 1949. The house was demolished to make way for Highbury Grove School. His annual dog show, still held, was from 1891 until 1939 at the Royal Agricultural Hall. It started in 1886 at the Aquarium, Westminster.

Professor Leone Levi (1821-1888), FSA, FSS, jurist and statistician, died at 31 Highbury Grove. He was the author of A plea for a public library in Islington (c. 1874).

Warwick Deeping (1877-1950), novelist, about 1893 boarded with the Revd William Haines at no. 37. This clergyman was one of the masters at the Merchant Taylors' School, of which the author of Sorrell and Son was a pupil. Deeping's novel Paradise Place (1949) deals with Islington.

In January 1971 Dr. Sir Israel Brodie, former Chief Rabbi, dedicated the new Sarah Tankel House, the Jewish Welfare Board's home for the aged and infirm. It was opened by a daughter of Mrs. Sarah Tankel, Mrs. Bella Carole. Mr. Alfred and Mr. Gerald Tankel gave the major part of the cost of the home. It replaced the former house on the site, GROVE HOUSE, demolished in 1967. This was an extensive house with grounds. From 1804-36 it was owned by Aeneas Barkly and called 'Grove House' until 1877. Aeneas was the father of Sir Henry Barkly, KCB, GCMG (1815-1898).

Sir Francis Lycett, died at 18 Highbury Grove in 1880. He was knighted in 1867 and was a great benefactor and sponsor of buildings for the nonconformist cause.

ASHURST LODGE 1964, FIELDVIEW COURT 1967, HUMEWOOD 1964, THE LIMES 1959, LYNTON LODGE 1963.

HIGHBURY HOTEL, nos 48-50, known as the Paris Hotel or Hotel de Paris, before 1964, then the Highbury Hotel in 1964 and again later.

KATHARINE PRICE HUGHES HOSTEL (West London Mission) for girls on probation, c. 1962.

**HIGHBURY GROVE COURT**, Highbury New Park (1937/8).

**HIGHBURY HILL** (1788)

See also STOWLANGTOFT ROAD.

An entry appears in the 1788 rate book for 'Highbury Hill', later becoming 'Highbury Hill House'. This imposing mansion was built c. 1719 to the designs of Daniel Asher Alexander for Dr. William Saunders, FRS, FSA (1743-1817), once famous for his work and publications on diseases of the liver. He was a physician at Guy's Hospital and in 1807 for the Prince Regent. Joseph Wilson, Esq., lived there 1799-1851. His daughter Frances was the mother of Joseph Lloyd Brereton (1822-1901), educational reformer.

The road, Highbury Hill, was expanded and built up at various periods, e.g.: nos 38-40 were built between 1841 and 1853, but other houses between 1871 and 1881.

Three new houses on a site at the rear of 40 Highbury Hill were in 1984 named, 'nos 1, 2 and 3 Coach House Lane.'

In December 1894 Dr. William Saunders former mansion, Highbury Hill House, was taken over by the Mayo School, Kindergarten and non-Government Training College of the Home & Colonial School Society.

This fine Georgian house with its large garden at first proved ideal. By 1903 the school was generally known as Highbury Hill High School but by 1912 it was taken

over as a Secondary School of the LCC. The old mansion was superseded by a new building in 1928. From December 1981 the school is called Highbury Fields School and it has merged with the former Shelburne School. It is an I LEA County School for girls aged 11-19 and has a roll of over 830!

The former Highbury Hill Baptist Church, architect: Morton Glover, was consecrated 22 May 1878 and seated over 1000. It closed 1953 and was demolished 1958. Tawney Court is on its site. In February 1959 workmen discovered coins, a contemporary newspaper and other items beneath the 1869/70 foundation stone.

The Rt. Revd William Boyd Carpenter, KCVO, DD, FRSL (1841-1918) was from 1870-9 Vicar of St. James, Holloway. Later he became Canon of Windsor and honorary chaplain to the Queen and from 1884-1911 Bishop of Ripon. He resided at 50 Highbury Hill and the libraries have a letter from him from that address.

DRAKELEY COURT 1968 (q.v. for origin of name).

**Highbury Hill Park** (1841-2) Built up from 1855-65, after 1878 Drayton Park.

See also Morland Terrace (1844) and Flowers Buildings (1841).

**Highbury Mansions**, Upper Street (1892)

Sydney Baynes, the composer of the famous 'Destiny' waltz who died 9th of March, 1938, lived from 1930-1 at no. 10.

**Highbury Mews**, St. Pauls Road On maps of 1828, 1854 and 1871.

After 1892 included in Corsica Street.

**Highbury New Park** (1853)

The first entry in ratebooks for the property is for December 1853. As early as the autumn of 1850 Henry Rydon, estate developer and brick maker of Dells Farm, Beresford Road and of 'Pyrland House' (no. 23 Highbury New Park) acquired the land owned by Francis Maseres, later by Robert and William Fellowes. He employed as the architect of these Italianate-styled villas Charles Hambridge.

In 1859 the estate included Paradise Road (since 1939 Collins Road) and, originally, before 1929, Paradise Row.

In October 1863 the Vestry ordered that 'the line of road from Highbury Grove to the Highbury New Park Tavern be called Highbury New Park throughout and the houses numbered alternately.' Before 1864 it was Highbury New Park Road.

In 1875 the inhabitants were permitted to plant 'at their own expense' forest trees 'from Highbury Grove to the crossing near the Iron Church' (Athenaeum Court is on the site) 'provided that both sides of the Park be planted.'

St. Augustine's Church, architects: W. G. Habershon & E. P. L. Brock, was originally a temporary building of wood and iron but the present church was opened 20th of August 1870, the patronage until 1946 being vested in the Rydon family. Henry died in 1885 but his son and grandson until 1946 continued to be the advowsons.

The organ was built in 1889 by Henry Willis and this was modernised in 1913 and 1936. However, bomb damage in the Second World War resulted in a 1946 restoration by N. P. Mander and in September 1946 Sir Walter Alcock, Eric Thiman, E. T. Cook and others gave recitals on this important Willis organ. A churchwarden was John Patterson of the Carter, Patterson and Co. family.



ATHENAEUM COURT (1966-7) is on the site of the temporary 'Iron Chapel' which from 1864-70 was the predecessor of St. Augustine's, Highbury New Park. Then it became, by 1882, after the new church was opened the 'Highbury House of Commons Athenaeum', its Secretary in 1915 being the late Alderman W. Mason Bradbear. Its postal address was 96a Highbury New Park. Highbury Film Studios, built in 1918, occupied the site, but closed for film making in the late 1940s. The Rank Charm School also flourished there for young actresses and Rank in the late 1930s made second feature films to train young directors and actors. In the early 1950s High Definition Films were there, in 1953 Norman Collins took over and it was Associated Television Ltd. studios, but closed in 1963. 'Athenaeum Court' opened in 1967 on the site. Preparation for careers in India were from 1855 until 1891 at 24 Highbury New Park, the Highbury New Park Collegiate School, also called Highbury New Park College after 1903. Taught classics, maths, languages. Although started in 1853, the road was not built up in parts until later, e.g. nos 139-147 were in 1863 Tyrle Villa, Milton House, Sutton House. Nos 131-7 date from c. 1872/3.

Sir John Lulham Pound, JP, 2nd Baronet (cr. 1905) (1862-1937) was one of HM Lieutenants for the City of London and represented the City of London on the LCC 1919-28 and was 1928-9, Master of the Leathersellers Co. He lived at one time at 118 Highbury New Park and was the son of Sir John (see GROSVENOR ROAD).

The Revd Joseph Parker, DD (1830-1902), Minister of the City Temple, 1869-1901, author, preacher and twice Chairman of the Congregational Union lived in 1872 at a house called 'Rosstrappe', 16 Quadrant Road, Highbury New Park. See also NORTHOLME ROAD.

Walter Dexter (1877-1944), Honorary editor of The Dickensian since 1925, writer on Charles Dickens and on other London topics lived in the 1930s at 84 Highbury New Park. He took a leading part in obtaining 48 Doughty Street as a Dickens House and Museum for the public.

Dr. David Livingstone (1813-73), world-famous missionary and explorer of Africa, was a frequent visitor to Hadleigh House, 40 Highbury New Park, the home c. 1862 of Frederick Fitch, a millionaire butterman and also a deacon of Harecourt Congregational Church.

Highbury Quadrant County Primary School was opened in February 1956 by Countess Attlee.

ASHFIELD HOUSE 1949, ATHENAEUM COURT 1967, BUSHFIELD HOUSE 1949, CROWFIELD HOUSE 1974, ELMFIELD HOUSE 1949. FRENHAM COURT 1964, Highbury Grove Court 1937/8, HILLFIELD HOUSE 1960, LARCHFIELD HOUSE 1953, LEXFIELD HOUSE 1974, PEARFIELD HOUSE 1948, PITFIELD HOUSE 1948, PONDFIELD HOUSE 1948, RAND HOUSE (name first used, 1971), ST. PETER'S HOUSE 1972, SINCLAIR COURT 1953, SPRING GARDENS 1970.

### **Highbury Park (1812-15)**

Park Terrace (1830) before 1877 was part of Highbury Park.

In 1874 the former Metropolitan Board of Works complained to Islington Vestry that the Postmaster General had drawn attention to the fact of the inconvenience caused by 'there being no less than seven places called Highbury Park in the Parish.'

After 1875/6 there was considerable re-numbering, nos 58,60 and 68-70 were nos 1-7 Highbury Park dating from 1812; no. 43 was no. 11 Park Terrace (q.v.), nos 54 and 56 Highbury Park are all that remain from 'Thomas Cubitt's villas' dating from 1821 by the celebrated architect Thomas Cubitt (1788-1855).

ST. JOHN'S, Highbury Park. Architect: William Bassett Smith (1831-1901). The Revd Dr. Joseph Parker, DD c. 1866 lived at 'North Holme' Highbury Park. See also under NORTHOLME ROAD and under Highbury New Park.

Highbury Park shops date from c. 1872-3. Highbury Park, The Broadway, 1895.

Highbury Park South c. 1851. By 1870 Leigh Road.

Highbury Park North c. 1851. In 1852 only nos 1 and 2, a Normal School and the Church of England Metropolitan Training Institution. After 1874 Aubert Park.

Highbury Park Terrace 1844. After 1877, part of Highbury Park.

Highbury Park West 1841-2. After

1874 HAMILTON ROAD, after 1938 Hamilton Park.

The Highbury Barn took its name from a cake-and-ale house kept during the 1770 to 1785 period on a limited scale by a Mr. William Willoughby in connection with Highbury Farm. Oliver Goldsmith who had rooms c. 1762-4 in Canonbury Tower, used to go there. The place was extended by 1785 by Mr. Willoughby's son, with a bowling green, trap-ball ground and gardens. John and Archibald Hinton took over but from 1861-1871 under the proprietorship of Edward Giovanelli (1824-1881) it reached its zenith and also its decline. But it had a huge open-air dancing platform, 'The Leviathan', an open-air theatre, 'The Alexandra' (opened in 1865 on a site near Kelvin Road). Here Eliza Hamilton, the actress, played equestrienne in Byron's 'Mazeppa'. There were fireworks and gymnastic displays, military bands, shady arbours, extensive grounds and open air refreshment facilities.

However, riotous assemblies took place and fashionable prostitutes like Cora Pearl frequented the Barn, then later as it went gradually down the scale, thieves and pickpockets, etc. and finally in June 1870 a Colonna Troupe of dancers' (allegedly risqué) plus riots and vandalism made the respectable inhabitants of Highbury petition the Vicar of Christ Church. Not before 'street lanthorns' had been broken and Highbury door knockers tied together and the inhabitants roused late at night with resounding double-knocks! An application to the licensing justices resulted in Giovanelli losing his licence in 1871. The gardens had been built over by 1883.

The modern tavern in Highbury Park had as its licensees until 1957 the 'Spencer Bros.', pioneer aviators. The firm had balloon works (see under Highbury Grove). Herbert Spencer who died in 1949 aged 65 made 1250 balloon descents and 250 parachute descents. He was born in Ringcroft Street and claimed in 1899 to have made the first parachute descent from a balloon which was flown solo by his wife Rose (later to be Mrs. Rose Spencer-Pearson). Stanley took his niece Marie Louise Spencer (Mrs. Townend) up in an airship which he piloted when she was aged only 9 in 1902.

A plaque commemorating the Peasants' Revolt of 1381 unveiled in 2012 is located on Highbury Barn Tavern.

Benjamin Hopkinson lived from 1812-822 at the second house in Highbury Park. From 1792 to 1814 he was a coach maker, with a business at 77 High Holborn.

In 1869 Thomas Bowman Stephenson, a young Methodist minister, founded the NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME in a house in Church Street (later Exton Street), off the Waterloo Road. In 1925 the Home had its first chief offices at 85 Highbury Park. They took over the detached 'Loxford House", built in the 1850s, and extended it. Before 1925 they were at the Leysian Mission, City Road. In 1951 the former Sisters' Training School (opened 1935) was re-named 'Stephenson Hall' after the Home's founder and in 1960 it was re-named the N. C. H. Staff Training College. Staff training, however, had been in existence as early as 1873!

The Sisters' Training School for Child Care Workers was established by the Revd John Litten CBE, Principal from 1933-50 who came to the Home in 1917. He died in 1954.

Highbury Park Buildings (shops) date from 1883.

Dr. Maxwell's the Highbury Medical Mission was in 1895 at 47 and 49 Highbury Park. Annie R. Butler wrote of it in Nearly a Hundred Years Ago. of how the mission students used to encourage about 120 children of all denominations to go to their house to which they moved in 1894 and in 1906 Sunday school classes were held at 54 Highbury Grove. Thomas Ernest Butler was until 1878 Assistant Secretary at the British Museum and died over 90 years of age in January 1907.

Edwin F. Teschemacher (1876-1940) lived at 1 Highbury Park North from 1860 to 1877. After 1874 this house became no. 1 Aubert Park. In 1878 Mrs. Teschemacher is shown as the occupant. He wrote lyrics for over 1000 songs including 'Until', 'Because', 'Tommy Lad', 'O Lovely Night' and 'I know a lovely garden,' He died 15th of May 1940.

Beaver House, Highbury Park 1972. Park House 1910,

See also Kelross Road.

**Highbury Place**

On building leases, 1774-9. Freehold estate of John Dawes. Commenced by John Spiller, who lived at no. 39. A print of 1787 (about) shows haymaking in progress in the fields. John Spiller's son was James Spiller who died in 1829 and designed St. John's Church. Hackney (1792-7), additional buildings for the London Hospital, Whitechapel Road (1781-3) and the Great Synagogue, Aldgate (destroyed 1940/1).

PROVIDENCE BAPTIST CHAPEL (Strict Baptist) opened in March 1888. It is of red brick in the Nonconformist style. Before then the congregation met at Providence Baptist Chapel, Providence Place, Islington Green, from 1853 to 1888, This chapel was then re-named Providence Hall and was used by the British Legion, the London Theatre Studio Ltd. and various commercial enterprises. See also under NORTHAMPTON PARK.

A plaque is on the wall of no. 1 Highbury Place, from 1927-1931 a studio and school of painting kept by Walter Richard Sickert, RA (1860-1942), a collection of some of whose drawings and etchings and a few paintings with a large collection of 'Sickertiana' is at the Central Library. Here he painted 'The Raising of Lazarus' and also such subjects as 'George the Fifth and his trainer at Aintree' or 'Edward the Eighth in the uniform of the Guards', the two latter being based on press photographs.

A plaque on no. 25 records that from 1845 to c. 1854 this was the home of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain (1836-1914), statesman, famous Colonial Secretary and the father of Sir Austen Chamberlain and, by his second wife, of Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister from 1937-1939. He called his house, now demolished, in Birmingham, 'Highbury' after his childhood memories of Islington.

John Wesley is said to have frequently stayed at no. 25 towards the end of his life, when it was the home of John Horton, one of his executors. This was prior to 1778.

JOHN NICHOLS (1744-1826), a very prolific writer, author of a history of Canonbury (1788) and for many years, with Edward Cave, editor of the Gentleman's Magazine lived for nearly 50 years until his death at no. 14 Highbury Place. His 'Literary Anecdotes of the 18th Century' and his account of the Royal progresses of Queen Elizabeth I are two of his celebrated works.

Samuel Lewis, Junior, author of *History, Topography and Antiquities of the Parish of St. Mary Islington* (1842) and of *Islington as it was and as it is* (1854) lived at no. 28.

Samuel Sharpe (1799-1881), Egyptologist and translator of the Bible, lived at no. 32 from c. 1850 until his death. His daughter Matilda and the Revd Robert Spears founded Channing House School, Highgate.

At no. 38 lived Abraham Newland (1730-1807) whose signature reproduced on banknotes (he was appointed Chief Cashier to the Bank of England in 1782) made them nicknamed 'Abrahams'. He lived and slept in rooms over the Bank doing work outside duty hours so rigidly was he devoted to nearly 60 years work at the Bank. He was in charge when Robert Aslett, a clerk at the Bank, embezzled sums of money and Newland is alleged to have 'died of a broken heart'.

William Ward (1787-1843), financier, was born in Highbury Place, July 1787 and was a Director of the Bank of England and an expert in foreign exchange.

Thomas Wilson (1746-1843), treasurer to Highbury College (see AVENELL ROAD), who had the Claremont Chapel and other nonconformist churches built at his sole expense, was one of the first directors of the London Missionary Society and an originator of London University. His son was Joshua Wilson (1795-1874), barrister and author. Thomas died, 17 June 1843 at no. 12, his son Joshua then living at no. 35.

Joseph Vincent (1802-90) of 24 Highbury Place was of Huguenot descent, 20 years a Vestryman and for many years a Trustee of the parish. A bosom friend of Dr. William Harvey and a great campaigner to secure the purchase of Finsbury Park and to improve Islington Green. See also HIGHBURY FIELDS.

### **HIGHBURY QUADRANT** (c. 1872/3)

Extensively re-numbered after 1953; road built up between 1874 and 1881. Until 1875 the Minister of Harecourt Congregational Chapel and in 1868 and 1879 Chairman of the Congregational Union was Alexander Raleigh, DD (1817-1880). His fifth child and only son, born at no. 4 Highbury Quadrant was Sir Walter Alexander Raleigh (1861-1922), writer, literary critic and Professor of English Literature at Oxford.

Highbury Quadrant County Primary School was opened in 1956 by Countess Attlee; re-organised for Junior Mixed and Infants, c.1973.

The original Highbury Quadrant Congregational Church was built in 1881 in place of an iron chapel erected on the hill in 1878, between Blackstock Road and Highbury New Park. Designed by John Sulman, it seated 1370 in 1884. The Church was restored in 1933. Vibration and war-blast had damaged the building and in 1957 a new church was re-opened and re-dedicated, seating only 250,

The Birchmore Hall and Birchmore Walk are named after Edward Birchmore, citizen and coachmaker and a churchwarden in 1750 of St. Mary Islington, buried 24 August 1761. He was the grandfather of the wife of Richard Collins (1755-1831), miniature painter,

Arthur Ernest Hickman-Smith, FRSA, died, aged 80 in September 1956, artist, poet and writer. His daughter Eileen, also an artist, lived at one time in Baalbec Road. He founded, with others, Islington Art Circle, in February 1942 and was in 1956 living in Northolme Road. During the 1950s he lived at 8 Highbury Quadrant.

BIRCHMORE WALK, QUADRANT ESTATE 1954, RIVERSDENE 1968, TWELVE ACRES 1969.

### **Highbury Square**

The Highbury Square housing complex cost Arsenal £130 million to build, replacing the former home of Arsenal Football Club, Highbury Stadium, which the club vacated in May 2006 when it moved into the new Emirates Stadium in Ashburton Grove (see Ashburton Grove). It was officially opened in 2009 by then Arsenal manager Arsène Wenger. That year, Arsenal sold 150 apartments in Highbury Square to London & Stamford Property at a 20 per cent discount to market value because several buyers failed to complete apartment purchases. Arsenal cleared their debt on Highbury Square by 2010. Highbury Square has 650 flats. Designed by Allies and Morrison, the Square's design has been commended by critics for creating "a feeling of openness and nature" while also providing "protection and privacy". Upon opening, Highbury Square's design won the MIPIM Special Jury Award.

### **Highbury Station**

See Highbury Corner. Highbury & Islington (Northern Line). Opened 28 June 1904 (Great Northern and City Line).

Named Highbury & Islington 20 July 1922.

On 1st September 1967, the 07.32am from Walthamstow Central ran to Highbury & Islington on the new Victoria Line (northern section).

### **Highbury Station Road**

On 1870/1 OS large scale maps. Designated in 1876 'a new thoroughfare' in 1883. Entered in 1883 Islington directories as Station Road. Highbury. For Station see Highbury Station and also under Highbury Corner. The Laycock Junior Mixed School, started in 1916, now Laycock Primary School; since 1982 used as the Isledon Teachers' Centre. The former Board School, opened 5 January 1865 (later an LCC school), closed in October 1967 and then became an ILEA Learning Resources Centre.

During the Second World War the radio broadcasts of Dr. Charles Hill, the 'Radio Doctor' were celebrated. He was born in York Road, January 1904, son of Charles Hill, and c. 1906 the family moved to Liverpool Buildings, Highbury Station Road (Model Dwellings, c. 1883), now demolished after closing orders 1971-4, Dr. Hill was from 1907-10 a scholar at Laycock Secondary School.

Dr. Hill, created Lord Hill of Luton 1963 was in 1955 a Privy Councillor. He was National Liberal and Conservative MP for Luton 1950-63, Minister of Housing & Local Government and Welsh Affairs, 1961-2, Chairman of the BBC, 1967-72 and of ITA, 1963-7, among other important offices which he held.

### **Highbury Terrace (1789)**

Nos 1-16 were built by 1794; by 1829 22 houses of different size by several builders. The Terrace is described as 'built by several individuals'. By 1841 its population was 171 persons.

Between 1812 and 1834 it had its own Residents' Association whose Minute Book is at the Central Library.

Charles Apthorp Wheelwright (1759-1816) lived at Highbury Terrace and Wheelwright Street is named after him. He was the former Commanding Officer, 1803-6 of the Loyal Islington Volunteers, dissolved in October 1806.

James Bischoff (1776-1845), author of works on the wool trade died at 20 Highbury Terrace. Mount Bischoff, Tasmania, is said to have been named after his surname.

Captain Joseph Huddart, FRS (1741 -1816) geographer and marine hydrographer and one of the elder brethren of Trinity House in 1791, was also an expert compiler of Oceanic charts and a cable and rope manufacturer. He fixed beacons to the Wolf Rock and on 4 March 1805 laid the first stone of the East India Docks, London, in whose planning he had played a great part. He was an official of the East India Company until 1788 and from 1792-1816 lived at 12 Highbury Terrace. His son, Sir Joseph Huddart, died in 1841. Captain Joseph's work in charting the St. George's Channel, the Indian Ocean and the waters around Sumatra and Java, etc., is immeasurable, as pioneer work.

Sir Francis Ronalds (1788-1873) after whom Ronalds Road is named, with Wheatstone, was one of the pioneers of the electric telegraph. His father, Francis Ronalds, took over no. 1, Highbury Terrace in 1796 and died in 1806. His son's experimental electric wires are said to have run from a coach-house in the garden of no. 1 to a cottage in the immediate neighbourhood.

At 19, c. 1804-14 lived Edward Wigan, for 24 years representative of the Ward of Cheap, Court of Common Council and a Lt. Col. of the West London Militia. He died 22 March 1814 at Highbury Terrace.

At 18 Highbury Terrace was for many years the Elizabeth Fry Home. A much-loved former Superintendent from 1913 until her death in November 1938, was Miss Annie Louise Daly who devoted herself to the girls in this hostel particularly during the 1914-18 period.

The former HIGHBURY HOME, nos 1-2 Highbury Terrace was founded at Stamford Hill in 1842 by Mrs. James Foster as the 'Home for Confirmed Invalids'. In 1853 it was at nos 2 and 3 Albion Terrace, by 1866 was at nos 1-2 Highbury Terrace; also from 1886 to 1905 at 36 Aubert Park. In the 1909/10 directory at 36 Aubert Park and also at nos . 1-3 Highbury Terrace. Re-named Highbury Home in 1965.

THE PRECINCT 1965, HIGHBURY TERRACE MEWS 1969.

HIGHBURY VALE (c. 1823) Re-numbered c. 1881-2 (later part of Blackstock Road) e.g. nos 27-32 Highbury Vale (c. 1823).

Becoming after 1882 nos 218-224 Blackstock Road.

Highbury Vale Goods and Coal Depot, closed 1971. Highbury Vale Police Station, 209 Blackstock Road, 1910-11.

For the school and the church hall see under CONEWOOD STREET.

For Cream Hall see under LE.G.ARD ROAD and RIVERSDALE ROAD.

### **HIGHBURY VILLAS (1845)**

By 1863 'Northampton House' plus nos 89-109 ('Hen & Chickens' Public House) St. Pauls Road.

### **HIGHCROFT ROAD**

First in the 1888 directory, three houses, 'Alverstoke', 'Fairholm' and 'Marlboro' Villa'.

LEYDEN MANSIONS (Warltersville Road) 1931, BLYTHE MANSIONS 1937 re-building, 1984 (q.v.), LEES COURT 1981-2.

### **HIGHGATE HILL**

Situated in Haringey, Camden and Islington.

See also WHITTINGTON PLACE.

The old road to High Barnet was through a lane east of 'Pancras Church' called Longwich Lane, then Tallingdone Lane, Crouch End, Hornsey Great Park, Muswell Hill, Colney Hatch, Friern Barnet to Whetstone.

About 1300 a new road was erected with a toll gate. The 'high gate' was erected on the hill, hence the name HIGHGATE.

In 1890 Robert Vazie, an engineer, attempted a subterranean tunnel through the body of the hill. This however, collapsed in April 1812. Then on 31st October 1812 the foundation stone of an archway designed by John Nash (the architect of Regent Street) was laid by E. Smith, one of the directors of the Archway Company and it opened 21st August 1813. Road, carriage and foot tolls ceased by April 1876. The archway was of red brick with stone facings and was demolished after 17th January 1898.

The present steel Archway is from the designs of Sir Alexander Binnie (1839-1917), from 1890-1901 the Chief Engineer of the LCC. It opened on 28th July 1900, the builder being Charles Wall. Subsidiary names were abolished and it was called HIGHGATE HILL 1885-6.

The HIGHGATE HILL CABLE TRAMWAY on the 'Hallidie system' about a mile in length with 3'6" rails proceeded from the Archway Tavern to the south end of Southwood Lane. It opened 28th May 1884. On 5 December 1892 a cable accident caused 5 years suspension of the service which ran from July 1897 until 1909 and was electrified 26th March 1910.

WHITTINGTON HOSPITAL (St. Mary's Wing), architect: J.W. Daukes. The former Smallpox and Vaccination Hospital moved to the Hill from King's Cross in 1848. F Block still has the date 1848 visible on it. The Small Pox Hospital c.1895/9 moved to Clare Hall, South Mimms. By 1896 the administration was taken over by the Islington Board of Guardians and by 1899 it was called the Islington Infirmary, opening in July 1900. Architect: William Smith. It was opened on 16th July 1900 by the Duke and Duchess of York later to become George V and Queen Mary. In 1930 the LCC took over as the St. Mary Islington Hospital and then in 1948 it became the St. Mary's Wing of the Archway Group (now Whittington) of hospitals.

The WHITTINGTON STONE: Between Salisbury and Macdonald roads, off Highgate Hill, was on their site, in the 15th century a 'Lazarette or Lepers' Field' of the Chapel of St. Anthony. The original stone was pyramidal shaped being surmounted by a wayside cross and on this food or alms were placed for the poor lepers. In 1795 a parish officer of Islington broke up the stone (see under QUEEN'S HEAD STREET). In 1821 the stone put in place of the original was superseded by the present one. It was removed and replaced in 1854 and repaired in 1935 by W. Hillier and in 1950 re-set with new railings by Morris, Singer & Co. Ltd. pp. The Wenlock Brewery. The 'Whittington Stone' public house at the corner of Salisbury Walk dates from c.1860,

In 1964 Donald Bissett, actor and children's writer, commissioned Jonathan Kenworthy and Tony Southwell of the RA Schools of Sculpture to sculpt the figure of a cat to remind onlookers of the legend of story and pantomime. Owing to vandalism and road alterations the stone had to be moved from its original spot and is now near the corner of Magdala Avenue.

A mural on the wall of the ARCHWAY LIBRARY is scenes of Dick Whittington and his Cat by Magnus Irvine and was on 3rd October 1984 unveiled by Rosie Dale, Mayor of Islington.

The former WHITTINGTON ALMS-HOUSES, Archway Road (1824) were designed by George Smith, Surveyor to the Mercers' Co., who died in 1869. They removed from College Hill there in 1824 and had fine grounds and a statue in them of Whittington and his cat. The Alms-houses were demolished in 1967; the inmates had been moved to bungalows at Felbridge Place, Surrey in 1966.

HIGHGATE STATION. Opened 1872 by the g.NR. Used by the Underground 19th January 1941.

ARCHWAY STATION (Northern line), formerly 'Highgate' Station, opened 22nd June 1907. Re-named Archway 11th June 1939, Highgate (Archway) 19th January 1941 and ARCHWAY December, 1947.

The ARCHWAY TAVERN was rebuilt in 1886 and was from 1872 in a key position near the terminus of tram lines from Euston, King's Cross and Moorgate. The original Archway Tavern was there in the 1820's.

The ARCHWAY TOWER (70,400 square feet), a 17 storey office block was built over the Tube station and plans were announced in 1960, but it was not completed until 1974/5.

HIGHGATE HILL UNITARIAN CHURCH and the Spears Memorial Hall were on the site of Calvert Court, Despard Road from 1890 and closed in 1961 as a place of worship. The Minister from 1885-1899 was the Revd Robert Spears (1825-1899) who, with Matilda, daughter of Samuel Sharpe (see HIGHBURY PLACE) founded the Channing House School, and presented 16,000 books to the Highgate Hill church reading room. In August 1906 no less than 40,000 volumes were presented to the North branch library, Manor Gardens.

ST. JOSEPH'S RETREAT: On the site of the 'Black Dog' public house, built 300 years earlier, was in 1858 founded St. Joseph's Retreat, its founder being Fr. Ignatius Paoli (1818-1885). In the year 1888 the cornerstone of a new St. Joseph's was laid as a memorial of the sacerdotal Jubilee of Pope Leo VIII. Architect: A. Vicars, with a 107 foot high dome. It was in 1908 visited by Cardinal Vannutelli, Papal legate.

The adjoining monastery of the Anglo- Hibernian province of the Passionist Fathers was opened in 1876 by Cardinal Manning. Architect: Tasker, began in 1875. The altar, 1904, by Sharp & Ryan of Dublin.

The ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH was consecrated 28th April 1932. The St. Joseph's Junior School building was opened in 1867, the Upper School being built in 1907 and the parish hall after 1945. The schools were modernised 1954-8, re-organised 1961 for Junior Mixed and Infants.

Bill Sikes in Dicken's Oliver Twist strode up Highgate Hill and Archway Road,

SUTTON PLACE, Holloway , by 1887 had become nos 1-9 HIGHGATE HILL.

See also under JUNCTION ROAD about the Victoria and Paradise Nurseries.

BLUE STAR HOUSE (The Penthouse) 1963, GORDON CLOSE, before 1939 Gordon Place (1830). MONTDORE HOUSE 1981/2.

#### **HIGHLANDS**, The, Crouch Hill

Opened 5th July 1934 by Alderman Bert Holden, JP, Mayor. Designed by E.C.P. Monson, FRIBA, FSI. Rebuilding, 1984.

On the site was a large house called 'The Highlands' owned in 1866 by a Mr. John Cragg and from 1870-1897 by William Grinling, accountant to the Great Northern Railway 1868-1890 and in office before then.

#### **HIGHVIEW**, Crouch Hill (1967)

#### **HIGHWOOD ROAD** (c.1881-2)

#### **HILLARY HOUSE**, Marquess Road (1954)

Like Tensing House (see GRANGE GROVE) named after a mountaineer, Sir Edmund Hillary, born 1919 in New Zealand. On 29th May 1953 climbed to the summit of Mount Everest and led a New Zealand party to the South Pole in January 1958 and has made further explorations since.

#### **HILL LODGE**, 8 Dickerson Road (1976)

#### **HILL STREET** (1790)

After 1937 BONHILL STREET , Samuel Elms was the owner in 1790.

#### **HILLDROP CRESCENT**

Consisted of only 6 properties in June 1855, 57 in 1860 and 62 by 1866.

No.39 was most famous as the former residence of Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen from September 1905 until his arrest in 1910. He murdered his wife 'Belle Elmore' (Mrs. Cora Crippen) who used to appear at Collin's Music Hall, and fled to Antwerp with Miss Ethel le Neve. They were apprehended by the use of Marconi wireless on board the SS

Montrose. Crippen was executed at Pentonville, 23rd November 1910, In 1911 probate was granted to Miss le Neve of 313 Hornsey Road.

A Scottish comedian Sandy McNabb bought the house for £100 and opened it as a museum of Crippen relics and mementos. Londoners found this distasteful so he converted it into a boarding-house for music-hall and theatrical performers.

The house was demolished to make way for MARGARET BONDFIELD HOUSE, on the site since 1954. Ernest Raymond's novel, *We, the Accused* is based on the crime.

Sir A. Eugene Goossens (1893-1962), conductor and composer, resided at one time in Hilldrop Crescent.

Robert Burton Seeley (1798-1886), author and publisher, died at no.59 on 31st May 1886, well-known for his biographies of Hannah More, John Wesley etc. His son Leonard Benton Seeley (1831-93) was also an author.

MARGARET BONDFIELD HOUSE 1954, named after Margaret Grace Bondfield (1873-1953), Chairman of the TUC in 1923 and Minister of Labour 1929-31, the first woman to hold Cabinet rank.

HAYWOOD LODGE 1963.

### **HILLDROP LANE (1939)**

See also BELMORE LANE.

MOELWYN HUGHES COURT 1958. Named after R. Moelwyn Hughes, QC (1897-1955), MP for North Islington 1950-1.

HILLDROP ROAD (1859-60) HOLLOWAY SCHOOL dates from 1907 as Camden Secondary School for Boys, its first headmaster being Augustus Kahn and from 1912-46 F.R. Hurlstone-Jones. It was renamed Holloway School by 1927. The school was considerably extended in Carleton Road, 1951 -57 and is now an ILEA County school for boys with over 940 pupils on its roll.

Robert M. Walmsley lived at no.23, see WALMSLEY.

BETCHWORTH HOUSE 1954. COLLEY HOUSE 1951, DUGDALE HOUSE 1951, HOLMBURY HOUSE 1952, HORSENDEN HOUSE 1951, HOWELL HOUSE 1953, IVINGHOE HOUSE 1948, LEITH HOUSE 1952, RUSHMOOR HOUSE 1953, WILLBURY HOUSE 1955.

### **HILLFIELD HOUSE**, Highbury New Park (1960)

**HILLMARTON ROAD** (1861) Owned in 1870 by H.Bunkell, property developer, of Penn Road. Named after Hillmarton, Wilts.

No.61 is a new development on part of the site of St. Mary's Liberal Catholic Church.

ST.LUKE'S CHURCH (architect: Chas. Lee). Built 1857. Consecrated 1860, designed to accommodate 1,400 people!

Built on 'High Tree Fields' donated as a site by Thos. Poynder.

The former vicar. Prebendary W.A.F. Lee died in 1969 he was Rural Dean of Islington from 1961.

**HILLMARTON VILLAS** (1854) ST.MARY'S LIBERAL CATHOLIC CHURCH (pro-Cathedral Church of St. Mary), 471a Caledonian Road. Sir Francis Lycett secured the site.

Was originally opened 25th May 1866 as Caledonian Road Wesleyan Methodist Chapel to seat 1000, but closed as such in 1916. From 1916-26 J. Hibbard & Sons Ltd used the building as a furniture repository for removals and constructed an extra floor on gallery level, but left the steeple standing. The semi-circular apse was designed by Sir E.L. Lutyens (1869-1944) whose wife, Lady Emily, had been a worshipper there. The last services were held in the winter of 1976.

Samuel John Hodson, RWS (1836-1908), architect, artist, lithographer and illustrator, exhibitor from 1858-1906, worked for The Graphic and was a member of the RBA. Lived in the 1890s at no.7 Hillmarton Road.

FIELD COURT 1961, JACOBIN LODGE 1970.



**HILLRISE MANSIONS.** Warltersville Road (1938)

**HILLRISE ROAD**

First entry, as such, in the register of electors, 1936. Before then, Upper Hornsey Rise (1853-1936). So named due to its gradient.

**HILLSIDE**

See St. John's Way.

**HILLSIDE PARK**

Opened 24th June 1978, on land, part of the Elthorne Estate, St. John's Way. See ST. JOHN'S WAY.

**HILTON HOUSE,** Parkhurst Road

City Corporation Housing, Holloway estate.

First in the 1964 register of electors under Chambers Road.

**HILTON ROAD** (1878)

Ceased by 1964.

**HIND HOUSE,** Hornsey Road (1970)

**HINDLEY HOUSE,** Hornsey Road (1971)

Named after William Talbot Hindley, MA, Vicar of St. Barnabas, Harvist Road, 1887-1892) as also is Talbot House. He was vicar of St. John's, Upper Holloway 1918-23).

**HOCKLEY-IN-THE-HOLE**

See RAY STREET.

**HOLBROOK CLOSE** (1983/4)

**HOLBROOKE COURT,** Parkhurst Road (1974)

Named after Josef Holbrooke (1878-1958), composer. As a boy lived at 30 Hatley Road. A former choirboy at St. Anne's, Pooles Park. His father was a pianist at Collins' Music Hall and at the old Bedford Music Hall. Camden Town and Josef, aged 14, was a pianist at the Finsbury Park Empire and when aged 15 gave piano lessons from Station Road, Highbury. From 1922-6 he lived at Vale House, Tufnell Park Road (between nos 21 and 23).

**HOLFORD COTTAGES**

See HOLFORD PLACE.

**HOLFORD HOUSE.** Cruikshank Street (1954)

**HOLFORD PLACE,** Holford Square (1848-9)

Entered as Holford Cottages in 1848. Six properties.

**HOLFORD SQUARE** (1844/5)

The public bowling green was formally opened 12th July 1934 by Cllr. George Tripp, JP, Mayor of Finsbury.

In 1847 Herbert Spencer (1820-1903), philosopher and writer, lived in Holford Square. The Square was heavily bombed during the Second World War. The former bowling green site was used as a barrage balloon site and was destroyed by a land mine.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin (1870-1924), leader of the Russian Communist regime lived at no.30 from 1902-3. The house was demolished after a bombing raid. On 22nd of April 1942, M. Maisky, then Soviet ambassador in London,

unveiled a Lenin memorial bust, the work of Berthold Lubetkin as the centrepiece of a Lenin memorial. The Memorial was removed in 1951 to make way for Bevin Court. A copy of the bust is at Islington Town Hall and an LCC plaque formerly on the house, no.30, was presented to the Mayor of Moscow by the Leader of the GLC.

The HOLFORD SQUARE ESTATE (Skinner. Bailey & Lubetkin. architects) was opened 24th of April 1954 by Dame Florence Bevin DBE, recorded by a plaque and a bust of Ernest Bevin.

### **HOLFORD STREET (1845)**

Peter Holford was in 1770 a Governor of the New River Co. and laid the first stone of their then new offices (architect: Robert Mylne). on the site of Dorset Garden. Charles Holford was a Governor, 1815-27.

### **HOLLAND WALK (1981-2)**

### **HOLLINS HOUSE, Tufnell Park Road (1948)**

Named after William Tyndall Hollins MA, an incumbent of St. George's, Tufnell Park.

### **HOLLINGSWORTH STREET (c.1855)**

Also Hollingsworth Street North. Disappeared by 1973.

Said to be named after a Mr. Hollingsworth. Here Mary Tealby founded a Home for Lost and Starving Dogs on 2 October 1860. It was located in stables behind 15 and 16 Hollingsworth Street (now occupied by Freightliners Farm and Paradise Park).

Mrs. Tealby died in 1865, the home was then carried on by the Revd Ed. Bates and a Committee. The Superintendent from 1863-71 was James Pavitt. 851 dogs were taken in in 1869. In June 1871 the home moved to Battersea, becoming the famous Battersea Dogs Home. An Islington People's Plaque to Mary Tealby was unveiled at Freightliners Farm, Sheringham Road in October 2015.

George Cole was a councillor for Lower Holloway ward, 1903-4. He lived at no.28 from 1897-1912 and was District Secretary of the National Association of Operative Plasterers.

### **HOLLOWAY**

So called from its situation in the hollow or valley at the foot of Highgate Hill. From the Anglo-Saxon, holl-weg or the way in the hollow. This road name later became a district name. The hamlets of Upper and Lower Holloway were so designated in the 18th century and a Deed refers to Upper Holloway as early as 1697.

In 1364 William Phelippe wrote of the muddy state of the 'Hollow Way'. The Gentleman's Magazine referred to a tradition that a 'St. Michael's hermit' raised the road, making a causeway, from Highgate, supplying water, as he raised the road.'

'The wide part of the highway where the Back Road (now Liverpool Road and Holloway Road join) terminates, has been time out of mind called RING CROSS [hence the Ring Cross Estate], probably from a cross standing here antecedent to the Reformation.' (Nelson, 1811 ed., p.84) Certainly in this area a gibbet is alleged to have been and malefactors were hung in chains such as William Johnson, for shooting the turnkey of Newgate Gaol in open court in 1712 at the Old Bailey, whilst the Judge was in session and John Price (Jack Ketch) who had himself been public executioner, in 1718, for murdering Elizabeth White, a poor woman who sold gingerbread in Moorfields. A new gallows was put up in 1759.

HOLLOWAY appears prior to 1811 in ratebooks and from 1811-41, Holloway West 1841-54 and Holloway East 1842-55.

### **HOLLOWAY PLACE**

In the rate book for 1811.

The name was abolished in February 1870. Situated 'between Loraine Place and Holloway Railway Station'.

ISLINGTON SCOUT CENTRE, 319-321 Holloway Road is on the site of what was originally Holloway Independent Chapel, built 1804, destroyed by arson 1807, rebuilt 1808 and enlarged in 1821. In 1846 the congregation moved to Holloway Congregational Church (junction of Camden and Caledonian Roads), which building was destroyed by a land mine 26th September 1940, but a new church opened on the site in September 1960.

The Independents' Chapel then was taken over as the Caledonian Church (Church of Scotland) in 1847, largely to serve the orphans and other children attending the Royal Caledonian Asylum (see CALEDONIAN ROAD). The last service was held there on the 7th May 1950.

In Holloway Place was the print-making and print-selling business of James Pollard (1792-1867) and of his father Robert Pollard (1755-1838) from 1810 until 1831.

Some of the best-known of English sporting pictures and coaching scenes were produced by 'the Pollards'. Robert Pollard was from 1782-1810 at 15 Braynes Row, Spa Fields, now Exmouth Street, where his son was born.

See also PINE HOUSE. HOLLOWAY POLICE STATION see under HORNSEY ROAD.

## **HOLLOWAY ROAD**

Two references from Vestry Minutes of 1863 and 1868 confirm that Holloway Road was to be so called. Before then it was the main road serving Upper and Lower Holloway and consisting of a number of subsidiary places and terraces. These were absorbed and the whole renumbered, again in 1884/6, Some examples will suffice to show the number and variety of these:

The present 72 Holloway Road was before 1884 no.68, and this was originally in 1814 no.2 Aston Place, built by John Atkinson, mason and sculptor.

No.4 was 6 Porter's Row, 42-50 Porters Place c.1812, 11-49 Steyman's Row (18051, no.32 was 8 Highbury Cottages (1846), 525531 before 1886 5-8 Oxford Terrace, 254 and 256 before 1871 Phoebe Place (1830), 286-290 2-4 Dorset Place (1852), 292-4, in the time before 1871 Victoria Cottages (1853) and 292-306 Harriett Place (1852).

373-393 before 1871 Warlters Buildings (1830), 443 was 8 Tufnell Park Terrace (1843), 498-506 before 1882 nos 1 -5 Telegraph Office and Union Cottage, Hercules Terrace (c.1852). 648, 650 and 652 Alfred Villas, c.1870, but before 1860 Union Place and Hercules Brewery. 632,634 Alfred Terrace, 1841 688-706, part of Marlborough Terrace 1870.

430-456 before 1871 Holloway Terrace, there c,1808/9. Renumbered 1884/5 and subsidiary names incorporated.

557-561 and North Islington Dispensary, 1860-1886 Shakespeare Terrace. 543-555 before 1886 and from 1827 Prospect Terrace. 258-278 before 1871 Railway Place (1852) 131-145 before 1866Skinners Place(c.1804).

The 'Mother Red Cap', 655 Holloway Road, was there in the 17th century and was mentioned in a poem by one 'Drunken Barnaby, of that time. It was a resort of prostitutes c.1630 and in 1780 was the 'halfway house between London and Highgate'. It was rebuilt about 1829. Samuel Pepys mentioned it as the sign of the woman with cakes in one hand and a pot of ale in the other. See also RED CAP LANE.

The 'Half Moon' at 471 Holloway Road perpetuates the memory of an inn that in the 18th century was famous for its cheesecakes which used to be sold around the streets on horseback.

The 'Crown' at 622 Holloway Road was there in the 17th century and is featured in a Pollard print showing stage-coaches 'passing the Crown at Upper Holloway'.

The NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway Road, designed by Charles Bell was in 1896 built on the site of Osnaburgh Cottages. Large additions were made, designed by A.W. Cooksey, in 1902.

The Great Hall (now the Theatre) was on 15th July 1897 opened by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the Corporation of the City of London.

In 1948 the National College of Rubber Technology was founded and in 1952 moved in to its own buildings in Benwell Road, with annexes in Prince of Wales Road and in Ladbrooke House, Highbury Grove and 2-16 Eden Grove. Since 1976, Polytechnic of North London.

In the autumn of 1966 the Tower Block, with a concrete mural by William Mitchell, was built in the Holloway Road.

There is a sports ground, entrance in Dalmeny Avenue, Tufnell Park. This was there as early as 1892 as 'Tufnell Park Recreation Ground', then owned by a syndicate.

On the site of the Marlborough Building of the Polytechnic of North London was the former MARLBOROUGH THEATRE, designed by Frank Matcham to hold 2,612 people and which opened in 1903. The Carl Rosa Opera Co., Fred Terry, Charles Wyndham, Julia Nielson, Sir John Martin-Harvey, Oscar Asche, Florence Smithson, are only a few of the names of its former performers. By 1916 Variety took its place and it was a cinema from 1919 until the 31st August 1957. Demolished in 1962. The AA (Automobile Association) took over a new building on the site and then from 1973 it has been the 'Marlborough Building' housing certain of the departments of the Polytechnic of North London,

Nearby used to be the PARKHURST GRAND HALL AND THEATRE with a capacity for 400 (1890) 401 Holloway Road, rebuilt in 1898 which was a cinema c.1909. Free fights broke out over whist drive prizes which caused its closure in the period before 1930. See also PARKHURST ROAD.

At the corner which is now the North Star House, 556/564 Holloway Road, the Careers and Divisional Offices of ILEA stood from 1899 until the late 1950s the HOLLOWAY EMPIRE (capacity 1,210) designed by W. G. R. Sprague. This was when Oswald Stoll (later Sir Oswald) was the Managing Director to its owners The London District Empire Palaces. Stars who had appeared there included Harry Tate, Mark Sheridan, Paul Cinquevalli, the Griffiths Brothers, George Langford, Eugene Stratton and Harry Bedford. By 1912 it was a theatre and by 1924 a cinema. It closed in 1938 and remained derelict for years until 1953. But a firm of chair manufacturers took over in a new building and it is now ILEA and housing association offices.

The CORONET CINEMA, 338 Holloway Road, opened in February 1940 and was called the SAVOY in 1947, was renamed the ABC in 1962 and the Coronet in 1983. It closed in July 1983 to open in 1984 as a snooker club.

The Gresham Ballroom was before February 1957 a cinema, the EMPIRE, but opened 25th November 1910 as the Electric Pavilion Cinema, Upper Holloway.

The Imperial Picture Theatre was built at no.2 Holloway Road 1913 and renamed the Highbury Imperial Picture Theatre by 1924 and Highbury Picture Theatre by 1936. Closed in 1959, petrol station on the site.

The Odeon opened as the GAUMONT, Holloway 5th September 1938, then re-opened with a Gala re-opening on a July day, 1958.

The ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL was from 1864 to 1888 the Great Northern Central Hospital, Caledonian Road, on a site later occupied by Caledonian Road Baths. The Hospital was originally founded in 1856 at York Road by Sherard Freeman Statham. It was in Pembroke Villa, formerly occupied by George Price, a builder in 1844 and took over also Twyford Villa etc.

A physician from 1876 to 1885 was Robert Bridges, OM, BM, FRCP, Poet Laureate from 1913-1930.

Then a new building was designed for Holloway Road by Keith D. Young, ARIBA, and Henry Hall, ARIBA. It was opened 17th July 1888 by Edward, Prince of Wales (later to become Edward VII) with the Princess (afterwards Queen Alexandra) and their daughters, Louise, Victoria and Maud in attendance.

In 1921 the Hospital was incorporated by Royal Charter and from June 1924 was known as the ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL. In 1923 HRH Edward, Prince of Wales (later Edward VIII) opened the new Casualty Department which was also the Borough War Memorial, as it contained an archway with the names of 1,337 Islingtonians who lost their lives in the First World War. There was also a Nurses' Home (1922), designed by H. Percy Adams. Since then much extension and rebuilding has taken place. See also MANOR GARDENS.

The Lamb public house, formerly the 'Flounder & Firkin' (1985), is at 54 Holloway Road (2020). Before then it was the BREWERY TAP, originally built in 1815 by William Willoughby, who kept the Highbury Barn Tavern. The Central Library has original watercolour plans by John Grayson dated c. 1814/15. These show plans of this Highbury BREWERY and a section of the brew-house and its utensils. About 1840 Messrs. Ufford & Oldershaw kept this business and its grounds and in the latter was a 104ft. well shaft yielding nearly 1,000 gallons of water an hour. In

1887 another well and boring was made. The water level had then fallen and was standing at 150ft. down. The brewery closed in 1914 and the 'Brewery Tap' took over (W.A. Aldhouse, licensee) and in the adjoining grounds, Messrs. Hopkins, . mechanical engineers and then the Goodyear Tyre Co, took over. Then in 1971 Messrs. W.H. Hayden & Co, commercial stationers since 1829 built 'Digby House' on the site of the old Highbury Brewery and Brew-House.

The CENTRAL LIBRARY (architect: Henry T. Hare, FRIBA and the builder C.P. Roberts of St. Pauls Road, was opened on 25th October 1907 by Sir Arthur W. Rucker, FRS, then Principal of the University of London. The architect was also that of the town halls at Oxford and Henley on Thames. The whole ceremony was presided over by Alderman Sir George S. Elliott, JP (who up to his death in 1925 had been Mayor of Islington no less than 13 times). The Band of the Coldstream Guards played amidst palms, flowers and elaborate refreshments.

From December 1973 until June 1976 the extension to the 1906/7 building was made. Design architect: LP Wong. Contractors: Messrs. Scott, Hale. The original facade in Holloway Road, formerly 68 Holloway Road, has been retained, with its statues of Bacon and Spenser and Edwardian 'Art Deco' motifs, but the main readers' and goods' entrances are in Fieldway Crescent.

Opposite is the church of ST.MARY MAGDALENE, Holloway Road. Architect: William Wickings, originally a Chapel of Ease, 1814, seating 1,324 people. In 1894 it became a separate parish.

The church has a particularly fine organ by George Pike England, reconstructed by Henry Willis in 1867 and in 1959 cleaned and repaired.

The church was restored in 1910 and in 1983 its interior greatly changed.

ST.MARY MAGDALENE'S CHURCH SCHOOLS, Liverpool Road, dated from 1815, were re-modelled in 1908, but almost destroyed in October 1940. The Rt. Hon, Florence Horsbrugh, CBE, MP, laid the foundation stone of the new school building in 1953 and the official re-opening by the Revd Joost de Blank, MA, Hon.CF (later Archbishop of Cape Town) was in December 1954.

From 1948-55 the incumbent was the Revd Arthur W. Goodwin Hudson. During his period of office, the church of St. James, Chillingworth Road was merged into the parish and its hall became used as a community and youth centre.

*Submitted by a contributor (2020):* In 1955, Revd Goodwin Hudson was appointed Vicar of All Saint's church Woodford Wells, Essex, and was made Bishop of Sydney c1956/7 and, later, he was also appointed Dean of the Cathedral. After four years based in Australia he returned to England and became Vicar of St Paul's, Portman Square. Another Islington vicar, the Revd Hugh Rowlands Gough, Curate 1928-1931 and Vicar 1946-1948 of ST MARY PARISH CHURCH, Upper Street, was also Archbishop of Sydney c1959/60.

Vicar of St Mary's Upper Street (Revd. Hugh Gough ) went to Sydney sometime before Goodwin Hudson to be Arch Bishop of Sydney.

In 1890 the wall enclosing the burial ground was replaced by iron railings and in 1894 the churchyard was taken over as an open space and is now public gardens.

A former Coroner's Court and Public Mortuary opened in a building in the Church grounds 27th March 1874 but was disused as a mortuary by 1936 and since 1955 has been used by the Council's Works Dept.

The GNR was extended to Kings Cross. The Holloway GNR station closed 30th September 1915.

HOLLOWAY ROAD STATION (Piccadilly Line! opened the 15th December 1906 and was remarkable for its 'moving spiral staircase'; on its site used to be the Church Army Marriott Homes.

There was a Coal Yard, coal depot and ticket station of the GNR, for which expenditure at Holloway was sanctioned in 1854,

The HOLLOWAY STATION HOTEL (now Holloway Tavern) was there as early as 1863, The facade of the former Coal Yard receiving office was within recent years used by a firm selling brie a brae and second hand goods.

Messrs. BEALE'S RESTAURANT in the neo-Gothic style (architect: F. Wallen) with its large banqueting rooms and stained glass art deco windows was well-known and had been on the site of Sainsbury's supermarket at the corner of Holloway and Tollington Roads, as a local landmark until its demolition in 1970.

Beale's Bakery opened in South Place, Tibberton Square in 1829 and was there until 1855.

Alderman William Beale (1838-1904) was a Vestryman in 1897, an Alderman in 1900. In 1866 the firm's headquarters moved in to Holloway Road on the site and the new premises were built in 1889, Next door were the premises of Messrs. George Jones & Sons, jewellers at 368 Holloway Road, which had a flag pole about four foot high and a golden ball about two feet in diameter which used to act as a time-keeping device and as an advertisement.

In 1889 Alderman Beale installed a steam- driven plant which supplied electricity to this area of Holloway before the Vestry took over.

Another Holloway landmark were the premises of D. Harper and Co, founded 1875, stationers and diary makers, whose 'Harpers of Holloway' building near Railway Crosses was a great feature on postcards of the pre-1914 and 1920-30 era. Alderman Sydney C. Harper was Mayor of Islington 1922-5 and 1928-9, as well as a leading member and one-time President of Islington Chamber of Commerce. Also connected with the firm was the Harper Electric Piano Co. Ltd, formerly of Holloway Road and New Oxford Street, an example of whose work was placed in the Musical Museum which acquired it at Brentford and visited by Cllr. Rosie Dale, Mayor, in 1985, The son of the firm's director, Mr. S. Harper, was also present.

The HOLLOWAY HALL (architect: George Truefitt) opened in October 1872, 445 Holloway Road and is now 'Holloway House', used by furniture manufacturers.

The HOLLOWAY ARCADE was erected c. 1930.

Messrs. JONES BROS, linen drapers, started in 1870 at nos2 and 3 Peartree Terrace, Holloway Road and by 1905 were described as Jones Bros, Universal Providers, 338-366 Holloway Road, 1-27 Tollington Road and 4 Loraine Road and Lister Mews.

Messrs. Selfridge acquired the by now large department store in 1926 and in 1940 the John Lewis Partnership. From 1893-1905 the buyer and manager of various departments was Henry Buckland, created Sir Henry Buckland in 1931. He died in December 1957. From 1914-52 he took on the general management of the Crystal Palace.

Charles Sims, RA (1873-1928) in 1888 entered the counting house of Jones Bros, the eldest son of Stephen Sims, costume manufacturer of 133 Balls Pond Road, The Central Library local collection has his 'Portrait of Alfred Frewin' 1900.

UPPER HOLLOWAY BAPTIST CHURCH dates from 1868, the first Minister being the Revd Samuel Harris Booth, then from 1873-1911 the Revd J. R. Wood who became not only President of the Baptist Union, but Moderator of the Free Church Federal Council. From 1911-32 the Revd Sydney G. Morris took over and he became Baptist Union President. The church in 1928 seated 1,300. Up to 1951 it had its own Dorcas Fellowship which ministered to the sick poor of the district. About 1977 the ceiling collapsed and the hall at the rear was used for services. See also TOLLINGTON WAY. For St. John's Church, see under PEMBERTON GARDENS.

ST.JOHN'S GYMNASIUM & INSTITUTE, 623-629 Holloway Road later became used by toy manufacturers and is now used for other commercial purposes.

At that part of Holloway Road near Mercer's Road was an attractive pedimented building with topiary called WACE COTTAGE and then after 1863 a Friends' Meeting House; then up to a few years ago Messrs. Finlay & Co. had premises on the site.

James Selby Ltd, milliners and general drapers were founded in 1896 as James Selby, linen draper, 394 Holloway Road. Mr. Selby died, aged 88, in 1951. In 1932 it had become a private company.

'The Castle' public house was there from 1874 as a public house and from 1843 until about 1872/3 as The Castle, wine merchants.

The 'Nags Head' public house is shown on a map and a directory for 1853 and was for many years run by the Wheeler family. The 'Prince of Wales', 'Lord Nelson' and 'Victoria' public houses are all Victorian.

Sir Richard Phillips (1767-1840) lived with his family at 'The Pavilion', 4 Holloway Road, opposite Loraine Place. In 1817 the preface to his 'A morning walk from London to Kew', originally appearing 1813-16 in the Morning Chronicle, is dated from that address.

### **HOLLOWAY TERRACE**

Was there 1808/9.

By 1871 nos430-456 (Nag's Head), Holloway Road.

ALBEMARLE MANSIONS c.1898, BATHURST MANSIONS c.1899, BUCKMASTER HOUSE 1936, CAIRNS HOUSE 1937 (rebuilding), CHELMSFORD HOUSE 1937, CRANWORTH HOUSE 1937 (rehabilitated 1976), HALSBURY HOUSE 1936, LOREBURN HOUSE 1936, MANOR MANSIONS 1907, TUFNELL PARK MANSIONS 1935/6, VICTORIA MANSIONS 1897, WAVERLEY COURT 1977.

### **HOLLY PARK**

c.1854 this area was all fields. 'The Hollies' east of Crouch Hill sold off 1864/7 in 20 plots as Holly Park. It was not developed until the 1870s but by 1878 had developed so that residents founded a Holly Park Protection Association whose Minute Books of Meetings are at the Central Library. Although on the 1881 Census, Holly Park is not in a directory for 1878 for Islington.

The HOLLY PARK METHODIST CHURCH owed its inception in 1881 to the Revd Morley Punshon and Sir Francis Lycett. A small iron chapel was erected temporarily in 1876 but the church, seating 1,000 (architect: Elijah Hoole) opened in 1882 and the lecture hall and school classrooms, considered by Mr. Hoole to be his best work in 1886. In 1910 G. W. Munt completed the structure by the addition of a tower and spire. In 1962 a modern church was erected on the site.

In 1978 was opened Highbury House, a home for Jewish mentally handicapped adults. It was opened by the Rt.Hon. Lord Se.g.al of Wytham, MA, MRCS, LRCP, President of the Haven Foundation.

HOLLY PARK ESTATE 1951-2. Named after the large villas that were there, e.g. 'The Hollies', 'Tregaron' etc. LYNNGHAM COURT 1963.

**HOLMBURY HOUSE.** Hilldrop Road (1952)

'Holmbury' is a seat, one mile south west of Holmbury St. Mary, Surrey.

**HOLMCOTE GARDENS** (1926)

Holmcote is four miles west of Minehead, Somerset.

The gardens are on the site of the grounds of Pyrland House, Highbury New Park. See under Highbury New Park.

**HOMESTEAD,** Sussex Way (1971)

**HONDURAS STREET** (1832)

Renumbered 1888, After Honduras, a source of mahogany. Associated, like Baltic Street, Timber Street etc., with the timber trade.

**HONEYCOAT YARD,** Aylesbury Street

Name abolished 1760.

**HONEYFIELD,** Pooles Park (Durham Road) (1969)

**HOOD COURT,** Mayton Street (1964)

**HOOPER STREET,** Hornsey Road (1815-54)

### **HOPE COTTAGES (1845)**

See HOPE PLACE.

### **HOPE PLACE (1845)**

Rename in 1899 of former Hope Cottages, 1845,

### **HOPE STREET**, Eden Grove, Holloway (1820)

By 1938 GEARY STREET. See also EDEN GROVE.

### **HOPE TERRACE**, Coleman Street, New North Road (1851)

Coleman Street since 1938 has been Coleman Fields.

### **HOPEDENE**, Aubert Park (1975)

### **HOPKINS BUILDINGS**. Upper Street

On Dent's map of 1806.

After 1857, approximately 221-226 Upper Street.

### **HOPPING LANE**

Before 1840 the name of St. Paul's Road.

Hopping Lane extended 'from the entrance to Highbury Place to the Balls Pond turnpike'. Originally for its entire length there was no footway on either side.

Named after a freehold plot belonging to the Marquess of Northampton in the 19th century called as early as 1611 the 'Hoppinge' or Hop-Ground. It was later Barr's & Brook's Nurseries. See BALLS POND ROAD.

### **HOPPING LANE (1960)**

"A new service road being constructed on the west side of St. Mary's Grove."

### **HORNSEY**

The name Hornsey was a 16th century corruption of Haringie (early 13th century).

### **HORNSEY GROVE**

Recorded in the ratebooks 1826-1835.

### **HORNSEY LANE**

Odd nos are in Haringey.

Was there probably as early as 1300; in the ratebooks as early as 1729, the date of the earliest one in the rate book collection at the Central Library.

The numbering changed in 1916. No.20, formerly no.6 Hornsey Lane, contains some 18th century structural work.

No.12 has, since about 1924, been a Convent, see under BETHANIE.

ST. ALOYSIUS'S COLLEGE. Founded in 1879 by the Brothers of Mercy. A voluntary aided grammar school, 1950. Largely rebuilt 1969-71 as a comprehensive for over 1000 Senior boys.

Alderman Sir William John Crump (1850-1923), DL, JP, Islington's first Mayor, 1900-1 and a solicitor, lived in 'Treverbyn', later Thirsk Lodge, Hornsey Lane, for some years.

### **HORNSEY LANE ESTATE**



On 11th March 1939, opened by Mr. A.E. Knox 'one of the operatives engaged on the erection of the dwellings' in the presence of Cllr. George Bennett, JP, Chairman of the Housing Committee and the Mayor, Alderman D.McArthurJackson.JP. ACWA.

Architect: E.C.P. Monson, FRIBA, FSI. DE LA SALLE HOUSE 1978, FORTIER COURT 1971, LYGOE HOUSE 1974 (Lygoe House is named after the late Alderman Herbert James Lowton Lygoe, OBE, JP, MSM, Mayor 1940-1 and 1949-50, who died, aged 72 in 1968), NETHERLEIGH CLOSE 1971. See also HAZELLVILLE ROAD.

### **HORNSEY RISE (1848)**

In 1886/7 it was decided by the Vestry of St. Mary Islington to incorporate with and rename Balmaine Terrace, Grove Villas, Terrace, Victoria Terrace, Rose Cottages, Shaftesbury Villas and Hornsey Rise HORNSEY RISE throughout.

See also Ashley Road for ST. MARY'S Church, Hornsey Rise,

UPPER HORNSEY RISE dating from 1853 became by 1936 HILLRISE ROAD. HORNSEY RISE, nos22-28 were before 1886/7 nos 1-4 Shaftesbury Villas, 1864/5.

The HORNSEY RISE COMPLEX (Islington Health Authority, I LEA and Islington Council) was opened in November 1984 by the actress, Nicola McAuliffe and in the presence of Mrs. Margaret Hodge, Leader of the Council. It includes a Child Guidance centre, a Day Centre, Health Centre, etc.

The PHILIP NOEL-BAKER PEACE GARDEN, Elthorne Park, Hornsey Rise, was opened 24th July 1984 by Lord Brockway (Fenner Brockway) in memory of the work for world peace of Philip Noel-Baker (1889-1982). It is set in the 6Va acre Elthorne Park.

The Park includes a scented garden for the disabled, a white garden, a marsh garden, a reflecting pool, bubble fountains, a cascade and weir. On the 15th September 1985, Monsignor Bruce Kent unveiled 'Upon Reflection' the 'Islington Peace Sculpture' by Kevin Atherton.

### **HORNSEY RISE GARDENS**

Before 1887/9 Crouch End Crescent.

In 1886 only nos1, 2,5 and 7-17.

### **HORNSEY ROAD**

'Anciently formed part of the old road to Whetstone by way of Crouch End.' Only about three houses c. 1811-13, but, c. 1801-2 was Elizabeth Duke's waterproof manufactory; the factory water-proofed clothing for the army and also treated canvas articles, including ships' sails; it later became a dye-house until the building was demolished c.1833.

Hornsey Road does not appear as such in ratebooks until c.1843. In 1884/5 all subsidiary names were abolished and the whole re-named HORNSEY ROAD. In 1820 it had been still a haunt of footpads! Two pages of its former subsidiary names are listed in the 1885 Annual Report of the Vestry.

See also under TOLLINGTON ROAD about the SOBELL SPORTS CENTRE.

Nos47-171 were from c.1856-1874 NEVILLE TERRACE. No.1 was about 1853 'Tyrolese Cottage'.

471 Hornsey Road was 21 Station Parade (c. 1890-1), 398-406 before 1887 Roads Terrace (c. 1864/5), 462-498 before 1886 Sylvanus Row 11831).

HORNSEY ROAD SOUTH and HORNSEY ROAD NORTH 1845, HORNSEY ROAD EAST 1834, HORNSEY ROAD WEST 1835.

HORNSEY ROAD STATION opened 21st July 1868.

The 'Hanley Arms' was there as early as 1832.

The 'Tollington Arms' under the landlord-ship of Charlie Webster, ex-welterweight boxing champion, has since 1971 been the headquarters of the London Ex-Boxers' Association.

In 1853 an INFANT POOR ESTABLISHMENT was built on Porter's Acre, Hornsey Road, eventually becoming the Workhouse Schools (St. Mary Islington Workhouse Schools) which in the 1880s had over 360 children as pupils.

John Timbs, (1801-75), antiquary and writer, author of the Curiosities of London addressed the 1867 second edition of his work of the name from Hornsey Road.

See EBURNE ROAD.

HORNSEY ROAD BATHS. Architects: A.H. Tiltman. Opened 26th July 1892 by the Lady Mayoress of London. The Baths Establishment opened in 1895. It was bombed 19-20th March 1941, and re-opened 7th February 1964 by William Ambrose Wright (Billy Wright), CBE, ex -Manager of the Arsenal Football Club, 1962-66- and 90-times Captain of England. Architect. Kenneth M.B. Cross, MA, DCL, Past President of the RIBA.

HORNSEY ROAD STATION (Midland Railway) opened 1872, closed 1943.

HOLLOWAY POLICE STATION, Hornsey Road, was originally built in 1874 and opened in January 1875. Section house accommodation was added in 1911. It was bombed 19-20th March 1941 (then 256 Hornsey Road) and was later demolished, the site becoming part of the Montem School play-ground. The 1911 section house, after the 1941 bombing, was re-adapted as a Station. The present police station at 184 Hornsey Road was first occupied as a police station in July 1965.

The MONTEM SCHOOL was originally the Montem Street School. Boys School opened 21st June 1886. Girls School opened 7th May 1901. In 1968 John Wragg and Jan Reynolds of St. Martin's School of Art designed and executed a 60 ft. mural in the playground. See also MONTEM STREET.

EMMANUEL CHURCH by F.R. Farrow and E.S. Harris, 1884. United with St Barnabas 1945.

For the Forster School see under BENWELL ROAD. Holloway Ragged School had been on the site of this school from 1854-1888/9.

BRANSTON HOUSE 1927 modernised 1971, CHRISTIE COURT 1969, CITIZEN HOUSE 1970 (qv), EAGLE HOUSE 1975, EVERETT HOUSE 1971, HIND HOUSE

1970, HINDLEY HOUSE 1970,

LILLINGSTON HOUSE 1970, LUCENA

HOUSE 1954, ROLLIT HOUSE 1927, modernised 1971, Named after Sir Albert Kaye Rollit (1842-1922), MP for Islington South, 1886-1906.

SIMMONS HOUSE extension 1981/2. SWAINSON HOUSE 1971. Named after a former Alderman, Reginald Swainson who died aged 86 in May 1953. He left Islington for Hornsey in 1908. He had a long association with St. John's Upper Holloway and his brother Frank was until 1916, the Revd Frank Swainson, Vicar of St. Barnabas's Church. Reginald is alleged to have heckled David Lloyd George when he visited Islington Town Hall and the scene caused such an uproar that the later Prime Minister left the building disguised as a policeman!

TALBOT HOUSE 1970, TENBY HOUSE 1971.

## **HORNSEY ROW**

Built 1769 'at its south end was once a public house called The Castle where a mineral water was sold procured from a spring in the garden' by Thomas Bird, Bird's Buildings.

By 1875/6 nos 260-272 UPPER STREET.

In Hornsey Row (called that until 1875) lived John Quick (1748-1831), the original Tony Lumpkin in *She Stoops to Conquer* and George III's favourite comedian whose portrait was done by Zoffany (see ZOFFANY STREET) and whose appearances at Covent Garden were famous. He afterwards lived in Wells Row and was President of the 'respectable company' which met at the King's Head Tavern, Upper Street.

'Little Quick' was buried in a vault at St. Mary Magdalene's, Holloway Road.

At the time of the publication of the 2nd edition (1823) of his history of Islington, John Nelson lived at no.6 Hornsey Row and later moved to Cumberland Row, Camden Street (Camden Passage) at the house of a Miss Janet Welchon or Welchern. He died 20th of April 1828, aged 52. A third edition of his work appeared in 1829.

**HORNSEY STREET** (c.1861-2)

Contains Stapleton House, Polytechnic of North London.

**HORSE YARD**, Essex Road.

**HORSELL ROAD** (1887-8)

In 1888 were only nos 26, 30, 32, 34 and 36.

The name is most probably derived from Anglo Saxon hors-weg. (horse way) or bridle path.

Horsell is in the district of Woking, Surrey and its name is derived from the Anglo Saxon meaning 'a muddy shelf or slope'!

**HORSENDEN HOUSE**, Hilldrop Road (1951)

There is a Horsenden House seven miles north west of High Wycombe, Bucks and also a Horsenden Hill, near Perivale Middlesex (Ealing) and a Horsenden Lane.

**HORSFALL'S BASIN**, Regents Canal

Built on the Regent's Canal, 1825. Named after a William Horsfall who owned part of Henry Penton's Estate in 1806.

**HORSFIELD HOUSE**, Northampton Street (1957)

**HORTON VILLAS** (c.1850/1)

After 1866, nos 275-277 Camden Road.

**HOWARD MEWS**, Hamilton Park (1981/2)

**HOWELL HOUSE**, Hilldrop Road (1953)

**HUDDLESTON ROAD** (c.1873/4)

Huddlestone is a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Nos 2 to 5 only in the 1874 directory; in 1877 nos 1-11 and Arundel Cottage. Nos 13-21 are c.1900, not earlier.

*Submitted by a contributor (2017):* Cattle once used to be driven down the road, arriving by trains stopping at the (now gone) Junction Road railway station on their way to the Metropolitan Cattle Market (later Caledonian Market) in Market Road, Islington. Huddleston Road was also bombed during the Second World War, possibly due to its proximity to railway lines. Two odd-numbered houses along the stretch between Tufnell Park Road and Station Road were damaged and rebuilt in a style completely different to the rest of the terrace of housing.

**HUGIN HOUSE**

The rename of Bolton House, 18-30 Clerkenwell Road, with effect from 1st October 1975.

**HUGO ROAD**

First in the directory for 1887,

**HULL STREET**, Lever Street (1809)

There until 1974.

**HULLBRIDGE MEWS**

Hullbridge is a village, civil parish and electoral ward in the Rochford district of Essex.  
Sherbourne Estate 1980, James Court 1981.

**HULL'S PLACE**, Lever Street

There in 1809. In 1926 a tobacco manufactory on the site.

**HUME COURT**, Hawes Street (1961)

See under HAWES STREET.

**HUMEWOOD**, Highbury Grove (1964)

**HUNGERFORD ROAD** (c.1864/5)

Partially built by 1862. Most houses leased 1873. Renumbered 1874.

Hungerford is a historic market town and civil parish in Berkshire.

Margaret, daughter of Alderman William Halliday married Sir Edward Hungerford, who died in 1648, she died in 1672. Margaret founded a magnificent Alms House at Corsham, Wilts. Sir Edward was of Corsham, Wilts.

At no.77 in the 1930s lived Albert Edward Montague, for over a decade Secretary to the Victoria Institute (Philosophical Society of Great Britain).

Hungerford Road Board School opened in 1896. Renamed Hungerford Primary c.1947. Junior Mixed and Infants, c.1967; the Infants moved to North Road 1971. Further building took place in 1981.

In 1958 the LCC made the first day school class in the Welsh language for children who wished to learn Welsh at Hungerford Infants' School. In 1958 the class had 27 members aged five to six!

**HUNTER HOUSE**, Junction Road (1960)

**HUNTINGDON STREET** (1853-4)

Named after the county of Huntingdon for which George Thornhill (1811-75) was MP Part of the Thornhill Estate, Barnsbury.

Sir Edmund Gosse (1849-1928) and his father Philip Henry Gosse, FRS (1810-88) deal at some length in Father and Son (published anonymously in 1907) with the time when they lived at 58 Huntingdon Street (c.1854-55).

Ronald Henry Marwood, a 25 years old scaffolder of Huntingdon Street was hung at Pentonville in 1959 for the murder of PC Raymond Summers.

**HURLOCK HOUSE**, Hurlock Street (1939)

**HURLOCK STREET**

Before 1909/10 Myrtle Street (1846).

The name HURLOCK STREET (q.v.) approved in 1880, but does not appear in Islington directories until 1910.

Was part of the Cream Hall of Highbury Woods Estate, sold to William Bennett, a London silversmith, in 1819. First appears as Hurlock Street c.1909/10. In the Bedfordshire dialect 'hurlock' is a kind of hard chalk or lime, found beneath the hilly surface soil.

The VALE MISSION was registered in 1937, used by others after 1948.

ELWOOD HOUSE 1938, HURLOCK HOUSE 1939,

TWYFORD HOUSE 1938. Not in 1939 register of electors, but in the 1945 one.

HURST HOUSE, Weston Rise (1969)

HYDES PLACE (1847) From no.4 Compton Avenue. Original street demolished c.1956/7. Most probably named after William Hyde, see under CROSS STREET. Now a private driveway by the Compton Arms, Compton Avenue.

**HYNDMAN HOUSE**, Brecknock Road (1939)

Named after Henry Mayers Hyndman (1842-1921). Founded in 1881 the Social Democratic Foundation. An international socialist and in 1911 the chairman of the British Socialist Party. Founded the magazine Justice and fought against the South African War and also unemployment. Writer, debater and champion of the oppressed.

## I

**IANG HOUSE**, Ward Road (1962)

**IBERIA HOUSE**, New Orleans Walk (1973)

**ICKLEFORD HOUSE**, Upper Street (1970)

**ILEX HOUSE**, Crouch Hill (1971)

**ILFORD HOUSE**, Baxter Road, Dovercourt Estate (1966)

**INCEPTUM PLACE**, Strouds Vale

Not on 1841 Census but in 1846-8 ratebooks.

**INDEPENDENT PLACE** (c.1806)

Adjoining Cornwall Place. Built by George Pocock.

**INGLEBERT STREET** (1828)

Before 1935 Upper Chadwell Street.

Named after William Inglebert who in 1606 petitioned the Common Council to bring water from the springs of Amwell and Chadwell, Herts.

In John Aubrey's Brief Lives (17th century) 'Mr. Inglebert' is credited with being 'the first Inventor or Projector' and that Sir Hugh Myddelton got his portrait in Goldsmith's Hall but 'Mr. Fabian Phillips sawe Ingolbert afterwards, in a poore Rug-gowne like an Almes-man, sitting by an apple-woman at the Pariiament-stayres.'

**INGLEBY ROAD**, Grove Road, Holloway (c.1869)

See also TOLLINGTON WAY.

Ingleby is a hamlet and civil parish in South Derbyshire, England

In 1870 there were only nos1-9 (odd). Last in the 1963 register of electors. In the 1930s over twenty houses were bought for the nurses of the Royal Northern Hospital.

**INGRAM PLACE**

Ingram Place is shown on a map of 1841 ; first in a rate book 1844. By 1877 nos1-39 Hornsey Road.

**INSTOW PLACE**, Queensland Road

So-called c.1915-59. Before then, c.1855- 1914 Albert Place.

**INSURANCE STREET**

Before 1916 WILLIAM STREET 1820. Now NAOROJI STREET. Insurance Street (1916) was so-called after a former school building was taken over as the London offices for the then recently instituted national insurance scheme. Dadabhai Naoroji (1825-1917), Britain's first Asian Member of Parliament (Central Finsbury, 1892-95) and a prominent Indian nationalist, is remembered in Naoroji Street.

**INWORTH WALK**, Popham Estate (1974) IRETON ROAD

From c.1860-1937/8 CROMWELL ROAD.

Named after Henry Ireton (1611-51), Parliamentarian General, who married Oliver Cromwell's daughter Bridget.

Last in the 1971 register of electors, when only no.32 remained.

**IRONMONGER ROW**

There in 1723.

Built on land belonging to the Ironmonger's Company bequeathed to them by Thomas Mitchell (also spelt Michell), ironmonger and citizen of London. Before 1871 there were Orchard Street and Pitman's Buildings. The separated section between Mitchell and Old Streets, renamed in 1982 ST.LUKE'S CLOSE. St. Luke's Churchyard gardens and burial ground known in the 1930s as 'Toffee Park'. The churchyard was gardens (Finsbury Borough Council) by 1934, The Ironmonger Row School was founded by John Fuller, 1727 for the education of 20 boys and upwards.

Ironmonger Row Baths with Turkish baths, laundry, etc. were opened 13th June 1931 by Cllr C.R. Simpson, JP, LCC, Mayor of Finsbury, 13th June 1931, building having as its architects, A.W.S. and K.M.B. Cross. An extension was opened 22nd October 1938 by Alderman C.A. Allen, JP, Mayor. This included a cafe, Turkish baths, children's swimming pool, etc. Councillor Mrs. Marjorie Ogilvy-Webb, Mayor of Islington in December 1985 opened a V/z million pound 'face-lift' to the Baths and Laundry,

Clerkenwell Telephone Exchange was there as early as 1923.

'Britannia' public house,c.1936/40, before then a beer retailer's shop,

William Caslon the Elder, typefounder (1692-1766) opened his first workshop in Helmet Row. He then moved to Ironmonger Row and was there 1727-37 at a site later nos39-41, pulled down 1811, rebuilt and renumbered nos60,62 and 64. LAGONIER HOUSE 1970.

### **IRONMONGER STREET, EC1 (1812-13)**

**IRVINE HOUSE**, Caledonian Road (Caledonian Estate) (1964) Formerly Knox Buildings, part of the 1906/7 LCC's Caledonian Estate.

**ISLAY WALK**, Marquess Estate (1973) Islay is a large island of the Inner Hebrides, West of Kintyre,

### **ISLEDON HOUSE**, Prebend Street (19481

Called after one of the early names of Islington, meaning the 'lower town' or 'fort'. Built by the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities.

### **ISLEDON COURT**, Williamson Street (1975)

### **ISLEDON ROAD** (c.1865/6)

Incorporated Clarence Road in 1877, which road dated from c.1866. Named after one of the early names of Islington, like Isledon.

At no.3 'died poor' Wm. Pettit Griffith (1815-84), architect and archaeologist, born at 9 St. John's Square, Clerkenwell. He restored St. John's Gate.

### **ISLINGTON CHURCH ROW**, Upper Street

See Vestry Minutes 4th December 1868. So named in 1868, By 1877 nos309-321 Upper Street.

### **ISLINGTON GREEN**

By 1876 subsidiary parts were abolished or renamed, e.g. Old Paradise Row became renamed Islington Green. West Place became 331-342 Upper Street.

Before the mid-18th century this was on an enclosed piece of ground, used as the village laystall, where rubbish and dung were dumped. In 1777, the Marquis of Northampton, lord of the manor of Canonbury, made a grant of ground to the parish trustees. Rubbish was cleared, railings put up and in 1797 trees were planted. There was on the green a cage, a pair of stocks and a watch-house. This latter was originally in the middle of the green but in 1797 rebuilt and moved to the southern end, on the site of the present Myddelton Statue,

This statue by John Thomas is a memorial to Sir Hugh Myddelton, made a baronet in 1622 for being the entrepreneur of the New River. The statue, with drinking-fountain, was the joint gift of Sir Samuel Morton Peto, the New River Co, and the people of Islington. It was unveiled by Mr. Gladstone 2nd August 1862.

At nos 7-11 are the premises of Messrs. C.F. Anderson & Son Ltd, timber merchants. A G LC plaque on the wall of their premises was unveiled 10th December 1969 by Cllr. R.E. Trott, JP, Mayor of Islington, relating to COLLINS MUSIC HALL.

At the rear of the public house the 'Lansdowne Arms', there as early as 1790 in Old Paradise Row, was erected c.1861-2 an annexe. A bankrupt proprietor of the 'Marylebone Music Hall' who also performed on the stage under the stage name of Sam Collins, was Samuel Thomas Collins Vagg, 'Stage Irishman' and vocalist. He took over the management of the 'Lansdowne Music Hall' in 1863 but died in 1869. On his tomb in Kensal Green Cemetery were a harp and shillelagh and a brief epithet:

Here lies poor honest Sam Now gone to meet the great I AM

His widow took over with Harry Sydney, the lyric writer who died in 1870. 11 was rebuilt in 1897 with a capacity of 1800 and ten bars. By 1908 it had become Collins Theatre of Varieties and during the First World War Islington Hippodrome. It did repertory until 1932, variety 1932-7, repertory again, but with its last and declining years, strip shows. Notable proprietors were the Lake family, particularly Lew Lake Junior, from 1939-58.

A disastrous fire on 13th September 1958 gutted the dressing rooms and the rear of the building and on the 23rd of April 1963 Tommy Trinder auctioned off the photographs, playbills and other material that formerly adorned the bar of the 'Lansdowne Arms' from which you could watch a performance on the stage.

In June 1904 Bioscope pictures were shown there. Gracie Fields appeared in 1915 when the price of a gallery seat was two pence. A host of famous people appeared there and the theatre was alleged to have been haunted, its famous Safety Curtain referring to this by a Shakespearian quotation! Tommy Trinder made his first stage appearance there and Norman Wisdom appeared in December 1945. Old-time 'greats' were so numerous that it goes on ad infinitum: Charles Chaplin, Fred Karno, Kate Carney, Gus Elen, Sir George Robey, Marie Lloyd, Albert Chevalier, Nellie Wallace, Sir Harry Lauder, 'Wee' Georgie Wood etc., etc.

COLLINS YARD: A piece of ground c.60ft square at the rear of the former music hall, between Gaskin Street and Islington Green, was called 'Jones' Burial Ground' also 'Little Bunhill Fields' and the 'New Bunhill Fields'. This burial ground in connection with the New Islington Chapel (1814/15) was closed for burial purposes at the end of 1853 and by 1895 the land had been divided up. The burial registers from 1831-53 have been deposited with the former G LC Record Office.

The ground here was by tradition a plague pit during the Great Plague of London. The Green also contains the entrance to the Georgian village (covered antique market) THE MALL, so converted c.1980.

The London Transport transformer sub-station (architect: E. Vincent Harris) was a former LCC horse tram depot. Nearby is Phelps Cottage 1838, named after a Charles Phelps who lived there. This area, together with Camden Passage, is celebrated for its antique shops and market.

In 1868 the Vestry decided that 'the line of thoroughfare on the south east and north east side of Islington Green' be called Islington Green throughout 'from the slate works to the Fox public house, the subsidiary names abolished and the houses renumbered accordingly.' In 1876 the former Old Paradise Row and Rosoman Buildings were renamed ISLINGTON GREEN. Rosoman Buildings dating from 1770 were by 1878 19-24 Islington Green.

'The Fox', since 1985 renamed 'The Slug and Lettuce' dated from c.1823 but before this was an ancient structure with a pointed roof 'containing rooms wainscoted with oak in square panels'. In front of it formerly stood a large tree surrounded by benches. Mr. Prince, the landlord who died in 1774, was famous for his home-brewed ale.

Since the 1960s the 'Fox' had been used for folk and country music performances, also for the sitar and other musical presentations.

The landlord of the former 'Duke's Head' was Thomas Topham, the 'London Samson' who died 10th of August 1749 and was well-known for his feats of strength, rolling up pewter plates and pots like paper, lifting a horse over a turnpike gate and with one hand a Derbyshire vicar weighing 27 stone and in 1741 5% tons of water by means of a strap over his shoulders. See also under BATH STREET and under DORSET PLACE.

## **ISLINGTON HIGH STREET**



Before the amalgamation of the former metropolitan boroughs of Islington and Finsbury in 1965, it was often asked why one side of the High Street was in Finsbury and the other in Islington, This seeming anomaly is explained by a tradition quoted in the October 1823 Gentleman's Magazine which cannot be authenticated by any surviving known documentary evidence. It said that in early times 'the whole of the ground from the corner of the Back Road [now Liverpool Road] to the Angel Inn at the corner of the new Road [Pentonville Road] was forfeited by the parish of St. Mary Islington in consequence of their refusal to bury a pauper found dead at the corner of the Back Road.'

Before the 1860s Islington High Street contained a number of subsidiary names such as Clarke's Place, Hedge Row, Oddy's Row, Pierrepont Row. See also WEST PLACE.

In 1868 and 1878 these subsidiary names were abolished and renumbering took place and the whole renamed HIGH STREET. High Street, Islington was renamed Islington High Street on the 1st July 1936.

The 'ANGEL INN' gave its name to the corner and district known as 'The Angel'. It was there as early as the 17th century and had as its sign the Angel of the Annunciation (with wings outspread). It had a double-galleried yard in which stage plays were enacted. The original inn was pulled down in 1819, superseded by another which was refaced and altered in 1824 and again in 1850, then rebuilt in 1880.

In 1899 Messrs. Eedle & Myers were commissioned to redesign the public house and put in the cupola. The Angel Hotel with its Silver Grille, patronised often by visitors to the Agricultural Hall, used to cater from between 300 and 800 lunches a day!

In 1921 Messrs J. Lyons & Co. took over as THE ANGEL CORNER HOUSE and Tea Shop with its busy 'nippies' (waitresses). This flourished from 1922-59. After 1960 the building was used as an annexe to the City University until 1968. It now houses the Co-operative Bank and a firm of financial consultants. The Victorian 'Angel Inn' featured in Oliver Twist and Boots at the Holly Tree Inn in Christmas Stories.

Tom Paine (1737-1809) who wrote the Rights of Man whilst living in Clerkenwell is also alleged to have lodged there.

The PEACOCK INN, celebrated in the Pollard print 'North Country Mails at the Peacock' was there as early as 1564, but was rebuilt several times. It was featured in Thomas Hughes' Tom Brown's Schooldays and in Dickens' Nicholas Nickleby. Like 'The Angel' it was a stopping-place of stage coaches, particularly those travelling to Cambridge and/or the North of England. In 1962 it ceased to exist as licensed premises and then became 'Marble Arch Barbecue', then a television rental shop. A plaque over no.11a, outfitters, records the existence of this once famous coaching inn.

THE ANGEL CINEMA, by 1963 The Odeon, 7 High Street, was leased by British Arcades 1910-11, from 1911-16 the Picture Palace of 'Picture Exhibition'. They started to advertise motion pictures in July 1913 (seats bookable at 3d, 6d and 1/-). Messrs. Rank & Co. took over in 1926, Its last cinema performance was 18th March 1972 and the building was derelict in 1980.

Constantine de Jong was conductor of the orchestra at the Angel Cinema and Florence de Jong pianist, organist and musical director to the National Film Theatre is his daughter.

The ANGEL TURNPIKE was erected first at the corner of White Lion Street and Islington High Street, then subsequently close to the entrance to the Liverpool Road. In 1808 it was midway between the two. 'John

Gilpin's Ride' in the narrative poem by William Cowper is supposed to have taken place in 1743. The route would have been up Aldersgate to Goswell Road and then: 'Twas wonderful to view How in a trice the turnpike men Their gates wide open threw.'

His most likely route would have been along the Lower Road, Balls Pond Road, Kingsland High Street to Edmonton. Turnpike gates were removed in 1864.

The PHILHARMONIC HALL, later Grand Theatre, Islington High Street (architects: Finch, Hill & Paraire) was opened in 1860 for the holding of high-class concerts. Alterations were made in 1870.

Emily Soldene (see under SOLDENE COURT and under DUNCAN TERRACE) was a star of light opera there. The Philharmonic Theatre produced a brilliant series of French light opera. In September 1882 it was burnt down but the GRAND THEATRE (designed by Frank Matcham) opened on the site. Sir Seymour Hicks made his first stage

appearance therein 1887. In that year fire broke out again and it opened again in 1888. Sir Henry Irving appeared there and Lewis Waller's and Sir George Alexander's theatrical companies. Harry Randall and Tom Costello made its Christmas pantomimes famous and Lottie Collins sung 'Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay!', her hit song from the Tivoli. Again in 1900 it was burnt down, reopening in 1901. It became a variety house in 1907, The Empire in 1908, New Islington Empire (late Grand Theatre) by 1911. Variety was there up to 1932 and cinema plus variety 1933-37. In 1939 the cinema became the Islington Empire, later the Empire Cinema (1,029 seats), closed 1962.

At the Grand Theatre Shelley's *The Cenci* was produced and among the 3,000 in the audience were Robert Browning, George Meredith, Sir Percy and Lady Shelley, Andrew Lang and Bernard Shaw! At that time the secretary in 1886 of the Shelley Society was T.J. Wise (see under DEVONSHIRE ROAD). This first performance had Alma Murray as Beatrice Cenci, Hermann Vezin as The Count and Philip Ben Greet as Savella, the Pope's Legate.

In 1883 none other than Oscar Wilde appeared as Mayne of Tattersall's in Paul Merritt's play *New Babylon*.

After the Empire Cinema closed on 10th of March, 1962, the facade with its classic columns and caryatides stood for a time whilst the site was a car park until 1981. The columns and statues were removed to the Museum of London, Barbican.

See also KEI R HARDIE HOUSE.

THE GALLERIES, opposite to 84-100 Islington High Street and between there and Upper Street is the former LCC tramway power station and, earlier, horse-tram depot. Architect: E. Vincent Harris. Now devoted to antique shops.

The ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, main entrance in Islington High Street 1986 is seven storeys high with 190,000 square feet of office space.

The WHITE SWAN TAVERN was once part of Rufford's Buildings and was there as early as 1806.

ANGEL STATION. Opened 17th of November 1901.

ENRICO MALATESTA (1853-1932), anarchist and leader of a revolutionary outbreak in Italy in June 1914 was the founder and editor of *La Revolte* (Paris) and *La Question Sociale* (USA). Found guilty of libel at his trial at Bow Street in May 1912 he stated that he had lived for 12 years in England and had been in business as an electrical engineer in London. Local directories show him as the latter in 1903 and 1904 at 114 High Street, Islington. The Library possesses an original letter from Louise Michel, the French fighter for women's rights (1837-1905) and other material on him.

### **ISLINGTON PARK STREET**

Before 1938 PARK STREET.

This was originally 1835 Kettle Lane, then Stewards Lane and known as Park Lane on a map of 1806, then later Park Street.

In Kettle Lane lived Mary Hays (1760-1843) during the last years of the 18th and the early part of the 19th centuries. George Dyer, the poet, who visited Lamb introduced her to the editor of the *Critical Review* and she wrote a novel, also *Female Biography* and *Memoirs of Queens, Illustrious and Celebrated*.

### **ISLINGTON PLACE (1835)**

On a 1952 map between 25 and 27 Cloudesley Road. By 1971 an electricity sub-station was on the site.

### **ISLINGTON SQUARE**

### **ISLINGTON ROAD**

Now St. John Street.

The Brock family of 'Brock's Fireworks' had their home and business there. The firm supplied fireworks to the surrounding pleasure gardens. On 5 November, 1720 an accident killed John Brock and his daughter. Buried at St. James, Clerkenwell.

### **ISLINGTON STREET**

From 1839-41 part of Upper Islington Terrace.

**ISLINGTON TERRACE**, Park Street (1823)

Upper Islington Terrace after 1866 was nos 118-166 Cloudesley Road.

Lower Islington Terrace was nos 40-116.

**IVER COURT**, Canonbury Park South (1953)

**IVINGHOE HOUSE**, Hilldrop Road (Hilldrop Estate) (1948)

Ivinghoe Beacon, 904 feet, is near Ivinghoe, Bucks.

## J

**JACK WALKER COURT**, Panmure Close, Leigh Road (1976)

Named after Cllr. Jack Walker, elected to the Council in 1961 and Mayor in 1974.

**JACKSON ROAD** (c.1864/5)

**JACKSON'S BUILDINGS**, Stroud Green Road (1913)

By 1915 PARADE, The (q.v.).

**JACOBIN LODGE**, Hillmarton Road (1970)

The 'Jacobins' were a political society formed during the French Revolution and extremely powerful until 1794.

**JACOB'S ALLEY** and **JACOB'S COURT**

There 1720. Until the 1860s. Turnmill Street.

**JAMES COURT**, Hullbridge Mews, Raynor Place (New North Road Estate) (1981)

**JAMES PLACE**, Holloway Road By 1866 nos 236-238 Holloway Road.

**JAMES PLACE**, Lower Road (1848)

Between Lansdowne Cottages and James Street. In the ratebooks until 1855.

**JAMES PLACE**

After 1896 BATH STREET.

Originally Pest House Row, c. 1725. Name abolished 1896.

**JAMES STREET**, Lower Road (1813-1855) From 1855 Victoria Road and by 1863 ELMORE STREET (q.v.).

**JAMES STREET**, East Street, Strouds Vale.

On a large scale map of 1871.

After 1890-1 RUFFORD STREET.

**JAMES STREET**, Dame Street (1847)

**JAMES STREET**

Between Eden Grove and Georges Road.

On a 1894/6 large scale OS map, not on a 1952 map, as flats on the site.

**JAMES STREET** (1810-11)

After 1908 MALLOW STREET.

Ebenezer Bennett, sculptor, lived at 5 James Street, Goswell Road, 1858-61.

Griffith Davies (1788-1854) FRS, mathematical genius, in 1811 opened a small school in James Street.

See also LIZARD STREET, BARTHOLOMEW SQUARE.

**JAPAN CRESCENT**

Not in directories until 1888.

The 'Japan House' stood next to the former Stapleton Hall, Stroud Green and in T. Cromwell's Walks through Islington (1835), the author said that when the boundaries were beaten 'it had been customary for the

Churchwardens ... to provide rolls, cheese and ale for the refreshment of the parochial procession, including the charity children.'

**JAPAN HOUSE** (1888).

**JAVENS CHAMBERS**, Clerkenwell Road (1886)

There until c. 1959/60.

**JERSEY HOUSE**, Marquess Road (Marquess Estate) (1959)

**JERUSALEM COURT**, St. John's Square

There, 1720, and until the 1890s.

**JERUSALEM PASSAGE**, EC1

There in the 17th century.

Named after the St. John of Jerusalem tavern which up to 1720 was at the north east corner.

Thomas Britton (1654-1714), the musical 'small-coal man' who established a musical club over his shop. The house was at the corner of Jerusalem Passage and Aylesbury Street. John Hughes (1677-1720), poet and playwright, was a violinist and the organist was on some occasions none other than G. F. Handel!

**JESSOP COURT**, Graham Street, N1 (1969)

Named after William Jessop, Chief Engineer to the Grand Junction canal.

**JETHOU HOUSE**, Marquess Road (Marquess Estate) (1959)

Jethou is one of the Channel Islands, 31/2 miles east of Guernsey.

**JIM VEAL DRIVE**, Caledonian Park. Named after Jim Veal (1931-2006). Chairman of the Tenants & Residents Association which campaigned for the redevelopment of the Market Estate and the creation of these new homes for the local community.

**JOCELIN HOUSE**, Carnegie Street Barnsbury Estate. (1953)

**JOHN KENNEDY COURT**, Newington Green Road (1965) Sheltered.

**JOHN KING COURT** (1976) St. John's Grove.

Named after John R. King, former library caretaker from c. 1949 until his death in 1975; he was Hon. Sec. of the employees side Local Government Works Committee for Manual Workers. The architects of the Court were Dry, Halasz, Dixon partnership.

**JOHN SPENCER SQUARE** (1963)

Named after Alderman Sir John Spencer (died 1609) known as 'Rich Spencer' because of his possessions, who became Lord Mayor of London in 1594 and owned Crosby Place, Bishopsgate. See also CANONBURY PLACE.

A notable resident of the square was Ted Castle, journalist (Edward Cyril, Baron Castle, ex-Alderman GLC) who died in 1979. A resident, the Rt. Hon. Barbara Castle, PC, ex-Cabinet Minister and Leader of the Labour Group, European Parliament.

**JOHN STREET**, Liverpool Road (1819)

In 1866 Upper John Street and John Street were called John Street throughout and renumbered.

After 1898 LOFTING ROAD (q.v.)

**JOHN STREET**, Thornhill Crescent (1847)

By 1899 LOFTING ROAD.

**JOHN STREET WEST**, Hemingford Road (1850)

After 1872, LOFTING ROAD.

**JOHN STREET**, Yardley Street, Clerkenwell Name abolished, 1899.

**JOHN STREET**, Tysoe Street, Spa Fields

Was there 1833. Name abolished as part of Rosebery Avenue.

**JOHN STREET**, Mildmay (1845)

By 1872 St. Jude Street.

Johns Place is in 1854 and 1855 ratebooks as also is Johns Terrace.

**JOHN STREET**, Upper Holloway (1829)

After 1872 WEDMORE STREET, see also TIGER COTTAGES.

**JOHN STREET**, Georges Road (c.1880-1)

Re-named Bratton Street 1898, gone by 1930.

**JOHN STREET**, Pentonville (1811)

Named after John Collier, for many years Henry Penton's rent collector.

In 1843 had in it the Sun Brewery and livery stables.

Since 1880 RISINGHILL STREET.

**JOHNS PLACE**, High Street (1845)

Recorded in ratebooks 1845-55 between Oddy's Row and Charles Street. Not in directories.

**JOHNS PLACE**, John's Row, St. Luke's

Name abolished 1861.

**JOHNS PLACE**, St. John Street

Name abolished 1877.

**JOHNS TERRACE**, Holloway Road (1854)

By 1871 nos 340-352 Holloway Road.

**JOHN WHEATLEY HOUSE**, Hazellville Road (c. 1945)

Named after the Rt. Hon. John Wheatley, PC. JP. Labour MP for the Shettleston Division of Glasgow, 1930. Minister of Health in 1924. Was a pamphleteer in his early years as a miner.

**JOLIFFE HOUSE**, Tufnell Park Road (1967)

Named after William Tufnell (died 1979) who assumed the name Joliffe.

**JORDAIN PLACE**, Elder Walk

In the 1845 rate book.

**JOSEPH TROTTER CLOSE**, Skinner Street (Finsbury Estate) (1968)

Joseph Trotter was a former Alderman and Mayor of Finsbury.

**JUNCTION ROAD**

Junction Road was cut through as a road linking Kentish Town and Holloway Road 1811. Becoming residential, c. 1854/7.

In 1860 consisted of 1-18 Vorley Villas, 1-9 Grosvenor Villas, 1-10 Junction Villas, the 'Boston Arms Tavern' and 'Tretherway Lodge'. In 1857 lamps were placed 100 yards apart from where the 'new houses' began.

The 1888/9 Annual Report of the Vestry reported serious obstruction caused by 'stalls and barrows of costermongers' standing on the carriageway on Saturday nights.

There was the 'Boston Arms Tavern' in 1860, but in 1884 it was called 'The Boston' and the next year 'The Boston Hotel'. In March 1967 it was gutted by fire but re-opened in 1968.

The 'St. John's Tavern' was there in 1863 and the 'Prince of Denmark' in 1866.

'The Lion' was at no. 8 in 1870 and in 1874 at no. 86 The Junction Arms', in 1964 re-named the 'Drum & Monkey' because the 19th century tenant had in the bar an ornament depicting a monkey and a drum.

JUNCTION ROAD Congregational Church was originally dedicated in 1866 and its covenant signed in 1867. It was damaged by bombing 21st July 1944 and in 1952 redesigned and called The Church of the Growing Light, re-opening at Tremlett Grove. Architect: G. S. Harrison. The church closed June 11th, 1978.

The Revd H. D. Oliver, MA, was Minister 1943 to 1967 and was Chaplain to two Mayors and also a former President of Islington Free Church Federal Council.

ARCHWAY STATION (Northern line) 1907.

The ARCHWAY TOWER, over the Underground station, dates from 1974 and had 70,400 square feet and solar glazing.

The Stanley Hall Assembly Rooms and Marble Swimming Baths opened in 1885 at 176 Junction Road (proprietor: Walter Lewis). Musical concerts were held there and in 1961 the building was occupied by a school of ballroom dancing and a gown manufacturers. In the 1890s there was an annual fancy dress ball held on St. Valentine's Day.

The Hampstead Junction Railway was managed by the North London Railway from 1864; in 1967 it was absorbed in the LNWR.

JUNCTION ROAD STATION was opened 1871-2, Upper Holloway 21 July 1868. Closed 1943.

At Highgate Hill and Junction Road since 1854 were the Victoria & Paradise Nurseries, Upper Holloway. run by Benjamin S. Williams, FLS. FRHS (1824-1890) and Robert Parker. Benjamin Williams was a skilled plant cultivator and the author of several much-esteemed Victorian gardeners' manuals, such as 'The Orchid Grower's Manual', 'Choice Stove and Greenhouse Ornamental Leaved Plants, etc.', 'The Orchid Album' etc.

**JUNCTION ROAD** (Strouds Vale) After 1891/2 RUFFORD STREET

**JUPITER WAY**, Westbourne Estate (1976/77)

**JURBY HOUSE**, Upper Street (1920) Re-building 1983/4. Jurby is on the north west coast of the Isle of Man, 6 miles north west of Ramsey.

## K

**KATHERINE PRICE HUGHES** House, Highbury Grove (c. 1962)

**KEEN'S YARD**, St. Pauls Road

First appears in the 1883 Islington directory. Henry Charles Keen, builder, flourished 1860-1899. 89 St. Pauls Road and 89a were stables. St. Pauls Road was re-numbered c. 1860-3.

**KEIGHLEY CLOSE**, Camden Road (1974)

Keighley is in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

**KEIR HARDIE HOUSE** (c.1945)

Named after James Keir Hardie (1856-1915), Labour MP for West Ham, 1892-5 and from 1900 for three subsequent elections for Merthyr Tydfil. He was in 1892 one of the founders of the ILP and the first Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

In 1904 he addressed a meeting organised by the ILP at Highbury Corner and was invited to the 'Devonshire Coffee Rooms', Drayton Park, then a home of the ILP. In the same year he addressed a mass meeting of unemployed with Ramsay Macdonald, in February 1904 at the former Grand Theatre, Islington High Street. The late Cllr. David J. Lewis, Mayor, 1957-8, came to Islington from South Wales in 1946 and when he was a young man had talks with and advice from Keir Hardie.

**KELBY HOUSE**. Sutterton Street (Boston Estate) (1972)

**KELROSS ROAD**

See ARDILAUN ROAD, c.1892. In 1894 became Kelross Road.

A temporary RC church was opened in 1920 on the site of the former Carmelite Chapel (1918). But on 23 September 1962 Cardinal Godfrey, Archbishop of Westminster opened the new Church of St. Joan of Arc, designed by S. C. Kerr Bate, LRIBA. In 1963 this had a new organ designed by James Lang and built by Messrs. J. W. Walker and Sons. In the church are statues of St. Therese of Lisieux and of St. Joseph the Worker and Child carved by the eminent sculptor Ferdinand Stuflessner. The Perspex statue of St. Joan of Arc is by Arthur J. Fleischmann, FRBS. The church is the first in the UK to have a 'Preventor' radio-active lightning-conductor. The Presbytery in Highbury Park is designed by S. Kerr Bate. 1964.

Cardinal Heenan visited the church in 1967 and Cardinal Hume in 1977. The Church hall registered in 1921 was in 1971 cancelled as a place for marriage registration. In 1972 it was badly damaged by fire but has been used since as a law centre and an 'alternative community centre'. The St. Joan of Arc RC School is in NORTHOLME ROAD (see under the latter). ROSE ALBA MEWS 1899.

**KELVIN ROAD** (c. 1870) Re-name of the former Kelvin Terrace, Offa Road, Park Road. On a large scale 1870 map. Re-numbered 1883/4 when re-named Kelvin Road. Named after Lord Kelvin, William Thomson (1824-1907), engineer and physicist. The kelvin is the base unit of temperature in the International System of Units.

It was Lord Kelvin who in 1906 on behalf of the National Telephone Company unveiled a tablet to Michael Faraday. See BRIDE STREET.

William Thomson, 1st Baron Kelvin of Largs (1824-1907) was in 1866 knighted for his work in electricity, science, signalling apparatus and on the Atlantic Cable and was President of the Royal Society, 1890-5 and made a peer in 1892.

GARDNER COURT 1962, LYNDON COURT 1983-4.

**KEMBER STREET**, Caledonian Road. Named post-1955. Name origin unknown.

**KENDAL HOUSE**, Priory Green Estate, Collier Street (1950)

John Kendall (died 1501) was Grand Prior of the Order of St. John, 1491.



**KENT PLACE**, Bemerton Street (1841)

Recorded in ratebooks to 1854, but not directories.

**KENTON HOUSE** Gillespie Estate, Gillespie Road (1971)

**KENWRICK HOUSE**, Charlotte Terrace, Barnsbury Estate. (1954) Re-building 1954.

**KEPPEL ROW**, Matthias Road, Newington Green (1823)

Named after Augustus, Viscount Keppel (1725-1786), First Lord of the Admiralty, 1782, who captured Havana in 1761.

By 1882 nos 89-105 Matthias Road. No. 103 was bomb-damaged, but was, until 1948 the headquarters of Henry Keat & Sons, of Mayville Street, world-famous makers of bugles, coach and hunting horns.

**KERRIDGE COURT**

Opened 9th September 1950 by Mrs. Kerridge, in the presence of Alderman Gwyn D. Jones, JP, MRST, Mayor and Councillor Commander R. M. Heath, RD, RNR, Islington Sea Cadets and others. A bronze tablet once perpetuated the memory of Lt. Commander Roy Sheldrake Kerridge, RNR, who lost his life in attempting to make safe a parachute mine which fell in Wright Road, N1, September 22nd, 1940. As a result of the explosion 122 houses were destroyed or made totally uninhabitable. A new commemorative plaque replaced the tablet in 2016.

**KERRY**, North Road (Market Estate) (1968)

**KERWICK CLOSE**, Nailour Street (1975)

**KESTREL HOUSE**, Pickard Street, City Road, EC (1970)

**KETTLE LANE**

See ISLINGTON PARK STREET.

**KEYSOE HOUSE**, Upper Street (1970)

Keysoe is in Bedfordshire, south west of Kimbolton.

**KEYSTONE CRESCENT**

Before 1912 CALEDONIAN CRESCENT (1846).

A keystone (or capstone) is the weight-bearing wedge-shaped stone at the apex of a masonry arch.

The houses, at first floor level have a number of original surviving parish boundary wall-plates, denoting the area's former division between the parishes of St. Mary Islington and of St. James, Clerkenwell.

**KILLICK COTTAGES**, Killick Street

From 1885 formerly Winchester Cottages. There until about 1960-3.

**KILLICK STREET**

Before 1938 WINCHESTER STREET. Before 1885 nos 21-4 Thornhill Place, dating from 1832.

Nos 40-60 before 1886 New Winchester Street, Upper Winchester Street (c. 1846) Winchester Terrace.

Named after Peter Gorrige Killick who lived in Amwell Street from 1882-1896. Surveyor's Assistant to the Clerkenwell Vestry, Surveyor from 1896 to 1900 and then Finsbury BC Surveyor 1900-29, also being a Churchwarden of St. Mark's Church.

BONINGTON HOUSE (q.v.) 1938 re-habilitated, 1981, STUART MILL HOUSE 1950.

John Stuart Mill (1806-1973), philosopher, writer and economist was born 20 May 1806 at Rodney Street, Pentonville; the house was demolished in 1957. He is also alleged to have resided for a time in an un-identified house at Newington Green.

**KIMBLE HOUSE** (Hilldrop Estate), Dalmeny Avenue (1968)

**KINEFOLD HOUSE**, York Way (1968)

Commemorates the sheep and cattle pens of the old Metropolitan Cattle Market and the Drovers' route. See CALEDONIAN ROAD.

**KING COURT** (1767)

On 1841 Census. 1851 as King's Court, after 1909 BEECH COURT.

**KING EDWARD STREET** (1842)

Since 1937 BROMFIELD STREET (q.v.)

**KING EDWARD TERRACE**

By 1869 nos 48-68 Liverpool Road.

Near the Royal Agricultural Hall until 1932 was a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel opened 1826, re-opened 1844, burnt 1848, re-opened November 1849 (architect: James Wilson, FSA) 'largely due to the generosity of Chubb the lock-maker.' Closed for worship 1st August 1929.

James Sargant Storer (1771-1853), famous engraver and draughtsman, died 23 December 1853 at 5 King Edward Terrace. He worked from 1814 with his eldest son, Henry Sargant Storer who died 8 January 1837 aged 41. See also CHAPEL STREET.

**KING HENRY STREET** (1845)

NEPTUNE HOUSE (Mayville Estate) 1962.

**KING HENRY'S WALK** (1842) Built up further by 1865.

Henry VIII is alleged to have temporarily stayed in an old house, formerly the property of Henry Algernon Percy, 4th Earl of Northumberland (died 1537) and also in an old house called Bishop's Place, pulled down soon after 1800, which stood at the north east corner of the Green. These two houses and a hunting-lodge alleged to have been on the site of the old Mildmay Memorial Hospital Nurses' Home were said to have been used by Henry VIII and his entourage. When they went hunting in this area, this was afforested.

The pathway leading from the turnpike, road at Balls Pond to the corner of Newington Green was known as King Henry's Walk or King Harry's Walk.

See also MILDMAY PARK, MILDMAY VILLAS.

Contains CHORLEY HALL 1937 after the North-East Gospel Mission, founded in 1870 by William Chorley, an annexe to which was opened in 1953 and became the North-East London Gospel Mission.

In the 1970s the Order of the Ursulines of Jesus opened a house at no.8.

The former Tilers' and Bricklayers' Alms-houses, designed by William Grellier in the Gothic style, had their foundation stone laid in 1836 and in 1838 an additional wing was added. These were pulled down c.1937 and the land acquired by the Board of Guardians and Trustees for the Relief of the Jewish Poor (Registered).

In March 1952 Islington Council acquired the land and built TUDOR COURT on the site.

In 1841 were erected in the Tudor style (architect: S.S. Teulon) the Alms-houses of the Worshipful Company of Dyers. Added to 1850-2. These were closed in 1938 and replaced by Tudor Court on the site.

MILDMAY LODGE 1919, DOCWRA'S BUILDINGS c.1870 (q.v.), ST.JUDE'S COTTAGES 1906.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, Mildmay Park (architect: Alexander Dick Gough 1855).

The Central Library possesses a unique Commonplace Book kept by the Revd Daniel Bell Hankin, Vicar from August 1875 until 1904 also the Log Books of the St. Jude's Infants' Schools, 6 vols. (MSS) 1862-1913 and the St. Jude's Girls School Summary of Attendance and Payments, 1897/8 and 1903/4, 2 vols.

The Schools opened in Mildmay Grove, 1857, replaced 1865 by St. Jude's C.of E. Elementary School. New school opened in 1885 in King Henry's Walk. Boys' and Infant school burned down 1924, new building 1926. Reorganised in 1953 with Junior Mixed in King Henry's Walk and the Infants in Mildmay Grove. Frederick Albert Slocombe (1847-1920) painter and etcher lived in 1866 at 11 Radnor Terrace and from c.1869-73 at the house of Charles Slocombe, 31 King Henry's Walk; Alfred Slocombe, artist, was at no.36.

#### **KING SQUARE (1822-5)**

ST' BARNABAS'S CHURCH, King Square (architect: Thomas Hardwick (1752-1829) 1822/6. In 1824 accommodated 1603 people.

John Richard Green (1837-1883) was a curate there in 1860. Best remembered for his History of the English People.

The church was used as a repository for church organs during the Second World War. By 1954 re-named ST. CLEMENTS.

George Baxter (1804-67), inventor of oil colour picture printing and wood engraver moved to 29 King Square in 1830 and was there until 1835.

In 1967 was a Home of Service at no. 36 A Finsbury Kitchen for Mothers (Liberal Asian League).

#### **KING SQUARE ESTATE (1963/4)**

Architects: Emberton, Franck & Tardrew. BARNABAS, RAHERE and MACCLESFIELD HOUSES 1963 etc., PRESIDENT HOUSE 1964. TELFER and TURNPIKE HOUSES. 1965.

#### **KING STREET, Lower Road (c. 1790)**

By 1866 nos 361-399 and 286-314 New North Road.

See also KINGS MEAD COTTAGES, NEW NORTH ROAD.

#### **KING STREET (1840)**

After 1880 CYRUS STREET, Compton Street.

#### **KING STREET, Finsbury Square**

After 1889 Christopher Street. In about 1708 was Cow Lane and Raven Alley. On a 1775 map as 'The Queen's Way to Newmarket. The Finsbury Dispensary was in 1819 moved to a 'large and handsome house here' from 124 St. John Street, later moving to Woodbridge Street.

#### **KING STREET TERRACE (1820)**

By 1866 nos 280-250 and 319-359 New North Road.

#### **KING'S CROSS ROAD (Boundary road with Camden)**

Partially renumbered in 1886.

Originally Bagnigge Wells Road before 1863 (q.v.). See also SUSAN LAWRENCE HOSTEL. The ROYAL SCOT HOTEL 1970, opened 17th November 1972, Centremoor Ltd, architect George Crueditch, has a plaque to Lenin formerly at 16 Percy Circus, where he lived for a short time in 1905. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin founder of the USSR; commemorative plaque located at The Royal Scot Hotel, King's Cross Road EC1

For Rowton House see under ROWTON HOUSE, King's Cross Road.

**KINGS COTTAGES**, Hornsey Road (c.1870) By 1886 nos 249-253 Hornsey Road.

**KINGS HEAD COURT**

Originally Kings Court (there in 1767). On 1841 Census as King Court, but 1851 one as Kings Court. After 1909, BEECH COURT, Red Lion Market.

**KINGS MEAD COTTAGES**, King Street (1836)

Recorded in ratebooks 1836-55, not directories. Between George Street and William Street, New North Road.

**KINGS ROAD**, Balls Pond Road (1854) By 1874 KINGSBURY ROAD.

**KINGS ROAD**, Seven Sisters Road After 1871 MONSELL ROAD (q.v.).

**KINGS ROW**, Pentonville

Formerly Happy Man Row. Built c.1773/4.

**KINGS TERRACE**, Bagnigge Wells Road

Name abolished 1863.

**KINGSBURY ROAD**

Kingsbury is a district of northwest London in the London Borough of Brent.

Before 1872/3 Kings Road, Balls Pond, 1854.

Off Kingsbury Road is the Jewish Burial Ground, opened in 1851, of the West London Cemetery of British Jews. Some internments took place during the 1939/45 War. The Cemetery is listed in the Jewish Year Book as the Jewish 'Reform' Cemetery, and as Kingsbury Road Cemetery.

HAWTHORNE CLOSE 1970, THE LODGE 1977.

**KINGSBURY TERRACE**, off Kingsbury Road.

**KINGSDOWN ROAD** (1860)

Kingsdown is a village immediately to the south of Walmer, near Deal, on the Kent coast.

Only three houses in 1860, by 1871, 48 and by 1874, later nos In 1875 incorporated BROUGHAM ROAD.

ST PAUL'S CHURCH, Kingsdown Road (architect: Henry Jarvis c.1853). 26th September 1940 damaged by a land mine. Closed and demolished 1953.

LARCHMORE COURT 1967, ST PAULS COURT 1959.

**KINGSLAND** (1808)

**KINGSLAND BASIN**, Regents Canal (1830)

**KINGSLAND COMMON** (1817)

**KINGSLAND GREEN** (1834)

Kingsland High Street, Hackney was the 'high or principal street of a former hamlet in the King's hunting lands'. South of Balls Pond Road was the Kingsland Leper Hospital and Chapel, founded 1280. The remains of the old chapel were demolished in 1846 and the 'Star & Garter' built there.

**KINGSLEY HOUSE**, Brecknock Road Estate

On the 1945 register of electors.

**KINGSTON COTTAGES**, Gainford Street (q.v.)

Recorded in the ratebooks 1827-32,

**KINLOCH STREET** (1878)

Included Kinloch Cottages (two in number). Kinloch is in Perthshire, Scotland. DRUMMER LODGE 1966.

**KINROSS HOUSE**, Bingfield Street

(Bemerton Estate) (1960)

**KIPP HOUSE**, 54 Britton Street (1970)

**KIVER ROAD** (c.1881/2)

Not in local directories until 1882. Named after a Mrs. Kiver, the owner of the property who applied in 1867 to the former Metropolitan Board of Works.

**KNOX BUILDINGS**, (LCC's Caledonian Estate) (1906) IRVINE HOUSE 1964.

## L

### **LACKINGTON STREET**

Before 1936 CROSS STREET (1827). Re-numbered 1875. Named after James Lackington (1746-1815), a once celebrated bookseller. His shop, the Temple of the Muses, said to be the largest and most extensive in London at the time, was at the corner of Finsbury Pavement and Finsbury Square.

### **LADBROKE HOUSE**, Highbury Grove

Rename in 1964 of the former 'Cossor House', 62-66 Highbury Grove.

### **LADY MARGARET ROAD,**

(Northern section lies within Islington [N19] and the southern section Camden [NW5], with Brecknock Road as the boundary).

Not in local directories until 1889, when nos 72-114 and 89-123.

Named after Lady Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII, and the founder of St John's College, Cambridge, which owned the land north of Leighton Road, Camden (NW5).

Built on the estate of St. John's College, Cambridge. The college acquired the estate, mostly in Kentish Town in 1637 under the will of a William Piatt.

### **LADY MARGARET TERRACE**, Tufnell Park Road (1882)

By 1885 nos 227-229 Tufnell Park Road.

### **LAFITTE HOUSE**, New Orleans Estate

Lafitte, Louisiana, is named after Jean Lafitte (also spelt Laffitte) who died c.1825, who fought heroically in defence of New Orleans in the War of 1812.

### **LAGONIER HOUSE**, Ironmonger Row

Named after Jean, Comte de Ligonier (1680-1770), Governor of the French Hospital, 1748. This was established in Pest House Lane 1716, moved to Victoria Park in 1866.

### **LAIRS CLOSE**, Shearing Estate (1979) Named after the cattle lairs of the former Caledonian Market.

### **LAMBERT HOUSE**, New Orleans Walk (1974)

### **LAMBERT STREET**

Name first used 1891.

Before then, nos 1-7 Maria Terrace. Nos 2-16 were 1856-60, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 Melinda Cottage, Alpha Cottages.

1855, Phoenix Cottages, 1,2 and 6 Alpha Cottages. Phoenix Cottages dated from 1850; after 1891 nos 2-16 Lambert Street. See also MARIA TERRACE'

### **LAMB FOLD HOUSE**, York Way (1968) In memory of the sheep pens of the former Metropolitan Cattle Market, 1855-1939.

### **LAMB'S BUILDINGS**, Bunhill Row (1769-70)

And Dyehouse Buildings. After 1896 Lamb's Passage.

St. JOSEPH'S RC Church. Originally 1856. Present church, 1901. St. Joseph's School ceased in 1976.

HERALD HOUSE since 1980.

### **LAMB'S MEWS**, Colebrooke Row (1981/2)

See under Duncan Terrace re Charles and Mary Lamb.

**LAMB'S PASSAGE**, EC1. Lamb's Buildings, (1769/70)

Before 1813 Great Swordbearers' Alley. Before 1896, parts of Lamb's Buildings and Dyehouse Buildings. Re-numbered 1896.

Named after Thomas Lamb, overseer of the Poor.

Jacob Yallowly and Samuel Whitbread lived nearby to Lamb's Passage.

Thomas Lamb, the overseer of the poor who lived in the passage 1754 until 1813, was a buckram stiffener.

CITY & EAST LONDON COLLEGE c. 1965/8 (City College for Further Education).

SHIRE HOUSE c.1982. St. Joseph's Presbytery.

**LAMBTON ROAD** (1870)

See also PARK VILLAS.

Some numbers not older than 1882-1884 period.

**LAMPETER STREET**, Shepperton Road

(c.1874-1978)

Not there after then.

**LAMPSON HOUSE**, Warrender Road (1983/4)

**LANDFEAR VILLAS**

In the 1852 directory. By 1874 nos 18 and 20 ALBION ROAD.

**LANDOR COURT**, Arundel Grove (1968)

Walter Savage Landor (1775-1864), poet and writer of 'Imaginary Conversations'.

**LANDSEER COURT**, Sussex Way (1956)

**LANDSEER ROAD**

First in the 1853 directory, but in the 1852 rate book.

Name changed to Landseer Road throughout 1875, this to include Stanley Road which dates from 1855.

Landseer Villas dated from 1853. Sir Edwin Henry Landseer, RA (1802-1873), in the 19th century considered the foremost European animal painter.

William Ostler Dick of the Engineering and Stores Association (Postal Engineers) lived 1904-10 at 24 Landseer Road. ARUNDEL LODGE 1964.

**LANG HOUSE**, Ward Road (1962)

Named after Cosmo Gordon Lang (1864-1945), Scottish born Archbishop of Canterbury 1928-1941/2.

**LANGDON COURT**, City Road (1961)

**LANGDON ROAD**

After 1937 BREDGAR ROAD' Before 1868 Bredgar Terrace, Belgrave Road. First called Langdon Road in the 1882 Islington directory.

**LANSDOWNE COTTAGES'**, Lower Road (1844)

By 1866 nos 316-340 Essex Road.

**LANSDOWNE PLACE (1824)**

By 1871 nos 399-407 Holloway Road.

**LANSDOWNE TERRACE, Caledonian Road (1846)**

By 1863 nos 61-97 (The Talbot) Caledonian Road.

**LANSDOWNE TERRACE**

Between Duncan Place and Black Horse Yard. In ratebooks from 1848 to 1854.

**LARCH CLOSE, N19 (1983/4)**

**LARCH MEWS**

With effect from 1981 part of the Hargrave Park development.

**LARCHFIELD HOUSE, Highbury Estate,**

Highbury New Park (1955)

**LARCHMORE COURT, Kingsdown Road (1967)**

**LAUREL CLOSE**

Part of the Hargrave Park development with effect from 1981.

**LAUREL COTTAGES, Holloway**

Between Elizabeth Cottages and Prospect Terrace,

Recorded in 1833-6 ratebooks.

**LAVENDON HOUSE, Upper Street (1970)**

Rebuilding 1983.

**LAVINA GROVE, Kings Cross, N1 (1846)**

Last in the 1965 register of electors.

BETHEL CHAPEL, opened 1865 by Joseph Thrift. Last in the 1965 register of electors.

**LAWRENCE PLACE (Delhi/Outram Estate) (1980)**

**LAYCOCK MANSIONS (1925/6)**

Demolished 1978/9.

**LAYCOCK STREET**

Before 1914 WILSON STREET (from 1837).

FLIGHT'S YARD (after Thomas Flight landowner) c.1848.

Laycock Street is named after 'Laycock's Farm & Cattle Lairs' started as early as 1720. Charles Laycock, Jnr. who died in 1777 was one of 'the greatest goose-feeders and wholesale poulterers in the kingdom.' Richard Laycock who died in 1834 was the proprietor of one of the largest dairies in the country. Thomas Flight then took over as landowner. Over 500 acres were farmed around Liverpool Road and Upper Street and it certainly stretched as far as what is now Islington Park Street. There were 10 bulls and around 500 milking cows. In 1852 one John Nichols was proprietor, milk was 4d per quart and fresh cream three shillings.

Between 1900 and 1914 Laycock's former dairy was owned by Hislop & Sons who also had the Nyn Farm Dairy, 44 Park Street. From 1886 and in the 1890's the LGOC had a coach factory between Flight's Yard and Park Street.



LAYCOCK JUNIOR MIXED SCHOOL was built 1915/16 as Laycock Street School. Re-organised 1927-32. In 1939 the Junior Mixed and Infants were in Laycock Street. Re-organised 1947-51 as Laycock Primary and re-organised again for Junior Mixed and Infants c.1971. Since 1982 the building has been used as Iselden Teachers' Centre and Media Resources Building. The school murals on the outside walls from 1975-77 attracted the notice of the art world.

The street contains the ILEA Language Centre and LAYCOCK GREEN, a public open space opened in 1977 by Marie Betteridge, former Parliamentary Communist candidate and a well-known tenants' leader and local resident and campaigner.

'Transenna Works' are the headquarters of the old-established firm of Tidmarsh & Sons, window and sun blind, curtain and shutter manufacturers. As early as 1832/4 there was a Charles Tidmarsh, carpenter, at No. 8 Queen Street and in 1843 William Tidmarsh, carver and gilder, at 24 Park Street.

**LAYCOCK MANSIONS** 1925, demolished 1978/9.

**LAYTON ROAD** (1852)

Before 1938 Liverpool Street.

Named after John Layton, who lived at 6 Thornhill Road and who died in 1883 after over 30 years' service as VESTRY CLERK to the Vestry of the Parish of St. Mary Islington.

**LAZAR WALK**, Andover Estate, N7 (1978)

**LECONFIELD ROAD** (1875/7)

Name chosen by Henry W. Rydon of Dells Farm, Beresford Road, who in 1873 applied to the former Metropolitan Board of Works. Leconfield is in the East Riding of Yorkshire. SHIPLAKE COURT, 1961.

**LEE'S COURT**, Elder Walk

Recorded in ratebooks, not directories, 1845-1855.

**LEES COURT**, Highcroft Road, N19 (1981 /2)

**LEE HOUSE**, Brecknock Road (1939 rebuilding)

South west part renamed Paterson House, Carleton Road, 1984.

**LEGARD ROAD** (1886)

Contains the Legard Family & Day Centre.

*Submitted by a contributor* (2017): The London School of Puppetry (LSP) occupies 2 Legard Road and, upon opening in 1987, it was the only school of puppetry in London. LSP also has a school in Derby. Until 2015, Peter Bedford Housing Association (PBHA) owned and occupied Legard Works in Legard Road. The works, a joinery and wood workshop, was created as part of the PBHA, providers of supportive housing for vulnerable individuals and people who have suffered social isolation.

See Highbury Park, National Children's Home.

For Cream Hall see under RIVERSDALE ROAD.

**LEGION CLOSE**, Offord Road (1972)

Site of the former Territorial Army Centre, Offord Road, N1.

**LEIGH ROAD**

From 1852-69 Highbury Park South.

Contains 'Belfiore Lodge', no. 29, from 1901-5 home of the parents of Leslie Henson (1891-1957), comedian and musical comedy star, who wrote of his childhood days 'Our grandest house was "Belfiore Lodge". It had a tower with

a flagstaff, stables and a really lovely garden.' From 1898-1900 he lived at no. 66 Aberdeen Road and from 1908-1916 members of the family were at no. 12 Highbury New Park.

Librarian Roy Hidson gives some account of his childhood days in Highbury and also of how the young Leslie Henson, 'his schooldays over', joined an amateur dramatic group and appeared in 'Aladdin' at the Wortley Hall, Finsbury Park, then situated opposite Barclay's Bank (source: *The Illustrated Islington History Journal*, Autumn edition 1985).

CHRIST CHURCH HALL was opened in 1881.

BEECHCROFT COURT, Hamilton Park 1968.

ETON HOUSE (q.v.) 1938 (On its site was The Manor House, see under AUBERT). JACK WALKER COURT (q.v.) "1976.  
ROSEDALE COURT 1977.

### **LEIRUM STREET**

Leirum Street is co-joined with Muriel Street. Leirum is Muriel spelt backwards.

**LEISTON HOUSE**, Gillespie Road (Gillespie Estate) (1971)

Leiston (Leiston-cum-Sizewell) is in Suffolk.

**LEITH HOUSE** (Hilldrop Estate), Hilldrop Road (1952).

**LEMSTER TERRACE** (c.1870)

Part of James Street. By 1874 nos 16-28 Frome Street.

**LENNOX HOUSE**, Durham Road (1976)

**LENNOX ROAD** (c.1870) In 1870 named after Thane Lennox in Shakespeare's 'Macbeth'. Hence also 'Thane Villas'.

Since 1952 contained the Elim Pentecostal Church which in 1977 moved to the New Court (Elim Pentecostal) Church, Regina Road.

The present ILEA Poole's Park Primary school had on its site a Board School from as early as 1876 until 1908; the original building was demolished in 1938. Then by September 1939 the present building was ready for opening but was not used until 1946. Additions were made to the building in 1949 and in 1970.

**LENTON TERRACE**, N4 (1983/4)

### **LEO YARD**

Was there in 1737. Before 1936 Red Lion Yard.

### **LEONARD STREET**

Named after nearby St Leonard's parish church, Shoreditch.

Only nos 1-23 and 2-16 Islington, the rest is Hackney (Shoreditch). Before 1884 Tabernacle Row.

Robert W. Paul, pioneer of cinema projection (1895) showed his moving pictures at Finsbury Technical College, 20 February 1896. Finsbury Technical College (City & Guilds of London Institute), 1883-1926 was the first technical college in London.

**LESLEY STREET**, Roman Road (c.1870)

Scheduled for demolition 1972.

**LEVER BUILDINGS**, Lever Street (1878)

Converted by the LBI, 1984.

## **LEVER STREET, EC1 (1861)**

Formerly WELLINGTON STREET, 1809, JOHN'S ROW (1808/9), WEST PLACE (1809).

ST LUKE'S LIBRARY, architect: Dr. Carl L. Franck, ARIBA, opened 10th of November 1962, by the author Michael Gilbert.

The PLEYDELLL ESTATE (on the site of Galway Street). Designed by Messrs Emberton Franck & Tardrew, dates from 1959-61.

Duke of Wellington Public House, before c.1958 The Bull's Head, Wellington Street, there in 1833.

CHADWORTH HOUSE 1906, LEVER BUILDINGS 1878 (converted, 1984), GUINNESS COURT 1976 (formerly on the site, Guinness Trust Buildings, 1890-1975).

## **LEVERINGTON STREET**

Before 1879 Wood Street North (1834). Gone by 1968.

## **LEVISON WAY, St. John's Way (1979)**

Sir Leon Levison (1881-1936) was first President of the International Hebrew Christian Alliance and Founder of the Palestine Jews' Relief Fund, besides being an author, editor and pamphleteer.

## **LEWIS BUILDINGS**

See SAMUEL LEWIS BUILDINGS

**LEXFIELD HOUSE**, Highbury New Park (1974) .

**LEYDEN MANSIONS**, Warltersville Road (1931)

Sir Frank Leyden Sargent (1871-1940) was Mayor, 1930-1, Alderman 1928-34 and an Islington Councillor from 1920.

## **LEYSIAN MISSION**

See CITY ROAD.

## **LIBERIA ROAD**

The name was chosen for the Trustees of the late Edwin Robinson to the Metropolitan Board of Works in October 1889, being plots of land developed by H. Baylis, a builder.

Not in directories until 1891. Like Calabria Road, after one of the provinces of the Roman Empire.

## **LIDYARD ROAD**

Paved in 1886. First in 1887 directories.

## **LIGONIER STREET (1830)**

For origin of name under LAGONIER HOUSE.

**LILIAN BAYLIS HOUSE**, Canonbury Park South (1953)

Lilian Mary Baylis (1874-1937) in 1898 founded the Old Vic Theatre and was from 1931 manager of Sadler's Wells Theatre. Due to her initiative the Royal Ballet Company was founded by Dame Ninette de Valois, CH, DBE.

**LILLIE HOUSE**, Fieldway Crescent (1959)

See Fieldway Crescent.

**LILLONGSTON HOUSE**, Hornsey Road (1970)"

**LIMES**, The. Highbury Grove (1969)

**LINCOLN HOUSE**, Astey's Row (1897)

**LINCOLN HOUSE**, Dartmouth Park Hill (1900)

**LINCOLN TERRACE**, Tufnell Park Road (1882)

By 1885 nos 231-249 Tufnell Park Road.

**LINDEN VILLAS** (1854-64)

Later 229-251 Camden Road.

**LINDEN WALK** (Hargrave Park development) (1981)

**LINDSEY MEWS**, Ecclesbourne Road. N1 (1976)

**LINTON STREET** (1848-9)

Linton is the name of a village in Cambridgeshire, as well as villages in North and West Yorkshire.

St. Phillips, Arlington Square, consecrated January 1857, was built 1855, architect: Alexander Dick Gough, in an ornate Norman style and had seats for 1100.

It was deconsecrated in October 1953 and used for a time as a cardboard store. Fire destroyed part of the building in October 1954. The parish merged with that of St. James, Prebend Street. Arbon Court is on its site.

Actor James Beck (1929-73) was born in Linton Street. He is best known for playing the character of played Private Joe Walker in the BBC TV series *Dad's Army*.

ARBON COURT, 1958.

**LION COURT**, Copenhagen Street (1964) LION STREET

See LYON STREET 1849 to 1968.

**LISMORE WALK**, Marquess Estate (1977/8)

Lismore is an island in the Inner Hebrides of Scotland.

**LISTER MEWS** (1861-71)

In 1871 occupied by toy manufacturers and cab proprietors.

Still on 1894 map, but access barred.

**LITCHFIELD TERRACE** (Queensland Road area)

Recorded in 1846-55 ratebooks.

**LITTLE BALTIC STREET** 1821

After 1937 BALTIC PASSAGE.

**LITTLE BRIDE STREET** (1854)

By 1867 part of BRIDE STREET.

**LITTLE CROSS STREET** (1819)

After 1937 included in SHILLINGFORD STREET.

**LITTLE CUMMING STREET** (1845)

After 1937 included in FIFE TERRACE (q.v.).

**LITTLE MITCHELL STREET**

See MITCHELL STREET.

**LITTLE NELSON STREET (1888)**

Little Nelson Street, High Street. After 1888 part of MURTON STREET.

**LITTLE PIERREPOINT PLACE**

Recorded in ratebooks 1853-4.

**LITTLE PIERREPOINT ROW**

Recorded in ratebooks 1847-52.

**LITTLE ST. JOHN'S WOOD VILLAS,**

Blackstock Lane (1844) In ratebooks, 1844-55.

**LITTLE SAFFRON HILL (Holborn)**

After 1937 HERBAL HILL. The name St. Peter's Terrace abolished and the street renumbered 1911/12.

**LITTLE SUTTON STREET**

Formerly Little Swan Alley (in 1666). Re-numbered in 1905. After 1937 NORTH- BURGH STREET.

**LITTLE WARNER STREET**

So called by 1735: In the 17th century Warner Street. After 1877 WARNER STREET.

**LITTLE WILLIAM STREET (1837)**

Also known on the 1861 Index to the Census as William Street North. By 1876 PEMBROKE STREET.

**LITTLEFIELD CLOSE, Tufnell Park Road.**

Littlefield Close is a cul-de-sac with its entrance by Longley House, 236-242 Tufnell Park Road.

**LIVERPOOL BUILDINGS, Station Road (1883)**

Last on the 1974 register of electors.

**LIVERPOOL COTTAGES, Bride Street.**

Recorded in ratebooks 1831-51.

**LIVERPOOL ROAD**

(Formerly the BACK LANE and BACK ROAD (q.v.).

See also PARADISE ROW, Liverpool Road (now 489-549 Liverpool Road)

On a map of 1822 as Liverpool Road and Back Road. By 1829 known as the Liverpool Road. In 1868 the Vestry decided 'that the Liverpool Road be so-called from the Upper Street to Holloway Road and the houses re-numbered alternately'.

The road is believed to be named after the statesman, Robert Banks Jenkinson, second Earl of Liverpool (1770-1828), Prime Minister 1812-1827.

The names Clements Buildings and Mount Row were abolished in 1869.

Before 1869 it was remarkable, even for then, for the number of subsidiary names, e.g.: Bride, Ann's, Braford, Manchester Park, Barnsbury, Barnsbury Park, King Edward, Wellington, Strahan, Cloudesley, Elizabeth, Liverpool and Paradise Terraces, Nowells Buildings, Felix, Seymour, Morgans, Park, Park Place West, Chapel and Trinidad Places, Mount Row, Albion Villas and Cottages, Felix Cottages and Lowther Cottages.

Nos 59-81 from 1811-1869 Strahan Terrace, 82-124 from c.1834-1869 Trinidad Place, 83-199 from 1819-1866 Cloudesley Terrace, 126-134 from 1834-1869 Ann's Terrace, 136-178 from 1805-1866 Felix Place, 178-198 from 1809/10-1869 Felix Cottages, 201--287 from 1817-1869 Felix Terrace, 200-262 from 1833-1869 Manchester Terrace, 289-327 from 1822-1869 Park Terrace, 298-328 from 1838-1869 Barnsbury Villas, 329-339 from 1826-1869 Barnsbury Terrace, 330-336 Albion Cottages, from 1822-31 Oldfield Cottages, 338-344 from 1841-1869 Albion Villas, 341-345 from 1824/7-1869 Barnsbury Terrace, 347-379 from 1822/5-1869 Park Place West, 397-441 from 1837-1869 Liverpool Terrace, 443-461 from 1825 to 1869 Bride Terrace, 495-503 from 1770-1838 Paradise Row, from 1838-1869 Paradise Terrace, 533-557 from 1839 to 1869 Lowther Cottages, 473-535 before 1870 Paradise Terrace from 1840.

The twin towers of the great ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL still front the Liverpool Road. Lord Berners on behalf of the Smithfield Club who had found their 'Baker Street Bazaar' too small for their cattle shows, laid its foundation stone on the 5th November 1861. The architect was Frederick Peck of Maidstone. The building occupied almost two acres with a main hall 384x284 sq. ft., a glazed roof 75 ft. high and 125 ft. span and galleries 30 ft. wide. It was the 'Olympia and Earls Court' of North London with early motor cycle and cycle shows, Cruft's Dog Show, the Royal Military Tournament (before it moved to Olympia in 1906), missionary exhibitions, musical recitals, dairy shows, trade fairs, balls, mule and donkey shows, revivalist meetings, walking matches, circuses and the 'World's Fair' and in even the year 1870 a bull-fight.

Walter Richard Sickert and Therese Lessore used to love the circuses and a collection of some of the programmes that they saved is part of the Walter Sickert Family Collection at Islington Local History Centre at 245 St John Street, EC1.

On the outbreak of the Second World War it closed and in 1943 the Mount Pleasant Inland and Foreign Parcels Offices moved to the Agricultural Hall and occupied the whole of the Hall with over 1000 staff and over 150 Customs & Excise personnel. The Overseas Parcels division of the GPO stayed on until its move to Canning Town in 1971.

Since remaining empty the property was purchased by a property speculator, then the Council. Then, in 1983, Sam Morris, Chairman of City Industrial Ltd. put forward designs for it to be a design and trade centre. This was to have 120 showrooms, a main exhibition hall and a car park. This plan the Council accepted for it to be opened as a Business Design Centre in 1986.

From 1971-1983 there were a number of plans for it. It was mooted to be a skating rink, military tank centre, home for the 'Overlord' tapestry, a 'Dickensland' centre, to name but a few. Others were a motorcycle track, swimming bath and a crafts centre.

By 1885 the prefix ROYAL had been added because of the number of Royal visits. The offices of the Royal Agricultural Hall were in Barford Street. The Minor Hall was re-named the St. Mary's Hall in 1867. Some account books and other records, including some catalogues, are at the library.

See also UPPER STREET re the Gaumont (Blue Hall Cinema).

There was a horse tramway in the Liverpool Road, closed to traffic 19th of July 1913 and by 1920 the tracks had been removed.

The WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, near the Agricultural Hall, originally opened April 14th, 1826 and re-opened in 1844 largely owing to the generosity of Chubb, the lock-manufacturer. Fire destroyed it in 1848 but it opened November 8th, 1849.

The architect was James Wilson, FSA and there were 1129 sittings. It closed 1st August 1929 and stood by the Royal Agricultural Hall until 1932. The congregation moved to the Central Hall, Drayton Park.

The Annexe to the Royal Free Hospital, (Gray's Inn Road) was originally the London Fever Hospital 'not only the single hospital of its kind in London, but probably the best of its kind in Europe'. Its foundation stone was laid by the Earl of Devon; architect: Charles Fowler. In 1945, Dr Goodson-Wickes was born when City of London Maternity Hospital was part of the Liverpool Road site. In 1949 it became an Annexe to the Royal Free Hospital and within recent years the Liverpool Road Hospital. Camden & Islington Area Health Authority (Teaching), later Islington Disablement Association and recently empty and unused.

PALMER PLACE METHODIST CHURCH (Islington Central Methodist Church) seats 170 and opened on the 29th June 1963, The ceremony was by none other than Lord Soper (Revd Donald Soper, MA) who, from 1930-36 was the Minister at Drayton Park (q.v.).

The 'George' public house, 57 Liverpool Road, corner of Ritchie Street, was there as early as 1817, The 'Adam & Eve', Paradise Terrace, there in 1827, 'The White Horse', 'Adelaide', 'Duchess of Kent' and 'Prince Regent' public houses were there as early as 1843, the 'King's Arms', Park Place, was there in 1832.

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*Submitted by a contributor (2019):* Samuel James Buckingham, had the lease of the 'White Horse Inn' at current number 80 Liverpool Road from 1827 to 1830, but it must have been there earlier I suspect. He lost the lease in 1830 due to bankruptcy along with the adjacent five houses he had around the corner in Theberton Street.

The REGISTRY OFFICE COMMUNITY ROOMS, 281 Liverpool Road (corner of Barnsbury Street) on the site of this building was in 1777 erected a large brick edifice, the PARISH WORKHOUSE, on land left by the Will of a Mrs. Amey Hill, which was enlarged in 1802. It had then a spacious garden.

It ceased to be used as a Workhouse in 1872 and from then on until 1892 the present building was the Board of Guardians. District Relieving Offices, Vaccination and Labour Bureau. Part of the old 18th century facade still remained as part of the later structure.

From 1892 to 1969 it was used as the Supt. Registrar Births, Deaths and Marriages. This office then moved to the former Town Hall (Finsbury) buildings in Skinner Street.

The ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH OF ENGLAND School (ILEA Primary School) was descended from the school adjacent to the Parish Church, Upper Street, founded in 1710. The schools were in 1815 transferred to the present site. Known as the Chapel of Ease school (Islington Parochial Schools) it practised the Madras system of education (hence the name of the nearby Madras Place).

On October 7th/8th 1940 a bomb destroyed the schools and the surrounding area.

On 27th October, 1953. Rt. Hon. Florence Horsbrugh, CBE, MP laid the foundation stone of the present building, officially opened 16 December 1954 by the Rt. Revd Joost de Blank, MA, Hon. CF, then Bishop of Stepney and later to be the Archbishop of Cape Town. The architects were Norman & Dowbarn. The unique door handles depicting squirrels were carved out of mahogany by Willie Soukoup. It is a voluntary aided (C of E) primary school, junior mixed and infants.

ALBERT MANSIONS 1908 (re-habilitated 1977), BARWORTH COURT 1959, BIRKENHEAD HOUSE 1947, DAVOCH LODGE 1961, LIVERPOOL HOUSE 1947, MERSEY HOUSE 1947, OLIVE COURT 1965 (q.v.), PUGIN COURT 1976 (q.v.), SAMUEL LEWIS BUILDINGS 1910 (q.v.), STAR LINER COURT 1962, WYNN COURT 1962.

Robert Seymour (1797-1836) shot himself with a fowling-piece in the garden of 16 Park Place West (this became 377-379 Liverpool Road) on 20 April 1836. As a young man he took rooms in Canonbury Tower, later lived at no. 8 Church Row, Upper Street, then King Street and finally Park Place West. The inquest was held at the 'King's Arms' and he was buried in the graveyard of St. Mary Magdalene, Chapel- of-Ease, the tombstone being in the crypt. Robert Seymour was a talented artist and illustrated some works by Dickens, including seven plates for the Pickwick Papers.

James Stockton who died, aged 72, in 1938, lived at 424 Liverpool Road. He was one of the best-known owners and racers of trotting horses in the country, driving 'Brown Jack' fourteen times to victory in the 1905/6 season.

Jane Tryphoena Stephens (c. 1813-1896) is said to have kept a tobacconist's shop at 39 Liverpool Road before her appearance at the Olympic Theatre, 8 February 1840. From this date she became a celebrated actress at Sadler's Wells, the Lyceum, Adelphi, Criterion, Court and other theatres in London and the provinces.

*Submitted by a contributor (2017):* On 1 February 2018 an Islington People's Plaque was unveiled at 60 Liverpool Road. It commemorates the film director, artist, gardener and queer activist Derek Jarman (1942-1994), who lived at the address from 1967-1969. Actress and singer Toyah Willcox, who made her screen debut in Jarman's film *Jubilee* film in 1978, was given the honour of unveiling the plaque.

### **LIZARD STREET, EC1 (1812-1813)**

Built on land belonging to the Ironmonger's Co. whose arms are supported by two salamanders, in popular vernacular 'lizards'.

In 1813 Griffith Davies (1788-1853) (see also JAMES STREET) mathematician, hired a house, no. 8, where he lived until 1815 with his first wife who died in 1836. In 1815 he removed to Bartholomew Square and in 1816 to Cannon Street.

### **LLEWELLYN HOUSE (Tremlett Estate),**

Poynings Road (1968)

### **LLOYD BAKER STREET**

Originally BAKER STREET and before 1937, Upper Baker Street and Lower Baker Street (both 1826).

Baker Street was 'erected 1823 and subsequent years'; the higher portion was called Upper Baker Street. It was part of the Baker Estate like Lloyd Square and Street, named after Thomas John Lloyd Baker (1777-1841), magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Gloucestershire and a high sheriff in 1824 whose family in the 19th century owned this Finsbury land. The architects of the Lloyd Baker Estate from 1819 to c. 1850 were John Booth and his son, John.

The 'Union Tavern' was there as early as 1832 and had pleasant tea gardens to its rear. Formerly on the site was the 'Bull in the Pound', 'a public-house of low repute, the resort of thieves and vicious characters.'!

The LLOYD BAKER STREET FLATS date from the 1931-4 period.

### **LLOYD SQUARE**

Begun 1818. Erected by c.1828.

Designed by John Booth and his son, John.

The Revd William Lloyd Baker of South Hill, Gloucestershire, married Mary, the daughter of the Revd John Lloyd, Rector of Ryton, Durham, a descendant of Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, Lichfield, Coventry and Worcester. His only son was Thomas John Lloyd Baker (see LLOYD BAKER STREET).

The SPA FIELDS NEW CHURCH, corner of Wharton Street and Lloyd Square, was erected in 1883 for the former Exmouth Street congregation. Gone between 1936 and 1939.

No. 13, the YWCA (Alexandra Club), architect: Ernest Newton. Built 1880-2 for the Society of Sisters of Bethany. They were there until 1966.

No. 21, home of Denis Arundell, OBE, writer, producer, actor and the historian of Sadler's Wells.

Diana Poulton, luteist and authority on John Dowland, lived c. 1942-7 at 24 Lloyd Square.

### **LLOYD STREET**

Part of the district of the parish of St. Philip's Clerkenwell, which district was formed in January 1840. St. Philip's has been for years part of the parish of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Exmouth Market (see GRANVILLE SQUARE).  
CABLE HOUSE 1951-2.

### **LLOYDS ROW (1813)**

Named after Lloyd Baker. In Lloyd's Row was the proprietor's house of the former Islington Spa with a coping stone 'Islington Spa or New Tunbridge Wells'. See under SPA GREEN.



### **LOCKHART CLOSE** (Caledonian Estate),

Roman Way (1977)

John Gibson Lockhart (1794-1854) was a celebrated Scottish author and editor, now chiefly remembered for his Life of Sir Walter Scott, published in 7 volumes, 1837-8.

### **LOCK'S GARDENS**, Northampton Row. (1810)

There till c.1945.

### **LODGE**, The, Kingsbury Road (1977)

### **LOFTING ROAD**

From 1819-1897 JOHN STREET (& Upper John Street), Barnsbury Central portion not completed till the 1860s.

From 1974 'that part of Lofting Road between Hemingford and Caledonian roads re-named 'BRIDGEMAN ROAD.

John Street, Barnsbury was in 1898 renamed after John Lofting, born in Holland c.1659 who settled in London as a merchant and a manufacturer of fire-engines, becoming naturalised by Letters Patent in 1688. In 1695 he set up a workshop at Youngs Wells, where about 140 gross of thimbles per week were turned out, made of Prince Rupert's metal (brass). Lofting died in 1742 at Great Marlow, Bucks.

The eastern section of Lofting Road was demolished in the late 1960s between Thornhill and Liverpool roads. Rebuilt by Kenneth Pring & Associates for Barnsbury Housing Association. Received a Department of the Environment Good Housing Commendation 1977.

In 1982 a new housing development took place in the re-named BRIDGEMAN ROAD (see under Bridgeman for origin).

The NORTH LONDON SYNAGOGUE had its foundation stone laid 24 December 1867 by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. Architect: H. H. Collins. Italian in building style. Demolished in 1960. BARNES COURT on the site 1963 (q.v.).

### **LONDON MASONIC CENTRE**

See Clerkenwell Green.

### **LONDON STREET** (1835)

Since 1938 TREATY STREET.

### **LONGLEY HOUSE** Tufnell Park Road 11975)

### **LONG'S BUILDINGS**. Whitecross Street (1723)

Gone before 1912

### **LONSDALE PLACE**

Before 1937, from 1812 Prospect Place. Liverpool Road.

### **LONSDALE SQUARE** (c.1838)

Name may have derived from the Earl(s) of Lonsdale. See also Lowther Road. Lowther is the family name of the Earl(s) of Lonsdale.

Laid out in 1838 on land then owned by the Drapers' Co. This land was known in the 17th century as 'Gosseyfield' and was being used in 1818 as a cattle pen The architect of the Square was Richard Cromwell Carpenter (1812-1855).district surveyor for East Islington. It first appears as partially occupied in the Xmas 1842 ratebooks. An unusual feature of the houses are that the halls are architecturally lit by groups of quatrefoils instead of fanlights over the front doors. Drawings for the square were exhibited at the 1841 Royal Academy.

In 1960 the Council acquired the Lonsdale Square public gardens.

On 18th of March. 1873, aged 77, died William Harvey at 48 Lonsdale Square, a 'surgeon in London and Hon. Supt. of Islington Reformatory'. He wrote many articles under the pseudonym 'Aleph' in the City Press and was the author of London Scenes and London People (1863) and The Old City and its highways and byways (1865).

**LORAIN COTTAGES**, Annette Road (c.1891)

**LORAIN MANSIONS**, Widdenham Road (1904)

Re-habilitated, 1975.

**LORAIN PLACE** Built 1832

Later 323-373 Holloway Road West, then in 1936 replaced by Cairns House, Lorain Estate, first occupied 1937.

**LORAIN ROAD**

First in the 1863 directory.

**LOREBURN HOUSE**, Holloway Road (1936)

**LORENZO STREET**, WC1

Name origin unknown.

Before c.1895. Re-numbered 1900. YORK STREET, 1829.

Taken from 'King's Cross Road and Penton Rise area', in *Survey of London: Volume 47, Northern Clerkenwell and Pentonville*, ed. Philip Temple (London, 2008), pp. 298-321:

*There is almost nothing now to Lorenzo Street, which was built up in the mid- to late 1790s as York Street. It was flanked at the north end by houses and gardens in Clarence Place and York Place in the New Road. Some little tenements were built at the same time in York Buildings, a court off the east side of the street, and in York Court (from 1867 York Valley), a narrow alleyway that ran along the backs of the New Road houses. Rhodes Buildings, a court of similar tenements off the west side of the street, was built up about 1825. None of the old houses survive, having mostly been replaced by a succession of light industrial or commercial buildings. There was a beerhouse at No. 2, a small building described in 1913 as 'very plain indeed' but brightened up with a Doultonware frontage by 1918. It remained open till about 1960, and was then demolished. Nos 3 and 4 adjoining are plain, bay-windowed tenement houses of five storeys, built on leases from 1894.*

*Lorenzo Street: Nos 1–2*

*Now converted to offices, this was built about 1889 as a depot for the London Street Tramways Co. It is a two-storey stock-brick shed, running back about 85 ft from a gabled 40 ft frontage. The ground floor originally contained garaging for tramcars, while the first floor, supported on cast-iron columns and top-lit, was reached by a ramp and mainly occupied by stabling. The depot was taken over by the London County Council in 1895, but by 1912 had been converted into a records store for the Middlesex Sessions House and various LCC departments. A two-storey office extension was built by the LCC in 1923 and by 1957 it was an LCC building store. Still in use for storage in the 1990s, in 2002 it was converted to offices for the May Partnership to the designs of Campbell Architects, who filled the open ground floor with windows and a glazed door, and added a second-floor extension to the rear and a two-storey, largely glazed extension on the north side replacing the ramp.*

**LORN TERRACE**, Mildmay Park (1855)

By 1869, 49-83 Mildmay Park.

**LOUGH ROAD**

From 1886-1937 Wellington Road, before then Wellington Road/Avenue and 1854 and before, Pack Horse Lane.

Named after the Rt. Hon. Thomas Lough (1850-1922), from 1905-8 Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, MP for West Islington 1892-1918. He was a Liberal MP. He was also an Irishman who from 1907 became HM Lieut., for Co. Cavan – the county of his birth.

DORINDA LODGE was officially opened in 1967 by Sir Eric Fletcher, MP for East Islington (later Lord Fletcher), having been occupied since September 1966. This was Islington's third specially designed new building under the 1948 NA Act for the retired.

**LOVE WALK** (1859) Later Paradise Road.

Fronting Green Lanes, High New Park Estate.

LOUISE WHITE HOUSE. Hazellville Road (1977)

Named after Mrs. Louise White, wife of the late Cllr. Arthur Edward White, Mayor, 1967/8, to whom she was Mayoress.

**LOWER ASHBY STREET** (1820) After 1935 WYCLIF STREET.

**LOWER BAKER STREET** (1826) Re-named Lloyd Baker Street after 1937.

**LOWER CHADWELL STREET** (1828)

**LOWER CHARLES STREET**, St John Street (Clerkenwell). See CHARLES STREET, St John Street.

**LOWER COPENHAGEN STREET**

From 1845-8 Caroline Place, later 61-129 Copenhagen Street.

**LOWER ISLINGTON TERRACE**. Park Street

Recorded in ratebooks 1826 and in the 1866 directory. By 1870 nos 40-116 Cloudesley Road.

**LOWER PARK STREET**. Highbury In the 1855 rate book.

**LOWER QUEEN STREET** (1824)

By 1974 nos 23-53 and 42-74 Queensberry Street, Essex Road.

**LOWER QUEEN'S ROW**, Pentonville Road

Name abolished 1857.

**LOWER ROAD** and **LOWER STREET**

Even in Elizabethan times there were the Upper Street and the Lower Road.

**LOWER ROAD**

**LOWER STREET**

See ESSEX ROAD.

The former ISLINGTON CATTLE MARKET whose front principal entrance was in the Lower Road near Annette's Crescent (later 246-294 Essex Road) was projected by a John Perkins of Blechingley, Surrey and commenced in November 1833, opening in April, 1836, but closed for want of business after a short time. However, it occupied nearly 15 acres of ground and could accommodate 40,000 sheep, 7000 head of cattle, 500 calves and 1000 pigs. By 1855 the great Metropolitan Cattle Market (Caledonian Market) had entirely eclipsed it. See CALEDONIAN ROAD.

**LOWER TERRACE**

Appears in the 1771 ratebooks and may well have been there in 1735. On 1792 and 1806 maps.

After c.1863 nos 83-103 Essex Road.

**LOWER WOOD STREET**, Vineyard Walk (1848)

After 1869 NORTHAMPTON ROAD.

**LOWMAN ROAD**

Recorded in the 1870 directory as Lowman's Road.

**LOWNDES LODGE**, Whitehall Park (1972)

**LOWNDES PLACE**, Holloway (1829)

By 1866 nos 114-128 Holloway Road.

**LOWTHER COTTAGES** (1839)

By 1870 nos 533-557 Liverpool Road.

**LOWTHER ROAD (1887/8)**

Lowther is the name of the Earl(s) of Lonsdale. See also Lonsdale Square.

In 1983 was announced the Lowther Road Ecological Garden, with a pond, tree nursery, wildflowers, sand dune and wood piles.

**LUARD STREET** (1846)

Gone by 1966.

**LUCERNE ROAD**

Lucerne is a city in central Switzerland.

In 1885 Harmattan Road (6 houses only). Changed to Lucerne Road by 1886 when there were nos 42-78 and 4 houses.

In the 1920s and early 1930s no.48 Lucerne Road was the home of Fred Montague, Lord Amwell of Islington, CBE (1876-1966), MP for West Islington, 1923-31, 1935-1947, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air, 1929-31, Pari. Sec. Minister of Transport, 1940-1, Pari. Sec. Minister of Aircraft Production, 1941-2. He was an Alderman of Islington Council, 1919-1925 and Chairman of the Lighting, Public Health and Town Hall Committees.

**LUDLOW STREET**

Ludlow is a market town in Shropshire.

Before 1895 Cross Street and Willow Row. Partly closed, 1937.

**LUNDY WALK** (Marquess Estate) (1974)

**LYDGATE HOUSE**, Matthias Road (Mayville Estate) (1953)

Like other flats on this estate, of a literary connection; named after John Lydgate, (1370-1451) poet and 'disciple' of Chaucer.

**LYGOE HOUSE**, Hornsey Lane (1968)

See Hornsey Lane Estate.

**LYNDON COURT**, Kelvin Road (1982)

**LYNGHAM COURT**, Holly Park (1963)

**LYNTON LODGE**, Highbury Grove (1963) Lynton is in Devon.

**LYON STREET** (1849)

Mostly demolished by 1968. It is now a small access road off Caledonian Road.

**LYSANDER GROVE** (1885) Lysander was an Athenian, in love with Hermia, in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

## M

### **MABERLEY PLACE**, Balls Pond Road (1838)

By 1855 Maberley Terrace. By 1866 nos39- 47 Balls Pond Road. The MABERLEY INDEPENDENT CHAPEL 1826 was by 1896 the EARLHAM HALL. The DE BEAUVOIR PRIMARY SCHOOL is on the site.

### **MACCLESFIELD HOUSE**, King Square Estate (1963)

Named after George Parker, 4th Earl of Macclesfield, a director of the Regent's Canal from 1812 and its chairman from 1816.

### **MACCLESFIELD PLACE** (1823)

### **MACCLESFIELD STREET** City Gardens (qv) (1823)

By 1940 MACCLESFIELD ROAD.

Named after George Parker, 4th Earl of Macclesfield, a director of the Regent's Canal from 1812 and its chairman from 1816.

### **MACCLESFIELD TERRACE** (c.1826)

Since 1910 MORELAND STREET, City Road.

### **MACDONALD ROAD**. N19

Before 1938 BRUNSWICK ROAD 1851. In 1975 there was only the 'Brunswick' public house left,

### **MACKENZIE ROAD**

Before 1938 St James' Road, dating from 1841. See also ST JAMES'S ROAD.

Named after the Revd William Bell Mackenzie, MA, from 1838-1870, Vicar of the former St. James's Church, Chillingworth Road.

In August 2017 a World War Two memorial panel was installed by the north-eastern entrance to Paradise Park on Mackenzie Road. It reads:

*Mackenzie Road V2 rocket missile attack (1944)*

*Paradise Park is located on the site of a tragic loss of life during the Second World War (1939-45).*

*At 9.26pm on 26 December 1944, an enemy V2 rocket missile exploded at the junction of Mackenzie and Chalfont Roads. Over 340 people were casualties of this wartime attack, which included 73 deaths and 86 suffering from severe injuries. 20 buildings were destroyed or damaged beyond repair. One of these was the Prince of Wales public house at 144 Mackenzie Road, where many of the casualties occurred.*

*The rocket was launched from Belgium towards London and took less than 20 minutes to reach this location. It hit without warning, causing a crater 9 metres wide and 4.5 metres deep. Water pipes and gas mains were cut and the local sewer system broken. The crater quickly filled up with water and basements of nearby houses were flooded and escaping gas caught fire in numerous places. The evening was extremely foggy and thick smoke from several fires made visibility more difficult, hindering the already hazardous rescue efforts.*

*The traumatic impact of this attack was felt by many survivors. Some families suffered significant losses of life or homes. One family living opposite the Prince of Wales public house lost seven children and another family, celebrating an engagement, lost five of its members.*

BRIGHTWELL COURT 1979, BROOKE LODGE 1961.

St. James's Mansions, 1902. By 1976 these have disappeared from the registers of electors.

**MACREADY PLACE** (c.1911-1952)

Between Holloway Road and Warlters Road, alongside the former Marlborough Theatre.

William Charles Macready (1793-1873) was one of the finest tragedians of his day, last appearing in 1851 in Macbeth, he also rescued Shakespearean actors' texts from Restoration alterations.

**MADRAS PLACE** (1819-20)

The St. Mary Magdalene Church Schools (Islington Parochial Schools) were originally users of the 'Madras' system of education. See LIVERPOOL ROAD.

**MAGDALA AVENUE**

Possibly named after Magdala, an ancient city on the shore of the Sea of Galilee in Israel. Magdala means 'tower'.

**MAGDALA ROAD** (c. 1882) Until 1971.**MAIDEN LANE**

Anciently LONGWICH LANE, Long Hedge Lane, late 16th century Maiden Lane as early as 1735 until 1852. 1853-1938 YORK ROAD, since 1938 YORK WAY.

Maiden Lane features in Chapter V of Charles Dickens's Our Mutual Friend.

Maiden Lane Station opened 1st July 1887. Closed to passengers, 1st January 1917.

Maiden Lane Bridge, Regent's Canal, c.1850. Note fine cast ironwork.

Maiden Lane Service Reservoir (New River Company) 1855. Engineer: William Chadwell Mylne, FRS.

**MALDEN CLOSE**, off Popham Road.

Maldon is a town and civil parish on the Blackwater estuary in Essex.

**MALLORY BUILDINGS**, St. John Street (1906)

Converted, 1974, into self-contained flats. Buried in the Priory Church of St. John of Jerusalem, brethren and knights of St. John, were John Mallory and an esquire, Simon Mallory.

**MALLOW STREET**, EC1

Named after the Mallow Field. There in 1567.

Before 1908 JAMES STREET, dating from 1810-11.

**MALTA STREET** (1812-13) Before 1890 QUEEN STREET.

Named after the connection of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem and their possessions in the Island of Malta.

CRAYLE HOUSE (Percival Estate) 1960, PARTRIDGE COURT (Percival Estate) 1976.

**MALVERN TERRACE**

Malvern is a spa town and civil parish in Worcestershire.

From 1836-1852 Malvern Cottages.

**MANCHESTER BUILDINGS**, (1839) Holloway Road

By 1866 nos 187-201 Holloway Road.

**MANCHESTER MANSIONS**, Sunnyside Road (1921)

Rehabilitated 1980.

Alderman Sir W.E. Manchester, JP, was a director of the Express Dairy Company (1869-1956). An Alderman of IBC, 1909-19, 1922-1934, Mayor, 1929-30. Lady Manchester (1874-1953) was in 1925 the first woman to win a council by-election.

**MANCHESTER TERRACE**, Liverpool Road (1833)

After 1868 nos 200-262 Liverpool Road.

No.11 was designed by Cubitt for G. Smith, nurseryman.

**MANDEVILLE HOUSES**; Liverpool Road Built 1923/4. Extension opened by the Rt. Revd Dr. A.F. Winnington-Ingram, PC, KCVO, DD, Bishop of London, 23rd October 1934. Architect: E.C.P. Monson, FRIBA. Pulled down, 1980.

**MANGER ROAD** (Shearling Estate) (1979/80)

A 'manger' used for cattle. Remainder of the former Metropolitan Cattle Market (Caledonian Market), 1855-1939. See CALEDONIAN ROAD.

**MANHATTAN MANSIONS**, Holloway Road (1894-1978)

**MANNEBY PRIOR**, Calshot Street (Priors Estate) (1973)

Robert de Manneby was in 1251 and 1262 a Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

**MANNING HOUSE**, Fieldway Crescent See FIELDWAY CRESCENT.

**MANNINGFORD CLOSE**, EC1 (1975), off Goswell Road. MIDWAY HOUSE 1976/7.

Manningford is a civil parish in Wiltshire. On the Earlstoke Estate, commemorating Erlestoke Park, Wilts, home of Maria Smith, wife of Charles, Baron Wilmington, 1st Marquess of Northampton (1760-1828), the daughter of Joshua Smith, MP for Devizes.

**MANOR COTTAGES**, Upper Holloway (1846) By 1886 nos562 and 564 Holloway Road.

**MANOR GARDENS**

Before 1897 Manor Road, dating from 1841. Manor Villas 1843.

Manor Road cut through to Devonshire Road in 1898, with the loss of nos42, 43 and 44 Devonshire Road.

Up to 1912 Manor Gardens included Manor Villas.

For the Royal Northern Hospital, see under HOLLOWAY ROAD, apart from the ST. DAVID'S WING in Manor Gardens, designed by L.G. Pearson of Messrs. Adam, Holden & Pearson, architects. Built 1929-31.

Officially opened 29th July 1931, the Wing was visited on 20 November 1931 by the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII) as the President of the hospital. The building was finished by 1935. The inspiration of this Wing was the idea and part financing of Sir Howell Jones Williams, DLJP, Deputy Chairman of the LCC in 1921 and a representative for 27 years for South Islington on the LCC. He died at 163 Camden Road, aged 80, 13th August 1939. The three floors of the Wing were named after his sons, Ifor, Trevor and Meyrick. His portrait by W.R.Brearley hangs in the entrance hall.

The NORTH ISLINGTON WELFARE CENTRE AND SCHOOL FOR MOTHERS was originally opened in 1913 at the Presbyterian Mission Hall, Elthorne Road. By 1915 they had leased 9 Manor Gardens and by 1918 nos6-7. On 28th February 1928 the Duchess of York (now the Queen Mother) opened the new buildings. The Centre was designed by Arthur Keen, FRIBA and is now the well-known MANOR GARDENS CENTRE.

The GPO POST OFFICE TRAINING CENTRE was originally the Post Office Money Order Department, which was there as early as 1912. In 1986 part of the building is Manor Gardens Islington Enterprise Ltd., 10-18 Manor Gardens, shared by a number of firms and business enterprises

The NORTH BRANCH LIBRARY of Islington Libraries (architect: Henry T. Hare, FRIBA, also the architect of the Central Library) was officially opened 20th September 1906, by Alderman H. Mills, JP. Part of the cost came from the fund of



Andrew Carnegie. Before its opening the Revd Robert Spears (1825-1899) had collected a lot of books for the reading room of the Highgate Hill Unitarian Church of which he was the Minister from 1885-1899 and the first floor of the North branch was to his memory as from 5th February to the 30th April 1906 the Church reading room was open to the public and subsequently 14,000 books were presented to the public libraries.

During the First World War the Central and North Library halls were used as recruiting stations and rooms and halls at the Central, North and West Libraries were used by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association and the War Relief Committee.

In 1916 the War Office applied for the North branch to be used as a military hospital annexe to the Royal Northern Hospital and from 23rd August was opened by the Rt. Hon. Lord Islington, PC, GCMG, DSO. For three and a half years it gave surgical and medical treatment to 1045 men. It re-opened 29th January 1921 by Cllr. E.H. King, JP, then Mayor.

**MANOR MANSIONS** Holloway Road (1907)

**MANOR PLACE**, Holloway Road (1851-2) By 1886 nos 568-598 Holloway Road.

**MANORFIELD CLOSE** (Palmer's Estate), Fulbrook Road (1980)

**MANTELL STREET, N1**

Before 1910, Sermon Lane (1829) and White Conduit Place (1811). The area was known as the 'Mantells' and was in Henry 11's reign given to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Mantell was a corruption of Mandeville. Geoffrey de Mandeville held land in Islington, Also in Henry VIII's time, John Mantell was an Islington butcher.

Part in 1986 named TOLPUDDLE STREET, see COPENHAGEN STREET for explanation.

**MARCELLUS ROAD** (1882) Demolished 1972.

Was off Hornsey Road Baths. Most probably named after 'an Officer' in Shakespeare's Hamlet.

**MARGARET BONDFIELD HOUSE**, Hilldrop Crescent (1954)

See HILLDROP CRESCENT.

**MARGARET McMILLAN HOUSE**, Hazellville Road

On the 1945 register of electors.

Margaret McMillan, CH, CBE (d.1931), educational pioneer of school health and of physical education. In 1904 drew up the first scheme for a health centre or school clinic. Founded the first open-air nursery school.

**MARGARET STREET** (and Upper Margaret Street (1821)

Since 1937 MARGERIE STREET.

The Board Schools were opened 2nd September 1877 and was there, north of Margaret Street in 1906.

**MARGERIE FRY COURT**, Tufnell Park Road (1958)

Sara Margery Fry, JP, MA (1874-1958) was Principal of Somerville College, Oxford, 1926-31, Honorary Secretary of the Howard League for Penal Reform, 1919-1926 and a former Governor of the BBC, 1937-9. She was outstanding in her work for the Quakers' War Victims Relief Mission in France, 1915-1917.

**MARGERIE STREET, WC1**

Before 1937, Margaret Street, 1821. Nos 74-86 re-numbered 1897. Spencer, Lord Compton, 2nd Marquess of Northampton, in 1816 married Margaret MacLean Clephane (hence Clephane Road) descended from the Douglasses of Kirkness.

The 'New Merlin's Cave' public house (c.1918/22) once stood a little to the north of the 'Merlin's Cave', Rosoman Street, built c.1735 and possessing large gardens and a skittle ground. The gardens were built over c.1833.

In 1816 about 20,000 people assembled in Spa Fields and in this neighbourhood and were addressed by Henry Hunt, MP and other Radical Reformers, seeking relief for distressed tradesmen, manufacturers and mariners.

BAGNIGGE HOUSE 1931, CHARLES SIMMONS HOUSE 1936, EARLOM HOUSE 1931, GREENAWAY HOUSE 1931, GWYNNE HOUSE 1931, RICEYMAN HOUSE 1931, ST. ANNE'S HOUSE 1931 rebuilding 1982, ST. HELENA HOUSE 1931, ST. PHILIP HOUSE 1931, SPRING HOUSE 1931, WILLIAM MARTIN COURT (LBI home for the retired so-named in 1968).

### **MARIA TERRACE (1848)**

After 1891 nos 1-13 LAMBERT STREET.

**MARIE CURIE HOUSE**, Canonbury Park South (1954)

**MARKET BUILDINGS**. Charterhouse Lane

Name abandoned, 1886. Gone by before 1912.

### **MARKET ESTATE**

See Caledonian Road.

### **MARKET ROAD**

Named as a consequence of the Metropolitan Cattle Market, whose entrance was in Market Road.

The south east entrance to the former Metropolitan Cattle Market (1855) was from the 5th May 1876 to be called MARKET ROAD.

At each corner of the square forming the Market was a large hotel for the use of drovers and/or anyone visiting or using the Market,

The Lion Hotel, the Lamb Tavern and the White Horse Hotel are still functioning though the Black Bull has not functioned for many years. All dated from 1855.

Mr. Norris, the keeper of the 'The Lamb' allowed the MCC to use his ground as a practice cricket ground from 1863-1869.

In 1958 an ornamental garden was laid out in Market Road and flood-lighting was installed in 1960; this became by the 1970/1 period CALEDONIAN PARK. The 'Astro-Turf Football Pitch' was officially opened on the 17th September 1980 by Ron Greenwood, manager of the England team. Also present was Cllr. Jim Evans, Mayor and Mrs. Evans. This was the second made of weatherproof artificial turf; the first pitch was laid in 1971, then a pioneer in this field!

On 24th April 1984, a sycamore tree with an inscribed plate was planted by Ray Buckton (NUR), TUC Congress Secretary, with Norman Willis, the TUC Deputy Secretary and Robert Garland on behalf of the Electricians' Union, to celebrate the meeting in Copenhagen Fields in 1834 protesting against the savage sentence passed on the Tolpuddle Martyrs, see under COPENHAGEN STREET.

**MARKET STREET (1823)** After 1873 Brunswick Close; a skin market for the sale of sheep skins was here from 1760 until 1815, when it was removed. A fire in the market in January 1840 caused loss of life.

### **MARKET STREET**

On the 1861 census, not in the 1860 directory; the south side was completed, 1863. Since 1938 WHEELWRIGHT STREET.

**MARKET TERRACE (1855)** Market Terrace then consisted of the 'Balmoral Castle' public house, three small businesses and Caledonian Road Presbyterian Church (see ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH under Caledonian Road).

After 1877 became nos 429-451 Caledonian Road.

At the corner of Market Road and the Caledonian Road was opened on the 3rd April. 1870, by Primitive Methodists, Caledonian Road Methodist Chapel. It was restored and a 'New Room' added in 1953.

**MARLBOROUGH ROAD**, Essex Road (1855) By 1877/8 ECCLESBOURNE ROAD.

**MARLBOROUGH ROAD**, Upper Holloway (c. 1867/9)

1874 directories give only nos 1-29 and 2-30.

**MARLBOROUGH TERRACE**, Holloway Road (c. 1867/9)

By 1886 nos 688-706 Holloway Road.

Named after John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough (1650-1722), the victor of the battles of Blenheim (1704), Ramillies (1706), Oudenarde (1708) and Malplaquet (1709).

BLenheim COURT 1970, CONSTABLE HOUSE 1965.

Marie Carmichael Stopes, DSch.PhD, FLS, FGS.FRSL (1880-1958) founded, with her husband Humphrey Verdon Roe, airman and inventor (d. 1949) at 61 Marlborough Road the MOTHERS' CLINIC FOR CONSTRUCTIVE BIRTH CONTROL 1921-1925. This then moved to 108 Whitfield Street, W1 and the Marlborough Road Clinic was taken over by the Birth Control and Advisory Bureau. Actress and writer Pauline Devaney unveiled a plaque in the presence of the Mayor, Cllr. Mrs Marjorie Ogilvy — Webb and Cllr. Jan Whelan in May 1985.

**MARQUESS GROVE**, Canonbury.

The 1870 directory shows nos 2-8. Disappeared by 1971.

**MARQUESS ROAD** (1853)

In 1863 all subsidiary names were abolished and it was decided 'that the Marquess Road, including St. Paul's Grove, be called Marquess Road throughout'.

Called so, because situated on the estate of the Marquess of Northampton.

SICKERT COURT (1948) was on the site of the former studio of Walter Richard Sickert RA (1860-1942) in Southey Villa, 15 Quadrant Road, which he occupied from c. 1927-1931.

The MARQUESS ESTATE was officially opened 7th March, 1975, by the then Prime Minister, The Rt.Hon. Sir Harold Wilson, OBE, MP. He was greeted by Cllr. Jack Walker, JP, Mayor and also toured the Estate and New River Walk. The architects were Messrs. Darbourne and Darke.

ALDERNEY HOUSE 1959, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOUSE 1954, GUERNSEY HOUSE 1959, HERM HOUSE 1958, HILARY HOUSE 1954, JERSEY HOUSE 1959, JETHOU HOUSE 1959, MARQUESS HOUSE 1964, SARK HOUSE 1959, SICKERT COURT 1948.

Flats comprising the Marquess Estate: ARRAN WALK 1973, BARDSEY WALK 1977, BUTE WALK 1974, CALDY WALK 1973/7, CARDIGAN WALK 1977, CROWLINE WALK 1975/7, GULLAND WALK 1975/7, HANDA WALK 1975/6, ISLAY WALK 1973, LISMORE WALK 1977/8, LUNDY WALK 1974, MULL WALK 1977/9, ORONSAY WALK 1974/6, RAMSEY WALK 1976/9, RATHLIN WALK 1974, RONA WALK 1978, SCARBA WALK 1974/6, SHEPPEY WALK 1976, SHUNA WALK 1975, SKOMER WALK 1974/7, TARANSAY WALK 1975, UPPER BARDSEY WALK 1977, UPPER CALDY WALK 1974, UPPER GULLAND WALK 1974/7, UPPER HANDA WALK 1975/7, UPPER LISMORE WALK 1977, UPPER RAMSEY WALK 1978, UPPER SHEPPEY WALK 1975/6, WALNEY WALK 1977.

**MARQUESS TERRACE**

Between Canonbury Terrace and Canonbury Square recorded in the ratebooks 1827 to 1835.

**MARRIOTT ROAD** (1869-70) In 1870 only nos 1,3 and 7.

Named after Charles Marriott, a builder, who lived at No. 7.

Built up further by 1889, e.g. 1-49 and 242.

For Tollington Park School see under TOLLINGTON PARK.

**MARTINEAU ROAD** (1879/80) In 1882 nos 1 to 7 only.

Named after Harriett Martineau (1802-1876), celebrated author, traveller, journalist and novelist. Travelled in Egypt and Palestine 1846-7 and in the USA, 1834-6.

A relative was Richard Martineau who in 1828 became a junior partner in Whitbread's Brewery. Harriett visited his wife for a three-week stay in 1834 and wrote whilst there.

**MARTOCK HOUSE**, Upper Street (1970)

Martock House is named after Martock, Somerset, 7 miles north west of Yeovil.

**MARY McARTHUR HOUSE**, Hazellville Road, N19. (1939)

Mary McArthur (1880-1921), trades union organiser, was a great fighter for women workers and for the underprivileged. She was also a friend of the late Queen Mary with whom she worked for the 'Queen's Work for Women Fund'.

Her work is commemorated in the Mary McArthur House for Working Women and the Mary McArthur Educational Trust which provides scholarships for working women.

**MARY STREET**. N1 (1850)

**MARYLAND WALK** (Popham Estate) (1974)

**MARYLEBONE STREET**, (c. 1869-1904) From 1905 until 1968 **CARVILLE STREET**.

**MASEFIELD COURT**,

Poets Road (1952) Names after Sir John Masefield (1878-1967), OM, Poet, playwright and novelist and Poet Laureate from 1930 until 1967.

**MASON BRADBEAR COURT**, St Paul's Road (1956)

Named after ex-Alderman William Mason Bradbear, who died aged 79 on the 15th July, 1956 and who lived for many years at Priory Cottage, St. Paul's Road. He was first elected to the Council in 1906 and became an Alderman in 1922, serving on the Council until 1928 and was from 1923-4, Housing Committee Chairman. He was also Vice-President of the former Islington Antiquarian and Historical Society and a Trustee of Islington United Charities.

Harry North way Brad bear (1880-1917), senior staff artist to Messrs. Cadbury Brothers was a member of the family.

**MASON'S PLACE**, Central Street

From c. 1808-1835 Grove Place. 1836 **MASON PLACE**.

**MATHON PLACE**, Richmond Road (1839)

Before 1867, part of Richmond Road, now Richmond Avenue.

Mathon Rural is west of Great Malvern, with Mathon Court, a seat.

**MATILDA PLACE**, Holloway.

Recorded in the ratebooks, 1831-1855. Entered under The Grove, also known as Georges Grove.

**MATILDA STREET**

Appeared in Christmas 1845 as Matilda Place but in 1847 as Matilda Street, but after 1938 incorporated the former **RICHMOND STREET**.

Named after Matilda, the wife of George Thornhill, see **THORNHILL**.

**MATTHIAS ROAD**

Partly in Hackney.

See also NORFOLK PLACE. See KEPPEL ROW re H Keat and Sons. In 1831 Coach & Horses Lane, which was there in the 18th Century.

Before 1882 incorporated Matthias Road, Keppel Row and Place, Matthias Place, Pleasant Row and Norfolk Place.

Matthias Road Board School opened in 1884, enlarged 1893. Rebuilt in the 1930's, almost destroyed in the Second World War. Building opened in 1951 with Newington Green Junior Mixed and Infants in separate schools.

From 1958-71 the headmaster of Newington Green Primary School was the late Alderman David Gwyn Jones, CBE, who was the headmaster of Ambler School, Blackstock Road 1950-1958. He died aged 76 in 1982. He was Mayor in 1946 and Leader of the Council almost continuously until he retired in 1972.

A 'Coach & Horses' public house is listed in ratebooks under Newington Green as early as 1804.

BRONTE HOUSE 1953, GAY HOUSE 1 1956, CONGREVE HOUSE 1949, LYDGATE HOUSE 1953, CONRAD HOUSE 1968, PATMORE HOUSE 1949, EMERSON HOUSE 1952, SEWELL HOUSE 1956, SKELTON HOUSE 1952, WALLER HOUSE 1956.

**MAVOR HOUSE**, Carnegie Street (Barnsbury Estate) (1953)

William Fordyce Mavor (1758-1837), LLD, was a prolific writer, poet and a compiler of educational works and ten times Mayor of Woodstock, Oxon. He is chiefly remembered for his English Spelling Book (1801) which passed through numerous editions and was still in use in schools in the 1920s. He also invented a system of shorthand.

**MAYGOOD HOUSE**, Maygood Street (1932)

**MAYGOOD STREET**

From 1823-1890, Edward Street, Barnsbury Road.

For Vittoria Primary School see HALF MOON CRESCENT.

MAYTON STREET (1872/3) The Fire Station at the corner of Hertslet Road was opened by Mr. S.J. G. Hoare, Chairman of the LCC Fire Brigade Committee, 23rd October, 1908.

Flats over the fire-station have since 1981 been called Old Fire Station, 84 Mayton Street.

HOOD COURT 1964.

**MAYTON STREET**

Residential street running parallel with Seven Sisters Road, between Eburne Road and Hornsey Road, Holloway.

**MAYVILLE STREET** c. 1871) Woodville Road, N.16 area.

In the 1965 register of electors, only No. 5 remained. Not in 1956 register.

**McCALL HOUSE**, Tufnell Park Road (Tufnell Estate) (1948)

Named after the Revd William McCall, MA, Vicar of St. George's, Tufnell Park from its consecration in 1867 until his death in 1881. He was also an active speaker for the Protestant Alliance.

**McINDOE COURT**, Rotherfield Street (1960)

Sir Archibald Hector McIndoe (1900-1960), CBE, MSC, FRCS, New Zealand plastic surgeon was Chief Assistant at the plastic surgery unit, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1930-1934, then plastic surgeon and consultant plastic surgeon to the RAF. He was best known for his work during the Second World War and also at the Queen Victoria Hospital, Maxillo-Facial Unit, East Grinstead.

**McMORRAN HOUSE**, Parkhurst Road (1968)

Donald Hanks McMorran (1904-1965), RA, FSA, FRIBA. (1904-1965) was the architect of housing estates at Islington, Hampstead, Poplar, Sydenham, Richmond and Dorking and many courts, police stations and public buildings in London and the UK.

**MEAKIN HOUSE** (Ringcross Estate), Georges Road

See GEORGES ROAD.

**MEDCALF PLACE** (1820)

By the time of the 1881 Census, METC.ALF PLACE.

Thomas Medcalf of Seward Street owned a small field. His brother Robert in 1818 obtained the lease and built by 1820 the houses.

**MEDINA COTTAGES** (1843)

By 1874 nos 160-176 Seven Sisters Road.

**MEDINA COURT**, Seven Sisters Road (1956)

**MEDINA GROVE** (1864/5)

**MEDINA LODGE**, Medina Road (1958)

**MEDINA PLACE** (1848)

By 1874 part of Seven Sisters Road. The

'Bedford Arms' became No. 154.

**MEDINA ROAD**

Nos 3 and 6 only in the 1863 Directory.

From the Arabic 'al-Madinah', the city of the apostle, a sacred city of Hejaz, Saudi Arabia. A centre of religious learning with the tomb of Mohammed in its main mosque. Onetime playground for the wealthy.

The Employment Exchange has been there since 1934,

MEDINA LODGE 1958.

**MELCHESTER HOUSE**, Wedmore Street

(Wedmore Estate) (1904) Modernised 1971.

Melchester was Salisbury in Thomas Hardy's *Far from the Madding Crowd* and in his novel, *Jude the Obscure*.

**MELGUND ROAD** (1886) Named after the ruined Melgund Castle, Forfarshire, near Brechin. It gave the title of Viscount in 1813 to the Earl of Minto.

BAKER HOUSE 1959 (q.v.)

**MELODY LANE**

A small access road off Highbury Grove, next to Ladbrooke House and opposite Holy Trinity Church.

**MELVILLE PLACE**

See NORTHDOWN STREET.

**MELVILLE STREET**

Formerly NORFOLK STREET from 1825 to 1937.

Lord Melville (Mr. Secretary Dundas) visited the observatory and manor house at Highbury when the latter was owned by Lt. Col. Alexander Aubert, FRS. See AUBERT ROAD.

Submitted by a contributor (2018): Melville Street is first recorded in the Islington ratebooks in 1804 (Lower Road), with just 4 ratepayers registered in the street. The street is also detailed in the plan of Islington Parish produced by R

Dent for St Mary's Vestry (1805 -1806). It registers the land owner as Thomas Scott Esq and records 32 dwellings with gardens on the street.

**MELVILLE TERRACE** (1846)

After 1863, nos 70-104 Caledonian Road.

**MELYN CLOSE** (Brecknock/Anson Estate),

Anson Road (1972)

Melyn is Neath, Glamorganshire.

**MEMEL COURT**

See BULL COURT, before 1936.

**MEMEL STREET** (1811)

Named after the Baltic timber port. HATFIELD HOUSE 1962.

**MENTONE ROAD** (1883)

Nos 2-4 only. Last in the 1959 register of electors.

**MERCERS PLACE**, Holloway (1847)

In the ratebooks, 1847-1855 (only three houses).

Archway Road, north of the former Whittington College.

**MERCERS ROAD**

On a large scale map of 1869.

The name was approved in 1877 and a Directory for 1878 only shows a Friends Meeting House and two houses.

The Mercer's Company owned six acres, two roods and thirty-nine perches at Holloway in 1806. They erected and managed the former Whittington College Alms-houses erected between 1820 and 1824 and demolished in 1967, the occupants moving to Felstead, Sussex.

On the site of Collingwood House used to be a Friends Meeting House from c. 1863. From 1835 until then was WACE COTTAGE. Two water-colours of 1854 by C.H. Matthews shows it with fine proportions and a garden with striking topiary. The Hackney Brook rises near here, crosses Holloway Road near Tufnell Park Road, then to Lowman Road, north east to Gillespie Road, on to Mountgrove Road.

Members of the Scottish pop-rock band The Marmalade lived in Mercers Road in the late 1960s. They had a number one hit with their cover of The Beatles' *Ob-La-Di, Ob-La-Da*, which topped the UK chart in January 1969.

**MERCERS TERRACE**, Archway Road (1845)

By 1903 nos 16-20 Archway Road.

**MERCHON HOUSE** (Brecknock/Anson Estate), Anson Road (1972)

**MEREDITH HOUSE**, Boleyn Road (1950) George Meredith, O.M. (1828-1909), novelist and poet.

**MEREDITH STREET** (1824/5) Now covered by the Finsbury Estate.

'So named from a Mr. Meredith, who jointly with Mr. Whiskin, leased the ground for a term of years from the Skinner's Company for building purposes.' Skinner Street was under the title Clerk's Close in 1754 conveyed to the Skinner's Company under the surviving trustees of John Meredith who left a Will 16th April, 1630.

**MERLIN PLACE**, Spa Fields See MERLIN STREET.

## **MERLIN STREET**

Before 1928 Merlin's Place 1825.

Finished 1928. Named after the New Merlin's Cave public house.

The Merlin's Cave, Rosoman Street was a tavern standing in the fields near the New River Head possessing large gardens and a skittle ground. It was built about 1735 and was much patronised, but the gardens were built over about 1833. The NEW MERLINS CAVE stood a little to the north of the old . situation. See also MARGERY STREET.

The MERLIN STREET BATHS were opened 3rd May 1933 by the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Kingsley Wood, MP, Postmaster-General.

Architect: Kenneth M.B. Cross, MA, FRIBA.

In Merlin Street on 24 June 1894 an old lady of 80 surnamed Roberts was burnt to death.

CHARLES ROWAN HOUSE 1930.

## **MERRYWEATHER COURT**, Poynings Road (1968)

Moses Merryweather (1791-1872) and his eldest son Richard Moses (1839-1877) were inventors and pioneers of fire engines. The famous London manual engine was shown at the 1851 Great Exhibition.

## **MERSEY HOUSE** (Mersey Estate), Liverpool Road (1947)

## **MESSITER HOUSE**, Charlotte Terrace (1956)

Dr. Husband Messiter, a once eminent physician, died at Islington in 1785.

## **METC.ALF PLACE**

Before the 1881 Census Medcalf Place. 1820.

## **METHLEY HOUSE**, (Andover Estate), Andover Row (1934)

Modernised in 1974.

Methley Junction, W. Riding of Yorkshire (LNE and LMS railways) was seven miles south east of Leeds.

## **METROPOLITAN BENEFIT SOCIETY'S ALMS-HOUSES**

See under BALLS POND ROAD.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, 1855 see CALEDONIAN ROAD under Caledonian Market.

## **MEWS LODGE**, Sotheby Road (1983/4)

## **MEXICAN TERRACE** and Mews, Caledonian Road (1848)

By 1889 nos 5-35 Albion Street and by 1938 BALFE STREET.

**MICHAEL CLIFFE HOUSE**, Skinner Street (Finsbury Estate) (1968) Alderman Michael Cliffe.MP (1904-1964) was from 1958 MP for Shoreditch and Finsbury, Mayor of Finsbury 1956/7.

## **MIDDLE HOUSE**, The. 13 Canonbury Lane (1983/4)

**MIDDLE ROW**, Elder Walk (1829) Between Churchill Place and Cottage Place. Still on the 1881 Census.

## **MIDDLE ROW**, Goswell Road.

There as Rotten Row in 1728; Middle Row in 1855.

By 1912 CRESCENT ROW.

**MIDDLESEX STREET** (1864/5) After 1938 ALSEN PLACE.



## **MIDDLETON GROVE**

Before 1938 MIDDLETON ROAD.

**MIDDLETON PLACE**, Balls Pond in the ratebooks from 1841-1854.

## **MIDDLETON ROAD**

Appearing as Middleton Street in an 1855 rate book.

After 1938 MIDDLETON GROVE. Includes Middleton Road Mews. George Truefitt, FRIBA (1824-1902) lived from 1860-1866 at No. 1 Middleton Road and from 1870-1893 at 'Fernbank', Carleton Road. He was Surveyor to the Tufnell Estates and designed many of the villas there. Before him John Shaw (1803-1870) architect also of the Holloway Hall, opened in 1872.

**MIDWAY HOUSE**, Manningford Close (Earlstone Estate) (1976/7)

**MILBROCOURT**, Anson Road (1965)

**MILDMAY AVENUE** (1871)

Including Mildmay Works, Woodland Cottages and Yard.

**MILDMAY COURT**, Mildmay Park (1936)

**MILDMAY GROVE** (1875/6)

But before 1877 known as North Grove, North Grove East, South Grove, South Grove East and South Grove West, e.g., 61 Mildmay Grove was 13 North Grove East, No. 12 was 15 South Grove West.

See also MILDMAY PARK, KING HENRY'S WALK.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, Mildmay Park, architect: Alexander Dick Gough, 1855.

The Central Library contains a fine 'occasional book' with contemporary poems and illustrations belonging formerly to the Revd Daniel Bell Hankin, vicar from August 1875 until 1904.

For St. Jude's (C of E) Primary School see KING HENRY'S WALK.

Perhaps the most famous vicar was the Revd William Pennefather, BA (1816-1873) who became incumbent at St. Jude's in 1864 and there and at Barnet he held conferences on missionary enterprise until his death.

The large MILDMAY CONFERENCE HALL seating 2,500 people, was situated between Mildmay Park and Newington Green Road. It was finished in 1870, closed in 1954 and demolished by July 1959.

The Mildmay Movement or Movement for World Evangelisation had its Founder's Lodge at the Mildmay Centre, Mildmay Park. The adjoining DEACONESS HOUSE was built 1871. These conferences on missionary enterprise gave rise to many permanent organisations for home and foreign mission work.

The Deaconesses with their white head-dresses were a distinctive sight around the streets and the medical and home mission work was active and well-known.

The Revd Pennefather was also celebrated as a hymnologist. The hymn 'Jesus, stand among us ...' is one of his that has survived well.

In 1920 was still standing in the gardens of the Mildmay Park Conference Hall a mulberry tree, obviously of ancient vintage and of giant proportions, the stem girthing at 3ft and 5ft from ground level, 6ft 4in and 6ft 8in respectively, the branch spread being 60ft and the height 30ft. By 1963 only a quarter of the ancient giant remained.

The MILDMAY MISSION TO THE JEWS was at 79 Mildmay Road and was founded in 1876 by the Revd John Wilkinson, from which time it flourished.

**MILDMAY PARK** (1853-4)

See also NORTH GROVE. MILDMAY

GROVE and KING HENRY'S WALK.

Included Clarendon Villas and Terrace, Kelso and Lorn Terraces, until 1868/70. Sir Henry Mildmay, (died c.1664) was Revenue Commissioner, 1645-1652. He was present at the trial of Charles I and was a member of State councils from 1649-52. He married Ann Haliday who died in 1656, she was the daughter and heiress of Alderman William Haliday, mercer of London. See also HUNGERFORD ROAD.

In a survey of 1611 he held an old house on the south side of Newington Green (later to become the former Mildmay Nurses' Home on the site) with an orchard and a piece of pasture ground behind called 'The Park', an area of 44 acres whose southernmost boundary extended almost to Balls Pond. By this marriage these estates passed to the Mildmay family. Hence Mildmay Park, Avenue, Street etc.

MILDMAY PARK WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL with sittings for 1100 date from 1862. Its foundation stone was laid by Mr. Lycett, later to become Sir Francis Lycett (1803-1880) who lived at 18 Highbury Grove, was a member of the Finsbury Division, London School Board, a Sheriff of London and Middlesex, 1866/7. William Lamplough . and S.D. Waddy (afterwards Judge Waddy) were devoted businessmen who founded this Chapel. In 1878 Lady Lycett and Mrs. Lancelot Smith laid the foundation stones of the Lecture Hall and the Sunday School buildings at the rear of the chapel. In 1973 fifty firemen and ten fire engines tackled the fire which destroyed the by then derelict chapel used as a Warehouse.

In 1886 Solomon Haim Andrade opened a SYNAGOGUE at 39 Mildmay Park. This closed in 1937.

MILDMAY PARK STATION. Opened 1st January 1880. Closed 1st October 1934,

MILDMAY LIBRARY. The library, designed by C.M. Cowney, was opened 3rd April 1954 by the late Wilfred Pickles, with his wife Mabel in attendance. In 1984 the library closed and has been rebuilt as a library and day centre.

In 1981 Caroline Thorpe and Mick Harrison painted an outside mural on the gable end wall which butts on to the library depicting historical scenes and links with the Newington Green area.

HADLEIGH HOUSE 1976, HEXHAM LODGE 1966, MILDMAY COURT 1936, PENNEFATHER HOUSE. This home for the retired opened in August 1976. For the origin of the name see under MILDMAY PAR K.

**MILDMAY PLACE**, Balls Pond (1830) By 1866 nos108-124 Balls Pond Road.

**MILDMAY ROAD** (1861-2)

By 1867 Mildmay Villas and other subsidiary names were abolished and the road renumbered throughout.

The Woodville Arms, like Woodville Road, first appears in the 1866 Directory. Elizabeth Woodville, daughter of Earl Rivers, was the Queen of Edward IV.

**MILDMAY ROW**, (6 Newington Green) Mentioned in a Deed of 1854 John Chubb to Lady Mildmay. Not in directories.

**MILDMAY STREET**

A new street in 1854, yet in a directory for 1871 and not in the one for 1870.

**MILDMAY VILLAS** (1853)

By 1870 nos 1, 5 and 11 King Henry's Walk.

**MILLFIELD**, (Six Acres Estate),

Lennox Road, Pooles Park (1969)

**MILLFIELD PLACE**, nr. Leconfield Road (1868) Hackney.

**MILLS BUILDINGS**, off Arundel Grove

On an 1871 OS Map.

## **MILNER PLACE**

Before 1938 MILNER STREET (1840).

After 1847 part of Milner Street was incorporated in Milner Square e.g., no. 8 Milner Street by 1851 became no. 50 Milner Square, which later was not numbered in 1847.

At no. 7 is the Registered Chapel of the Pallotine Sisters (Sisters of the Catholic Apostolate).

At no. 7 lived the father of Hanslip Fletcher, George Rutter Fletcher, FSA, solicitor Hanslip was artist, illustrator, and topographical draughtsman who died aged 80 in 1955. G.R. Fletcher lived at no. 7 from 1877 to 1905. Hanslip was born in 1874 and christened in Islington. Before 1877, Thomas Hanslip, surgeon, lived at no.7. Hanslip Fletcher's mother was a Miss Hanslip before her marriage.

## **MILNER SQUARE (1841)**

See also MILNER PLACE (before 1848). Commenced 1827. Houses on the east side not leased until 1840. Work not started on the West side until 1846. Builder: William Spencer Dove of Messrs. Dove Brothers.

Architect of the square: Alexander Dick Gough (1804-1871) whose partner from 1836-1848 was Robert Lewis Roumieu (1814-1877) with whom he exhibited 19 works at the RA from 1837-1849. They designed the Islington Literary & Scientific Institution See ALMEIDA STREET and WATERLOO TERRACE.

The ground landlord of the square was Thomas Milner Gibson (see GIBSON SQUARE). When built, the square was a range of 25 houses on each side of the road, the 17 central ones being upon a raised terrace with railed gardens in front.

In 1977 the 46 houses were converted into flats and in the presence of Councillor Bert Stanfield, Mayor, Peter Shore, Environment Minister, on 26th September 1977, cut the tape to this new era in the square's history, the completion of its £2Vi million restoration scheme.

In 1984 was authorised a development of shops, offices and dwellings at the SE corner of Barnsbury Street and Milner Square.

Alexander Kennedy Isbister, MA.LLB (1822-1883), educational writer, died 28 May 1883 at no. 20. He became second master at Islington Proprietary School (East Islington) in 1849 and master 1850-55. Headmaster of the Jews' College, Finsbury Square, 1855-8 and Master of the Stationers' Company School 1858-1882. He was Dean of the College of Preceptors from 1872 to his death and the author of many school books.

## **MILTON GROVE (1868-9)**

Since 1877 COMUS ROAD (q.v.).

## **MILTON COURT, Moor Lane.**

Before 1936 Crown Court. Was there in 1890.

## **MILTON'S COURT, Milton's Yard (1849)**

## **MILTON PLACE, High Street (1843)**

By 1878 nos 1-5 Camden Passage, Islington Green.

**MILTON PLACE, Holloway (off Upper George's Place) (1843)** On 1851 Census and in ratebooks, 1843-1855. Not in directories.

Mrs Elizabeth Foster, grand-daughter of the poet John Milton, kept a chandler's shop at Lower Holloway and died 9 May 1754 aged 66.

## **MILTON STREET (1830)**

Nos 85-95 only, the rest City of London.

Formerly, from as early as the 13th century, GRUB STREET, a kind of avenue in the early 17th century occupied by fletcher's, stringers and bowyers. Named after a carpenter and builder who owned the building lease. Later the famous Grub Street of literary hacks and starving poets.

**MILTON'S YARD**, Cloudesley Square (1849)

Milton Yard Ragged School was opened in 1856 and enlarged in 1862; it had at one time a penny bank and a lending library, open in the evenings only. In 1871 nos 164B and 120G were there.

**MINERVA LODGE**. (Westbourne Estate) (1977)

Sheltered housing, 42 Roman Way.

**MINERVA PLACE**, Barnsbury (1837)

By 1869 nos 37-45 Thorn hi 11 Road.

**MINERVA PLACE**, Strouds Vale, Kings Cross (1852)

Recorded in ratebooks, not directories, 1852-1855.

**MINERVA TERRACE**, Minerva Place (1827)

By 1869 nos 68-86 Thornhill Road.

The 'William the Fourth' public house, 12 Minerva Terrace was there in 1853 and was at the corner of Bewdley Street.

**MINGARD WALK** (1977)

Named after Walter Vere Mingard, author of *The Story of Islington and Finsbury* (1915) who lived c. 1902 at 29 Richmond Road (now Avenue).

DIBDIN HOUSE 1977.

**MIRANDA ROAD**

Before 1878 Albert Place and Albert Road, c. 1859/60.

Re-named and re-numbered Miranda Road throughout 1878/9.

Named like Prospero Road, after a Shakespeare character in *The Tempest*.

**MITCHELL HOUSE**, College Cross (1951)

Named after the late Councillor William John Mitchell who died in 1947., He was a Councillor for Barnsbury ward, 1919-1931 and 1934-1945 and deputy Mayor 1938-40.

**MITCHELL STREET**, EC1

Was there in 1723. Before 1877, part was Great and Little Mitchell Streets.

Built on land bequeathed to the Ironmonger's Company in 1527 by Thomas Mitchell or Michell, ironmonger and citizen. ROBY HOUSE 1962.

**MITCHISON ROAD**

Before 1939 Norfolk Road c. 1861/2.

In 1842 one of the Trustees of the Parish of St. Mary Islington was Henry Mitchison.

**MITFORD ROAD** (1852) And Mitford Row 1853.

In 1878 there were also Deans Cottages, no. 2 being occupied by a Mrs. Dean. 1852 ratebooks show a Mitford Road East and a Mitford Road West. It is shown as Mitford Road in the 1882 directory and not previous local ones.

Mary Russell Mitford (1787-1855) author and writer of *Our Village*, visited Charles and Mary Lamb at Colebrooke Cottage.

**MITRE COURT** (1820)

By 1938 130A Upper Street.

**MITRE COURT**, St. John Street

On the 1871 Census. After 1936 Crozier Court. Gone by 1974.

**MOELWYN HUGHES COURT** , Hilldrop Lane (q.v.) (1958)

**MOLTON HOUSE**, Charlotte Terrace (Barnsbury Estate (1955)

**MONKSFIELD** (Six Acres Estate), Pooles Park (1969)

**MONNERY ROAD** (1887)

**MONROE HOUSE**, New Orleans Walk (New Orleans Estate) (1973)

**MONSELL ROAD**

From 1845-1871 Kings Road, Seven Sisters Road.

In 1871 William Lee asked on behalf of the British Land Company Ltd for the name to be altered. John Samuel Bewley Monsell, BA, LLD (1845-1871) was a prolific Victorian hymn writer of whom 'Fight the good fight!' is the best known today. DEEPDALE (1964)

**MONTAGUE COURT**, Cornelia Street (1953)

**MONTAGUE PLACE**, Seven Sisters Road (1844)

By 1874 nos 117-119 Seven Sisters Road.

**MONTAGUE PLACE**, River Terrace (1841)

By 1866 nos 19A-31 Colebrooke Row.

**MONTDORE HOUSE**, Highgate Hill (1981/2)

**MONTEM STREET** (1883)

There are Montem roads at Lewisham and New Malden and a Montem Lane at Slough, Bucks. Derived from the Latin, 'ad montem' = to the hill. There was a Montem Festival at Eton College up to 1844. The scholars went in fancy costumes in procession to 'Salt Hill', a mound near Slough and collected money from by-standers. The money collected was applied to defray the expenses of the Senior Colleger ('Captain of the Montem') at Kings - College, Cambridge.

The Montem Street Schools (London School Board) opened on the 21st June, 1886, i.e. the Boys' School, the Girls on 7th May, 1901. Moved to the former Upper Hornsey Road School building by 1957. The former Headmistress (appointed as such in 1967) was Cllr. Miss Janet Woodhall, who from 1956 represented Lower Holloway Ward and was a former Chairman of the Libraries' Committee. A 60ft. mural by John Wragg and Ian Reynolds was designed and executed for the school playground in 1968. The building was converted by John Harvey 1969-1972.

**MONTPELIER ROAD**

By 1938 RICKTHORNE ROAD. On a map of 1869.V

**MONTROSE VILLAS** (1855)

By 1878 nos 420-426 Caledonian Road.

**MOON STREET** (1825/6)

Located off Theberton Street.

### **MOOR LANE**

Part of nos 45,47-63 and 40-50, rest City of London.

As More Street in the 14th century. On the site of Moorfields. The old 'moor' or 'more' outside the City walls. Before 1896 Type Street (c.1789).

### **MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL**

The Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.

The first of its kind in England. First it was The London Dispensary for Curing Diseases of the Eye and Ear', Charterhouse Square 1805. With more and more work it moved to Eldon Street as the 'London Ophthalmic Infirmary', architect: Sir Robert Smirke, 1821/2, until 1836 when its name was changed. In 1894 the present site was obtained and the new building opened in 1899 since when much rebuilding and reconstruction has been effected.

### **MOORGREEN HOUSE, Wynyatt Street (Earlstone Estate), EC1 (1976)**

### **MORA STREET, EC1 c. 1809**

Formerly before 1936 NELSON STREET, c. 1809.

Commemorates the prebend of Mora (The Moor) a part of Finsbury belonging to St. Pauls Cathedral. It included Cayton

Street and the area bounded S. by Lever Street, N. City Road and W. Central Street. These prebends of the Canons of St. Pauls are pre-Conquest.

GAMBIA HOUSE 1970.

### **MORAY MEWS**

Located off Durham Road and runs parallel with Moray Road.

### **MORAY ROAD (1867)**

In 1874 included Upper Moray Road and

Moray Road East. By 1882 Moray Road.

An ancient province of Scotland. Moray Firth is on the north east coast. Probably like Birnam Road, of Shakespearean association. Thomas Dunbar, the 2nd Earl of Moray or Murray, was made prisoner at Holmedon (Henry IV Pt. 1, Act 1, Scene 1). "

**ST. MARK'S VILLAS**, Tollington Park date from c. 1855.

WAYMOUTH VILLAS (1897).

### **MORELAND STREET (1885)**

Re-numbered 1910. Before 1910, Macclesfield Place, 1823, Macclesfield Terrace, 1826. From c. 1809 CHARLES STREET, City Road.

John Moreland was a builder and bricklayer in Goswell Street in 1805; in 1814 John and Richard Moreland were bricklayers and copper setters at 18 Old Street and the firm was still there in 1843 as J.R. and J. Moreland. R. Moreland, millwrights and engineers were at 149 Old Street. Joseph Moreland represented St. Luke's Parish on the Met. Board of Works in 1855. Two Morelands served on St. Luke's Vestry when the street was so-named.

The King's Arms public house formerly at 19 Charles Street was there in 1833.

The FINSBURY MISSION, Moreland Street is an inter-denominational mission of the Shaftesbury Society. In 1944 the Great Arthur Street Mission and the Fox & Knot in 1958. Both date back well over 100 years and fed and clothed the poor of the streets of Victorian Finsbury.

**MORELAND STREET**, Seven Sisters Road, c. 1869/70.

After 1838 WOODFALL ROAD, Seven Sisters Road.

**MORGAN MANSIONS**, Morgan Road, Holloway 1901/2.

Re-habilitated 1976/8.

**MORGAN ROAD**

Runs parallel to Holloway Road, between Palmer Place and Madras Place.

**MORGAN'S COTTAGES**, Brooksby Street (1824).

**MORGANS PLACE**, Liverpool Road (1818)

By 1869 nos 281 -285 Liverpool Road.

**MORGANS YARD**, Liverpool Road

In the 1838 and 1839 ratebooks.

**MORIATRY CLOSE**

Off Parkhurst Road

**MORLAND MEWS** (1975)

Re-name of GIRTON MEWS.

**MORLAND TERRACE** (1844)

Including Flower's Buildings, 1841.

By 1874 Highbury Hill Park. By after 1874/5 DRAYTON PARK.

George Morland (1763-1804) towards the end of the year 1800, celebrated landscape artist, remained for several months at the Barley Mow inn 'on the west side of Frog Lane' where he sketched aspects of rural life and also imbibed deeply of alcoholic refreshment.

**MORRIS HOUSE**, Brecknock Road (1939)

**MORRIS PLACE** (1981/2)

New industrial development units, of Stroud Green Road.

**MORTON ROAD N1** (1865)

Morton Road Park. See Norfolk Square entry.

**MOSTYN LODGE**, Aberdeen Park (1964)

Mostyn is 3 1/4 miles north west of Holywell, Flintshire, Mostyn Hall being the seat of Lord Mostyn.

**MOTTS LANE** (1845)

Re-named WALL STREET 1868.

**MOULSFORD HOUSE**, Rowstock Gardens (Camden Estate) (1963)

Moulsford, Berks. 3 1/2 miles south of Wallingford.

**MOUNT MILLS**, Goswell Road, EC1

The first mount had a windmill, then a Mount of Calvary Chapel, demolished after 1533 and replaced by another mill. A breastwork and battery was alleged to have been there, according to some sources, in 1642. Plague victims were buried here, 1665. A rubbish heap was levelled c.1750.

See also SEWARD STREET.

**MOUNT PLEASANT**, John Street (1846)

From 1897 part of BARNSBURY TERRACE.

**MOUNT PLEASANT**, WC1

Part of Borough of Camden. Farringdon Road, EC1.

Before 1875 Baynes Row (c.1737) and Dorrington Street (1720).

Originally a swampy site, 'Gardeners' Fields'.

Messrs. Baynes & Warner c. 1720 demised the ground to Thos. Dorrington to build the 'Apple Tree' public house at the south east corner. The old inn was much frequented by discharged prisoners from the Middlesex House of Correction, Coldbath Fields, 1794-1885. In the top room were a pair of handcuffs fastened to wires as bell-pulls. Thomas Topham, the Islington strong man, was the landlord for a time. See under ST. ALBAN'S PLACE.

Coldbath Fields Prison or the Middlesex House of Correction) was a prison in Mount Pleasant / Farringdon Road area of Clerkenwell (now Islington). It took its name from the nearby Cold Bath Spring, a medicinal spring discovered in 1697. Today, Coldbath Square, off Rosebery Avenue, recalls the water source.

The prison was founded in the early-17th Century, rebuilt in 1794 and then extended in 1850. It was originally run by local magistrates, with most prisoners serving short sentences of up to two years. There were separate blocks for felons, misdemeanants and vagrants. It was also used as a debtors' prison. One of the most famous prisoners held there was Colonel Edward Despard. He was imprisoned for planning to assassinate King George III as a prelude to inciting a wider uprising. Despard was executed in 1803.

Until 1850 Coldbath Fields housed men, women and children. Following further building work that year to extend the site, it became an all-male prison. It was notoriously known for its strict regime of silence and its use of the treadmill. In March 1877 a fire, which started in the bakery, destroyed the treadmill house; no prisoners were hurt but two firemen were injured. The prison closed in 1885. The site was transferred to the Post Office in 1889 and its buildings gradually replaced. The last sections of the prison were demolished in 1929. The new buildings occupied an area of 254 acres and opened on 2 November 1934 by the Duke and Duchess of York. It was of steel with reinforced concrete floors and walls. Built by J. Garrard & Sons of Manchester.

Underground over 800 driverless trains passed daily through Mount Pleasant Station. The Sorting Office was 2 1/2 acres in extent, the Parcel section of over 3 acres was destroyed by enemy bombs June 1943. In 2020, Mount Pleasant Sorting Office continues to operate on the site.

Formerly open fields above the Fleet river, an attempt to grow grapes on the western slopes is alleged to have been made. It was thus in 1752 and in 1765, hence VINEYARD WALK. This failed and the fields became a playground and pleasure ground for the City of London inhabitants, hence 'Mont Plaisance'.

This was originally a lane leading to a huge mound of refuse and cinders at the junction with Gray's Inn Road. After 1812 this was said to have been the 'Mount Pleasant' heap transported to Moscow as building material after the city required reconstruction after Napoleon's unsuccessful attempts and it became a funeral pyre to his ambitions.

In the 1860's Mount Pleasant was a very slummy and overcrowded area.

Mr, and Mrs. Smallweed in Chapter 21 of Charles Dicken's Bleak House 'vegetated with their children' in Mount Pleasant.

**MOUNT PLEASANT CRESCENT**

Boundary, rest in Haringey. Before 1939 Mount Pleasant Road 1878.



STAPLETON PARADE 1900.

At Japan House (see JAPAN CRESCENT] the parish boundary line made an angle, proceeded eastwards for a short distance then turned north 'reaching an eminence called Mount Pleasant'. This is marked on a map of 1835. In 1842 this was 'a beautiful eminence... whereon stand one or two genteel villas, from which the views of the adjacent country and the metropolis are most delightful and uninterrupted'.

**MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD**, Crouch Hill (1878)

Stapleton Parade 1900.

**MOUNTFORD HOUSE**, Britton Street, EC1 (1984)

**MOUNTFORD CRESCENT** (1841/2)

Barnsbury Square (q.v.) the 'detached houses and gardens on the south, west and north sides thereof' (called the Mountford Estate) occupy the ground of what was the Reed Moat Field in which was a moated site, so described in 1756. The line of the moat was still visible in 1826 when Mountford House was built. This moated site was by 18th century tradition handed down to the 19th century alleged to have been the remaining earthworks of a former Roman camp.

**MOUNTFORD TERRACE**, Barnsbury Square (1844)

**MOUNTGROVE ROAD**

Before 1870 Gypsey Lane. Renamed 7th January 1870 by order of the former Metropolitan Board of Works. A boundary road, the rest being in Hackney.

**MOUNTVIEW ROAD**

On a large scale 1869/70 OS with no houses in it. Developed and occupied by 1891/2.

VIDEO COURT 1967.

**MOWATT CLOSE** (Elthorne Estate), N19 (1980)

Named after Sir Francis Mowatt, GCB, PC (1837-1919), an Alderman of Islington Borough Council, 1904-7.

**MULBERRY COURT** (Brunswick Close Estate), St John St. (1962)

Probably because mulberry trees were here. On the site of the Hugh Myddelton School, before the Middlesex House of Correction and Detention was erected was from c.1742-52 a free pleasure garden, the MULBERRY GARDEN. Concerts, firework displays and a skittle alley were provided and the Clerkenwell Volunteers drilled in the grounds.

**MULKERN ROAD**, N19 (1880-1)

Not named as such in an 1878 directory.

Formerly Clarendon Villas, Mulkern Terrace, Elizabeth Villas, Rydon Villas and Dorset Villas (between 1857 and 1878).

**MULL WALK** (Marquess Estate) (1977/9)

**MURIEL STREET**

From 1844-76 CATHERINE STREET (1844/5). Little Catherine Street, Rodney Street North (1826-75).

Subsidiary names abolished January 1876.

Between Muriel Street and Colebrooke Row is the 960-yard-long Islington Tunnel of the Regent's Canal.

PREEDY HOUSE (Home for the Retired) 1966 (q.v.).

Muriel Street is co-joined with Leirum Street, which is Muriel Street spelt backwards. LEIRUM STREET

## **MURTON STREET, Lever Street**

Formerly partly Cross Street (1885) and Little Nelson Street (1888). Gone by 1958.

All Saints National & Infant School 1847 and 1852. Reorganised 1927-32, closed 1947-51.

## **MYDDELTON BUILDINGS**

Improved Industrial Dwellings Company. Six rows.

Built in 1882 on ground beside the Philharmonic Theatre. The entrance and gateway were still there in 1972.

MYDDELTON FLATS as they were then, last on the 1968 register of electors.

## **MYDDELTON MEWS**

After 1905 CLAREMONT CLOSE.

## **MYDDELTON PASSAGE, EC1**

(c.1830 period)

WORTHINGTON HOUSE 1952. BENYON HOUSE 1963/4. Both New River Estate.

## **MYDDELTON SQUARE (1827)**

Named after Sir Hugh Myddelton. See ISLINGTON GREEN.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH was erected 1827 from the design of William Chadwell Mylne, architect and surveyor to the New River Company, who gave the site. Badly damaged in the Second World War. A new East window whose central theme is the Ascension has panels of the Lion of St. Mark; a scene in Sir Hugh Myddelton's life; Dame Alice Owen and her school; the Angel Inn and Sadler's Wells, as well as the arms of the City of London, Sir Hugh Myddelton, those of the former Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury and the Royal arms. Unveiled in May 1962.

At no.5 resided Thomas John Dibdin (1771-1841), actor, dramatist, prompter and joint stage manager at Sadler's Wells Theatre, for which he wrote operas and dramas. His father was Charles Dibdin (1745-1814), the celebrated song writer and dramatist, author of Tom Bowling. T. J. Dibdin's godfather was David Garrick.

A plaque is to Fenner Brockway (Lord Brockway) who from 1908-10 lived at no.60; he was born in 1888 and died in 1988.

Edward Ballard, Islington's first MOH and a pioneer of its health and sanitary reform lived at no.42.

At no.30 lived the Revd Jabez Bunting, DD, (1779-1858). He was received in to the Ministry in 1799 and in 1803 and in 1813 stationed in London, finally in 1833 at the Wesleyan headquarters. He held office as the Senior Secretary of the Missionary Society in 1833, President of the Theological Institute, 1834-58. Known as the 'second founder of Methodism'. He died at 30 Myddelton Square, 30th June 1858 and is buried behind Wesley's Chapel. A commemorative plaque to Bunting can be seen at 30 Myddleton Square.

On the 20th of March 1986 the Revd C. Hughes Smith, 1986 President of the Methodist Conference unveiled a plaque on the front of no.30 in the presence of Cllr. Mrs. Marjorie Ogilvy-Webb, Mayor.

In flat no.4,5 Myddelton Square, lived from 1965-9 B.S. Johnson (1933-73), poet and novelist.

Guido Philipp Schmitt (1834-1922), portrait painter, was in 1869 at no.9.

At no.39 lived Stanley Lees Giffard, LL D (c.1790-1858), barrister, writer, journalist, Biblical scholar, book-collector and critic. In 1857 he moved to Folkestone and died there 6th November 1858. Edward Hughes, RA (1832-1908), a portrait painter, son of George Hughes, also a portrait painter, was born 14th September 1832 in Myddelton Square and died at 52 Gower Street.

Dr. Richard Garnett CB, Keeper of Books, British Museum (1835-1906), lived in the square.

## **MYDDELTON STREET (1813-14)**

A field on which the south of side of Myddelton Street is built is shown on old maps as the 'Welshfield'. At Whitsuntide a Welsh or Gooseberry Fair was held, even as early as 1744. It moved from Spa Fields to Barnet.

At the corner of Myddelton Street in 1862 was 'Myddelton House', then a new building, taken over as the office of the Clerkenwell News, which before then had been issued from 35 Lower Rosoman Street.

Sir George Buchanan, BA, MD, FRCP, FRS (1831-95), eminent physician and pioneer of sanitary reform was the son of a doctor, George Adam Buchanan, in general medical practice at 50 Myddelton Street, Spa Fields and not Myddelton Square as stated in the DNB. He was chairman of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis and a famous consulting physician until 1868 at the London Fever Hospital.

HUGH MYDDELTON JUNIOR SCHOOL: opened 1893. Rebuilt and replaced new buildings opened by television news presenter Robert Dougall on 2nd July 1971 in nearby Myddelton Street.

'Royal Mail' public house 1973/4.

### **MYDDELTON TERRACE**

Built up from 1817 onwards.

Renamed CLAREMONT SQUARE 1825/6 (q.v.).

Was the residence of Mr. Brownlow in Charles Dickens' novel Oliver Twist.

Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881) great Scottish essayist, historian and writer, lived for a few weeks in 1824.

Edward Irving (1792-1834) founder of the 'Irvingite' or Catholic Apostolic Church, lived at no.4, the same address as Carlyle. A Commemorative plaque to Irving is located at 3 Claremont Square.

George Cruikshank (1792-1878), engraver, black and white artist and caricaturist, resided in Clerkenwell from 1823-49, first c.1836 at 23 Myddelton Terrace and later in Amwell Street. A commemorative plaque recording Cruikshank's former home is located at 69-71 Amwell Street.

### **MYLNE STREET (1830)**

So named because William Chadwell Mylne, FRS, FRIBA (1781-1863), the second son of Robert Mylne, was Surveyor to the New River Company. He was an engineer and architect and designed St. Mark's Church, also Myddelton Square, Amwell, Ingelbert and River streets and also Clerkenwell Parochial Charity Schools, Amwell Street.

Robert Mylne (1734-1811) was an architect and engineer from 1770 to 1811 to the New River Company. He designed 1760-9 Blackfriars Bridge, demolished in 1868, among many other bridges and public buildings and works.

Robert William Mylne (1817-90) was an architect and geologist.

### **MYRTLE COTTAGES, Rotherfield Street (1840)**

By 1863 nos45-59 Rotherfield Street.

### **MYRTLE STREET**

Myrtle Street dates from 1846. It became Hurlock Street in 1909/10.

## **N**

### **NAILOUR STREET** (1859/60)

Disappeared by 1972.

### **NAISH COURT**, Pembroke Street (1951/4)

Architects: Messrs. E.C.P. Monson, FRIBA, 1970.

Named after George Bryant Naish, Mayor 1936/7, for 22 years an Alderman and Councillor and for 10 years Chairman of the Assessment Committee for Islington. He represented West Islington on the LCC for 21 years and was secretary, for many years, of West Islington Labour Party and was a member of the London Society of Compositors.

Naish Court Community Centre, Caledonian Road, opened in 1954 by Alderman Mrs .Jessie Barnes has in its hall a motto, 'Non tibi, non mihi, sed nobis'. The ceremony was attended at the age of 80 by ex-Councillor G.B. Naish, then living at Ruislip.

### **NAOROJI STREET**

Dadabhai Naoroji (1825-1917), Britain's first Asian Member of Parliament (Central Finsbury, 1892-95) and a prominent Indian nationalist, is remembered in Naoroji Street. This Clerkenwell street was originally William Street (c.1820) and then Insurance Street (1916), after a former school building was taken over as the London offices for the then recently instituted national insurance scheme.

### **NAPIER TERRACE**, Wellington Street, Upper Street (1851)

Sir Charles James Napier (1782-1853), general and statesman, took a leading part with Wellington in the Spanish Peninsular War of 1808 to 1818. In 1841 he was sent to India. His brother, Sir William Francis Patrick Napier (1785-1860) wrote the classic History of the War in the Peninsular, 6 vols, 1828-40.

### **NAVER HOUSE**, Sutton Dwellings, Upper Street (1970)

### **NAVIGATOR SQUARE** (2016/7)

Named after Irish Navigators or 'Navvies' that built canals and railways in the 19th Century. The pedestrianised square is part of the development of the former Archway gyratory system.

### **NELSON PASSAGE**, Mora Street

Designated as 'Passage to Nelson Street' 1818; there, undesignated 1817 and earlier.

### **NELSON'S PASSAGE**, Great Arthur Street (c.1809)

After 1912, ARTHUR PASSAGE.

### **NELSON PLACE**. Holloway Road (1845)

Nelson Place, Ronalds Road, pulled down, February and March 1890.

### **NELSON PLACE**, City Road (1806-7)

The St. Matthew's Schools were formerly here up to 1952, opposite Nelson Cottages.

### **NELSON STREET**, City Road (1801-2)

After 1936, MORA STREET.

### **NELSON TERRACE**. City Road (1801-2)

Named after Horatio, Viscount Nelson (1758-1805), the victor of Trafalgar (1805).

### **NEPTUNE HOUSE**, (Mayville Estate), King Henry Street (1962)

### **NETHERLAND PLACE**, Kings Cross. Caledonian Road (1846)

A small group of houses off Caledonia Street. Not in street directories.

**NETHERLEIGH CLOSE**, Hornsey Lane (1971)

**NEVILLE TERRACE**, Hornsey Road (c.1856-9)

After 1874 nos 47-171 Hornsey Road. No. 171, now 147 was from c.1853 to 1874 called 'Tyrolese Cottage'.

**NEWCASTLE STREET** (c.1800)

Since 1893 SCOTSWOOD STREET.

**NEWCASTLE PLACE**

After 1939 incorporated in CLERKENWELL CLOSE.

Named after the former suburban residence of the Duke of Newcastle, this home was there until c.1793, when houses were erected. The Duke's soldiers were nicknamed, 'Newcastle's Lambs'. William Cavendish, the 1st Duke of Newcastle (1592-1676) was a supporter of Charles I.

Comoys, the briar pipe manufacturers, started business here in 1879, moving to Rosebery Avenue in 1913 and in 1937 to Pentonville Road.

**NEW CHARLES STREET**, City Road, EC1 (1897)

Formerly James Street. Named after Charles II, as this formerly led to a Charles Street.

**NEW COLLEGE MEWS**, College Cross (1976) See COLLEGE CROSS.

Contains a replica of a former Victorian Turkish bath which was on the site.

**NEW COTTAGES**, Maiden Lane (1845)

Recorded in the ratebooks 1845 to 1855.

**NEW COURT**

Part of Great Arthur Street before 1896.

**NEWHALL STREET**, Frog Lane (1845)

Disappeared by 1968.

**NEW NORFOLK STREET**, Lower Road 1825)

By 1878 nos 2-20 Ecclesbourne Road and St. Matthews Schools, (before 1854 St. Paul's Infant Schools), also New Norfolk Terrace (1825).

**NEW NORTH ROAD**

See also KING STREET, Lower Road and Russell Place.

Built by local Act of Parliament 52 Geo III cap. 154 (1812) from 1812-13 as a new route northward between Old Street and Highbury. This commenced its route 'at the end of Hopping Lane' over the Regent's Canal to Hoxton (Haberdasher's Walk).

From Elizabethan times there had been a way over the Prebendal manor fields called GREAT COLEMANS with a bridge. This area had to be kept in repair by its tenants. This area also in the early and up to the middle of the 19th century had a lot of stone archery marks or rovers.

Nos 138-176 (even) were built for Richard Field, printer and commission agent, 1846-7, by Messrs. Robson 81 Estall and William Bear.

Nos 138-180 were WILTON TERRACE 1847.

By 45 Wilton Square, inside the ruins of a former Welsh Chapel was in 1961, with Austin Williams as Warden, founded the St. Martin of Tours Rehabilitation Centre, a Catholic run hostel for 'down and outs' and wanderers.

The 'Kenilworth public house at 286 New North Road (before 1865 King Street, Lower Road) was there in 1851; in 1958 a new building was opened on the site of the former.

The 'North Pole' public house, like no. 180, dates from 1863.

Before 1865, various parts, e.g.: Wilton Terrace, Russell Place, Shepperton Place East.

Nos 1-32 Russell Place after 1865 became nos 223-285 New North Road, nos 204-226 were nos 1-7 Shepperton Place East (1828/1865), nos 217, 219 and 221 are c. 1870.

See also SHEPPERTON COTTAGES, SHEPPERTON PLACE.

BENTHAM COURT commenced in June 1946 (q.v.).

**NEW NORTH ROAD COTTAGES** (King Street Terrace)

Recorded in ratebooks 1824-1835.

**NEW ORLEANS WALK**, Sunnyside Road (1973)

Named after New Orleans, city in Louisiana, USA.

ARKANSAS HOUSE 1974. BAYON HOUSE 1972, FAYETVILLE HOUSE 1972, IBERIA HOUSE 1973,

LAFITTE HOUSE 1974, LAMBERT HOUSE 1974, MONROE HOUSE 1973, ORPHEUS HOUSE 1972, PAKENHAM HOUSE 1972, SHELBOURNE HOUSE 1974. SHREVEPORT HOUSE 1972.

**NEW RIVER COURT**, Petherton Road (1956)

**NEW RIVER WALK** (1954)

Plans of C.N. Cowney, Borough Engineer & Surveyor. Landscape architect: F.W. Vanstone of Vanstone of Much Hadham.

Opened 29 May 1954 by the Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, CH, MP.

The idea of the Walk was to have a 'green finger' pointing through the Borough and to some extent following the course of the New River.

**NEW ROAD**, Battle Bridge.

Formed by local Act of Parliament 29 George II 1756 created the New Road from Paddington to Angel. City Road extension built and opened in 1860s.

Vigorously supported by the Duke of Grafton. The 'New road from Paddington to Islington intersecting the hamlet of Battle Bridge' (later renamed King's Cross in 1830).

Renamed Marylebone-Euston-Pentonville and City roads in 1856.

**NEW STREET** (c. 1740)

After 1936 CASLON STREET.

**NEW TERRACE**, Colebrooke Row.

Built 1791. By James Taylor, architect (c. 1765-1846), later nos 50-68 DUNCAN TERRACE.

**NEW WHARF ROAD**, King's Cross

See WHARF ROAD, NEW.

**NEWBERY HOUSE**, Northampton Street (Newberry Estate) (1978)

John Newbery (1713-1767), children's author, lived in rooms in Canonbury Tower.

**NEWBURY LODGE**, Hamilton Park West (1963)

**NEWCOMBE HOUSE**, Aberdeen Park (1953)

The Newcombe Estate was opened 17 July 1952 by Lady Cynthia Colville. The Misses Bertha and Mabel Newcombe left Hackney & Highbury Housing Association a legacy.

**NEWINGTON BARROW WAY**

**NEWINGTON COURT**, Collins Road (1970)

**NEWINGTON CRESCENT**, Balls Pond

There as early as 1796.

On Dent's large scale terrier map of 1806. In ratebooks to 1855 and in 1854 and 1855

Islington directories. Now part of Newington Green Road.

**NEWINGTON GREEN**

Named possibly as a name influenced or as an extension to Stoke Newington. Stoke derives from 'Stoc', an Anglo-Saxon word meaning 'a wood'. Newington means 'new town'.

In 1445 some prosperous Londoners lived in this hamlet. In 1664 it had 27 taxable households. It was first railed in in 1742, until 1745 being almost entirely covered with elm trees.

See also KING HENRY'S WALK (for Bishop's Place), BALLS POND ROAD, MILDMAY PARK, MILDMAY GROVE.

Ratebooks for 1729 show 18 houses and for 1746, by 1782 also nos 49 and 69.

Nos 9 and 10 Newington Green, demolished by 1962 were up to 1948 the Mildmay Memorial Nurses' Home and before then, from 1883 when it opened, the Mildmay Cottage Hospital. The Nursing branches were a few doors away in Mildmay Road, the Nurses' Home and Deaconess House.

Nos 9 and 10 Newington Green formerly had stone eagles at their entrance. On the site Henry VIII was alleged to have had a hunting lodge. In 1611 a house there is mentioned in a Survey as the property of Alderman William Haliday (see Mildmay Park). HATHERSAGE COURT is on the site.

The 'Eagle House' was before the 1885 period Mildmay House boarding school at the beginning of the century. 'Hathersage' has been on the site since 1970.

Nos 52-55 Newington Green, although having modern shop fronts, date from the mid-17th century and are of architectural importance, dating from c. 1658.

THE GREEN about 1660-70 became a place where Nonconformist clergy settled because of the Act of Uniformity (1662) Famous Academies included Charles Morton's 1667-1696, at which were educated John Dunton, the bookseller, Samuel Wesley, Daniel Defoe and his fellow school fellow Timothy Crust (1656-97), Presbyterian minister and author, Theophilus Gale (1665-1705) and also Jonathan Grew (1626-1711).

The UNITARIAN CHAPEL was built originally in 1708. The Revd Richard Price (1723-91) was a former Minister. He supported the French Revolution and the American War of Independence. See also REES STREET re. the Chapel. Price was also a philosopher, mathematician and political writer. He lived in the Green from 1758 (probably at no. 54) and is buried in Bunhill Fields. He was Minister of the Chapel 1758-1770.

Dr. Andrew Pritchard (1790-1870) a leading authority on the microscope was a prominent member of the Chapel as also was Samuel Rogers (1763-1865) the banker-poet, who lived in a large house, later called 'Gloucester House' at the corner of what is now Ferntower and Newington Green Roads. This was replaced 1882/3 by nos 56-61 Newington Green. He entertained many literary personages there and there was much 'table talk'. His poems

included 'Italy' and 'The Pleasures of Memory'; His poem, 'A Wish' is still well remembered. Samuel Rogers Bank was built in the 18th century and was to the west of nos 52-55 Newington Green.

Sir Thomas Halton who died in 1726 lived in a large house on the Green later occupied by Samuel Harris, an East India merchant, later by his son-in-law Daniel Radford.

Ann Laetitia Barbauld (1743-1825), the daughter of John Aikin, DD, was a once well-known writer and poetess. Her husband the Revd Rochemont Barbauld, was the Minister at the Chapel 1802-1808, when he died by drowning in the New River. In 1839 Thomas Cromwell, FSA, (1792-1870) became the Minister until 1864. He wrote Walks through Islington (1835) A history and description of the parish of Clerkenwell (1828) (of which he was Clerk to the Parish) and in 1825 a history of Colchester.

Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1797) from 1784-6 ran a girls' school at Newington Green with her sister Eliza. She had stayed before then in Upper Street, with her friend, Fanny Blood. Mary was a champion of women's rights and her husband was William Godwin the Elder (1756-1836), philosopher, political economist and novelist. Their daughter was Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley (1797-1851), the second wife of Percy Bysshe Shelley the poet. She wrote Frankenstein, published in 1818 and edited Shelley's works, 1839-40.

James Burgh (1714-1775) from 1748 kept an Academy at the south east corner of the Green. He retired in 1771 and went to live at Colebrooke Row where he died. See also BURGH STREET.

William Hone (1780-1842), author and bookseller, whose Every Day Book (1826-7) and Table Book (1827-8) are still remembered, lived in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Richard Price at Newington Green.

Vicesimus Knox, MA, DD (1752-1821) remembered once for his 'Elegant Extracts' (1789) and other writings was born 8 Dec. 1752 at the Green, as also was George Gaskin (1751 -1829), see also G ASK IN STREET.

Alexander Gilchrist (1828-1861) was born at Newington Green. He commenced a life of William Blake, completed by his wife Anne. He was a friend of the Rossetti's and lived next door to Thomas Carlyle in Chelsea.

Joseph Towers, LLD (1737-1799) was a co-adjutor and fore-noon preacher at Newington Green to Richard Price. He was a biographer, editor of lengthy biographical works and a dissenting minister at Highgate and elsewhere.

John Tutchin (1661-1707) Whig pamphleteer and poet, took part in Monmouth's Rebellion (1685). He was an ally with, but one who also frequently quarrelled with, Daniel Defoe. When aged 25 he married Elizabeth Hicks, aged 22 of Newington Green at St. John's, Coleman Street. She was the daughter of John Hicks or Hickes, a Presbyterian minister and after her husband's death kept a girls' school at Newington Green and in 1710 'at the Nag's Head, Highgate, with good accommodation for lodgers'.

The ALLIANCE CLUB was before Feb., 1964 the CHINA INLAND MISSION, chiefly remembered for the work of James Hudson Taylor (1832-1905). He moved to no. 6 Pyrland Road to live in 1872. He and his wife were pioneer missionaries to China. See also PYRLAND ROAD. The Mission was founded at Brighton in 1865; its London Council was founded at Pyrland Road in 1872 by J.H. Taylor; his wife's maiden name was Maria Dyer.

The GREEN was taken over by the Vestry from the Metropolitan Board of Works Dec. 18th, 1874. From 1888-1889 the whole was re-numbered, e.g.: nos 36-50 became by 1889 41-61.

HATHERSAGE COURT 1970 (on the site of 2-11 Newington Green).

NEWINGTON GREEN SCHOOL is the third to be built on the site. The first was built in the 19th century; this was demolished and another built before 1939. This was destroyed by a V2 rocket and the present building is the third. See also MATTHIAS ROAD.

NEWINGTON GREEN MANSIONS, Green Lanes. 1910. Re-habilitated 1979-81.

## **NEWINGTON GREEN ROAD**

See also NEWINGTON CRESCENT.

Before 1865 and from 1851 NEWINGTON ROAD.



P. 249 of the Vestry Minute Book 19 May 1865 reads: 'the line of road between St. Paul's Church, Balls Pond and Newington Green (commonly called Newington Road) be re-named Newington Green Road and the houses numbered alternately.' Re-numbering also took place after 1869.

NEWINGTON GREEN Station opened in 1858 on the east side of Newington Green Road.

The 'Weaver's Arms' was there as early as 1827.

The 'Alma Tavern' was at 5 Newington Road in 1866.

BESANT COURT 1954, JOHN KENNEDY COURT 1965.

#### **NEWINGTON VILLAS (1846)**

Recorded in the ratebooks until 1855. Near Edwards Place and Compton Street.

**NEWLAND COURT** (St. Luke's Estate). Old Street (1969)

#### **NICHOLAY COTTAGES**

In 1884 entered under Duncombe Road. By 1885 nos 81-83 Duncombe Road.

#### **NICHOLAY ROAD (c. 1884)**

In the 1884 Directory. Included Sambrook Cottages, Nicholay Terrace, Grove Place, Myrtle Cottages, St. Stephen's Terrace and Marion Villas.

John Augustus Nicholay was furrier to HM Queen Victoria and to the royal family at 82 Oxford Street until his death 20 Nov. 1873, aged 75.

He is buried (Grave H3) in the churchyard of St. Mary Magdalene. In 1864 he was one of the patrons of the North London Working Classes' Industrial Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall and represented the Society of Arts there.

He was a member of the St. Marylebone Met. Board of Works from 1856 to 1873. He did some stuffed tigers for the Kensington Museum (now the British Museum Natural History).

#### **NICHOLLS FIELD WALK**, Hillmarton Road (1982)

On St. Mary's Church Development.

Named after John Nicholl who succeeded the Laycocks and in 1848 was a cowkeeper and occupier of the fields on the site of Hillmarton Road and area.

#### **NIGHTINGALE COTTAGES**, Hornsey Road (1845)

South of the 'Nightingale Inn'. In the ratebooks until 1855.

#### **NIGHTINGALE ROAD**, Seven Sisters Road (c. 1866)

Possibly named after famous 19th-century nurse Florence Nightingale.

In the 1866 directory only nos 1 & 2 shown. Soon changed to FONTHILL ROAD.

#### **NOEL ROAD (1841)**

Before 1938 NOEL STREET and HANOVER STREET (q.v.).

In 1860 nos 1 -28 were owned by James Rhodes, builder of no. 6, Baron Street, Pentonville.

Named after Noel Thornhill. A Captain Noel Thornhill, nephew of Arthur John Thornhill, died in 1955, aged 73.

The road was re-numbered after 1938, examples being as follows: 55-61 were 2-8 Hanover Street (c. 1847/8) before 1938, 65-85 were 10-32 Hanover Street (1848-9) 89-105 were 36-52 Hanover Street (1848-9), 56-74 were 1-19 Hanover Street, 19 was 44 Noel Street.

HANOVER PRIMARY SCHOOL opened in 1877 as Hanover Street Board School. There was a new building in 1936, after subsidence caused by the Canal. Junior Mixed and Infants c. 1966. Since 1983 it has had a Children's Theatre Group.

George Gissing (1857-1903), novelist, from 1879-80 lived at no. 5 Hanover Street now 60 Noel Road. A great sympathiser with the poor, he depicted the sombre side of the social life of Victorian London.

From 1925-6 Walter Richard Sickert had rooms at 56 Noel Street (now 54 Noel Road), overlooking the Regent's Canal, hence the etching and painting 'The Hanging Gardens of Islington' and 'Fading Memories of Walter Scott'.

Lionel Hale (1909-1977), novelist, dramatist, journalist and broadcaster lived at 44 Canonbury Square and then in later years at 76 Noel Road. His widow, Mrs. Crystal Hale, the eldest daughter of A.P. Herbert (Sir A.P. Herbert) founded in 1970 the Islington Boat Club.

*Carrie's War* (1973) author and rail safety campaigner Nina Bawden, who wrote more than 40 children's and adults' books, lived for 36 years (1976-2012) at 22 Noel Road. She was regarded as one of the few modern novelists to write successfully for adults and children, and often based her stories on her personal experiences. The author was honoured with an Islington People's Plaque at the address in 2015.

John 'Joe' Kingsley Orton (1933-67), playwright of *Entertaining Mr Sloane*, *Loot* and *What the butler saw*, shared flat 4 at 25 Noel Road with Kenneth Halliwell (1926-67) from 1960-1967; in 1962 the two were prosecuted for wilfully damaging books from Islington public libraries, each serving four months of a six month sentence for malicious damage and theft. Over 1600 plates were taken and used for 'montages' and to decorate parts of the flat. On the morning of 9 August 1967 Halliwell beat Orton to death and then overdosed himself. Orton's 'black comedy' and their tragic deaths are now well known. A commemorative plaque to Joe Orton was affixed to his former residence by Islington Council. The surviving defaced book jackets are held as part of the Joe Orton Collection at Islington Local History Centre at 245 St John Street, EC1.

The 'Island Queen' public house was there as early as 1848. From 1857 to 1889 it was licensed for music and dancing.

**NOLL HOUSE**, Corker Walk, Andover Estate, 1979.

**NORCOMBE HOUSE**, (Wedmore Estate).

Wedmore Street (1904) Modernised 1970.

Norcombe Hill, between Dorchester and Bridport, Dorset features in Thomas Hardy's *Far from the Madding Crowd*.

**NORFOLK COURT**, Norfolk Street, (1844)

**NORFOLK GARDENS**, Norfolk Street (1847)

**NORFOLK PLACE**, Essex Road (c. 1810)

By 1870 nos 174-196 Essex Road.

The 'Three Brewers' public house was there as early as 1832.

**NORFOLK PLACE**, Matthias Road (1845)

**NORFOLK ROAD** (c. 1861/2)

After 1938 MITCHISON ROAD.

**NORFOLK SQUARE** (1844)

Near Concord Buildings, New Norfolk Street. In ratebooks 1844-1855, not in local directories.

Morton Road Park. The park was initially occupied by Norfolk Square, which consisted of residential buildings. The square was cleared during the 1890s to make way for a proposed Artizans dwellings. However, no suitable offer was made and so the land was temporarily used as a rubbish depot by the Islington Vestry. In 1903, the council turned

the disused land into an open space to be maintained by Public Gardens Association. Following the Second World War, Islington Council acquired more of the land around the park (1949) and, by 1952, they obtained financial backing from the London County Council to rebuild and extend the park. It was further enlarged in 1982 with the clearance of terraced houses on the Queensbury Street side of the park.

#### **NORFOLK STREET (1825)**

After 1938 MELVILLE STREET.

Alexander Aubert was visited by 'Mr. Secretary Dundas', afterwards Lord Melville, the contemporary of William Pitt.

#### **NORMAN HOUSE, Aberdeen Park (1959)**

See ABERDEEN PARK.

**NORMAN STREET, EC1 (c. 1779-80)** Built on land leased to William Norman, bricklayer, in 1759 by the Ironmonger's Company. After 1869 part became HELMET ROW.

Contains the 'Layton Arms' public house. Was there in 1855 and the £350,000 Finsbury Leisure Centre, a recreational and sports centre for people of all ages, officially opened on 16 December 1975 by the Rt. Hon. Denis Howell, MP, then Secretary of State for Sport and Recreation.

BURNHILL HOUSE 1974.

#### **NORMANS' BUILDINGS, Mitchell Street.**

Were there in 1766, Closing Order, 1922, Demolished 1973/4.

#### **NORTH AVENUE, N1 (1845)**

#### **NORTH COTTAGES, Compton Place**

In the 1852 ratebooks.

#### **NORTH GROVE, Mildmay Park (1862-73)**

After 1874 MILD MAY PARK.

#### **NORTH PLACE**

Near the Back Road, now the Liverpool Road. In 1810-11 ratebooks.

#### **NORTH PLACE, Balls Pond Road (1838)**

By 1866 nos 233-261 Balls Pond Road.

#### **NORTH ROAD, Caledonian Road (c.1879-80)**

Named as a street to the north of the Metropolitan Cattle/Caledonian Market.

In the 1882 directory are listed: Parfitt & Denham, pianoforte mfrs; Star Brush Co; The Lamb Tavern; Drovers' Benevolent Society; Green & Savage, American organ works; The Lion Tavern; and other commercial occupants.

The former DROVERS' HALL (part of the original Metropolitan Cattle Market, Caledonian Market, 1855). This known as the Drovers' Hall and Asylum was designed by Lamder and Bedells, 1873. Since the 1970's it has been the Drovers' Day Centre for the Elderly.

The former ST. LUKE'S MISSION HALL was demolished in 1972 to make way for the opening in 1976 (Oct.) of the ST. FRANCIS CHURCH CENTRE. At the opening service were the Bishop of Stepney, the Archdeacon of Hackney and the Rural Dean of Islington.

North Road contains part of the York Way Estate, Market Estate, besides the Hanover Trading Estate, Omnibus Workshops and United House and Freedex House.

CLOCKTOWER PLACE 1967, HAWBERRY HOUSE (sheltered housing) 1975, KERRY HOUSE 1968, SOUTH DOWN HOUSE 1968, TAMWORTH HOUSE 1967/8.

**NORTH STREET**, Strouds Vale (1839-40) See NORTHDOWN STREET.

**NORTH VIEW**, Tufnell Park Road (1938)

**NORTH VILLA**, Windsor Road

First so described in the 1898 directory.

**NORTH WALL QUARTERS**, 111-113 Roman Way

There in 1945, but first so described in the 1964 register of electors.

**NORTHAMPTON BUILDINGS**, Rosoman Street (1890-2)

Opened 5 Sept 1890. Artisans' dwellings. Two-storeyed terraced houses with stucco dressings. There until 1979.

**NORTHAMPTON BUILDINGS**, Rosoman Street (1780)

Holden's Directory was sold and issued from no. 8 in 1805.

**NORTHAMPTON GROVE** (1862)

In the 1870 directory. Two-storeyed Italian-ate styled villas.

**NORTHAMPTON HALL**, Bunhill Row (1964)

**NORTHAMPTON PARK**

Only five houses in Christmas, 1840. By 1849 seventeen houses. Re-numbered alternately in 1865. Also some parts built from 1853 to 1863. The present no. 16 was before 1865 no. 14 and no. 6 was no. 19.

The Revd Philip Reynolds, former pastor of the Providence Baptist Chapel, Highbury Place from 1880-1900 had a daughter who wrote a book called Loaves and Fishes. This was published in 1900 and proved highly contentious. As a result, the Pastor, her father resigned and 40 congregation members left with him. Bessie Reynolds married Herbert James Pullen, builder and contractor, of Grosvenor Road.

PARK COTTAGE c.1874, PULBRO LODGE c.1870, STANTON LODGE c.1870.

**NORTHAMPTON PLACE**, Canonbury (1828)

By 1866 nos 31-57 Canonbury Road.

**NORTHAMPTON PLACE**, EC1

Name Abolished 1866, see ST. JOHN STREET.

**NORTHAMPTON PLACE**, Upper Holloway (1850)

By 1866 nos 647-663 Holloway Road.

**NORTHAMPTON ROAD**, EC1

Here, on the corner, was the Red Lion Tavern, in 1730 the New Red Lion Cockpit. Re-numbered 1869; before, Lower Wood Street.

Since 1983 housed the GLC Record Office and History Library, taken over in 1986 by the Corporation of the City of London.

**NORTHAMPTON ROW**, Holloway Road (c.1815)

By 1866 nos 209-255 Holloway Road.

**NORTHAMPTON SQUARE**, EC1

Laid out 1802-3.

Presented to the Vestry by the Marquess of Northampton, 8 July, 1886.

At no. 35 were the premises of the British Horological Institute, founded in 1853 in St. John's Square, but moved to no. 35 by before 1880. By special permission of the Astronomer Royal a time-current was conveyed to the premises and signals received twice daily from Greenwich Observatory. In 1978 the Institute moved to Upton Hall, Newark.

The Square contains the entrance to the CITY UNIVERSITY, formerly the Northampton College of Advanced Technology from 1896 until the City University, 1966. The University is on the site of the ancient Manor of Clerkenwell resided in by various members of the Northampton family until the 17th century. One Earl resided there in 1677. It became a private asylum, then a girls' school, then c. 1866 the Manor House School (a boys' school). In 1898 the Northampton Polytechnic Institute (architect: E.W. Mountford who designed the Old Bailey and Battersea Polytechnic) was opened on a site presented by the Marquess of Northampton: Extensive rebuilding has occurred since the Second World War. See also SEBASTIAN STREET and CHARLES STREET, St John Street. The Lord Mayor of London is Chancellor of the University and the City backs the Library and the School of Business Studies. Gresham College works in close liaison with the City University, together working for a University open to all and bringing together science and human values.

James Clarke Hook, RA (1819-1907) was born at 27 Northampton Square 21 November 1819 and educated at the North London Grammar School. He was a painter of English coastal scenery praised by John Ruskin and painted genre, poetical and historical subjects and also portraits and was a marine painter.

George Baxter (1804-1867), inventor of oil colour picture printing ('Baxter prints') lived in 1830 at 29 King Square and in 1835 in Charterhouse Square. He carried on his business at 11 & 12 Northampton Square from 1843 to 1860 and in 1866 at 20 R Richmond Terrace. 1870, 44 Richmond Road. A plaque reads GEORGE BAXTER, artist and craftsman, born 1804, died 1867, lived here 1844-60. House and others demolished 1967, for extensions to City University.

#### **NORTHAMPTON STREET, N1 (1825)**

From 1895, W. Danemann & Company, the well-known piano manufacturers, had premises at number two.

#### **NORTHAMPTON STREET, Pentonville.**

In the 18th century WOOD'S CLOSE (q.v.).

Northampton Street from the early 19th century until 1939, when re-named AGDON STREET.

#### **NORTHAMPTON TERRACE, Lower Road (1824)**

By 1866 nos 207-229 Essex Road.

#### **NORTHAMPTON TERRACE, Compton Road (1850)**

After 1868 nos 39-59 Compton Road.

#### **NORTHBURGH STREET**

Before 1937 LITTLE SUTTON STREET, originally Little Swan Alley in 1666. Re-numbered 1905.

#### **NORTHBURY HOUSE, Florence Street (1962)**

#### **NORTHCHURCH ROAD**

Boundary road, Hackney and Islington.

Before 1937 Church Road and Church Road West. Before 1864 Alma Terrace, Pembroke Terrace.

e.g. 173 Northchurch Road was before 1937 106 Church Road West. DE BEAUVOIR COURT 1938.

#### **NORTHDOWN STREET**

Before 1906 NORTH STREET, Pentonville 1839-40.

Also c.1845 to 1893 Upper North Street. Included Melville Place in an 1852 directory and up to 1889. It included in 1854 and 1860 'Star & Garter Yard' in Upper North Street.

In 1845 three properties, in 1849 five and more by 1852. By 1860 it also included Commercial Place.

POLLARD HOUSES 1968.

#### **NORTHOLME ROAD (1889)**

The road is laid out on the Holm Estate. The Vestry Minutes for January 1890 describe an application from the LCC for 'permission to form new streets on the North Holm and South Holm Estates, Highbury and to widen Highbury Park and Newington turning.' The road is described first as North Holm, then North Holme Road.

North Holme is near Helmsley, North Riding of Yorkshire.

ST. JOAN OF ARC SCHOOL (RC primary, ILEA) opened at 66-70 Highbury Park as a War emergency school. The new school building opened on 2 Sept 1963 with an annexe in Aberdeen Park. In 1965 the school was blessed and visited by Cardinal John Heenan, Archbishop of Westminster. The old building was demolished for a playground.

The Revd Joseph Parker, DD (1830-1902), see HIGHBURY NEW PARK.

He lived in 1866 at a house in Highbury Park he called 'North Holme'. The sites of Northolme Road, Sotheby Road and Ardilaun Road were on part of the grounds of his house.

For A.E. Hickman-Smith, FRSA, see HIGHBURY QUADRANT.

**NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE**, Highbury Crescent (c.1899)

**NORTHWEST PLACE** (Chapel Market) Before 1936 WEST PLACE.

**NORTON LODGE**, Harecourt Road (1967)

**NORWAY STREET**, EC1 (c.1811) See TIMBER STREET.

**NOTTINGHAM PLACE**, Holloway Road (1834)

By 1866 nos 240-248 Holloway Road.

**NOWELL'S BUILDINGS** (1790)

By 1870 nos 2-28 Liverpool Road.

#### **NUGENT ROAD**

A non-resident street (and quasi-bridge) in Finsbury Park crossing the Gospel Oak to Barking Line railway line.

**NYTON CLOSE** (Fairbridge/Elthorne Estate) (1981)

Nyton is in West Sussex.

## O

**OAKDALE COURT**, Fortnam Road (1963)

**OAKLEY CRESCENT**, City Road (c.1888)

Before the Second World War contained the vicarage of the bombed church of St. Matthew's, City Road (1848-1952). The site, after 1952, was ear-marked for housing.

ST. PETER'S HOUSE (so described in 1954) was before, St. Matthew's Vicarage. LANGDON COURT 1961.

OAKLEY ROAD, Southgate Road (c.1865-6) Contains the Margaret Cole Residential Home for the Elderly.

This was named after Dame Margaret Isabel Cole, DBE, author and lecturer (1892-1980), who, in 1918 married G.D.H. Cole (died 1959). She was an LCC Alderman from 1952-63 and prominent in ILEA and its Committees. A novelist as well as a Fabian Socialist.

SWAN HOUSE 1966.

### **OAKLEY ROAD**

A residential road off Southgate Road.

### **OCKENDON ROAD** (1860-3)

In the 1871 Census as 'Manor of Hackney'. North and South Ockendon are small towns in Essex.

Eileen Broster, the concert pianist, daughter of Horace A.C. and Selina Isabel Broster was born in 1935 at 71 Ockendon Road. She was educated at Canonbury Road School and Highbury Hill High School and lived at 11 Grange Grove until 1958.

**ODDY'S ROW**, Islington Green (1732) By 1860 nos68-74 Upper Street.

Named after the family of Philip Oddy, buried in the parish churchyard of St. Mary Islington, died 14 January, 1738, aged 87.

**OFFORD PLACE**, Offord Road (1853)

Recorded in the 1853-1855 ratebooks.

### **OFFORD ROAD**

Before 1863 Offord Terrace (c.1850), Albany Road (1826), Barnsbury Park (1819-25), Belitha Terrace (1844).

See also YORK PLACE, Barnsbury. Name altered to OFFORD ROAD throughout and re-numbered February 1863.

Named after Offord & Buckden, Offord Cluny and Offord D'Arcy, Huntingdonshire. Squire George Thornhill (c.1793-1852) was MP for Huntingdon County from 1837 to 1852 and one of his sons was the Rector of Offord D'Arcy.

Nos 107-133 were before 1865 nos1-9 and Albany House, no.109 was no.8 Albany Road, nos81 -105 were nos1 -2 Albany Cottages, Aldhous Terrace and nos1 -11 Aldhous Terrace, Barnsbury Park.

No.120 was before 1863 no.11 Belitha Terrace.

The 'Prince Alfred' was there in 1860 and the 'Royal Oak' c.1864/5.

The former OFFORD ROAD CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL (Architects: Sanders & Bedells) was opened in April 1857 and closed in 1918. c.1920 it merged with Arundel Square Chapel. By 1981 the building had become used as a warehouse.

It was once well-known in the days of the Revd Edwin Paxton Hood (1820-1885) who was at Offord Road from 1857, preacher and author and John Pulsford. It continued as a Chapel until c.1934.

H. Hawksworth of the Pocket Book & Leather Case Makers' Union lived at no.45 Offord Road from 1885-1910.

AVON HOUSE 1900 re-habilitated 1979, COLNE HOUSE 1895 re-habilitated 1979, BUCKLAND HOUSE 1901 re-habilitated 1979, BURES HOUSE 1895 re-habilitated 1979.

LORD BRITTEN (E. Benjamin Britten) (1913-76) lived 1966-70 at no.99 as did Sir Peter Pears.

**OFFORD STREET** (c.1869-70)

**OFFORD TERRACE**, Caledonian Road (1850)

By 1863 nos 388-398 Caledonian Road and a coal merchant's railway station.

**OLD FIRE STATION**, Mayton Street See MAYTON STREET.

**OLD FORGE ROAD**

A residential street, off Elthorne Road, Upper Holloway.

**OLD ROYAL FREE SQUARE**

Named after the Royal Free Hospital that once stood on the site, off Liverpool Road.

**OLD STREET**

From Goswell Road to City Road on the north side and to Singer street on the south side is in Islington. Rest is in Hackney.

Part of the south side called Pump Row, the name abolished 1870-1.

Formerly included c.1793 Cumming Place before 1859, Old Street Road and George Buildings before 1871.

As its name implies, of antiquity. Called Ealde Street from Old English 'ealde'. Thought to have been part of 'Ickniel Street', a Roman road connecting the eastern counties (inhabited by the Iceni) with London. The street led in the 16th century eastwards to Finsbury Fields. 'The old highway from Aldersgate for the north east part of England before Bishopsgate was built'.

c.1560 the western end of Old Street was called Rotten Row; at the east end, at the south corner, were the Dog Houses. In a field on the north side was the Pest House.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR LUNATICS was originally situated in the Foundry and was founded as a Hospital in 1750. However, a new building designed by George Dance the Younger was looked upon as a model of its kind and opened in 1787 after five years of building.

Samuel Foart Simmons (1750-1813), MDFRS was a physician there from 1781 to 1811 and attended George III when insane in 1803 and 1811. He edited the 'London Medical Journal' and was also at one time at FISHER HOUSE see ESSEX ROAD.

St. Luke's Hospital was sold to the Bank of England and became their Printing Works in April 1917, was altered 1917-20 and was demolished in 1963. On its site is a sixteen storey office block, ST. LUKE'S ESTATE, with shops and Council dwellings.

Parallel with St. Luke's Churchyard is an open space called locally TOFFEE PARK since the 1930's.

ST. LUKE'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL (The Telfer School) was established in Golden Lane but moved to Old Street in 1870. The two statues of a boy and girl of the time of William and Mary came from the Greycoat Schools, Golden Lane. The building was for sale in 1976 and the statues were transferred to the 1978 St. Luke's Primary School, Radnor Street.

ST. LUKE'S with St. Mary Charterhouse and St. Paul Clerkenwell: St. Luke's Church was begun in 1727 and finished in 1733 and is by Nicholas Hawksmoor and John James, architects. The steeple is in the form of an obelisk and the weather-vane a dragon. Its apocryphal resemblance to a louse gave it years ago the local nickname of 'Lousy St. Luke's'.



The organist from 1844-1864 was Henry Smart (1813) who during the last fifteen years of his life was almost blind; he was well-known for his organ music and was also, besides being a composer himself, the nephew of Sir George Smart, composer.

The organist from 1874-1885 was Charles William Pearce, Mus.Doc, MA, FRCO a writer and authority on organs.

In December 1959 the Church closed and the furniture was removed to St. Giles Cripplegate. All that now remains is the spire and walls. The tombstones have been removed.

In the churchyard was buried William Caslon the Elder (1692-1766), type founder who opened his first workshop in Helmet Row, moved to Ironmonger Row and with his son in 1778 in Chiswell Street; Thomas Allen (1803-1833) topographer, antiquary and historian; George Dance the Elder (in 1768). Mark Catesby (c.1679-1749) FRS, naturalist, writer, traveller and botanist died at this house in Old Street. William Caslon was commemorated with a plaque (now missing) at 21-23 Chiswell Street.

THE VICARAGE in Helmet Row dates from 1774.

The granite obelisk at the junction of City Road and East Street (just off Old Street) was erected in 1876 by the former Metropolitan Board of Works.

More & Co's Brewery was bought by Messrs. Watney's in 1888.

Nos262-264 Old Street, the 'Lord Nelson Public House', formerly in Pump Row, was there in 1833.

At 49 Old Street was the juvenile theatrical print warehouse of W.G. Webb (1820-1890) for 31 years until 1880 a rival to Pollocks of 73 Hoxton Street.

The TOWN HALL of the former Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch in Old Street is by C.A. Long, extended by W.G. Hunt in 1902. It is west of St. Leonard's Church, Shoreditch.

Bovril Ltd were from 1897 until 1968 at nos148-166 Old Street. The building was demolished in the 1970's.

OLD STREET MAGISTRATES' COURT was formerly Worship Street Police Court. Closed as such 20 May 1906 and opened on 18th as Old Street Magistrates' Court. The Court and Police Station Buildings have been attributed to John Dixon Butler FRIBA, Police Surveyor and Architect, 1885-1920.

The freehold interests of the Court were purchased between December 1900 and June 1903 and comprised the sites of houses in Old Street and in Hoxton Street and property owned by the Weavers & Porters Alms-houses, then described as a timber yard and alms-houses.

The Court was enlivened by the wit of such former magistrates as Neil McElligot.

OLD ST. POLICE COURT 1903. The Police Station was occupied on the 8th January 1906.

OLD STREET STATION (Northern Line) 14th February 1904. Closed 1975, re-opened 16th June 1976.

The Finsbury Library, 245 St. John Street holds the Old Street Turnpike Trust Minutes 1753-1778 and 1799-1826.

George Psalmanazar (1679-1763), a literary imposter who pretended to be a native of Formosa and a 'Japanese Christian' was also a fine herbalist. He was much admired by Dr. Samuel Johnson with whom he used to dine in a tavern in Old Street.

ANCHOR HOUSE 1963, BARTHOLOMEW COURT 1975, COPE HOUSE 1976, GODFREY HOUSE 1969, NEWLAND COURT 1969, PATERSON COURT 1969, PRIESTLEY HOUSE, Anchor Yard 1964, ROYLEY HOUSE 1931, VICKERY COURT, Mitchell Street 1975, WEN LAKE HOUSE, Central Street 1964, YOUNG'S BUILDINGS 1785.

OLD PARADISE ROW, Islington Green Believed to have been built by a Major Ryan recorded as having in 1693 taken the waters at Bath and benefiting from this.

The houses were then called Major Ryan's Walk. On a map of 1793 and certainly there in 1819.

Alleged to have been where Alexander Cruden, DD (1699-1770) resided before he moved to Camden Passage, where he died.

OLD WELLINGTON STREET

See WELLINGTON STREET, Holloway.

### **OLDERSHAW ROAD**

From c.1862 until 1937 WARNER STREET (q.v.).

Named after Robert Oldershaw, Vestry Clerk who died in 1838 and his son who held office from 1838 to 1851.

**OLDFIELDS COTTAGES** (1822-1831) By 1831 Albion Cottages, after 1866 nos330- 336 LIVERPOOL ROAD.

Named after Thomas Oldfield who lived in one.

**OLDHAM PLACE**, Coppice Row (1823-4)

Name abandoned 1863 for Farringdon Road.

**OLIVE COURT**, Liverpool Road (1965)

Alderman Percy Olive, JP was in 1934 elected an Islington councillor for St. Mary's Ward and represented it until 1952. He was an Alderman 1938-1949, Mayor 1941 -1943 and retired in 1953. He died in Devonshire in 1961. For many years he was the Chairman of the Libraries' Committee.

**OLIVE HOUSE**, Canonbury Park South (1954)

Police flats.

**OLIVER'S YARD**, City Road

First so named in ratebooks, 1842. Before then rates were paid by G. and J. Oliver. Name approved by LCC 1897.

**OLORON PLACE**, Back Road (1845)

Printed in later directories as Oloram!

By 1878 nos85-97 Boleyn Road. Oloron-St. Marie, south of Pau, France, is now an industrial town, but was once of medieval aspect.

**OMEGA COTTAGES**, Hornsey Road East (c.1834)

By 1886 nos466-468 Hornsey Road.

**OMEGA PLACE**, Caledonian Road (1984)

Formerly Alpha Place then re-named Omega Place in 1938.

**ONGAR HOUSE** (Dovercourt Estate), Baxter Road (1966) Ongar is in Essex.

### **ORANSAY ROAD**

A residential street, off Clephane Road, near Essex Road.

Oronsay is a tidal island off North Uist in the Outer Hebrides, Scotland.

**ORCHARD GROVE** (1823-5 to 1870)

From 1870-1914 Orchard Street, by 1914 WAKEHAM STREET.

**ORKNEY HOUSE** (Bemerton Estate),

Bemerton Street (1970)

**ORLEANS ROAD**, N19

First in the 1882 directory.

### **ORLESTON MEWS**

Formerly Union Mews. Name changed in 1939.

### **ORLESTON ROAD**

From 1839 to 1891 UNION ROAD.

Orlestone is a civil parish in the Ashford District of Kent.

### **ORMOND ROAD**

In the 1866 directory are Ormond House, Mayfield House and nos 1 and 2.

Possibly named after James FitzThomas Butler, 1st Duke of Ormond, KG, PC (1610–1688). He was an Irish statesman and soldier, known as Earl of Ormond from 1634 to 1642 and Marquess of Ormond from 1642 to 1661.

### **ORONSAY WALK** (Marquess Estate) (1974/76)

Oronsay is in Argyllshire, Scotland.

### **ORPHEUS HOUSE** (New Orleans Estate),

New Orleans Walk (1972)

### **ORPINGLEY ROAD** (1878) Demolished 1972.

### **ORWELL COURT**, Petherton Road (1956)

Named after writer George Orwell (born Eric Blair, 1903-50), see CANONBURY SQUARE.

### **OSBORNS PLACE**, Frog Lane (1845)

Recorded in the ratebooks to 1845, not in local directories.

### **OTLEY HOUSE** (Otley Estate). Gillespie Road (1971)

### **OUTRAM PLACE** (Delhi/Outram Estate),

Outram Street (1981-2)

### **OUTRAM STREET**

Nos-1-8 in the 1861 Census.

Named after General Sir James Outram (1803-1863) who, with Havelock, relieved Lucknow.

### **OWEN HOUSE**, Brecknock Road (1939)

### **OWEN'S COURT**, Goswell Road (1808)

### **OWEN'S PLACE**, Goswell Road (now Owen's Row) (1808)

### **OWEN'S ROW**, EC1 (1775)

### **OWEN STREET** (1828)

The Row and Street occupy the site of the Hermitage Field.

Dame Alice Owen who died in 1613 founded the school and alms-houses (removed 1840 from St. John Street Road) in Clerkenwell in gratitude for her life being saved when as a young woman Alice Wilkes she was nearly killed by archers when one of their arrows accidentally passed through the crown of her hat, when they were practising archery in the fields. The Schools are on the site of the fields. She married Sir Thomas Owen and after his death

founded the School and Alms-houses. A new school was built in 1840 and new alms-houses opened in 1841 (Architect: George Tattersall (1817-1849). In 1878 the school divided into one for boys and one for girls.

In 1886 the Girls' School was built and the alms-houses demolished to make room for the boys' playground.

In 1962 the first phase of Dame Alice Owen's School for Girls took place.

However, in 1976 OWENS SCHOOL moved to Potters Bar. The buildings have since 1981, been a College of accountancy.

**OXFORD ROAD (1852)**

After 1938 ELIZABETH AVENUE. Re-numbered 1874-8.

**OXFORD STREET**, New North Road (1844) After 1874 entered as Oxford Road, New North Road. After 1938 ELIZABETH AVENUE, see also WILLIAM STREET. New North Road (1828) for nos3-15 and 2.20.

**OXFORD TERRACE**, Holloway Road (1845) By 1886 nos525-531 Holloway Road.

**OXFORD TERRACE**, St. Peters Street (1854)

**OXNEY VILLAS** Upper Holloway See SWEET HOME ROAD.

## **P**

### **PACK HORSE LANE**

See also Wellington Road.

A map of 1854 shows the present Lough Road as Pack Horse Lane. Originally used as a bridle way, then for the conveyance of wares by packmen.

### **PACKENHAM HOUSE**, New Orleans Walk (1972)

See PAKENHAM HOUSE.

### **PACKINGTON ESTATE**

Between Basire Street and Arlington Square.

The Packington Estate consisted of Packington Street, Bevan Street, Linton Street, St Paul's Place and Street, Prebend Street, Rector Street, the southern part of Union Square, Arlington Street (now part of Arlington Avenue), Ann Street (after 1911 Bevan Street), Dame Street and Arlington Square.

John Hebb acted as contractor for several builders and the work was completed by 1861.

Harry Moncrieff, architect, was commissioned to design blocks of flats for the Islington Council's £2,000,000 Packington Estate re-development scheme.

The Estate was purchased in 1963 from private developers to whom it had been sold in 1960 by the City Parochial Foundation.

The Cumming Estate and the Cumming Memorial Hall (corner of Prebend Street (q.v.) (1966) were in memory of the late William James ('Nutty') Cumming (1871-1945) for 48 years an Officer in the 58th London Corp of the Boys Brigade, 45 of them as Captain, 1902-45 and as a Lieutenant in 1897. They used to meet at the Union Chapel and formerly at Britannia Row Congregational Church.

### **PACKINGTON SQUARE**

### **PACKINGTON STREET**

Packington is a village and civil parish in the district of North West Leicestershire.

### **PADDINGTON STREET**, Seven Sisters Road (c.1856-7)

This up to 1938, then until 1968 BIGGERSTAFF STREET.

### **PAGET STREET**

Before 1936 BREWER STREET 1829-30.

Sir James Paget (1814-1899) Surgeon in 1841 to the Friend Street Clinic (q.v.) Surgeon-extraordinary to Queen Victoria from 1858 and a surgeon and pathologist.

Robert Paget was Vestry Clerk to the Parish of Clerkenwell from 1856 until 1892. He met his death on 28th June 1892 at Farringdon Street railway station, falling between moving carriages and the platform. His son took over the office of Clerk until 1898 when he died. Robert Paget's son was Sidney Edward Paget (1860-1908), illustrator of some of the Sherlock Holmes stories, artist to the Illustrated London News, The Graphic, The Sphere, etc., born at 60 Pentonville Road. A brother Walter Stanley Paget was also an artist and illustrator.

### **PAKENHAM HOUSE** (New Orleans Estate), New Orleans Walk (1972).

### **PAKEMAN STREET**

In the 1873 Vestry Minutes and in the 1877 Islington directory. Not on the 1871 Census.

The Pakeman family, once well-known local tailors, lived in Islington. Application for sanction of formation was made on behalf of Messrs. Pakeman and a Mrs. Enkel.

William and Robert Pakeman were tailors, the first from about 1852 to 1860 at 2 Esther Place and Robert c. 1866-70 at 4 Railway Place and from 1871 to 1904 at 266 later 270 Holloway Road.

PAKEMAN PRIMARY SCHOOL (ILEA) was before 1951 called the Pakeman Street School, formerly a Board School, first appearing in the 1888 Islington directory. It was built in 1875 by Mr. Enkel Pakeman. Re-organised in 1889 for Junior Mixed and Infants and in 1971.

#### **PALMER COURT,**

Palmer Street in ratebooks 1846-1854.

**PALMER GARDENS,** Palmer Street, Holloway (1945)

**PALMER HOUSE,** Warrender Road, N19 (1961)

**PALMER MEWS,** Palmer Street (1934)

**PALMER PLACE,** Holloway, N7 (1821)

The ISLINGTON CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH was opened 29 June 1963 by Mr. Lancelot Sidney Smith late Chairman of J. Smith & Sons (Clerkenwell) Ltd., metal merchants, who died aged 86 in 1965. He was for 30 years a voluntary worker at the former Albany Mission, Albany Place (q.v.) The modern church to seat 170 replaces former Methodist chapels at Liverpool Road and Drayton Park as well as the Albany Mission.

Since 1976/7 it has housed the Islington Bus Company started in 1972 in Manor Gardens. So called because it ran a brightly painted double decker bus as one of its many aspects of social service to the community.

WIDNES HOUSE (Mersey Estate) 1962. Widnes is South West Lanes, on the River Mersey.

MORGAN MANSIONS, Morgan Road 1901/2. Re-habilitated 1976/8.

**PALMER STREET,** Holloway Road (1843)

Recorded in ratebooks and on a map of 1877. After then RINGCROFT STREET.

**PALMER TERRACE** (c.1815)

Built on a field near Ring Cross, land belonging to the Governors of Christ's Hospital. It was named after a Mr. Palmer, a former Treasurer to the Hospital.

By 1866 145 to 185 etc. Holloway Road.

**PALMERSTON FLATS,** City Garden Row.

Formerly Palmerston Buildings.

Improved Industrial Dwellings Co. Chairman: Alderman Waterlow, architect: Mr. Banks. Opened 23 July 1866. Disappeared after 1962.

**PALMERSTON ROAD** (c. 1869/70)

After 1912 PLAYFORD ROAD. Named after Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston, (1784-1865), Prime Minister, February 1855 to February 1858 and from 1859 to November 1865.

**PALYN HOUSE** (Pleydell Estate) Radnor Street EC1 (1960)

**PAMLION COURT,** Crouch Hill (1967)

**PANGBOURNE HOUSE** (Camden Estate), Rowstock Gardens (1964)

**PANMURE CLOSE**

Northern most section of Leigh Road and the barrier north of the narrow portion of Leigh Road.

Re-named Panmure Close with effect from 3 January 1983.

Panmure is a east Auckland suburb, in the North Island of New Zealand.

Part of Hamilton Park was originally Panmure Terrace before 1875. JACK WALKER COURT 1976, ROSEDALE COURT 1977.

**PANMURE TERRACE**, Hamilton Place

In the 1860 directory. After 1875 part of Hamilton Road, now Hamilton Park.

**PAPWORTH GARDENS**, (Ring Cross Estate) (1958)

Papworth Everard is a village in Cambridgeshire.

**PARADE**, Edward Street

Recorded in the ratebooks 1825-1836.

**PARADE**, The,

Stroud Green Road 1913-1915 as Jackson's Buildings. By 1919 included a Floral Hall.

**PARADISE COURT**,

Lower Street In ratebooks 1817 and 1818.

**PARADISE COURT**, 3 Essex Road In electoral registers as early as 1890.

**PARADISE COURT**, St. Peter Street (1842)

Recorded in ratebooks up to 1854 only.

**PARADISE HOUSE**, Dorset Place

Recorded in ratebooks 1829to 1854.

**PARADISE PASSAGE** (c.1887)

Not on a large scale 1869 map or on the 1881 Census.

**PARADISE PLACE**, off Frog Lane (c.1807)

**PARADISE PLACE** (c.1792)

After 1890 DIBDEN STREET. After 1938 CLERE PLACE, Tabernacle Street.

**PARADISE ROAD** (1859)

Formerly called Love Walk, Highbury New Park Estate, fronting Green Lanes after 1938 COLLINS ROAD.

**PARADISE ROW** (also Old Paradise Row)

On a map of 1793. There in 1770 when Alexander Cruden died, see Old Paradise Row.

By 1876 part of ISLINGTON GREEN. Charles Whittingham [1767-1840], founder of the Chiswick Press, Took's Court, c.1798/9 became the tenant of a private residence at 9 Paradise Row. He printed 'Gray's Poems' in 1799. He paid for the education at the Revd Dr. John Evans Academy, Islington, of his nephew, Chas. Whittingham the Younger (1795-1876).

**PARADISE ROW**, Liverpool Road

On 1835 and 1841 maps; in ratebooks until 1852.

Nos 491-541 Liverpool Road, then Crown Mansions, from 1908-1977 on site.

*Submitted by contributors (2017):* Paradise Row (Back Road, later Liverpool Road) was built by Pocock and Harrison from 1766 onwards; a 'terrace of 31 houses' far away from other houses at the north of the Back Road was developed prior to that of Barnsbury.

*Submitted by contributors (2017):* The first resident (and his family) for four years of 23 Paradise Row on the former Back Road (now Liverpool Road) was Peter Paillou, an eminent Huguenot bird-artist who illustrated and hand-coloured the noteworthy *The British Zoology* written by Thomas Pennant - the first published book to attempt to show, through description and illustration in colour, all known British species. It was published in 1766 for the benefit of Welsh orphans in Clerkenwell but, unfortunately, was so costly to produce that no profit benefit was ever seen!

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*Submitted by contributors AB & GB (2017):* BACKGROUND TO HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF PARADISE ROW (NOW KNOWN AS 489-549 LIVERPOOL ROAD)

*"The Liverpool Road . . . was formerly called the Back Road; and, about 1794, contained only Paradise or Paradise Row, Park Place, and a few straggling houses".*

*"History of Islington" John Lewis 1842.*

*"In 1766-7 Joseph Pocock and Daniel Harrison started to build Paradise Row, a terrace of 31 houses, near the north end of the Back Road, far from other building at Pentonville and built long before Barnsbury was begun; it remained isolated c.1800"*

Source:- GLC Historic Building Division: "A History of the County of Middlesex – Volume 8 – Islington & Stoke Newington Parishes" Pub. 1985.

**Paradise Row** was originally a terrace of 31 houses, constructed between the mid-1760's and the mid-1780's. The current condition of the original unified, but non-uniform terrace, still reveals the disparate hands and fashions that produced it. There are now only 16 of the original buildings, some only in façade, that have survived into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, and 250 years since their first construction.

#### DETAILS OF DESTRUCTION:

489                    The Adam & Eve P.H. was rebuilt circa 1880;

491/493              Commercial redevelopment 1930;

495/497/499/501 Despite their listing, demolished under CPO and GLC slum clearance programme 1973;

505/507              Industrial redevelopment 1920;

525/527              Rebuilt circa 1890;

543/545/547/549 Became Crown Mansions in nineteenth century; subsequently demolished as unfit habitations in 1973;

In 1972 in a report to the Planning and Development Committee, the Borough Planning Officer commented on 523/541 Liverpool Road:

*"This terrace is of a lesser architectural quality" April 11<sup>th</sup>.*

The terrace was under threat of Compulsory Purchase Order, demolition and redevelopment for a period of over eight years.

Definition of "a terrace" –

*"One of a row of houses joined by party walls" – Oxford English Dictionary.*

A TERRACE DOES NOT REQUIRE ITS CONSTITUENT BUILDINGS TO:

- a) Conform to a repeated pattern;
- b) Be part of a coherent overall concept;



- c) Follow the same architectural definitions.

Andrew Byrne in "London's Georgian Houses" (1986) explains this is a common error of judgement.

"The terrace is a traditional urban form which can be seen when London was a cramped city built of timbered houses".

The London Terrace divides into two basic categories: uniform and non-uniform:

UNIFORM TERRACES are found in Georgian times to be either:

- a) ASTYLAR . . . c.f. Manchester Terrace, Wellington Terrace and Cloudesley Terrace (all found along Liverpool Road); or
- b) PALACE – FRONTED . . . c.f. Gibson Square.

NON-UNIFORM TERRACES are not so common, but as well as the example that was Paradise Row (489-549 Liverpool Road), a later, less distinctive but more complete example may be seen in Islington in Tysoe Street. One of the best Inner London examples is found in Spitalfields, in Fournier Street.

To quote Byrne:

*"The non-uniform terrace was not the ideal Georgian town planning effect that the uniform terrace became. It generally arose through the ground landlord granting small plots of varying size to different builders, with the result that a loose mix of terrace houses was built".*

It produced a "rich mix" of interpretations in an individual vein, especially noticeable through particular features such as:

- a) House widths;
- b) Contrasting door-cases and external decoration;
- c) CO no apparent policy of window or parapet alignment between the various houses.

The background to these building enterprises virtually guaranteed that every house was unique in its execution. Where non-uniform terraces are concerned, there have been many separate individuals from the eighteenth century building trade who rented a plot of land speculatively on an 80 or 90 year lease. They then used their network of trade contacts to create a house, usually paying through their own contribution of services to each other's constructions.

*"The builders work jointly, one doing his share of business in the other's house, according to their several subordinate professions."*

"A Complete Body of Architecture" Isaac Ware 1756.

These builders were not involved in large scale projects although, with financial success for some, such as Thomas Cubitt, they could move onto greater ventures.

*"The typical small speculative builder in the later eighteenth century was content to run up pairs, small groups or just one-off houses."*

"London: The Art of Georgian Building" – Dan Cruickshank 1972.

This individuality reflected the fact that such tentative co-operatives could not be sure of finding a buyer and wished to catch the eye of a potential purchaser without involving too much additional cost. It was very much the exterior that was put up for sale, with the idea that the equipping of the interior could occur when the new owner's taste and purse were known.

*"The majority of house-hunters, however, bought their houses, half-built, in the speculative market. The master-builder would create the carcass of a house – simply a brick shell with floors and roof – and offer it for sale."*

"Georgian London" Sir John Summerson Revd edition 1975.

This all goes to explain why Paradise Row has never been a contiguous terrace of houses at any stage of its history and why, even today, the considerable differences between the separate houses are evident to the casual observer.

From their rear elevations it can be seen that 489, 511, 513, 515, 525 and 527 are all five-storey constructions. 511/513/515 are all original houses and all have employed a mansard roof approach, a style that was common even two centuries ago as can be confirmed by numerous contemporary models. These rear elevations, as might be expected (the Georgians were never particularly concerned about what the eye should not see, even when they were creating one of their uniform terraces), display absolute variegation in their patterns. Not only do they boast a variety of rear additions, they also lack any regularity of window placements, parapet wall heights, coping course angles, drainage and plumbing pipe arrangements, as well as extrusive chimney stacks.

The front elevations, so often the representation of conformity in the Georgian period, are similarly distinguished by individualism. To emphasise this point I include a commentary on the facades of all the sixteen surviving houses that were part of the original Row.

503 arched window heads on upper ground floor/first floor cast iron balcony/enriched door case.

509 arched doorway/gauged red brick window heads/one ground floor window.

511 the same/but parapet wall height not continuous and two ground floor windows.

513 enriched door-case/different parapet height and window proportions.

515 totally individual front elevation/Venetian windows on ground and first floors/parapet wall 4' higher than neighbours.

517 three bay lay-out/windowed as for double bay/gauged red brick first floor arches/flattened 2<sup>nd</sup> floor window heads.

519 wooden facsimile rustication on ground floor/pedimented door-case.

521 enriched arched doorcase/bright red brick used in window arches on ground and first floors/three bays wide and with windows in each.

523 unusually high door-case/parapet wall raised again/Venetian window upper ground floor/London stock bricks throughout.

529/531 gauged red brick all window heads/new parapet wall level/identical door-cases and brackets/jumble brickwork bondings.

533 yellow stock window arches/rounded head to lower ground floor window/separate window alignment and dimensions/regular Flemish bond yellow stock brickwork/acanthus console brackets at door-case.

535 lower parapet level/gauged red brick window heads/smaller windows in pairs on all floors/English bond brickwork.

537 pedimented ornamental door-case/single window lower ground floor level/different pinker stock bricks used/neatly fine bonding.

539 different heights of windows and parapet/very long first floor windows/twin windows on upper ground floor.

541 short first floor windows/one window on upper ground/stucco effect on ground floor level.

(N.B. Between 533/535/537/539/541 there can be seen five separate colours of brick used in the first floor window heads. No two houses employ the same colour).

These houses were never part of a cohesive 'design and build' scheme, which is reflected in their construction timespan:

In 1772 ten of the thirty-one eventual dwellings were constructed for occupation.

In 1774 twenty houses were at this stage.

In 1776 twenty-six had reached this stage.

By 1779 three of the thirty-one had still not been constructed.

INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM *Poor Ratebooks: St.Mary Islington Parish* held at Islington Local History Centre (Finsbury Library) at 245 St John Street, EC1.

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**PARADISE STREET** (1791)

After 1938 CLERE STREET.

**PARADISE TERRACE**, Liverpool Road (1938)

By 1870 nos 473-535 Liverpool Road.

**PARCELL'S COURT**, High Street (1838)

Was near Rufford's Buildings. In ratebooks until 1854.

**PARDON STREET**

Before 1936 CLARK STREET c.1819.

Named after the Pardon churchyard and chapel bought in 1349 for internments of the Black Death and place for the pardons of their souls. Said to have had 200 bodies a day! In the 16th century a place for felons and suicides.

**PARK CHURCH HOUSE**, Grosvenor Avenue

See GROSVENOR AVENUE (1955)

**PARK COTTAGE**, Northampton Park (c.1872/3)

**PARK HOUSE**, 55 Highbury Park (1910) PARK LANE,

After 1807 part of Park Street, Liverpool Road. On an 1806 map as Park Lane. See Park STREET.

**PARK LANE**, Liverpool Road (1821) After 1863 nos 187-193 Offord Road.

**PARK PLACE**, Highbury (1840)

Including Southall and Towy Villas, Park Terrace and St. John's Terrace. But on a map of 1828.

From 1889 Park Place became CONEWOOD STREET, Highbury Vale and 23-61 Highbury Park, etc.

**PARK PLACE**, Liverpool Road (Back Road) (c.1794)

By 1870 nos 264-294 Liverpool Road.

**PARK PLACE WEST**, Back Road (1821)

After 1866 nos 347-379 Liverpool Road.

Edward Litt Luran Blanchard (1820-1889) son of William Blanchard, comedian, was a once well-known miscellaneous writer and journalist, but still remembered, chiefly for his pantomime scripts. He also wrote several guides to London and Bradshaw's illustrated railway guides. For 37 years he supplied the Drury Lane pantomimes and was a former theatrical critic to the Sunday Times, and to the Observer and the Daily Telegraph. In January 1849 he rented rooms at Brunswick Place, Barnsbury, but on 10 July 1849 moved to No. 20 Park Place West. Here he wrote for the Morning Advertiser and also Recollections of the White Conduit House. He used to frequent this and also the Highbury Barn. For Robert Seymour see under LIVERPOOL ROAD.

**PARK ROAD**, Camden Road (1842)

After 1876 PARKHURST ROAD.

### **PARK ROW (1807/8)**

After 1810 PARK STREET (q.v.)

### **PARK STREET**

Since 1937 ISLINGTON PARK STREET.

Originally Kettle Lane, then Stewards Lane, Park Lane c. 1806/7, then Park Street 1808 to 1937.

See ISLINGTON PARK STREET re Mary Hays and other matters.

### **PARK TERRACE, Highbury (1829/30)**

Completed by 1841.

By 1877 nos 23-61 Highbury Park.

### **PARK TERRACE, Liverpool Road (1821-22)**

By 1870 nos 289-327 Liverpool Road.

### **PARK VIEW, Collins Road (1954)**

### **PARK VILLAS, Park Road, Holloway (1841)**

Until 1884 as Park Villas, Lambton Road. From 1885 nos 2-8 and 14 Lambton Road.

### **PARKER COURT, Basire Street (1955)**

### **PARKFIELD STREET (1844)**

### **PARKHURST ROAD**

Parkhurst is a district northwest of the town of Newport, Isle of Wight.

So-called from 1876, before then, from 1842 PARK ROAD, Florence Terrace, Park Villas and other subsidiary parts. Re-numbered after 1876. In the 1878, not the 1877 Islington Directory as Parkhurst Road. 1877 Park Road.

On the site of the Athenaeum Service Station was the CAMDEN ROAD ATHENAEUM. See CAMDEN ROAD.

HOLLOWAY PRISON. Modelled on the lines of Warwick Castle; it had the once prominent replica of Caesar's Tower. The Prison was erected between 1848 and 1852. It was designed by J. Bunning, architect of the Metropolitan Cattle Market. Until 1903 it was a Model Prison or 'House of Correction' for both men and women for the City and County of London. It accommodated c. 288 men, 56 women and 56 juveniles. After 1903, women only.

Oscar Wilde was imprisoned here on remand 6 April to the 25 May 1895 where he was visited by 'Bosie' (Lord Alfred Douglas). He entered Pentonville Prison on the 27 May and remained there until 4 July, being transferred to Wandsworth. He spent one night in Pentonville in May 1897.

W.T. Stead, author of the controversial 'The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon' (1885) was a prisoner in Holloway. He had campaigned against prostitution in the Pall Mall Gazette.

On 15 December 1913 dynamite was used in an attempt to draw attention to imprisoned suffragettes. Sylvia and Emmeline Pankhurst, Lady Constance Lytton, and others were some of the many who were detained there.

The 'last woman to be hanged' Ruth Ellis was a prisoner. Also, model Christine Keeler was imprisoned there in the early 1960s, following her role in the 'Profumo Affair'.

During the Second World War the prison was used for 18B detainees. Two of these were Sir Oswald and Lady Mosley.

Since 1970 new buildings and improvements to the prison have been made.

'THE HOLLOWAY CASTLE' Public House at 392 Camden Road is named after the prison.

The HOLLOWAY ARCADE since 1930 has been on the site of the former 'pretty little Parkhurst Theatre'. The latter opened on 26 May 1890 built by Messrs. Driver & Perfect and later became the PARKHURST HALL.

Ben Greet and H.J. Wilde were directors when it re-opened in 1898. In that year Fred Russell, Harry Randall and Kate James were some of the performers there. For a time, c.1909 it was run as a cinema. In the early 1930's it closed down. Whist drives used to be held there and free fights broke out over the prizes!

THE MORGAN SCHOOL OF DANCING was founded in 1880 by Albert J. Morgan and they had dancing classes at the Wellington and Myddleton Halls in Upper Street. Then for many years the School has been at Parkhurst Road and has taught three generations to dance.

The PRINCE EDWARD was there in 1852. A public house at 6 West Terrace, Park Road. Older local people still know it as 'Fishwick's' because in 1882 the proprietors were C. Fishwick & Co!

From 1874 to 1971 at the south east corner not far from the former Camden Road Athenaeum was the New Jerusalem SWEDENBORGIAN CHURCH, which later became ISLINGTON BOYS' CLUB from 1972 to 1983 celebrated for its sports and youth activities, particularly boxing and was visited on several occasions by HRH the Duke of Edinburgh. For earlier history see HAZELVILLE ROAD.

Nos65-69 now houses 217 London Fields Squadron of the Royal Engineers (V), 23 Cadet Squadron RE,9F Islington Squadron ATC and an Army Careers Office. The TA DRILL HALL has been well used since the 1950's.

BARNESBURY HOUSE 1967-8, BUNNING HOUSE 1970, CRAYFORD HOUSE 1970, FAIRWEATHER HOUSE 1966, HILTON HOUSE 1964, HOLBROOKE COURT 1974, McMORRAN HOUSE 1968, PARKHURST COURT 1936, WHITBY COURT 1975.

PARMOOR COURT (Stafford Cripps Estate), Gee Street (1953)

PARKSIDE CRESCENT

A residential street beside Iseldon Gardens park and open space.

**PAROLLES ROAD** (1887)

Parolles was a follower of Count Bertram in Shakespeare's All's Well that Ends Well.

**PARTINGTON CLOSE** (1978) Partington is in Cheshire, four miles north west of Altrincham.

**PARTRIDGE COURT**, Malta Street, EC1 (1976)

A home for the retired.

The Partridge family were connected with the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell as monuments and also Pink's history of Clerkenwell testify.

**PASSING ALLEY**, St. John's Lane on John Rocque's map of 1738 as PISSING ALLEY.

Blocked by a German airship bomb 18th of December 1917. See under ST.JOHN'S LANE for origin.

**PATERSON COURT**, Peerless Street

(St. Luke's Estate) (1969)

Named after William Paterson (c.1658-1719).

The original proposer and director with Michael Godfrey and others of the Bank of England.

**PATERSON HOUSE**, Carleton Road (1984)

**PATMORE HOUSE** (Mayville Estate), Matthias Road (1949)

Coventry K.D. Patmore (1823-96) was a poet and also became an assistant librarian in 1896 at the British Museum Library. His 'novel in verse' *The Angel in the House* (1863) was once a household word.

#### **PATON STREET, Central Street**

Before 1885 ROSE STREET. There in 1738.

John Stafford Paton, CB (1821-89) was a General in the Indian Army.

Mary Ann Paton (1802-64) singer, pianist and harpist, first appeared on stage at the age of eight. For many years she was the leading English soprano of her day. In 1820 she appeared at Sadler's Wells Theatre in *Goody Two Shoes*. She married Lord W. Pitt Lennox in 1824 and they divorced in 1831, after what was then a sensational divorce case. Her second husband was Joseph Wood, a leading tenor.

PATRICK COMAN HOUSE (Finsbury Estate), Skinner Street (1968) Patrick Coman was the elder brother of the late Alderman A.J. Coman. He was a founder member of Finsbury Labour Party and for many years Leader of the Council.

The late Alderman Arthur James Coman, his brother, died aged 73 in 1975. He was first elected to Finsbury Council in 1945 and was Mayor 1955-6 and Leader until 1963. In March 1965 he was elected a Freeman of the Borough. He was Mayor of Islington 1966-7 and a member of its Council until 1974. His wife, Elsie, Mayoress, died in 1967.

#### **PAUL STREET, EC2**

Before 1896 Victoria Chambers. There in 1833. Nos 1-45 only, the rest Hackney. Renumbered 1896.

#### **PAULS PLACE**

In 1839 rate book. Later St. Paul's Place. PAULS TERRACE

In 1839 rate book. Later St. Paul's Terrace.

**PAUNTLEY HOUSE**, Pauntley Street (1938) On the site of houses in Pauntley Street, demolished in 1935, including Clarence Cottage.

#### **PAUNTLEY STREET (1912)**

The houses, including Clarence Cottage, were demolished in 1935 and the street does not appear in registers of electors again until October 1938 when Pauntley House occupied the site. Pauntley, a Gloucestershire village, was the birthplace of the famous 'Dick' Whittington (Sir Richard Whittington) c.1358.

Henfield Close and nos16-58 Pauntley Street comprise the Miranda Estate dating from 1977.

#### **PAVELEY HOUSE (Priory Green Estate), Collier Street (1951)**

Richard de Paveley was Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in 1318 and in 1321. John de Paveley was Prior of the Order of England in 1355 and 1371, He was an Admiral of one of the King's fleets in the 49th year of the reign of Edward III in 1377.

#### **PAYNE HOUSE (Barnsbury Estate), Charlotte Terrace (1937)**

#### **PAYNE STREET (1837)**

Named CAVE STREET 1938 to 1948,

Disappeared by 1949.

Did not appear in street directories 1852 to 1885!

George, the 6th Earl of Northampton married Frances, Daughter of the Revd Thomas Payne in March 1748. Dying without issue in 1758, the Earldom descended to his nephew, Charles, the 7th Earl who died in 1763.

#### **PEABODY TERRACE, Farringdon Road (1964)**

On the site of Block 6 of Peabody Buildings, Farringdon Road 1882.

**PEABODY BUILDINGS** (Peabody House and Peabody Square, Greenman Street) Built March 1866 on the site of Ward's Place, ancient buildings demolished in 1800. Peabody Buildings were designed by H.A. Darbishire.

George Peabody (1795-1869) was the second son and third child of Thomas Peabody of Danvers, Massachusetts. From 1837 until his death he lived in London and from 1843 was a merchant banker. In 1862 he gave £150,000 for the poor of London and altogether VA million from which dwellings for the 'working classes' were erected. In 1862 the Peabody Trust was formed. **PEABODY BUILDINGS** were four blocks, comprising 155 tenements with accommodation for over 650 persons.

Other dwellings were in Dibden Street, Essex Road.

Peabody dwellings are as follows: **BAIRD STREET** 1882, **BANNER STREET** 1956-7, **CHEQUER STREET** 1882, **DUFFERIN STREET** 1882, **ERROL STREET** 1882, **FARRINGDON LANE** (Peabody Terrace, 1964) - on the site of the 1882 Block 6, Farringdon Road, **ROSCOE STREET** 1882 (1957 and 1972 Peabody Court), **GUEST STREET** 1882, **WHITECROSS STREET**, EC1 1883.

**PEABODY TOWER** (Golden Lane Estate), Golden Lane (1957)

**PEARCE HOUSE**, Junction Road (1963)

**PEARFIELD HOUSE** (Highbury Estate),

Highbury New Park (1948)

**PEARTREE STREET**, Goswell Road About 1727 there was a Pear Tree Court, Farringdon Road.

Renumbered 1888. The area was very slummy in the 1860s.

**ST.PAUL'S CHURCH** was begun in 1874 but the parish was formed in 1865. Bombed in Second World War.

The Revd Armine Styleman Herring, MA, was the vicar until his death on the 5th June 1896. He formed the Clerkenwell Emigration Club for the 'worthy poor', particularly to Canada. For nearly 40 years he worked amidst the poor of London.

**PECKETT SQUARE**. Highbury Grange (Addington Estate) Formerly Addington Mansions, 1922. Modernisation began in 1977 and lasted until 1980/1.

Named after a George Peckett who lived at no.10 (now 6 Aberdeen Park) and represented the area on the Vestry 1861-66 and was also on the Committee for the establishment of Finsbury Park.

**PEDLARS' WAY** (Shearling Estate) (1980)

These were 80 mobile homes erected on a site between North and Market roads. The name commemorates the Rag Fair and pedlars' pitches of the old Caledonian Market. See **CALEDONIAN ROAD**.

**PEERLESS BUILDINGS**, Peerless Street (1877)

Improved Industrial Dwellings Company.

**PEERLESS STREET** (c.1792)

Peerless Row and Pool Terrace abandoned as terms, 1869.

Named after a former spring which overflowed and formed a dangerous pond, called locally 'perilous pond' because a number of youths were drowned in it.

In 1743 one William Kemp cleaned it out and converted it into an outdoor swimming pool, 170 x 100ft. The name was then changed to **PEERLESS POOL**. As well as the open air pool, a cold bath was installed in a nearby building and a fish-pond stocked with carp and tench "for the use of those subscribers who admire the amusement of angling". About 1811 building in the grounds started, but the actual pool remained open until 1869 and the site was built over.

The Pool was behind St. Luke's Hospital between Baldwin Street and City Road. Radsworth Street was in 1870 on the site of the Peerless Pool bath.

### **PEGASUS HOUSE (1965-7)**

Rename of nos116-120 Golden Lane, EC1

(commercial premises).

### **PELDON WALK (Popham Estate), N1 (1973)**

Peldon is in Essex, five miles south of Colchester.

### **PEMBERTON GARDENS**

Before 1895 Pemberton Road, Villas and Gardens.

Renamed and renumbered October 1895.

See also WARSAW VILLAS.

In 1874 were nos 1-3 and 5-10 only, but by 1878 also nos29, 30, 31 and 32, also shown as part of Pemberton Road.

Pemberton Gardens and Road are on the 1871 Census. The land was owned by the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

One of the eight freeholders of the Manor of Highbury was Sir James Pemberton, goldsmith, Lord Mayor of London in 1611. He died aged 68 in 1613 and was a benefactor to Christ's Hospital and to the livery company of Goldsmiths.

On the erection of the 'new church at Highgate' in 1832 one of the monuments taken down was that of Sir Francis Pemberton, Chief Justice of both benches in the time of Charles 11 who resided in the neighbourhood of Highgate and this monument was removed to Cambridge.

ST.JOHN'S CHURCH, Pemberton Gardens. Architect: Charles Barry (afterwards Sir Charles), the architect of the House of Commons. The foundation stone was laid on the 3rd May 1826 and the church consecrated on the 2nd July 1828 by Archbishop Howley, then Bishop of London. It was a new parish created in 1830. The Vestry was added in 1877 and the Church Room was erected in 1874.

The second incumbent was the Revd Henry Venn, BD (1796-1873) Vicar from 1834 to 1846 and Hon. Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, 1841 -73. He was also the author of sermons, pamphlets and memoirs and became a Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, his tomb being in the crypt.

The parish ceased in 1978 and was merged with that of St. Peter's, Dartmouth Park Hill.

The St. John's (C of E) Primary School and 1-2 School Cottages were in 1977 integrated as a Social Services office, 1a Pemberton Gardens. The St. John's National Schools were also designed by Barry.

For St. John's Gymnasium, see under HOLLOWAY ROAD.

The school originated in Hornsey Lane in 1828 for girls and infants. The school designed by Barry, opened in 1831, was extended in 1858 and 1867. It was reorganised in 1945. A new school was built on the site of nos 14-30 Pemberton Gardens by 1967 and a nursery unit added in 1977.

Kate Greenaway's father John Greenaway bought the lease of no.11 Pemberton Gardens and the family lived there from 1880-85.

In 1874 there were nos1 -9 and nos15, 16 and 17 Pemberton Road, St. John's National School and nos1-3 and 5-10 Pemberton Gardens. By 1896 there was renumbering and the whole of Pemberton Road and Villas became PEMBERTON GARDENS.

CHURCH GARTH 1966. ST.JOHN'S PARK MANSIONS 1899-1900, SYCAMORE COURT 1967.

**PEMBERTON TERRACE (1870)** Built up by 1874-6.



**PEMBROKE COTTAGES**, Caledonian Road (1847-8)

By 1863 nos216-268 Caledonian Road.

**PEMBROKE STREET**

Pembroke is a town in Pembrokeshire, Wales.

From c.1859 to 1860 until 1873 William Street North and Little William Street (1837).

Here before 1861 was the ELIATHAH CHAPEL, originally a 'Trinity Chapel' of Particular Baptists (Battle Bridge Meeting). About 1773 or later they met near the south end of Maiden Lane until 1824 when the premises were converted into a private house 'on the erection of a larger edifice in Liverpool Street, New Road.' From c. 1861 to 1883 it was a Baptist Chapel, in connection with the old Islington Chapel. By 1875 it was known as Pembroke Street Baptist Chapel. From 1891 to 1903 it was the PEMBROKE HALL and from 1904 to 1948 occupied by 'The Brethren'.

During 1946-7 compulsory purchase was made by the Council of a number of derelict or semi-derelict properties and by 1950 the first instalment of a huge housing project began.

NAISH COURT 1951 to 1954 and 1970.

**PEMBROKE TERRACE**, Caledonian Road (1848)

After 1860 nos195-235 Caledonian Road including Twyford Villa, Pembroke Villa (1844).

**PENDERYN WAY**, Carleton Road (1973)

Penderyn is not far from Brecon in the Aberdare district of Wales.

**PENALLY PLACE**

Penally is a coastal village and parish and community one mile southwest of Tenby in Pembrokeshire, Wales.

An access road adjacent to Rosemary Branch public house, off Shepperton Road.

**PENDERYN WAY**

Penderyn is a rural village in the Cynon Valley, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Wales.

A residential street of Carleton Road, Tufnell Park.

**PENFIELDS HOUSE**, York Way (1968)

Reminiscent of the sheep and cattle pens of the pre-War Caledonian Market.

**PENN ROAD**

Penn is an English village and civil parish in Buckinghamshire.

Before 1912 PENN ROAD VILLAS c.1862/3. Contains St. Luke's Vicarage.

At the age of 10 Stanford Robinson, the BBC conductor, lived in Penn Road Villas. Later he attended the Stationers' Co. School when the family moved to Hornsey. HAMMON HOUSE 1971.

**PENNEFATHER HOUSE**, Mildmay Park (1977)

See MILD MAY GROVE for the origin.

**PENNYBANK CHAMBERS** (1879) 3-33 Clerkenwell Road and 33-35 St. John's Square.

Built as part of a block housing the National Penny Bank, founded in 1875 by Sir G.C.T. Bartley, later MP for North Islington. The bank went into liquidation 24th of August, 1914. The Chambers were re-habilitated 1977/8 for use as craft workshops and retail outlets. From this date is the Pennybank Gallery see ST. JOHN'S SQUARE.

**PENRHOS HOUSE** (Williamson Street Estate),

Williamson Street (1972) There are several places of this name in parts of Wales, Anglesey and Herefordshire.

**PENSIONERS COURT**, Charter house Square (1957)

### **PENTON GROVE**

On a large scale 1871 Ordnance Survey map. Dobney Court abolished 1912. Contained the School Board buildings of the London School Board White Lion School.

**PENTON HOUSE** (O.M. Richards Estate),

Donegal Street (1965)

**PENTON PLACE** c.1776) Before 1780 Lower Mantles.

After 1936 PENTON RISE. Re-numbered 1905. Described as 'a wide thoroughfare leading from Pentonville Road in an oblique direction into the Bagnigge Wells road and to that part of it formerly known as the 'Bagnigge Wash' over the grounds of Henry Penton, Esq. It was only 103 yards in length.

Joseph Grimaldi (1779-1837), the great Clown, took a six-roomed house here in the early part of 1794 and in 1797 removed to Penton Street.

Mr. Guppy in Charles Dickens's novel Bleak House lived at 87 Penton Place.

The former SIR PHILIP MAGNUS SCHOOL (I LEA) named after Sir Philip Magnus 1842-1933, was formerly the Vernon School Kings Cross Road. Since 1982 it has been an annexe to Highbury Grove School.

In 1901 at no.29 was the Society for the Relief of Poor Pious Clergy run by the Revd Stewart Dixon, MA.

**PENTON RESIDENCES**, Risinghill Street (1885)

On large scale OS maps of 1894/6 and of 1952. Not there after then.

### **PENTON RISE**

Before 1936 Penton Place.

### **PENTON STREET**

'The oldest houses in this thoroughfare were erected about the year 1773.'

First numbered in 1793 and the numbers changed in 1814.

DOBNEY'S TEA GARDENS. As early as 1668 'Prospect House' was at the south east corner of Penton Street. About 1718 it had bowling greens and the proprietor was a Mr. d'Aubigny; when Dobney was the proprietor (the name d'Aubigny became known locally as Dobney) a Mr. Johnson became famous for his equestrian displays when he became the proprietor engaging those noted for their horsemanship to perform. In 1770 the Revd John Davis took over Prospect House for a boarding house, but it soon re-opened as the Jubilee Tea Gardens. Houses were built by 1790 over part of the grounds and the whole enterprise had gone by 1810.

Busby's Folly with its tea-gardens and bowling-green was in existence as early as 1664 named after one Christopher Busby or Busbee who kept the 'White Lyon'.

By the 1760's it was called 'Penny's Folly', Islington New Road and in 1769 a Mr. Zucker, a 'high German' exhibited his Learned Little Horse.

About 1780 was built on the site the Belvedere Tavern and Tea Gardens. This had in the early 19th century a bowling-green, gardens and a racket court. It was pulled down in 1876 and rebuilt as the Belvedere Public House, 96-98 Pentonville Road.

St. Silas's, Penton Street 1863. Designed by Samuel Sanders Teulon of Craig's Court, Charing Cross (1812-1873) and was consecrated by the Bishop of London 16th July 1867. From 1863-7 it was known as Christ Church, Pentonville. The Vicar for 30 years from 1906 was Fr. Turner Baker whose verses appeared regularly in the parish magazine and

became well-known as a poet in North London. During the Second World War the Vicarage was taken over to house homeless families.

From 1947 until 1953 the Vicar was Fr. C. Edwyn Young who in 1970 published *No Fun Like Work* his pastoral autobiography. In this he recalled how in 1949 he was Chaplain to Collins's Music Hall with a chapter 'Comics and Chorus Girls'.

In 1960 the Church became 'St. Silas with All Saints'. For Fr. Preedy see under PREEDY HOUSE.

The 'Salmon & Compasses' public house existed as far back as 1832 and had music-hall in 1861. No.7 Penton Street was for many years as early as 1871 used by the 39th, later to become the 21st Middlesex Rifles.

'Prospect House' was as early as 1669, at the south east corner of Penton Street so-called, because of its fine views over London.

At no.15 is the Metropolitan Police Public Carriage Office and Lost Property Office. Taxi-Drivers are also catered for at no.32 with the 'Knowledge of London Taxi-Drivers' School.'

Crocker & Cope were publishers at 28 Penton Street c.1868.

Joseph Grimaldi (1779-1837), clown, lived at no.37 Penton Street for some time after his marriage to Maria Hughes, eldest daughter of the manager of Sadler's Wells Theatre on 11th May 1799 at St. George's, Hanover Square.

Penton Street was then a 'kind of northern (North London) Belgravia, the Regent's Park of the City Road.'

The ELIZABETH GAR RETT ANDERSON SCHOOL (Penton site) was formed in 1984 by the amalgamation of the Barnsbury and Starcross schools.

HARVEST LODGE 1963, HAYWARD HOUSE 1984.

A commemorative plaque was unveiled in February 2010 to the African National Congress, which had its headquarters at 28 Penton Street between 1978 and 1994.

### **PENTONVILLE COTTAGES** (June 1854)

Later MARKET STREET and after 1938 1-11 Wheelwright Street.

**PENTONVILLE PRISON** (1840-2) Designed by Major J. Jebb, HM Surveyor General of Prisons as a 'Model Prison'. The first stone was laid 10th April 1840 by the Marquis of Normanby, then Secretary of State for the Home Department. The prison was first occupied 21st December 1842.

The portcullis entrance gateway was designed by Charles, later Sir Charles, Barry. The Prison was originally on the 'separate system' so that no prisoner should communicate with another.

The graveyard of the prison is a small triangular plot in a corner of the precincts which has housed the bodies of all those executed there since 1868. They include Haigh, Christie, Bywaters, Kennedy, Crippen, Marwood, Seddon (all three of whom lived in Islington), William Joyce (the 'Lord Haw-Haw' of War time German radio propaganda to Britain) and Roger Casement.

The Council's Libraries have since 1946-7 deposited books as part of the Prison Library service (as they also do at Holloway) and since 1946 HM Commissioner of Prisons reports have made favourable comment on this scheme.

THE DRIVE, first so designated 1959.

### **PENTONVILLE ROAD**

Formerly NEW ROAD and Pentonville Hill with subsidiary names until 1857. Part renumbered, 1886. Part Borough of Camden.

The area on either side of the road was developed by HENRY PENTON from c.1773.

The road was formed by local Act of Parliament 29 Geo. 11 1756, from the 'Yorkshire Stingo' (Paddington to Islington). After some objection, particularly from the Duke of Bedford, it commenced by being known as the 'New

Road from Islington to Battle Bridge.' A clause in the Act forbade the erection of buildings within 50 ft. from the road, so long gardens were made in front of all houses on either side. Later on this clause was to be broken!

The road extended from the Angel Inn to King's Cross. In 1857 the Metropolitan Board of Works abolished the separate place-names for parts of the road re-naming it Pentonville Road, Euston Road and Marylebone Road.

On July 4th, 1829 George Shillibeer commenced London's first horse omnibus service from the 'Yorkshire Stingo' to the Bank.

PENTONVILLE is derived from the estate of Henry Penton to whom there is a monument in the Church of St. James and St John with St. Peter, Clerkenwell Green and to which church the Penton family were great benefactors from its inception.

ST. JAMES, Pentonville Road was designed by Aaron Hurst (1762-1799) and was built in 1787. He himself was buried in the Church which was intended as a Nonconformist Chapel. He also designed Winchester Place, 1788, designs for which were on show at the Royal Academy (later to be 58-92 Pentonville Road, between Penton and Baron streets.

In 1789 the Chapel was purchased by the Trustees of St. James, Clerkenwell for use as a Chapel of Ease and Bishop Beilby Porteous consecrated it in June 1791. In 1854 it became the Parish Church of the newly constituted parish of St. James, Pentonville. On July 6th 1897 Capt. F.T. Penton opened the churchyard as a public garden.

Alterations were made to the Church in 1933.

Richard Parkes Bonington (1801-1828), landscape painter, was buried there and his body afterwards removed to Kensal Green.

Joseph Grimaldi (1778-1837), one of our greatest clowns, had his gravestone by that of Charles Dibdin the Younger (1768-1833), proprietor and acting-manager of Sadler's Wells Theatre for which he wrote songs and marvellous spectacles. Lord Bernard Miles in 1985 urged the Council's Recreation Committee to make a permanent memorial to the great clown. The PARK in Pentonville Road named after him opened in 1985 as JOSEPH GRIMALDI PARK.

When ST. JAMES'S CHURCH was demolished the gravestone of Grimaldi was removed for safe keeping.

Francis Linley (1774-1800), blind from birth, was a composer and organist at St. James from early in 1790. He married a blind lady of considerable fortune and purchased a music-selling business in Holborn. This failed and his wife deserted him so he went to America but in 1799 returned to England and settled in Doncaster. He wrote songs, keyboard pieces, an organ tutor and flute duets.

Thomas Uwins (1782-1857), book illustrator and miniature portrait painter was born at Hermes Hill in Pentonville.

John Masey Wright (1777-1866), book illustrator and water-colourist was also born in Pentonville.

The premises of the Medici Society, fine art publishers, was from 1860 to 1938 G. Betjemann & Sons, dressing-case makers, ornamental mounters. The family firm, founded in 1820, made expensive objects in its Islington workshops. The late Poet Laureate's grandfather John lived from 1874 to 1878 at 329 Holloway Road and from 1882 to 1897 at 13 Compton Terrace.

George Vincent Betjemann c.1902 was at 36 Pentonville Road and 13 Northampton Park and in the 1874 directory we find Gilbert Betjemann at 16 Charlotte Street. George William Betjemann, 36 and 38 Pentonville Road was a Vestryman 1871-2 and 1888-90. John Betjemann was at no.36 in 1869-70 and 1887-8.

The late Sir John recalled his childhood days visiting Islington in his autobiographical poem, 'Summoned by Bells' (1960).

The CLAREMONT HALL was formerly used up to 1963 as premises by the Central Congregational Mission. Before 1902 it was the Claremont Chapel opened 1st October 1819 to accommodate 1500 and was erected for the use of 'Independent or Congregational dissenters' by Thomas Wilson of Highbury. After 1902 it was also used as an Assembly Hall and for business premises.

See also WHITE LION STREET.

The WELSH TABERNACLE was opened in 1847. All services are conducted in Welsh. Since March 1973 the Institute of Race Relations has had its library at nos247-249 Pentonville Road.

In Winchester Place (nos58-92 Pentonville Road) lived at no.16 (later re-numbered no.64) Thomas Cooke (The Islington Miser) for about fifteen years up to 1806. He was buried 30th August 1811 aged 85 and the local gossips and housewives pelted his grave with rotten cabbage-stalks as he was nick-named 'Cabbage Cooke' because of his mean disposition and his love of eating cabbages. The various escapades of his parsimony make very amusing reading. He left a huge fortune and the reputation of seldom doing a good turn to anyone.

See also WHITE LION STREET.

At 260 is the headquarters of SOGAT (Society of Graphical and Allied Trades) and at 195 the BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION.

The LONDON FEMALE PENITENTIARY was founded in 1807 in Blackfriars Road.

From 1807 to 1884 it was at Cumming House, later 166 Pentonville Road. At 191 High Street, Stoke Newington, from 1884 until c.1915.

A famous painting of Pentonville Road, now in the Museum of London, is by John O'Connor, RI,RHA (1830-1889) 'Pentonville at Sunset' (1881) showing the distant spires and towers of St. Pancras station and a horse- bus proceeding along the road.

Isaac Robert Cruikshank (1798-1856), artist and brother of George Cruikshank, died 13 March 1856 at 206 Pentonville Road.

George Jacob Holyoake (1817-1906) author, journalist and lecturer and founder of Secularism. He wrote the History of Co-operation in England (1875) and 60 Years of an Agitator's Life (1892). He lived at one time on the premises of Alfred Marsh, brush- maker, 62 Pentonville Road and his daughter married a Marsh, the grandfather of the pre- 1939 owner of the business.

Sidney Edward Paget (1860-1908), painter and illustrator, was born 4 October 1860 at no.60 Pentonville Road. Walter Paget, painter, and he shared a studio in the 1880's at 19 Lloyd Square. His oil on canvas 'Lancelot and Elaine' was exhibited at the 1891 Royal Academy. His father was Robert Paget. See also under PAGET STREET.

James Pascal I, whose 'Statement of Charitable bequests' was published at Clerkenwell in 1851 lived at 135 Pentonville Road. For nearly forty years he 'laboured for the interests of the parish of Clerkenwell' and took part in its parish government from 1827. He died at his house on 10th January 1864 aged 78. Besides his services to the Vestry he was trustee and treasurer to the Guardian Board.

For the 'Belvedere', 96-98 Pentonville Road see under PENTON STREET John William Cherry (1824-1889) self-educated pianist and composer lived at no.204 Pentonville Road.

See also ANGEL CENTRE.

### **PERCIVAL STREET, EC1**

Originally Perceval Street. Partly re-numbered 1913.

Erected 1802-3 as part of the Estate of the Marquess of Northampton. Named after the Rt.Hon. Spencer Perceval (1762-1812), Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1807 and Prime Minister in 1809. He was shot dead in 1812 in the lobby of the House of Commons by John Bellingham, a man with a grievance. There is a monument to Spencer Perceval in Westminster Abbey by Sir Richard Westmacott, which strikingly re-enacts the assassination in marble.

The 'Shakespeare's Head' has been there for many years and in 1742 the public were entertained with refreshments and all kinds of music with the harpsichord placed so that all should benefit from hearing it.

EARNSHAW HOUSE 1949, GRIMTHORPE HOUSE 1952, HAROLD LASKI HOUSE 1952, TOMPION HOUSE 1948.

### **PERCY CIRCUS (1842)**

For origin of name see under GREAT PERCY STREET.

On 30 January 1819 a brutal prize fight took place in the fields later to become Percy Circus.

HOLFORD GARDEN, originally a public bowling green opened 12th July 1934 by Cllr. George Tripp, JP, Mayor of Finsbury.

F. Barnard, artist, lived at 18 Percy Circus in 1869.

V.I.U. LENIN (1870-1924), founder of the USSR, lived at 16 Percy Circus for a short time in 1905. He stayed there during the Third Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party. The house is demolished but the plaque is incorporated as part of the Royal Scot Hotel, 100 Kings Cross Road (q.v.).

#### **PERCY SQUARE (c.1851)**

After 1906 part of VERNON SQUARE.

#### **PERE.G.RINE HOUSE (City Road Estate),**

Hall Street, EC1 (1971)

#### **PERKINS PLACE**

In the 1822 rate book, near Pleasant Row, Kingsland Common.

#### **PERTH HOUSE (Bemerton Estate), Bemerton Street (1963)**

#### **PEST HOUSE ROW**

House Row was there in 1725. Here from 1716 to 1866 was the French Hospital (La Providence) arising out of a bequest of £1000 from M. de Gatigny, Master of the Buck Hounds to William III for those of Huguenot descent. It later moved to Victoria Park in 1866, then Rochester, then Horsham.

Pest House Row was later James Place, then by 1896 BATH STREET.

#### **PETER'S LANE, St John street**

St. Peter's Lane originated during Tudor period, and refers to an former inn called 'St. Peter's Key'.

#### **PETHERTON ROAD (1930)**

North and South Petherton are villages in Somerset.

NEW RIVER COURT 1956, ORWELLCOURT 1956, PETHERTON HOUSE 1930. PETHERTON HOUSE, Petherton Road (1930)

In 1855 Henry Rydon sold two pieces of land bordering the channel of the New River to the New River Company who put up iron railings.

The New River was formerly open here and used by anglers.

Petherton Road was laid out 1869 to 1871 with a carriage way on either side. Rydon's two pieces of land were covered over as part of a final route for Prince Edward (later Edward VII) as a carriage road to the White House, Clissold Park. Partly in HACKNEY.

Building began 1870. Nos 2 to 10 were completed by 1872. The 1874 Islington directory shows nos 2-8, Argyle House, nos 12-24 and nos 1, 9, 11, 25, 31 to 35, 39 and 41. The eastern side was completed by 1880.

In the Annual Report of the Vestry for 1881 it is noted, 'among those new streets PETHERTON ROAD may be pointed out as one of the noblest in this or any part of the Metropolis.'

Henry Rydon came from Somerset and N. and S. Petherton are in Somerset!

At no. 80 the Highbury Microscopical & Scientific Society met from 1888 to 1893. Its President was Richard Moreland, MICE.FGS of no. 4 Highbury Quadrant. Its Minute Books are in the Central Library.

The road was bombed in September and October 1940, January 1941 and February 1944. In July 1944 a flying bomb hit that part between the junctions with Leconfield and Poets Road. 11 houses were destroyed and the blast did much damage.

**PHELPS' COTTAGE** (1838)

Opposite the end of Duncan Street to 355/357 Upper Street, see below.

**PHELPS YARD**, Islington High Street c.1811

Charles Phelps lived there.

**PHILIP PLACE**, Wakley Street

Before 1936 Sidney Place 1807.

**PHILLIPS HOUSE**, Brecknock Road (1939)

**PHOEBE PLACE**, Holloway Road (1830)

By 1871 nos254 and 256 Holloway Road.

**PHOENIX COTTAGES** (1850)

After 1891 nos2-26 Lambert Street (q.v.).

**PHOENIX PLACE**, Mount Pleasant (1831)

In the 1860's saw-mills were here. Half in Camden.

**PICKARD STREET**, EC1 (City Road) On the 1851 Census,

Site of an Orphan Working School founded by the Revd Pickard which in 1847 moved to Maitland Park, Hampstead.

**PICKAXE STREET**

See GOSWELL STREET.

**PICKBURN PLACE**

Formerly Douglas Place, Northampton Road (1855/6).

The name was changed in 1936 to commemorate Pickburn's Printing Works, proprietors of Clerkenwell's first newspaper and of W.J. Pinks history of Clerkenwell. The Place was there up to the 1958/60 period.

**PICKERING PLACE**, Lower Street (1846)

By 1866 nos92-106 Essex Road.

**PICKERING STREET**, Essex Road (1847)

In 1970 the street only contained Pickering Street Dwellings which were there as early as 1890 and these disappear by 1971. In 1956 nos11 to 19 were condemned as unfit for habitation.

Named after Edward Rowland Pickering (1778-1859) of Stone Buildings, Chancery Lane.

**PICKLED EGG WALK**

A place of 'low amusements' in the 17th century.

Halfway up the street was the 'Pickled Egg Tavern'. Its proprietor from Dorset brought with him a recipe for pickling eggs and his customers sampled these. Near to the tavern was a cockpit, frequented at times by Charles the Second.

In May 1774 the name was changed to Crawford Place and Bath Row, after 1905 CRAWFORD PASSAGE, Topham Street, EC1.

#### **PICTON VILLAS, Camden Road**

Four properties in the 1852 directory under Camden Road. By 1869 nos10 to 11 Cathcart Hill.

Named after Sir Thomas Picton (1758-1815) former administrator of Trinidad. Served in the Peninsular War under Wellington. Commanded a division at Quatre Bras, but was shot whilst leading a charge at Waterloo.

The public house at nos2 to 4 Wharfdale Road is named after him.

#### **PIERREPOINT ARCADE**

16 shops erected on the site of nos1 -6 Pierrepoint Row.

#### **PIERREPOINT PLACE, High Street**

There from 1847 to 1855, then Pierrepoint Terrace from c.1859 to 1877. From 1878 nos 7 to 15 Camden Passage.

#### **PIERREPOINT RENTS (1815)**

#### **PIERREPOINT ROW**

On a map of 1735.

In 1718 John Pierrepoint owned a mansion on what later became Pierrepoint Row. The Row contained as early as 1804 a public house called 'The Gun', 18 Pierrepoint Row. By 1834 its name had been changed to 'The Duke of Sussex'. This later became 'Payton's Music Shop and Practice Rooms', 106 Islington High Street. Since the 1970s this has been famous for its cuisine as FREDERICK'S RESTAURANT, aptly named after HRH Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex.

By 1878 Pierrepoint Row became 2 to 14 Camden Passage and 100 to 122 High Street.

#### **PIERREPOINT TERRACE, High Street**

The name given from about 1859 to 1877 to the former Pierrepoint Place (1847), by 1878 100-122 High Street and 2-14 Camden Passage.

#### **PILGRIMS WAY (1975)**

Off Hazellville Road. An access way at the Hillside Development of 81 dwellings. Pilgrim Ways (2-48 and 1 - 13) were built in 1976.

#### **PINE CLOSE (1981)**

Part of the Hargrave Park development.

**PINE GROVE, Tollington Park (1891)** Disappeared by 1948, when in 1947 only no.1 left.

See also WRAY CRESCENT

**PINE HOUSE, 315 Holloway Road, formerly 23 Holloway Place.**

From 1848 to 1890 occupied by Sir James Tyler who laid the foundation stone of what became the Islington Industrial Home, Copenhagen Street.

By 1905 it became Holloway College and 1915, Pine House Academy.

#### **PINE STREET**

Before 1877 WOOD STREET and LOWER WOOD STREET (q.v.).

"Wood Street in the City was so called because firewood and timber was sold there. There was in the Middle Ages a market in Cheapside. Wordsworth's famous 'The Reverie of Poor Susan' is based on this corner.



FINSBURY HEALTH CENTRE. Commissioned by Finsbury Council, the Grade-I listed Finsbury Health Centre at 17 Pine Street opened in 1938. "Nothing is too good for ordinary people" was architect Berthold Lubetkin's famous principle when designing the building. It offered free, progressive medical services 10 years before the founding of the National Health Service. The Centre remains one of the best examples of modernist architecture in London.

The Centre's origins are rooted in years of municipal effort to transform social conditions in and around Clerkenwell's Northampton estate. In respect of health, these first took built form in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre of 1927 (see below). In 1934 Dr Lal Katial became chairman of Finsbury Council's Public Health Committee. He recommended the construction of a health centre to draw the borough's medical services together. The centre would 'be built on absolutely modern lines'. Pride of place was given to the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis but a dental clinic, a foot clinic and services for older women to complement the neighbouring maternity centre were also considered.

Lubetkin and his Tecton architectural practice were commissioned to design the centre at a final cost, upon opening, of £43,200 for the building, £7,000 for medical equipment and £11,500 for the site. Lubetkin's design takes the form of a shallow H with open space at the front and back, allowing ample light and air to the rooms on all three storeys. The deeper central block, bowed towards the front, is marked by generous public spaces, intended to draw Finsbury's residents into the building with the unintimidating atmosphere of a club.

After the Second World War there was much medical interest in the building, as a model for municipal health services but the advent of the National Health Service replaced the need for council-run facilities. The building attained Grade-I listed status in 1972. In 2019, as the Clerkenwell Medical Practice, the Centre continues to provide medical services for local residents and beyond.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE / MICHAEL PALIN CENTRE at 13-15 Pine Street. Finsbury Council built the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in Pine Street in 1926-27, on ground donated by the Northampton Estate. It was designed by the hospital architect Edwin Stanley Hall using Crowborough bricks and 'Roman' roof tiles, which gave it an Italian feel. The Michael Palin Centre for Stammering opened here in 1993.

Following the Maternity and Child Welfare Act (1918), Finsbury Council first set up a clinic in a house in Newcastle Place, Clerkenwell Close which, in 1922, moved to the Old Sessions House in Clerkenwell Green. The purpose-built Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was constructed in Pine Street in 1926-27. The centre's conventional layout consisted of consulting rooms located around a central waiting area and lecture hall, with space to accommodate mothers with prams and small children. This was all situated at ground level for convenience. There was also veranda along the south side, which opened on to Vineyard Walk; this was intended to double as a pram shed. At the rear of the building there was a kitchen, laboratory and dispensary with a caretaker's flat above.

CATHERINE GRIFFITHS COURT. Named after Catherine Griffiths (1885-1988), a suffragette, founder of the Finsbury Women's Committee in the 1920s, and mayor of Finsbury in 1960-61.

**PINKS ROW**, Lever Street (1828)

**PIPER CLOSE**, N7 (1969)

Named after William Edwin Piper of 36 Quernmore Road who, with Frederick George Watkinson of 25 Prah Road, was one of the six councillors representing Thornhill Ward in Islington's first Metropolitan Borough Council, 1900-1.

**PISSING ALLEY**

See PASSING ALLEY.

**PITFIELD HOUSE** (Highbury Estate),

Highbury New Park (1948)

**PLATINA STREET**, Tabernacle Street (1816-17)

From the old name of platinum.

**PLAYFORD ROAD**

From 1870-1911 PALMERSTON ROAD.

Commemorates John Playford (1623-86) who had a 20 roomed house in Islington High Street. His wife kept a boarding school for young ladies, opposite to the parish church. His son was baptised there 6th October 1665, the godfather being Henry Lawes. In 1650-1 appeared his The English Dancing Master, or Plaine and Easie Rules for the Dancing of Country Dances, with the Time to Each Dance. This work ran to no less than 18 editions up to 1725. Playford also edited keyboard music, music for viols and lute and for treble violin. His wife Hannah died in 1679.

CLIFTON COURT 1968.

### **PLAYHOUSE YARD**

There in 1733. Renumbered 1895. After 1937 FORTUNE STREET.

**PLEASANT BUILDINGS**, Vale Royal Nos6-27, roadway and courtyard acquired by LCC compulsory purchase order 1959.

**PLEASANT PLACE**, Pentonville (1857)

Name abolished.

**PLEASANT PLACE**, Holloway (1830)

Renumbered 1864 nos222-234 Holloway Road.

**PLEASANT PLACE**, Halton Cross, N1 (1826)

A residential street. BAMPTON HOUSE 1902 rehabilitated 1981, CATTON HOUSE 1902 rehabilitated 1981, DAWLISH HOUSE 1976, TIVERTON HOUSE 1977, TUFNELL HOUSE 1902 refurbished 1976.

**PLEASANT ROW**, Holloway Road (1817)

Holloway Road, left hand by 1866 nos 51- 79 Holloway Road. Holloway Road right hand by 1871 nos378-402 Holloway Road.

**PLEASANT ROW**,

Opposite Astey's Buildings, Built 1761 -2 by John Astey.

**PLEASANT ROW**, Matthias Road

There in 1805.

**PLEASANT ROW**,

Halton Cross, Canonbury (c.1807)

Still in directories 1900 to 1905.

**PLEASANTS ROW**, Motts Lane (1845)

Motts Lane renamed Wall Street, 1868.

### **PLESHEY ROAD**

From c.1860 to 1938 UNION ROAD, Tufnell Park.

Pleshey, Essex, not far from Chelmsford, has its church living as a gift from John Joliffe Tufnell and the Tufnell family which had much connection with this part of Essex county.

BRECKNOCK ESTATE 1939.

**PLEYDELLL ESTATE**, Galway Street (1959-61)

Architects: Messrs. Emberton, Franck & Tardrew. Named after the Earls of Radnor, Pleydell-Bouverie, governors of the French Hospital. See RADNOR STREET.

### **PLIMSOLL ROAD**

Formerly Templeton Road. Name approved 1871.

Included formerly Florence, Albion and Lome Terraces. From 1881 Plimsoll Road. Former names abolished, 1883/4. Like Plimsoll Street, Poplar, named after Samuel Plimsoll (1824-98) of the 'Plimsoll Line' and 1876 Merchant Shipping Act.

### **POCOCK'S FIELDS**

Shown as such in the 1834 ratebooks. On the 1851 Census. Later covered by Bride and Ellington Streets.

See under BRIDE STREET for origin of the name.

**POETS ROAD** (1873-8) Extended to Ferntower Road by J. Edmondson, terrace on the north side built by 1883. Rest built up and Dalston Synagogue added in 1885.

Renumbered 1894-5. Name chosen by Henry Rydon who in 1873 applied to the Metropolitan Board of Works. Samuel Rogers had his house at the corner of Ferntower and Newington Green Roads. See under NEWINGTON GREEN.

MASEFIELD COURT 1952. The Synagogue was there until 1967

**POLLARD CLOSE**, Holloway Road, N7

See HOLLOWAY PLACE re 'the Pollards'.

**POLLARD HOUSES**, Northdown Street (1895)

A George Pollard had an estate in the St. James, Clerkenwell, area.

**POLLINGTON VILLAS**, Holloway Road (1851)

In an 1863 directory, but disappeared after then.

### **POMOJA LANE**

A residential street, off Cornwallis Road.

'Pamoja' means together in Swahili.

### **PONDER STREET**

Before 1938 CUMBERLAND STREET (c.1869/70).

An access road to residential housing, off Caledonian Road.

See also under ROMAN ROAD re Caledonian Road Station. Contained St. Clement's School (St. Clement's National School), by 1955 for Junior Mixed and Infants. Closed between 1972 and 1974. Stephen Ponder, nicknamed 'Father Ponder' was treasurer of the Highbury Society which used to meet at the Highbury Barn, originally a friendly society of Protestant dissenters who used to bowl a ball of ivory along to beguile their walks along the local roads! He died aged 71 on the 8th May 1816.

**PONDFIELD HOUSE** (Highbury Estate), Highbury New Park (1948)

**POOLE'S PARK** (1864)

Built on the 'Six Acres' owned in 1848 by Lady Caroline Harcourt.

In the 1866 directory as nos 1-4 Poole's Terrace.

There were several 'Pooles' in the Seven Sisters Road area.

For Poole's Park Primary School see LENNOX ROAD.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, Poole's Park (architect: Alexander Dick Gough 1870). Built of brick in the Romanesque style, the last church designed by him. He died before it was completed. In 1877 H.R. Gough completed the tower and spire. The Church closed by 1954 and in 1965 an Order in Council was gazetted for its demolition. After 1954 the parish merged with that of St. Mark's, Tollington Park.

Charles Williams (1886-1945), poet, biographer and novelist, was baptised there, Charles Walter Stansby 7 November 1886; he was born 20 September. The family occupied three rooms on the first floor of 3 Spencer Road, now Caedmon Road. Charles attended St. Mary Magdalene's Infant School. The family moved to St. Albans by 1894.

By 1968 a vast council estate SIX ACRES was being built.

These are all 1969, vis: Brookfield, Churnfield, Dellafield, Fallowfield, Fyfield, Honeyfield, Millfield, Monksfield and Stonefield.

**POOLES PLACE**, Frog Lane. (1845)

In 1845-55 ratebooks, not directories.

**POPHAM PLACE**, Popham Street

In 1845-55 ratebooks, but not local directories.

**POPHAM ROAD**

Renamed Popham Road in 1872. Before then FROG LANE, New Norfolk Street, Popham Terrace, South Place and the Terrace.

FROG LANE was there as early as 1729. CHARLES LAMB PRIMARY SCHOOL was built as Angler's Gardens Board School, 1875, renamed Popham Road in 1903. Junior Mixed and Infants departments opened in 1914 in a new building. Reorganised 1932 to 1936. Renamed Charles Lamb Primary c. 1949. Old building replaced 1972, Junior Mixed and Infants and Nursery.

George Morland (1763-1804) for a few months c. 1800 lived at the BARLEY MOW former public house on the site of 31 Popham Road, a descendant of the 18th century one. Here Morland painted, sketched, drew rustic scenes, harness, etc. and also plentifully imbibed.

BIRDBROOK HOUSE 1976.

**POPHAM STREET** (1811)

Named as Popham Street in the Lamp and Watch Minutes, December 1815 when a new lamp was erected. Formerly Elder Walk, Popham Terrace, Somerset Place, Churchill Place and Popham Street.

At no. 6 Canonbury Place, over the doorway were the arms of Sir Walter Dennys of Gloucestershire who died in 1505. It is believed the arms may have been placed there after 1610 by one of the Compton family. The fourth quarter contained the arms of Popham. Colonel Alexander Popham MP (1605-69) was an occupant of the ancient Manor house of Stoke Newington.

After 1821 Popham Street in the ratebooks. Not in local directories 1852 to 1855, yet on maps of 1855 and 1863.

**POPHAM TERRACE**, Frog Lane (1811) Still in 1861 and 1871 Census returns.

At no.8 lived John Thomas Smith (1766-1833), topographical draughtsman and antiquary, in 1816 appointed Keeper of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum. Author of Nollekens and his Times and the delightfully entitled A Book for a Rainy Day. the first was published in 1828, the latter posthumously in 1845. This contained anecdotes of many famous and eccentric characters recalled by the author between the years 1766 and 1833.

**PORTER SQUARE**

A road leading to residential housing, off Hornsey Road.

**PORTERS PLACE**, Holloway Road (1812)

By 1866 nos 42 to 50 Holloway Road.

**PORTLAND PLACE** (1826)

By 1866 nos 1 to 27 and 2 to 52 Canonbury Road.

**PORT ROYAL PLACE** (1847)

After 1873 Brunswick Close.

**PORT ROYAL PLACE**

Last in the 1947 register of electors.

According to her biographer, but not on the Census, John and Matilda Wood, the parents of Marie Lloyd, lived at no. 1. Her father got Marie her first job at the Grecian, Shepherdess Walk, where he was employed at one time as a waiter.

**POUNDS PASSAGE**, Ratcliffe Row, St. Luke's.

Before 1888 Pounds Place.

On Horwood's map of 1800 and on 1841 Census. Pounds Place in 1846, after 1888 Pounds Passage. Lever Street.

**POWELLS PLACE**, Back Road (1845)

Recorded in ratebooks to 1855, but not in local directories.

**POYNDER COURT**, Camden Road, N7 (1973)

Thomas Poynder owned a lot of land in Islington. From 1814 to the 1845 period Thos. Poynder and W. Hobson were lime merchants and brick and tile dealers. In their brick fields 'east of the Lower Road' a gigantic fossil skeleton of a mastodon was discovered in the common red clay.

**POYNINGS ROAD**, N19 (1886/7)

First appears in the 1889 Islington directory.

Sir Edward Poynings (1459-1521) was Lord-Deputy of Ireland and an important leader in his period. Thomas, Baron Poynings, who died in 1545 and the whole family played permanent parts in the Wars against France and in the politics of the period.

Dartmouth Park Hill GARDENS on the site of the Metropolitan Water Board reservoir was opened in August 1972 by Cllr. Mrs Patsy Bradbury, then Mayor of Islington.

AVELING HOUSE 1968, BRENNAND COURT 1967, FELL HOUSE 1968, LLEWELLYN HOUSE 1968, MERRY- WEATHER COURT 1968.

**PRAH ROAD**

In 1877 there were nos 2,6, 8 and Highbury College.

In 1873 G.A. Henty, writer of boys' stories and a traveller met H.M, Stanley, the famous explorer, accompanying him in a steam launch up the River Prah in Western Ghana.

JACK ASHLEY SCHOOL (ILEA) originally the Jack Ashley School for the Deaf set up in 1976; formerly the Edward Seguin School c. 1963 to 1975 as a Secondary School for the ESN. Also here is Iseldon Teachers' Centre and since 1980 the Unity Association, to bring local black people together.

PREBEND STREET. New North Road (1852) The 'Prebend Field' was left by Lady Packington to Prebend Square. In 1946 the Council acquired the freehold of the Square from the London & Manchester Assurance Co. Ltd. The

Prebend Manor dates from c. 1065 when William the Conqueror restored to the Canons of St. Paul's land of about 100 acres. There is a prebendary stall in St. Paul's Cathedral, the eleventh on the north side of the choir.

The 'Giles' public house had its first pint pulled in November 1973 by he after whom it was named, Carl Giles, the cartoonist, in the presence of Cllr. and Mrs. Harry Reid, Mayor and Mayoress of Islington. Carl Ronald Giles was brought up in the Angel area, where his father had a shop and he went to Barnsbury Park School, but left aged 14.

The 'Duchess of Kent' public house was there as early as 1860.

The CUMMING MEMORIAL HALL (north east corner of Packington and Prebend Streets) dates from 1966 and was the HQ of the 58th London Co. of the Boys' Brigade. See PACKINGTON STREET for the origin of the name.

ISLINGTON GREEN SCHOOL'S main teaching block and House block date from 1965. There is also a refurbished 1908 building. The school has a roll of over 900. Opened 1886 as QUEEN'S HEAD STREET Board School. Reorganised 1911 and 1932 to 1936. Reorganised 1947 to 1951 as TUDOR SECONDARY SCHOOL for boys and girls. Senior Mixed 1954 then as Islington Green Comprehensive 1965, the Tudor Girls' School block being demolished 1963-4.

At 75 Prebend Street is the ROSEMARY SPECIAL SCHOOL and Training Centre for ESN children which has been there since 1966 and was opened by Lord Taylor of Harlow for 112 pupils.

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE 1873/5 was commenced as a replacement of Lambe's Chapel, Monkswell Street, City, demolished in 1872. Its architect was Frederick William Porter, architect to the Clothworkers' Co. About 1960 a road widening scheme deprived it of its graveyard. William Lambe was a Clothworker.

The Church was consecrated 4 May 1875 but in 1978 was declared redundant and made part of St. Mary's and St. Stephen's parishes.

The MISSION HALL, nos 37 and 39 Britannia Row had been used since 1908 but sold by 1974.

ISELDON HOUSE 1948.

#### **PREEDY HOUSE**, Muriel Street (1966)

Named after Father Tiverton Preedy who died 26th April 1928, the much-loved 'sporting priest' and amateur boxer and boxing promoter. He was the priest/missioner of All Saints Mission, White Lion Street from 1897 to his death. In 1906 he put up a boxing ring in the crypt. The Mission was started by the congregation of All Saints, Margaret Street, in the West End, but closed in 1956 and merged with St. Silas's, Penton Street.

On the day of his funeral at Islington Cemetery, Finchley, not a stall was put out in Chapel Market. Preedy also founded in 1900 the Ashdown Athletic Club. In 1924 eight of the 12 members of the British Olympic team were from that club.

In 1926 Father Preedy was made a Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral. He would chastise any man ill-treating his wife or children and tackle husbands coming out of or entering local pubs for their wage packets and housekeeping money for their penny-pinching wives and children.

#### **PRECINCT**, The, Highbury Terrace (1965)

**PREMIER HOUSE**, Waterloo Terrace. Before c. 1965 called Premier Buildings. Was there in 1890.

#### **PRESIDENT STREET** (1820)

By 1828 also President Street East and President Street West. These continued until 1879.

#### **PRICE HOUSE** (Cumming Estate), Windsor Street (1950)

#### **PRICE'S YARD**, Copenhagen Street (c.1847)

#### **PRICHARD COURT**, Georges Road (1973)

#### **PRIDEAUX HOUSE** (New River Estate), Prideaux Place (1931)

#### **PRIDEAUX PLACE**, WC1 (1843)

Before 1935 Upper Vernon Street. Prospect Row was renamed Donegal Row.

Built on land belonging to the New River Company. Arthur R. Prideaux became a director in 1889, Deputy Governor of the Company 1912-20 and Governor 1920-32.

Prideaux House is the home of Catherine Griffiths, Mayor of Finsbury (1960-61) and a Freeperson of the Borough (1983).

**PRIESTLY HOUSE**, Anchor Yard, Old Street (Wenlake Estate) (1964)

**PRIMROSE YARD**, St. James's Road (c.1902)

**PRINCE EDWARD STREET** (1846)

By 1890 ELTON STREET, disappeared by 1968.

**PRINCE'S RETREAT**

Recorded in ratebooks 1834 to 1838 (by Devonshire Street).

**PRINCE'S STREET** (1808) After 1890 VALETTA STREET.

**PRINCE'S TERRACE**, Caledonian Road (1848)

By 1863 nos 270 to 342 Caledonian Road.

Frederick William Lillywhite, cricketer (1792-1854) with his sons John and Frederick, kept a shop for the sale of cricket gear at 10 Princes Terrace, Caledonian Road, where he died of cholera, 21st August 1854.

**PRIOR BOLTON STREET**, N1 (1960)

Prior Bolton died in 1532. He was the last of the priors of St. Bartholomew, West Smithfield. His country residence was Canonbury House, which then had extensive grounds and a fish pond, one rood and 30 poles in size. This must have covered the present Canonbury Place and Alwyne Villas. The pond was filled in and built over by the southern ends of Compton Street and St. Mary's Grove.

In the garden of 4 Alwyne Villas, an octagonal garden-house bears his 'rebus', the sign of a bolt and tun, a punning device on the surname Bolton.

**PRIORS**, The, Estate (1973) Manneby Prior, Henley Prior, Hales Prior. Opened 8th December 1973 by Cllr. Harry Reid.

**PRIORY GREEN ESTATE** (1951 and 1957)

Designed by Berthold Lubetkin, then of Skinner, Bailey and Lubetkin.

**PRIORY VILLAS**, Canonbury Park South (1845)

By 1866 nos 50 to 64 Canonbury Park South.

Samuel Lewis, Jr. died at 1 Priory Villas, 4 May 1862, the author of *The History and Topography of the Parish of St Mary Islington* (1842), *Islington as it was and as it is* (1854), and *The Book of English Rivers* (1855).

**PROSPECT COTTAGES**, Prospect Row, Balls Pond.

In the 1874 directory are nos 1, 2 and 3. After 1914 part of Haliday Walk.

**PROSPECT COTTAGES**, Thornhill Road (1824)

By 1870 nos 38 to 60 Thornhill Road.

**PROSPECT HOUSE**, Donegal Street (O.M. Richards Estate) (1965)

**PROSPECT PLACE**, Liverpool Road (1811-12)

After 1937 Lonsdale Place.

**PROSPECT PLACE**, Balls Pond Road (1826)

By 1866 nos 175 to 191 Balls Pond Road.

**PROSPECT ROW**, Donegal Street.

Renamed Donegal Row with effect from 1936.

**PROSPECT ROW**, Keppel Row In 1841 and 1842 ratebooks.

**PROSPECT ROW**, Balls Pond (c. 1865/6)

By 1914 part of Haliday Walk.

**PROSPECT TERRACE**, Holloway (1827)

By 1886 nos 543-555 Holloway Road.

**PROSPERO ROAD** ((1885/6)

In the 1885 directory are nos 2,4 and 6 and nos 1,3,5,7 and 9 only.

Named after Prospero in Shakespeare's The Tempest.

**PROVENCE STREET** (1851)

Before 1915 GROSVENOR STREET. Ceased by 1964.

**PROVIDENCE ROW**, Park Road (1829)

By 1870 nos 85-115 Cloudesley Road.

**PROVIDENCE PLACE**, Lower Street (1839)

Recorded in ratebooks to 1854. Not in local directories.

Providence Hall, a Baptist Chapel there until 1888. Registered by Independent Baptists, 1900. Closed 1912.

**PUGIN COURT**, 285 Liverpool Road (1976)

August Charles Pugin (1762-1832) initiated the revival of the Gothic Movement. He married in February 1802 at St. Mary's Parish Church Catherine Welby. He lived in Islington from 1799 to 1818. Both he and his wife were buried in the family vault in the church-yard of St. Mary Islington. His views of Islington were published in 1818. Their son, A.W.N. Pugin (1812-1852) was responsible for the tracery and decorative work in the interior of the Houses of Parliament.

**PULBRO' LODGE**, Northampton Park (1912)

First described as Pulbro' House in the 1912 no. 5 Polling District Ward 10 East Division register of electors.

**PULLENS PLACE** (1836)

By 1878 nos 80 to 82 High Street.

**PULLENS ROW** (1801-2)

By 1878 nos 84 to 98 Islington High Street.

Also spelt PULLINS PLACE or PULLINS ROW.

This was opposite to the present 'The Mall' (former LCC tramway power station, see under The Galleries under Islington High Street) on the east side of the High Street opposite Duncan Street.

Named after the family of Pullin. Samuel Pullin was in 1754 and earlier one of the Overseers of the Poor. Near Pullins Row c. 1841 -2 was an extensive grass farm for cows and a dairy farm then run by a Mr. Chapman who in 1839



purchased it from Mr. Rhodes, but for many years carried on by the Pullin family. Samuel Pullin kept from three to four hundred cows.

At no. 7 Pullins Row lived the Revd John Evans ,LLD, MA (1767-1827) who had a seminary at Islington and was also a voluminous and once well-known theological writer.

#### **PULLINS ROW**

See PULLENS

#### **PULTENEY STREET (1822)**

Disappeared by 1971.

#### **PULTENEY TERRACE (1823)**

Sir John de Pulteney (d. 1349) was a member of the Drapers' Co. and Mayor of London in 1331,1332, 1334 and 1337.

The extension to Barnsbury Park open space was opened in 1975 and the whole park renamed BARNARD PARK.

A plaque, donated by the Starliners Variety Co., was unveiled 5th July 1975 by Cllr. Albert Baker. Cllr. George Barnard who died aged 73 in 1974 was a Councillor 1953 to 1968 and in 1971 and was Mayor 1963-4 and Deputy Mayor 1964-5. He founded the Starliners Variety Co. and was an active worker for the NSPCC, the Royal British Legion and was a Governor of Sadler's Wells Theatre.

A.G. and R.H. Fuller. The Revd A.G. Fuller PULTENEY TERRACE WEST In ratebooks 1829 to 1844.

#### **PUMP ROW (c. 1802)**

Part of the south side of Old Street. Name abolished 1870/1.

#### **PURLEY PLACE**

A residential access road, off Islington Park Street.

Purley is district of the London Borough of Croydon.

#### **PYRLAND ROAD, Newington Green (c. 1867/9)**

Pyrland Hall is two miles north of Taunton, Somerset. Henry Rydon who chose the name for Petherton Road came from Taunton.

James Hudson Taylor (1832-1905) founded the China Inland Mission at Brighton in 1865. He moved on 6 August 1872 to live at no. 6 Pyrland Road. A commemorative plaque to Taylor can be seen at 6 Pyrland Road.

See under NEWINGTON GREEN. China Inland Mission.

## Q

### QUADRANT ESTATE

The huge Quadrant Estate of the LCC 1948 to 1954 was prepared by the Housing Division of the LCC under the direction of two architects, Robert H. Matthew, CBE and his successor Sir John Martin, MA, Whitfield Lewis being the principal Housing Architect.

In September 1959 Sir Isaac Hayward, then LCC Leader, unveiled a sculpture 'The Neighbours' by Siegfried Charoux, RA, born in Vienna in 1896 but who became a British subject in 1945. This was judged the best work in sculpture in the Royal Academy's Summer Exhibition. His work 'The Judge' is at the Royal Courts of Justice and other works are at the Tate Gallery, Festival Hall, Cambridge, Hull, Liverpool and many other places.

### QUADRANT ROAD (1850-1)

In Quadrant Road in the 1860's was Canonbury House School conducted by the Revd lived at 'Southey Villa'. Here lived W.S.P. Fuller, a student at the Working Men's College, mentioned in a letter from Dante Gabriel Rossetti to Ford Madox Brown dated 14 January 1862, as wanting higher praise for his art work than he deserved!

Artist Walter Richard Sickert and his third wife, Therese Lessore, lived here from 1928 to 1931 at 'Southey Villa', 15 Quadrant Road.

Herbert Edward Story Campbell (1843-1904) the great 'Herbert Campbell', died 19 July 1904 of ataxia, at 28 Quadrant Road, a result of his horse and carriage starting, the jolting making him partially paralysed.

He had made his first appearance in London at the old Grecian Theatre, City Road, in 1873. In 1878 he was at 'Gatti's' in Jack and the Beanstalk. The team of Dan Leno and Herbert Campbell made Drury Lane pantomimes famous. Dense crowds watched his funeral cortege leave Quadrant Road.

The Revd Joseph Parker, D.D. (1830-1902), Minister of the City Temple, Holborn Viaduct, former Chairman of the Congregational Union and twice of the London Congregational Union and Board, was also a preacher and writer who produced The People's Bible in 25 volumes and the 750,000 worded The Pulpit Bible. He lived in 1872 at 'The Rosstrappe', 16 Quadrant Road.

See also Highbury Park and North- Olme Road.

By 1950 there were no residents in Quadrant Road and in 1954 it was partially added to Marquess Road.

The Quadrant Estate has obliterated its existence as a road.

### QUAKER COURT, Banner Street (Quaker Estate) (1965)

### QUAKERS GARDENS

See Vineyard.

### QUEEN ELIZABETH COURT, Dove Road (1983)

### QUEEN ELIZABETH'S WALK, Highbury Fields (1977)

See Highbury Fields.

### QUEEN MARGARET'S COURT, Queen Margaret's Grove (1959)

### QUEEN MARGARET'S GROVE (1863)

This was only named by association with King Henry's Walk (q.v.). Margaret was sister to Henry VIII and was Queen of Scotland, her husband James IV of Scotland dying at the Battle of Flodden, 1513. She married the Earl of Angus in 1514 and both came to England. Her daughter Lady Margaret Lennox is supposed to have lived in Hackney.

Queen Margaret's Court 1959, Wells Court 1952.

### QUEEN STREET (1812-13)

After 1890 MALTA STREET.

### **QUEENS ARMS BUILDINGS (c. 1855)**

Corporation of the City of London.

After 1915 Queens Mansions, North Road. Last on the 1971 register of electors.

**QUEENS COTTAGES** (c. 1883-90 period) Designed by a Mr. Worley. Last occupied 1970, gone by 1971.

### **QUEENS HEAD LANE**

After 1860 to 1866, QUEENS HEAD STREET.

Recorded in ratebooks as early as 1807. On 1806 map, the land being owned by the Clothworkers' Co.

In 1739 also called Boone's Lane, but on 1735 map and originally called Almshouse Lane.

A roll of the Prebend Manor 14 April 1739 says Jeffery, the son of Stephen Boone, buried 31 July 1625.

On the east side of the lane were Heath's Alms-houses founded by John Heath in 1640 and built in 1649 'for decayed members of the Clothworkers' Company'. By 1818 Heath's Alms-houses had become ruinous so the inhabitants were moved to new alms-houses in Lambe's Chapel Court, Monk well Street, City. Heath's Alms-houses were demolished in 1826. By 1856 the site had become built upon.

On the west side of the lane were (later to be nos 65-79 Queens Head Street, the corner of Essex Road) DAVIS'S ALMS-HOUSES. These were erected in 1794 by Jane Davis in pursuance of the Will of her deceased husband John Davis, an Islington carpenter.

The Alms-houses were bombed on 19 and 20 October and 6th and 7 November 1940. They were still derelict in 1946 but were pulled down. On their site, between 63 and 81 Queens Head Street is a garden, privately organised by the inhabitants of the street.

In October 1968 Mr. R.A. Reid presented to the Libraries an oval oil portrait of Mrs. Jane Davis, size 12" by 9 1/2" as she was in 1794 inscribed on reverse, 'This portrait of Mrs. Jane Davis who founded and endowed these Alms-houses was presented by the Trustees of the Charity by Mr. John Powell of Cross Street, Islington A.D. 1810. (The Revd George Strahan, D.D., Vicar of Islington; Mr. Edward Martin; Mr. Thomas Green; trustees). This picture not to be removed from the Alms-houses.'

Messrs. Dove Bros, had in their custody this portrait prior to 1968.

### **QUEENS HEAD STREET**

By Order of the Vestry Minutes 4 May 1866 it was decided 'Queens Head Lane to be named Queens Head Street, the names of subsidiary places to be abolished'.

However, Queens Head Street did appear as such in the rate book 1860-1, yet Queens Head Lane in an 1860 directory and in one for 1863.

In 1866 there was renumbering, e.g.: nos 1 -12 Elizabeth Terrace became 84-62 Queens Head Street.

By 1870 the former Queens Terrace, Queens Head Lane had become 45 to 63 Queens Head Street. The former St. Thomas's Terrace became nos 2 to 60 Queens Head Street.

The OLD QUEENS HEAD, Queens Head Row, Lower Street, now 44 Essex Road, corner of Queens Head Street, was before it was pulled down in October 1829 'one of the most perfect of ancient domestic architecture in the vicinity of London ... a strong wood and plaster building of three lofty stories'. It had a carved and oak-panelled wainscoted parlour; by 1725 it had become the Queens Head Inn.

Like the 'Old Pied Bull' Upper Street (corner of Theberton Street), this hostelry was linked with the name of Sir Walter Raleigh, hence nearby Raleigh Street. He may have used it or granted it a licence, but whatever the truth may be it was certainly there as a building in Queen Elizabeth I's time.

In 1795 an Islington parish official used two pieces of the base of the Whittington Stone for a pavement outside the entrance to the Old Queen's Head I

At a house adjoining this inn resided John Rivington (1720-1792) who was a bookseller of 'considerable eminence' in St. Paul's Churchyard and in 1760 became publisher to the SPCK (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge); he became a master of the Stationers Co. The whole family were well-known as printers, publishers or stationers. John Rivington, a printer in St. John's Square died 28 June 1785. Henry became Clerk to the Stationers' Co., Robert, captain of an East Indiaman, the 'Kent'. He met with 'a glorious death in October 1800 whilst bravely defending his ship against the attack of a French frigate of far superior force.'

In the same house died Joseph White on 1 June 1810, an eminent numismatist and naturalist.

The RAM & TEAZLE public house was there in 1860.

At the south east end of Queens Head Lane was an academy for boys conducted by the Revd Anthony Crole (1740-1803). He later became a well-known preacher ending as Minister of Founders Hall from 1797 until his death in 1803.

A day scholar at that school for six years was Thomas Uwins (1782-1857), see HERMES HILL.

Much of Queens Head Street is now covered by the site of Islington Green School and other buildings.

In 1893 was the Queens Head Street School (School Board for London), see under PREBEND STREET.

In November 1940 and in 1941 there were bomb incidents near Raleigh Street and the school yard.

RALEIGH MEWS 1969.

#### **QUEENS HEAD ROW**

In 1855 rate book.

By 1866. part of Queens Head Street.

**QUEENS MANSIONS**, Anson Road (1904)

In 1979 only no. 1 remained. Gone by 1980.

**QUEENS MANSIONS**, North Road.

See QUEENS ARMS BUILDINGS.

**QUEENS PLACE**, Queen Street (1829)

See QUEEN STREET.

**QUEENS PLACE**, Victoria Road (1843)

By 1866 nos 205 to 207 Holloway Road.

**QUEENS ROAD**, Hornsey Road (1845)

In 1872 renamed QUEENSLAND ROAD.

**QUEENS ROW**, New Road, Pentonville

Built 1773 by Henry Hurle.

Name abolished 1857, See also VICTORIA PLACE.

John Henning (1771-1851), modeller of wax figures and sculptor of the frieze of Marble Arch, Hyde Park Corner, had his business at 19 Queens Row.

**QUEENS ROW**, Windsor Road

Recorded in ratebooks 1845 to 1854 only.

**QUEENS TERRACE**, Camden Road (1854)

In 1854 Queens Terrace, York Road.

By 1879-80 nos 155 to 181 York Road.

**QUEENS TERRACE**, Penton Street (1852)

By 1866 nos 2 to 14 Barnsbury Road.

**QUEENSBURY STREET** (c. 1863)

But see QUEEN STREET originally c. 1807. In 1871 Upper and Lower Queen Street,

Concord Buildings, Lindsey Cottages, Norfolk Gardens.

By 1874 QUEENSBURY STREET.

Now a residential street, adjacent to Morton Road Park, near New North Road.

Morton Road Park. See Norfolk Square entry.

**QUEENSLAND ROAD**

In 1872 the new name of Queens Road, Hornsey Road (1845).

In May 1963 Lord Chandos formally opened the new REMPLOY factory for the disabled which replaced the company's original Holloway premises in Ashbrook Road. Rempjoy Ltd was set up by the Government in 1945.

In 1957 the LCC wanted to acquire by compulsory purchase order about 4 1/2 acres near Queensland Road for slum clearance.

**QUEMERFORD ROAD**

In December 1911 the Council approved an Order of the LCC to rename 'the street leading out of Stock Orchard Crescent'.

This part of Widdenham Road (1906) was named Quemerford Road, after Quemerford, a village near Calne, West Wiltshire. Like Hillmarton and Beacon Hill, names chosen by the property owner.

Some numbers in the street did not appear till 1933 to 1934.

Like Biddestone, Stock Orchard, Widdenham, Wiltshire names see BIDDESTONE ROAD.

**QUICK STREET** (c. 1864/6)

Before 1937 GORDON STREET.

Named after John Quick (1748-1831), actor and comedian. He was the favourite actor of King George III.

See also Hornsey Row re John Quick.

**QUILL STREET**

Named in association with the former Stephen's Ink factory once located in the street – quill pen once used for writing.

**QUINNS BUILDINGS**, Popham Street (1876)

Demolished 1969.

RADFORD HOUSE, George's Road (Ringcross Estate) (1927) Modernised 1974.

Named after Sir George Heynes Radford (1851-1927), MP for East Islington from 1918-22. A timber merchant and a Royal Flying Corps pilot in the First World War.

RADNOR HOUSE, Radnor Street (Pleydell Estate) (1961) RADNOR STREET, Bath Street 1813-14. The Earls of Radnor, the family name being Pleydell-Bouverie, were Governors of the French Hospital or Hospice, Pest House Lane, part of whose estate included Bath Street. This hospital was founded after the death in 1708 of M. de Gatigny 'for the relief of distressed French Protestants.' In 1716 a piece of ground in Old Street was purchased from the Ironmonger's Co. and a lease of adjoining land (including Bath Street) taken from the City of London. In 1718 George I granted a Charter of Incorporation with the Earl of Galway as a Governor. By 1760 additional buildings were erected but closed in 1866. However, by 1864-66 a new building, designed by R.L. Roumieu, himself descended from a Huguenot family of Languedoc, was erected in about 3 acres of pleasure grounds and a Chapel put up at Victoria Park, Hackney. It was like an almshouse for 40 men and 20 women, some descendants of Spitalfields weavers and others of Huguenot or French Protestant descent. The almshouse 'La Providence' is at Rochester.

See also under PEST HOUSE ROW.

The Radnor Street Sunday School was established in Golden Lane in 1798 and transferred to Radnor Street 1819. A Day

School started there in 1837, a Ragged School in 1868. The Wesleyan School was 1882, GRAYSON HOUSE is named after a former Sunday School superintendent see Grayson.

ST. LUKE'S PRIMARY SCHOOL 1978. Contains statues from the St. Luke's Parochial School building, for sale, 1976. See OLD STREET.

The PLEYDELL ESTATE designed by Messrs. Emberton, Franck and Tardrew was erected 1959-61.

GALWAY HOUSE 1961, GASTIGNY HOUSE 1960, GRAYSON HOUSE 1961, PALYN HOUSE 1960, RADNOR HOUSE 1961.

RADSWORTH STREET, Baldwin Street, EC1 (1870)

On the site of the Peerless Pool bath.

Closing order 1929, gone by after 1959.

## **R**

### **RAG STREET**

Former upper portion in continuation of Coppice Row, Hockley-in-the-Hole, prior to 1774.

So-called because it had a number of rag and marine store dealers.

Closed 1929 for dwellings when it became RAY STREET.

**RAGLAN TERRACE**, Hamilton Place,

Hamilton Road (c.1860-3)

Nos2 to 36C. 1875/6 after 1938 HAMILTON PARK.

**RAHERE HOUSE**, King Square Estate (1963)

**RAHERE STREET**, Goswell Road (1820-1)

Cleared 1961. The King Square Estate is on its site.

Rahere, who died 1144 founded St. Bartholomew's Hospital, was its first Master until 1137 and obtained a royal charter for it in 1133. He was a prebendary of St. Pauls. His canopied tomb is a feature of St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield.

**RAILWAY PLACE**, Back Road, Balls Pond (1871)

By 1878 nos 41 to 47 BOLEYN ROAD.

**RAILWAY PLACE**, Holloway Road (1852)

By 1871 nos 258 to 278 Holloway Road.

### **RAILWAY STREET**

Before 1871 Edward Street, King's Cross (1845)

Last in the 1964 register of electors when only nos 2 and 7 left.

Named due its proximity to King's Cross Railway Station.

**RAINFORD HOUSE**, Andover Row (1934)

Andover Estate, modernised in 1973.

Rainford is 4 miles north west of St. Helens, Lancs.

**RALEIGH MEWS**, Queens Head Street (1969)

### **RALEIGH STREET**

Before 1909 ST. THOMAS'S STREET (1850).

For the connection with Sir Walter Raleigh see QUEENS HEAD STREET and also under Upper Street 'The Old Pied Bull' public house.

**RALEIGH VILLAS**, Canonbury (1848)

By 1866 nos6 to 20 Canonbury Park North.

**RAMSEY COURT**, St. Johns Villas (1956)

**RAMSEY WALK** (Marquess Estate) (1976/9)

Port Ramsay is a small village on the Isle of Lismore, Scotland.

**RAND HOUSE**, Highbury New Park (1971)

**RANDALL'S COTTAGES** (1845)

Off Maiden Lane, by the Tile Kilns.

Recorded in ratebooks 1845 to 1855. On the Census for 1861, 1871 and 1881.

**RANDALL'S YARD** (1868)

The Vestry Minutes 20th March 1868 refer to

'a new street called and known as Randall's Yard'.

**RANDELL TERRACE**, York Road. (From 1874)

Contained 'Randell & Evans' tile kilns. By 1882 nos150 to 196 York Road. Randells Tile Kilns were from 1828 to 1876 in Islington, commemorated by Randells Road and Tileyard Road.

As early as before 1775 they were off the Bagnigge Wells Road. A second kiln was added in 1780. Nos44 to 60 Kings Cross Road are near the old site. A large map of 1808 by T. Horner shows their Clerkenwell location.

**RANDELL'S ROAD**

First as such in the Islington directory for 1884.

Named after Randell & Evans tile kilns, Randells Road contains the PAGET MEMORIAL HALL, originally the Paget Memorial Mission Hall opened 20th May 1911 by HRH the Duchess of Albany. The Hall was built by the late Lord Blythswood (created 2nd Baron Blythswood in 1892). He was the Revd Sholto Douglas Campbell, MA and in 1889 married Lord Alfred Paget's daughter, Violet. Violet Paget died in 1908 but from 1887 to 1889, before her marriage held a Bible class in the vicinity and was a Mildmay Deaconess. One of the former pupils in her class wrote a letter of sympathy to the widower. He bought the land on which stood a tin hut in which her classes had been held and erected the Hall to his wife's memory. Its interior is of carved oak and includes a china Minton breakfast set in a carved cabinet, a

In June 1927 the Hall was bequeathed to the London City Mission.

**RATCLIFF COURT**

See RATCLIFFE TERRACE.

**RATCLIFF GROVE**, Lever Street.

Radcliffe Layer in 1763. By 1785 Radcliffe Mount. Before 1861 Ratcliff Row, said to be named after Ratcliff Moffatt, a farmer in the 18th century. In 1861 became part of Lever Street.

**RATCLIFF ROW**, St. Luke's

See above. Name abolished 1861, became part of Lever Street.

**RATCLIFFE TERRACE**, Goswell Street (1818-19)

Originally Ratcliff Court. 1818. Terrace by 1819. Name abolished 1861.

**RATHLIN WALK** (Marquess Estate) (1974)

Rathlin is off Fair Head, County Antrim (Rathlin Island).

**RAWSTORNE BUILDINGS** (1886)

Brewers' Company Model Dwellings.

**RAWSTORNE PLACE** (1797)

**RAWSTORNE STREET** (1789-90) Numbering changes in 1797, 1808 and in 1827.



Built by Thomas Rawstorne, a brickmaker of Owens Row on land left c. 1773 to the Trustees of Owens Schools.

BREWERS BUILDINGS (1882). Re-habilitated in 1981, .

A Plymouth Brethren Meeting House was here 1834 to 1840. Later at No.48 were from c.1866 to 1890 ST. MARKS NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

The AMATEUR THEATRE, Rawstorne Street, was in the early part of the 19th century a private theatre. Samuel Phelps, then working as a journalist is supposed to have opened there in 1825 as an amateur and was for about five years one of the principal members, associated with Douglas W. Jerrold (1803-1857), writer, and W.E. Love (1806-1867) one of our greatest English ventriloquists. Both were associated with Sadler's Wells Theatre.

## **RAY STREET**

See also RAG STREET and COWCROSS STREET.

Re-numbered in 1935. A great deal of the street was pulled down 1856 to 1857 when its original direction was slightly altered and it was raised to a higher level.

It was in the 17th century known as HOCKLEY-IN-THE-HOLE because lying in a hole or valley' it was over-run by the Fleet River in rainy seasons and the adjoining land was marshy. In 1661 there were twenty-one houses rated to the poor.

In 1717 Ned Ward the poet wrote: '... . all the stinks that rise together From Hockley Hole in sultry weather.'

On the site of RAY STREET is supposed to have been a mill. In 1774 the name was changed to Ray Street from the former Hockley-in-the-Hole and Town's End Lane or RAG STREET (q.v.).

On the site of the 'Coach & Horses Inn' which was there in 1811 was a tea garden as well as a bear garden used for bear-baiting. There was also cock fighting. Also discovered in the 'Coach & Horses' was a leather portmanteau with the initials 'R. Turpin' , which may have belonged to Richard Turpin or 'Dick Turpin' the famous highwayman! There was at one time a vaulted passage to the Fleet, which desperadoes could have used as an escape route!

King George IV had been to a cock fight at Hockley in the Hole. See under COWCROSS STREET re The Castle Tavern.

At no.2 Ray Street there was in the 19th century 'a broken iron pump let into the front wall of a dilapidated tenement'. It had been placed there in 1800 for public use. In the late 18th century a well was probably sunk to connect.: It was re-discovered in 1924 when excavating nos14to 16 Farringdon Road.

The Well was in existence as early as 1174 and Clerkenwell owed its name to it.

Here the ancient company of Parish Clerks used to meet annually for the performance of miracle and mystery plays. The water of the well flowed through a retaining wall of the Nunnery of St. Mary, on the site of St. James's, Clerkenwell Green. The Nunnery was founded by Jordan de Briset c.1100 but was suppressed in 1539 by Henry VIII.

James, Earl of Northampton had in 1673 donated the Well for the use of the parish of St. James poor.

By the middle of the 19th century the Vestry closed the Well as it had become polluted.

Access to the Well at 14 to 16 Farringdon Lane and an historical exhibit on its past can be arranged by contacting the Finsbury Library, 245 St. John Street and enquiry made as to when it is open at certain viewing hours.

On 26th May 1985 with the support of the New Statesman the Well was re-furbished and re-opened. Mr. J. Tuffley, Master of the Worshipful Company of Parish Clerks spoke and there was a miracle play, Noah's Floods in the crypt by the villagers of Long Crendon, Bucks.

On the west side of Ray Street was formerly the paupers' burial ground which in 1763 was enclosed by a wall and consecrated for burials, but its use was discontinued by the late 1850's as the Clerkenwell Commissioners required the ground for building and improvement schemes.

Samuel Rousseau (1763-1820) printer and linguist lived in Ray Street.

See under RED LION YARD re the race horse 'Eclipse' and its owner.

**RAY WALK**, Alsen Road (Andover Estate) (1977)

**RAYNOR PLACE** (New North Road Estate) (1981)

### **RED HOUSE SQUARE**

Street address for a residential development, off Asby Grove.

Presumably so named after the predominately red brick-coloured buildings comprising the estate.

**RECTOR STREET** (1853)

Before 1937 UNION STREET.

By association the word 'Rector'. On land part of the prebendal manor.

See under PREBEND STREET.

### **RED BULL YARD**

After 1778 WOODBRIDGE STREET. See also HAYWARD'S PLACE

After the Red Bull Playhouse theatre, an inn yard converted to a playhouse in the reign of James I, c.1605-1665.

### **RED CAP LANE**

There in 1848. Later ELTHORNE ROAD.

In 1866 the Birkbeck Freehold Land Society offered £200 to the Vestry to put the lane in proper order. Still in the 1871 Census, but not in the one for 1881.

See HOLLOWAY ROAD 'Mother Red Cap'.

### **RED LION ALLEY**

There in 1577.

### **RED LION PASSAGE**

Re-named Red Lion Passage by 1938.

### **RED LION STREET**

Built for the wealthier class of persons c.1715-19 by Simon Michell, a wealthy magistrate, who died aged 74 in 1750. On the site of Bocher Close, afterwards Garden Alleys in Elizabethan times.

After 1937 re-named BRITTON STREET. At no.22 lived Mrs. Caroline Austin who died in 1857 aged 105.

Alfred Bartholomew (1801-1845) English architect, was born in Red Lion Street.

At no.14 Red Lion Street lived in 1787 John Trusler (1735-1820) who assumed the distinction LL.D and was the first to publish from 62 Wardour Street sermons in script characters for the use of clergy who were either unable or unwilling to compose their own! His father was the proprietor of Marylebone Gardens and his sister made rich seed and plum cakes 'so much admired by the nobility and gentry for use there.'

Trusler published and wrote books on etiquette, farriery, gardening, farming and 'the way to be rich and respectable', etc. He published over 25 separate works. He might be described as a literary compiler, bookseller and 'eccentric divine'. His The Honours of the Table appeared in 1788.

### **RED LION YARD**

There in 1737.

Re-named LEO YARD after 1936. It was the Red Lion carriage and stable yard, the mews for the carriages of Red Lion Street.

The famous race-horse 'Eclipse' was owned by William Wildman, then by Colonel Dennis O'Kelly and later by his brother Philip O'Kelly. The Colonel lived on the last side of RAY STREET looking towards Clerkenwell Green. 'Eclipse' died in 1789 aged 26 having 'won more matches than any other racer known and never was beaten'.

**REDFORD WALK** (Popham Estate) (1973)

**REDINGTON HOUSE** (Priory Green Estate),

Collier Street (1951)

Buried in the Priory Church of St. John of Jerusalem among 'brethren and knights of the Order of St. John', 'the murdered Prior Sir Robert Hales (1381) was succeeded by Brother John Redington appointed in 1385 Admiral of the King's Western Fleet. He practically rebuilt the Church with its great bell tower before his death in 1399.

**REDMOND HOUSE** (Barnsbury Estate),

Carnegie Street (1954)

The Connoisseur of 4th March 1756 advertised a fine auricula raised by Mr. William Redmond at Islington named 'The Triumph' at half-a-guinea each plant.

**REDWOOD COURT**, Sunnyside Road (1968)

**REES STREET**

Before 1938 HALE STREET 1850.

The Revd Dr. Thomas Rees (1777-1864) (see also NEWINGTON GREEN under the Unitarian Chapel) was in 1807 appointed afternoon preacher at the Unitarian Chapel, Newington Green, then Minister from 1808 to 1813. He was a celebrated preacher and writer and a trustee of the Dr. Williams Library & Foundation.

**REFORM PLACE**, nr. Cowheel Alley, Whitecross Street

There 1743.

On the 1871 Census. Name chosen by the St. Pancras, Marylebone & Paddington Freehold Land Society for REFORM STREET.

**REFORM STREET**

Name approved 1864. In the 1866 directory as Reform Street, Crozer Cottages, Colin Cottages. Name altered in 1877 to ALSEN ROAD. The latter last in the 1972 register of electors with only nos26 and 49 left.

**REGENT COTTAGES**, Regent Terrace (1830)

In the 1861,1871 and 1881 Census returns, but not in Islington directories as such.

**REGENT STREET**, Rodney Street (1828)

Started in 1828 with only six properties. Mentioned in the 1849 street list as being opposite Windsor Place, City Road.

**REGENT TERRACE**, Thornhill Street (1828-9)

By 1896 FIFE TERRACE.

At no.9 died Pierce Egan the Elder (1772-1849) sporting journalist and veteran historian of the Ring, famous for his Boxiana: or Sketches of Ancient and Modern Pugilism and of Life in London.

**REGINA ROAD** (c.1859-60)

Regina is the latin for 'queen', possibly in reference to Queen Victoria.

In an 1860 Islington directory under Tollington Park, with nos 1, 5, 7, 8,14 and 19 only.

In 1961 New Court Congregational Chapel moved from Tollington Park and was rebuilt, the architect being John Diamond. Closed 1976. Since 1977 has contained the New Court Elim Pentecostal Church. It has opened a school for 7- to 11-year-olds at this New Court Centre since 1981.

SALTDEAN, no.2 Regina Road (1978).

**REGINA VILLAS**, Tollington Park

On 1851 Census and in 1852 directory.

Houses were there c.1845 (see ratebooks under Tollington Park).

But nos 2-7 Regina Villas became after 1874 nos 89 to 101 Tollington Park.

**REMINGTON STREET**, City Road (1846-7)

Before 1903 part of a Ward of St, Luke's, Old Street. After 1902 appears in the Islington directories.

**REYNOLDS HOUSE**, Corbyn Street (1963)

Gerry Reynolds died aged 41 in June 1969. He was MP for Islington North 1958 to 1969, Labour Party local government officer 1952-8, member for Acton Borough Council 1949 to 1965 and Mayor of Acton 1961 -2 and Chairman of the London Borough of Ealing, 1964-5. He contested Worthing in 1951 and was Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Defence, 1964-5, Minister of Defence for the Army 1965-7 and for Administration 1967 to 1969.

**RHEIDOL TERRACE** (1847)

The river Rheidol flows into Cardigan Bay, near Aberystwyth.

**RHODES COTTAGES**, Baldwin Terrace

Recorded in ratebooks 1845 to 1851. On 1871 Census.

**RHODES STREET** (c. 1870)

In 1881-2 incorporated Wellington Street, Holloway (renumbered in 1867) and Old Wellington Street; e.g. 47 to 59 Rhodes Street were Hollingsworth Street North, in 1877 nos 11 to 17 Old Wellington Street, St. James's Road.

In 1870 were nos 1 to 12,14 and 16 Old Wellington Street. 1 to 10 Hollingsworth Street North.

Now an estate access road off Mackenzie Road.

Named after Samuel Rhodes who besides his extensive farm had large brick and tile works at Dalston. His son William Rhodes was also a cow-keeper on a large scale in Islington. Rhodes Farm near Pullins Row had from four to six hundred cows!

Samuel Rhodes was the great-grandfather of Cecil John Rhodes (5 July 1853 – 26 March 1902) was a British politician in southern Africa who served as Prime Minister of the Cape Colony from 1890 to 1896. His London agent was Henry Donaldson, FAI, who died in 1903. But the street is really named after a celebrated name among Islington farmers or land and property owners like Laycock, Pullen or Rydon.

**RICEYMAN HOUSE** (Margery Estate), Margery Street (1931)

Named after the novel Riceyman Steps featuring the second-hand bookshop of 'Mr. Earforward' by Arnold Bennett (1867-1931), Riceyman Steps or Plum Pudding Steps still exist, off the Kings Cross Road.

**RICHARD STREET**, White Conduit Street

There 1808-9.

After 1938 RITCHIE STREET. Named after the Christian name of Richard Cloudesley.

### **RICHMOND AVENUE**

Before 1938 RICHMOND ROAD (q.v.).

### **RICHMOND CRESCENT (1854)**

Will Anderson artist lived at no. 21 from 1879 to 1887.

Edwin Paxton Hood (1820-1885), Pastor in 1857 at Offord Road Chapel and a well-known preacher lived at 18 Richmond Crescent and later at 50 Hillmarton Road.

### **RICHMOND GROVE, Richmond Road (1846)**

By 1890-1 SHEEN GROVE.

### **RICHMOND GROVE**

See also WAKELIN HOUSE, Sebbon Street.

### **RICHMOND GROVE, Halton Street (1845)**

CANONBURY COURT 1948, DENTON HOUSE 1938, CHADSTON HOUSE 1936/7, WHISTON HOUSE 1937/8.

### **RICHMOND PLACE, Park Road (1847)**

After 1897 THANE VILLAS.

### **RICHMOND ROAD (1841)**

Since 1938 RICHMOND AVENUE.

In 1866 the houses were renumbered alternately.

After 1867-70 subsidiary names were abolished such as Mathon Place, Richmond Villas, Gainford Place and Richmond Terrace (e.g.: 12 Richmond Terrace became by 1870 52 Richmond Road).

After 1891 St. George's and Stonefield terraces became part of Richmond Road (since 1938 Richmond Avenue).

On each side of numbers 46 to 72 the entrance steps are flanked by graven sphinxes which have attracted the interest of such celebrated photographers as Bill Brandt and Angus McBean or artists like Geoffrey S. Fletcher, Ann Usborne, Susan Benson or Sydney Arrobus. This terrace was built by William Dennis.

The period 1839 to 1841 was one in which Britain was much concerned with Egypt. In 1840 England, Russia, Austria and Prussia undertook to expel the forces of Ibrahim Pasha from Syria. A succession of victories and the capture of Acre induced them to quit Syria. These sphinxes were 'motifs' of this period.

**RICHMOND ROW** (Barnsbury Row) (1846) By 1847 became RICHMOND PLACE.

### **RICHMOND STREET (1848)**

After 1937 renamed MATILDA STREET.

### **RICHMOND STREET, Finsbury**

On John Rocque's 1738 map. In 1758/9 ratebook.

After 1937 SHENE STREET. Gone after 1970.

### **RICHMOND TERRACE (1841-2)**

By 1870 part of Richmond Avenue

### **RICHMOND TERRACE, Halton Street (1842)**

By 1866 nos 49 to 65 Halton Road.

Admiral Sir Percy Moreton Scott (1853-1924) was the son of Montagu Scott, solicitor and Laura Kezia Snelling. He was born 10 July 1853 at 8 Richmond Terrace, Canonbury Square. He was a pioneer of naval gunnery, of inestimable service in World War I, both for his expertise and in the anti-aircraft defence of London.

**RICHMOND TERRACE.** Park Road (1840)

In ratebooks 1840 to 1855. Not in directories, only Richmond Place, Park Road.

**RICHMOND VILLAS,** Richmond Road (1854)

After 1867-70 incorporated in Richmond Road.

**RICHMOND VILLAS,** Seven Sisters Road (1845)

After 1897 THANE VILLAS.

Lumb Stocks (1812-92) portrait artist, line engraver and miniaturist died at no. 9, 28 April 1892. Father of Arthur Stocks, see Georges Road.

**RICKTHORNE ROAD**

Before 1938 MONTPE LIER ROAD c. 1869.

Lord Wentworth by a lease of May 1564 rented Canonbury House and Tower to William Rickthorne (Rickthorne). He married Anne, daughter of John Quarles of London, merchant and died at Canonbury, aged 54, in 1582.

**RIDGE,** The, Downham Road, (1967)

**RIDGEWELL CLOSE** (1980) HERONGATE HOUSE 1978.

The Close is an estate access road, off Basire Street.

Ridgewell is in Essex, 514 miles south east of Haverhill. It is on the site of a Roman settlement.

**RINGCROFT STREET** (1875-77)

FORMBY COURT 1976.

**RING CROSS**

A Roman division mark was a ring and a cross. See also HOLLOWAY for possible origin.

RING CROSS appears in ratebooks as early as 1807 but the name was dropped in the 1820's for Lower Holloway.

The RING CROSS ESTATE (LCC) 1930-35.

Covered part of Georges Road, James Street, Charlotte Place, Bratton Street, Hope Place and Milton Place.

RING CROSS COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL, Eden Grove, with infant school in Chillingworth Road (formerly housed with Barnsbury Boys School) opened in June 1954. The opening was performed by Marcus Morris, then editor of The Eagle and The Girl. The school made headlines in the national press in December 1968 when Mrs Yvonne Connolly from Jamaica was appointed headmistress of the infants' school, 'London's first West Indian headmistress'.

Opened in 1931 as Hope Street Council School. Renamed Ring Cross in 1936. Ring Cross Junior School opened at Eden Grove, reorganised 1977-80, Junior Mixed and Infants.

**RINGMER GARDENS** (Bavaria Estate) (1978-79)

Ringmer is in Sussex. 2 1/2 miles north east of Lewes.

**RIPPLEVALE GROVE**

Before 1921 Albion Grove, 1836, Albion Grove West, Grove Villas and Grove Cottages.

In 1868 Albion Grove and Albion Grove West were named Albion Grove throughout. To avoid confusion with Albion Grove, Stoke Newington. In 1921 the name was altered to RIPPLEVALE GROVE, in memory of Sir John French, Earl of Ypres (1852-1925), born in Ripple Vale, Ripple, Kent and a leading figure of the 1914-18 War, well-remembered in 1921. See also ALBION GROVE.

### **RISINGHILL STREET (1880)**

Formerly John Street, Pentonville (1811), Hermes Hill (18th century), Providence Terrace and Royal Terrace.

The GLC WYNFORD ROAD ESTATE has since 1973 covered a lot of the area.

STARCROSS SCHOOL opened c. 1946 as a small secondary school of under 300 pupils in Camden. In September 1965 it moved to Risinghill Street and by 1976 catered for 1300 girls.

From October 1983 it has amalgamated with Barnsbury School for Girls, Barnsbury Park to form the ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON SCHOOL, off Penton Street, N1, a County School for Girls aged 11 to 19 with a roll of over 1300 pupils.

The street contains the Holloway Institute and the ILEA Islington Adult Education Institute.

### **RITCHIE HOUSE (Hornsey Rise Estate),**

Hazellville Road (1980)

### **RITCHIE STREET**

From c. 1808 to 1937 RICHARD STREET, which was named after the first name of Richard Cloudesley.

Renamed Ritchie Street 19 July 1937 – a informal version of Richard (as above) or possibly after Sir James William Ritchie, MBE (1902-1937) and his family. He was former Commandant of D Division of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary Reserve.

It contains the PENTON PRIMARY SCHOOL (ILEA). Opened 1891 as Richard Street Board School. Renamed Penton Primary for Junior Mixed and Infants, 1971,

### **RITSON HOUSE (Barnsbury Estate),**

Carnegie Street (1954)

Isaac Ritson (1761-89) died 'after a short and irregular life' after a few weeks illness in an obscure lodging in Islington aged only 27.

He became a teacher at Carlisle when only aged 16. He published a translation of Homer's 'Hymn to Venus' and several other pieces. 'A young man of very considerable literary talents.'

### **RIVER LANE, Lower Street (1811)**

In the 1860 rate book and directories for 1863 and 1866. In 1860 there were only three houses listed, one of which was called 'Bleak House'. By 1870 nos 1, 3 and 5 St. Peter's Street.

### **RIVER LANE, St. Peter's Street (c.1840)**

By 1870 nos 18 to 92 ST. PETER'S STREET.

### **RIVER PLACE (1829)**

From 1829 to 1937 RIVER STREET, Essex Road. Contained Cambridge Cottages.

### **RIVER STREET (1829)**

After 1937 RIVER PLACE.

RIVER STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH had its foundation stone laid on 18th July 1863. However, it fell into disuse and c.1908 was the RIVERS HALL. (Rivers Electric Theatre) where the management gave away oranges to

children and the elderly to encourage attendance! By 1931 it was a cracker makers works, then tile makers, then toy manufacturers until c.1965.

#### **RIVER STREET, EC1 (1828)**

**RIVER STREET**, York Road (1847) By 1891 TIBER STREET, last in the 1949 register of electors, then becoming part of York Way Court.

#### **RIVER TERRACE**

First entry in the ratebooks as such is 1806-7. From 1798-9 the same properties appear under DUNCAN PLACE.

The Scotch Church, River Terrace (Kirk of Scotland) was opened on 4th December 1834.

From 1827 to 1834 the congregation had met in Chadwell Street (later Zion Baptist Chapel) Angel Baptist Church. By 1843 it had become the Scotch Free Church and by 1860 the English Presbyterian Church, known until 1920 as Islington Presbyterian Church, Colebrook Row. It closed for public worship in 1923. Councillor A.J. Rogers, JP, then Mayor of Islington, was present at the unveiling of a stone tablet on the former ALBERMARLE HALL, Colebrooke Row by Dr. S.W. Carruthers, MD.Ph.D on the 17th October 1952.

In November 1908 an Industrial Exhibition and Sale of Work was opened by Sir Henry Robson with a Shadowgraph exhibition and a concert by 'The Coons'.

One of its most famous incumbents from 1862 to 1891 was the Revd J. Thai Davidson, MA, a 'Billy Graham' style preacher who drew large audiences for his services at the Agricultural Hall and was also the inspirer of the Wilmington Mission. He died in 1904, a celebrated preacher and orator.

WIDFORD HOUSE (1966) is on the site of the Albermarle Hall.

In October 1952 Miss Kelly, Archivist to the Presbyterian Historical Society placed the account books, ledgers and other Church records on permanent loan to the library's local history collection.

#### **RIVER TERRACE NORTH (1839)**

After 1864 the 'North' was dropped and the houses re-numbered consecutively throughout.

RIVERS TERRACE, Kings Cross (1846) On the 1881 Census as RIVER TERRACE, York Road.

By 1882 nos96-142 York Road.

#### **RIVERSDALE ROAD**

A boundary road, partly in Hackney, before 1878, in Hackney.

On a large-scale map of 1869. A substantial brick building from the Charles II period was CREAM HALL. About the 1818 period this was called Cream Hall Farm, Highbury Wood.

It was then a grass farm, supplying London milk dealers, hence its name. In 1780 George Hickman a cow keeper of Wells Row was connected with it and in 1783 Eliza Kirby who lived in Duvals Lane. It was used as a private residence even in 1835 and stood on a site at the apex of Riversdale Road and near 227 Blackstock Road. It was sold for building by the early 1880's forming the site of Legard Road.

**RIVERSDENE**, Highbury Quadrant (1968)

#### **RIXON STREET**

Possibly named after Rixon, a village near Sturminster Newton in Dorset.

**ROADS PLACE**, N19 (1905)

Between 400 and 402 Hornsey Road. Last in the 1968 register of electors.

**ROADS TERRACE** (c.1864-5)



By 1886 nos398-406 Hornsey Road.

**ROBERTS GARDENS**, Popham Street (1845)

Recorded in ratebooks 1845 to 1855.

**ROBERTS PLACE**, Bowling Green Lane (1830-1)

Made a public thoroughfare 12th December 1883.

**ROBERTS ROW**, St. Paul's Street (1838)

Recorded in the ratebooks until 1855, on the 1861 Census as Roberts Row, Newington Road.

**ROBINSON COURT**, St. Mary's Path (1939)

George H. Robinson, born in 1869 was for fifteen years an Islington Councillor and since 1922 represented Tollington ward until 1937. He was a former Vice-Chairman of the Housing Committee and the Islington Board of Governors and a builder and contractor, retiring in 1928. The firm was George Robinson Holloway) Ltd. He died aged 87 in 1956.

**ROBY HOUSE** (Wenlake Estate),

Mitchell Street, EC1 (1963)

Roby is a district of Merseyside, east of Liverpool.

**ROBY STREET**, Old Street, Finsbury

Before 1885 BALDWIN STREET 1811-13. Disappeared between 1958 and 1963.

**ROCHESTER PLACE**, Highgate

On the Censuses. The 1881 Census has it as Rochester Place, Archway Road. In ratebooks 1845 to 1855.

**ROCK COTTAGES**, Balls Pond Road

In 1852 rate book.

**ROCK STREET**, N4

Before 1878 GRANGE ROAD, Seven Sisters Road.

Contained the Islington office of the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

**ROCLIFFE STREET**

Mentioned in 1858.

In the 1863 Islington directory. On 1861 Census.

Nos 1-10 Graham Terrace (1871) were incorporated into Roccliffe Street, being by 1886 nos 2 to 26. The street was re-numbered in 1884.

In August 1953 died Angelo Tommaso who was in the news at the age of 84 in 1949. In 1880 he left Cassino, Italy, to make barrel-organs or 'hurdy-gurdies'. In 1949 he was still repairing them and hiring them out for 5s. a day.

Giuseppe Chiappa came to London in the early 1850's and founded a factory in Clerkenwell. His grandson Victor was still running the business in the 1950's.

Chiappa Ltd., organ builders, are at Eyre Street Hill, Holborn (Camden), between Clerkenwell Road and Warner Street.

**RODEN STREET** (c.1877)

Roden is in Shropshire, 6 miles north east of Shrewsbury.

**RODING HOUSE**, Charlotte Terrace (Barnsbury Estate)

Opened 3rd November 1936. The river Roding is in Essex.

**RODNEY HOUSE** (OM Richards Estate),

Donegal Street (1964)

**RODNEY PLACE**, Thornhill Street (1832)

On 1861,1871 and 1881 Censuses.

**RODNEY RESIDENCES**. Rodney Street (1885)

Gone between 1946 and 1949.

**RODNEY STREET**, Pentonville

On Clerkenwell map of 1805. Re-numbered 1892.

Named after George Brydges Rodney, 1st Baron Rodney (1719-1792), English admiral celebrated for his victory over the French and Spanish near Saints Island, off Dominica, 12 April 1782. In July 1759 he had also bombarded Le Havre and destroyed a flotilla designed for the invasion of England.

James Mill (1773-1836), utilitarian philosopher wrote for the Edinburgh Review 1808-12 and was a great promulgator of Benthamism in England, one of the founders of London University. In 1818 was published his great History of India and in 1821 Elements of Political Economy. He married Harriet Burrow in 1805 and they settled at 12 Rodney Terrace, Pentonville until 1810. The house belonged to his mother-in-law, a widow, whose late husband started a lunatic asylum at Hoxton. He then moved to Newington Green, but by 1814 was at no. 1 Queen Square (later no.40 Queen Anne's Gate). He used to walk from Pentonville to Westminster to dine and talk with the great writer in jurisprudence Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832).

John Stuart Mill (1806-1873), philosopher and economist, son of James Mill, was born 20th May 1806 at 12 Rodney Terrace, later no.13, then no.39 Rodney Street. He was educated entirely by his father and before the age of fourteen had studied the classics, logic, political economy, history, general literature and mathematics.

His Logic was published 1843, Political Economy 1848 and On Liberty 1859, The Subjection of Women 1869.

The house was demolished in 1957. John Stenhouse, chemist (1809-1880) lived from c.1863 to 1878 at no.17 Rodney Street.

He was chemical lecturer at St. Bartholomew's Hospital 1851 -7, Assayer to the Mint, 1865-70, a founder member of the Chemical Society, discovered beteroicinol and invented charcoal air-filters and respirators. He was a patentee of many items and published chemical papers.

**RODNEY STREET NORTH** (1826)

By November 1874 it was to form part of Catherine Street and later by 1876 MURIEL STREET.

**RODNEY TERRACE**

See Rodney Street.

**ROFFE'S or COCK LANE**

Early 17th century 'The Crown' inn was here. Later TOLLINGTON WAY.

**RONA WALK** (Marquess Estate) (1976/9)

North and South Rona are Scottish islands.

**ROLLIT HOUSE** (Ringcross Estate),

Hornsey Road (1927-8)

Named after Sir Albert Kaye Rollit (1842-1922) MP for Islington South 1886-1906 and Mayor of Hull 1883 and 1888.

### **ROLLIT STREET**

Before then BRAND STREET, which was there 1829-30.

So named Rollitt Street since 1927, after Sir Albert Kaye Rollit (1842 – 12 August 1922), a British politician, lawyer, and businessman – Conservative MP for South Islington.

Rollit married twice. His second wife was Mary, dowager Duchess of Sutherland. He was her third husband. In 1898 her jewellery, then valued at £30,000, was stolen by international jewel-thief William Johnson, known as 'Harry the Valet'. Johnson stole the jewellery while she was travelling by train from Paris to London with her husband, (Rollit), her brother, his wife and the Duchess's footman and maid. The case was investigated by Inspector Walter Dew (of Dr Crippen fame).

### **ROMAN ROAD (1847)**

Since 1938 ROMAN WAY.

Re-numbered and subsidiary names abolished 1874.

e.g., Bennet's Cottages, St. James's Terrace, Montrose Terrace, Roman Terrace.

The 'City of Rome' public house was built by Charles Thompson and William Crosswell in 1853.

Pentonville Prison was erected 1840-2, see under PENTONVILLE PRISON.

More re-numbering of Roman Way took place 1975 e.g., 119-123 became 149-153.

CALEDONIAN ROAD & BARNSBURY STATION. Opened 10th June 1852 with the idea of dealing with the traffic of the proposed Metropolitan Cattle Market. It was rebuilt some distance to the east and named BARNSBURY Station 21st November 1870. When a new entrance in Caledonian Road opened 22nd May 1893 it was re-named Caledonian Road & Barnsbury. This entrance closed 1920; station entrance by Ponder Street.

### **ROMAN TERRACE (1851)**

By 1866 nos 1-33 Roman Road.

William Hendry Stowell, DD (1800-1858) was head of Rotherham College from 1834 to October 1850 and a pioneer in 1848 of the missions to working men. His History of the Puritans was published in 1847. He died at 10 Roman Road, Barnsbury 2nd January 1858 and was the author of a number of historical and theological works, some for the RTS

CAISTER HOUSE 1973, MINERVA LODGE 1977.

### **ROMFORD HOUSE (Dovercourt Estate),**

Baxter Road (1966) Romford is in Essex

### **ROMILLY ROAD**

In the 1877 directory, nos 2,4,9, and 11 only.

John Romilly, 1st Baron Romilly (1802-1874), MA, QC was Master of the Rolls from 1851 to 1873 and was the son of Sir Samuel Romilly (1757-1818) KC, law reformer and abolitionist.

### **RONA WALK (Marquess Estate) (1978)**

Rona is an island in Inverness-shire.

### **RONALDS ROAD**

In the 1888 directory only nos 13 to 21 and 25 (odd).

Named after Sir Francis Ronalds (1788-1873) who was, with Wheatstone, one of the pioneers of the electric telegraph. The name was suggested by a Mr. M.C. Sharpe who for years had lived at Highbury Terrace. Sir Francis's father Francis Ronalds took over no.1 Highbury Terrace in 1796 and died in 1806. The new road had run alongside no.1 and the first electric wires ran from a coach-house of no.1 to a cottage in the immediate neighbourhood.

A green Islington Heritage Plaque commemorates Ronalds's home in Ronalds Road.

CRESCENT MANSIONS 1930-1, Highbury Crescent Rooms 1929.

### **ROPEMAKER STREET, EC1**

Part Finsbury, part City of London. Originally Ropemakers' Alley, Moorfields. Re-numbered in 1892 and 1908. Name first recorded in 1672. A street lived in by ropemakers.

Daniel Defoe (1661-1731) author of Robinson Crusoe and Journal of the Plague Year died in his lodgings here and is buried in Bunhill Fields.

### **ROSA ALBA MEWS, Kelross Road (1899)**

Italian or Latin for White Rose.

### **ROSCOE STREET, EC1**

Formerly before 1883 COLEMAN STREET. Re-numbered in 1895. At no.21 was the Society of Friends Meeting House, acquired 1661. This Bunhill Meeting House, associated with George Fox, Quaker Court.

The Meeting House was added to many times. In 1840 a School was built and in 1881 Memorial Buildings, destroyed 1940 to 1944 except for the caretaker's cottage. The Burial Ground, acquired 1661, re-named QUAKER GARDEN was closed for interments in 1855. In the recreation ground lies George Fox (1624-1691), founder of the Society of Friends, commemorated by a small stone, put up in 1855.

ROSCOE STREET is probably so named after a trustee of the Peabody Donation Fund.

QUAKER COURT 1965, BANNER HOUSE 1956-7, PEABODY BUILDINGS 1957, PEABODY COURT 1972, ST. LUKE'S HOUSE (Church Centre) 1981, SHAFTESBURY HOUSE 1978.

The Peabody Donation Fund erected 1956/7 of the Roscoe Street Estate Peabody Court and Tower (Court comp. 1972), St. Mary's Tower, Fortune Street, Fortune House and Banner Street blocks.

### **ROSE & CROWN COURT**

On Censuses from 1841 to 1871. At the back of what was 38a Islington High Street. In 1611 and in 1665 there was mention of a 'Rose & Crown' inn at Islington. On a large scale 1871 Ordnance Survey map. A rough area in the 1870's and in 1875 the 13 houses were decreed unfit for habitation.

### **ROSE COURT, Turnmill Street**

There as Rose Alley in 1677. Re-named Rose Passage 1936.

### **ROSE COTTAGES, St. Peter's Street (1853)**

By 1870 nos 91 to 93 St. Peter's Street.

### **ROSE PLACE, Frog Lane (1847)**

No.1 Frog Lane was in 1870 'The Rose' public house, later re-numbered 15 Popham Road. In ratebooks 1847 to 1855.

### **ROSE STREET**

There in 1738. After 1885 PATON STREET.

### **ROSE VILLAS, Canonbury Park West (1851)**

After 1867 nos 8, 10 and 12 Grange Road, Canonbury (q.v.).

## ROSEBERY AVENUE

See also SPA GREEN.

Parts were formerly St. John's Terrace, Myddelton Place, Garnault Place, John Street, Mount Pleasant etc. 1889 to 1892. Partly re-numbered in 1903.

Named after the great Liberal politician Archibald Philip Primrose, 5th Earl of Rosebery (1847-1929), Foreign Secretary to the government of W.E. Gladstone in 1886 and 1892-4. He became Premier in March 1894 as 1st Lord of the Treasury and President of the Council but resigned in June 1895. He is now best known for his horses having won the Derby 1894-5 and in 1905, for his biographies and other writings and for his wide interest in the turf.

This important thoroughfare was built 1889 to connect Islington and Finsbury with Holborn. It was named in 1889 when Lord Rosebery was first Chairman of the LCC who opened the 1st and 3rd portions.

The first portion was opened in 1890 and the third and last, 1892. The Open Space and fountain were opened 7th February 1899 by Arthur Millward, JP, Chairman of the Clerkenwell Vestry. Spa Green was opened 31st July 1895.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD OFFICES at 173 Rosebery Avenue. The large residential building that has taken the name 'New River Head' was constructed in 1915-20 as the central offices of the Metropolitan Water Board. Designed by Herbert Austen Hall, an architect of town halls, the final cost was £298,417. From 1995-98 the offices were converted into 129 flats.

In 1913, a decade after its formation, the Metropolitan Water Board decided to build its headquarters at the New River Head. The proposal came from Frederick Lionel Dove, who represented the London County Council on the board. Islington-born Dove was the chairman of Dove Brothers Ltd, the renowned Islington builders. In spite of some opposition in favour of a more central location, Frederick Dove's proposal was accepted and six invited architects prepared schemes. The brief included incorporation of the late 17th-century Oak Room from the demolished New River Water House into the new building; its transplantation was an early and significant example of the preservation of an historic interior. The Oak Room contained some fine carved friezes and panelling and a mantelpiece with an elaborate heraldic ceiling. Some of the carving is ascribed to Grinling Gibbons and the ceiling to Henry Cooke (1642-1700). Before its use as New River Company offices this part of the buildings is reputed to have been the residence of John Grene, Clerk to the Company 1667 to 1697.

Herbert Austen Hall's plans were selected and building began in July 1915. War brought work to a halt between June 1916 - January 1919, and inflation pushed up the cost from £85,000 originally estimated to nearly £300,000 when the offices opened in May 1920. The offices of the Metropolitan Water Board (now the Thames Water Authority) opened 27th May 1920 at a cost of £300,000. From 1902 the MWB was constituted to take over from the former eight metropolitan water companies, one of which was the New River Company.

The Research Building to the north east by Howard Robertson dates from 1938.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE near the junction with St. John Street originated with Sadler's Music House at some time before 1683 in the garden of which a Mr. Sadler discovered a chalybeate spring.

This was later used in the theatre for aquatic spectacles and is still there but covered over.

From 1844 to 1862 Samuel Phelps (1804-1878) its patentee and manager made it famous and produced 34 Shakespeare plays here. Artist Walter Sickert (1860-1942) performed at Sadler's Wells in professional productions of Shakespeare in 1880.

Arthur Wing Pinero's Trelawney of the Wells (1898) affectionately calls to mind its ambiance.

The theatre closed in 1915. From September 1914 it had become a cinema. The theatre was rebuilt, due mainly to the efforts of the great Lilian M. Baylis (1874-1937) and re-opened 6th January 1931 with Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*. It was designed by F.G.M. Chancellor and built under architects Frank Matcham & Co. The theatre became celebrated not only for Shakespeare but for drama, ballet and opera and in 1963 became the temporary home of the National Theatre.

It closed for performances during the Second World War and was used as a rest centre for bombed-out families. It re-opened on 7th June 1945.

Devotees cannot do better than read the scholarly *The Story of Sadler's Wells, 1683-1964* by Dennis Arundell published in 1965.

FINSBURY TOWN HALL was built as the Clerkenwell Vestry Hall in 1894–95. From 1900 it was the town hall of the newly created Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury. The building was also used for dances and political meetings. The hall lost its central purpose when Finsbury was made part of the new London Borough of Islington in 1965. It became a dance school and community centre in the mid-2000s.

The first Clerkenwell Vestry Hall originated as Spa Fields watch-house, built in 1813–14 on ground belonging to the New River Company, at the junction of Garnault Place and Rosoman Street.

It had “an unusually large and lofty room in which the constable of the night receives his charges”, and two cells for male and female prisoners. Enclosed by a high wall, the site included a yard for holding stray cattle. The building was extended to include a public office, a committee room and accommodation for various officers. In 1856 it was decided to make the watch-house its meeting hall.

A committee was set up in 1886 to look into rebuilding. The foundation stone was laid on 14 July 1894 and the new vestry hall opened exactly a year later by Lord Rosebery, the first chairman of the London County Council and later Prime Minister. Designed by Charles Evans-Vaughan, the building contract was awarded to Charles Dearing of Islington and constructed for £14,725.

The plan of the new building was much determined by the shape of the site, an irregular quadrilateral with its longest side to Rosebery Avenue. Evans-Vaughan was also commissioned to design the interior decoration. The ground-floor corridor and the staircases between ground and first floor were lined to dado level with glazed tiles, and there were marble columns in the corridor; the ceilings had elaborate Tudor-style plasterwork, and the floors were laid with composite stone mosaic. In the Large Hall was a flattened barrel-vaulted ceiling, divided into heavily decorated panels.

The new building was lit by both gas and the new mains electricity, and the electric lamps in the large hall, which survive, take the form of sprays of foliage, distinctly Art Nouveau in style, with light-bulb 'flowers', held aloft by winged female figures.

In 1939 Finsbury Borough Council received government permission to construct a two-storey bunker beneath Garnault Place, with access from the basement of the town hall. Designed by Tecton and built by 'cut and cover', this was completed in late 1940 and comprised, on the upper floor, two large air-raid shelters for male and female staff at the town hall, and on the lower a Control Centre for the borough, containing a control room, signals room and messengers' room. It was unusually strong, with external concrete walls 2-metres-thick.

Disused after the Second World War, the bunker was returned to use from 1952 to 1965 as a local control centre in case of nuclear attack. Later, it was used for civil-defence training and then for storage. When, in 1965, the Metropolitan Borough of Finsbury was replaced by the much larger London Borough of Islington, the existing Islington Town Hall in Upper Street became the new authority's headquarters. Finsbury Town Hall provided accommodation for various council departments, including the Housing District Office and the Area Repair Team, and it was used as a register office for civil weddings until 2003.

In 2005-2006 the Urdang Academy, a dance school redeveloped the building as dance studios, with a fitness centre and cafeteria. Public access was also provided for classes in dance, keep-fit and martial arts. The SPA GREEN ESTATE was designed by Berthold Lubetkin of Messrs. Tecton. The completion ceremony was performed 29th April 1949 by the late Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, MP (later Lord Morrison of Lambeth). It consisted of Tunbridge, Sadler and Wells houses comprising 129 flats. See also SPA GREEN.

The 1914-18 War Memorial for Finsbury is at SPA GREEN GARDENS open space, opened 1899 taken over by FBC 1933 and improved 1947.

The Memorial has a winged figure representing Peace and Victory standing on a plinth by Thomas Rudge the sculptor. Inset were bronze panels showing the Finsbury Rifles In action at Gaza, the HAC at the crossing of the Piave, Italy and local men taking part in the naval raid on Zeebrugge.

Second World War dates were added to this memorial, but the Finsbury memorial for the dead of the 1939-45 War is the Sports Centre near Stirling Corner, Barnet bye-pass, 38 acres opened 6th May 1955 by H RH the Duke of Edinburgh.

See also under SPA GREEN. The Wellington Arms Public House was there in 1833.

BARNSTAPLE MANSIONS 1892 (Revd 1926), BIDEFORD MANSIONS 1892, BRAUNTON MANSIONS 1892, GREENWOOD HOUSE 1954, SADLER HOUSE, Spa Green Estate 1949/50, WELLS HOUSE, Spa Green Estate 1949.

DEACON'S MUSIC HALL, formerly the Sir Hugh Myddelton public house, Myddelton Place, opened 14th December 1861, named after its manager and licensee James Deacon who died aged 68 in 1871. The licensee from 1884 to 1891 was the Fire Brigade chief Capt. H.E. Davis who died in 1933 aged 91. The music hall was demolished for the construction of Rosebery Avenue.

CLERKENWELL FIRE STATION at 40-44 Rosebery Avenue was first constructed on this site 1871-73 and became one of the London Fire Brigade's most important stations. It was later replaced by the current Grade-II listed building, which was built in two phases between 1912 and 1917. It was the oldest operating fire station in Britain until its closure in January 2014.

This is the second fire station on the site, which was formerly occupied by the Cobham's Head public house at the corner of Coppice Row (later Farringdon Road) and Cobham Row. In December 1866 it was destroyed by fire; liquor stored for a planned Christmas reopening contributed to the blaze!

The first station, erected in 1871-73, was a tall, red brick building. It comprised of four floors of living accommodation above the appliance room and watch-room; a shed in the yard contained stables and rooms for engine drivers. In 1895-97 the station was extended, resulting in demolition of three old houses. The extension featured exits to Rosebery Avenue, as it was less crowded and dangerous than the previous exit in Farringdon Road.

Meanwhile, the station became unfit for service and a decision was made to replace it with a new station. An extension to this old building was to be built prior to the new station. The works took place in two phases: the extension was erected in 1912-14, after which the old building was demolished and rebuilt 1914-17.

To achieve the desired proportion, the new and old sections at either end were given façades of identical design; the central building retained its original proportions up to fourth-floor level. Quarters for the superintendent and district officer were provided on the second floor and for married men on the upper floors. The full complement was about 33 men. A new drill-tower, drill-yard and garage were provided on ground adjoining to the west after the Second World War. Clerkenwell Fire Station closed in 2014.

In May 2019 the building became a homelessness shelter for London's LGBTQ+ community. It is being run by the Outside Project organisation, following a £50,000 grant awarded by the Mayor of London, with the backing of Islington Council, to operate as a refuge for one year.

**ROSEBERRY VILLAS**, Tufnell Park West

In the 1855 ratebooks and the 1860 directory. By 1870 nos120 to 170 Brecknock Road.

**ROSEBERRY VILLAS**, York Road See YORK ROAD.

**ROSEDALE COURT**, Panmure Close, Leigh Road (1977)

**ROSELEIGH AVENUE** (1890-1)

**ROSEMARY COTTAGES**, Shepperton Cottages, New North Road (1838)

By 1874 nos79-89 Shepperton Road.

**ROSEMARY STREET**, Shepperton Road

In the 1882 directory there were 23 houses plus the Rosemary Mission Hall. Not in the 1878 directory or 1881 Census.

With Penally Place demolished for the extension to the Rosemary Gardens.

ROSEMARY GARDENS (then about 2  $\frac{3}{4}$  acres between Southgate Road and Shepperton Road) were opened in June 1960 by Edwin Bayliss, a member of the LCC for East Islington.

In 1976 extension to the Gardens took place making this open space just over 6  $\frac{3}{4}$  acres.

In 1983 colourful murals were executed by artists for a space by the tennis courts.

The Rosemary Branch public house at no. 2 Shepperton Road was there in 1721 but seems to have been closed between 1730 and 1751. Another inn was erected on the site in 1783 and this not too far distant from the original one bearing the same sign.

Erected in 1786 and 1792, for many years landmarks were the windmills of the former white lead works of Champion, Druce & Co., Southgate Road. The bases that remained had become bomb-damaged by 1945 by a V2 rocket and by 1950 only the circular foundations were exposed to view. Even by 1842 they were used only as store-houses and the sails had by then gone.

The mills were replaced by steam power in 1830 but were, with their five sails with revolving 'gnomons' or turrets a distinctive part of the landscape of Islington Fields as this part was called. They were put up by Walker & Co., iron masters, of Rotherham, Yorkshire and connected with the house of Walkers, Maltby & Co., Upper Thames Street.

Julius Caesar Ibbetson's water colour of 1795 showing them as they were was exhibited in July 1981 at the Museum of London.

A pond of about an acre was there in the earlier years of the 19th century used for skating in winter and occasional summer boating.

In the 1830's it was the 'Islington Vauxhall' covering nearly three acres with 'elevated terrace walks', Dutch pin, racquet and skittle grounds, a large assembly room or concert room, private parlours, coffee and dining-rooms and 'a well-warmed and ventilated billiard room.' 4000 people often came there in the evenings and tight-rope walking and balloon ascents were made from the grounds. There was an equestrian theatre which burned down in 1883. The tavern was licensed for music and dancing until 1887.

### **ROSOMAN'S BUILDINGS (c.1770)**

By 1878 nos 19-24 Islington Green.

Built on land belonging to Thomas Rosoman of Clerkenwell between 1758 and 1762.

### **ROSOMAN MEWS, Northampton Road, EC1 (1827)**

Re-numbered 1907. Demolished September 1934.

### **ROSOMAN PLACE, EC1 (c.1936-9)**

### **ROSOMAN STREET**

See also BRITTON STREET.

Upper Rosoman Street abolished and the premises re-numbered in 1877. The portion from Rosebery Avenue to Amwell Street in 1936 incorporated with and numbered in Amwell Street.

Rosoman Street was originally a footpath over the fields called BRIDEWELL WALK as it led past the former Clerkenwell Bridewell built 1615 and pulled down in 1804 'a House of Correction for rogues and vagabonds of Middlesex'



About 1756 the great Thomas Rosoman who was the proprietor and reigning king of Sadler's Wells Theatre from 1747 to 1771 was by trade a builder, c.1756 he built Rosoman Row, a range of good houses on the west side of the Bridewell Walk. The east side followed and by 1774 it was called Rosoman Street.

The MERLIN'S CAVE was a tavern standing in the fields with large gardens and a skittle ground and was built about 1735. The gardens were built over in 1833.

The NEW MERLIN 'S CAVE , Margery Street, WC1 is a little to the north of the old tavern site. See also WILMINGTON SQUARE.

The ENGLISH GROTTTO or GROTTTO GARDENS stood at the north-east corner of Lower Rosoman Street and was in existence about 1760, in 1769 being advertised as Jackson's Grand Grotto Gardens & Gold and Silver Fish Repository. This continued in Jackson's possession until about 1780. Some remains persisted until c.1800 in the garden of the house no.35, Lower Rosoman Street.

At this address the CLERKENWELL NEWS was printed from 1855 to 1862. The Gardens were famous for water spectacles and for firework displays.

The LONDON SPA, see EXMOUTH MARKET.

The NEW WELLS. From 1730 to 1750 dancing, music and pantomime were held. In 1752 it became a Methodist Tabernacle, demolished c.1756.

The NORTHAMPTON TABERNACLE, Rosoman Street (October 1835) had as its architect John Blyth. See also CHADWELL STREET, Providence Chapel.

Richard Earlom (1743-1822) mezzotint engraver lived for some time in Rosoman Street. He died aged 80 on 9th October 1822 in Exmouth Street.

On 27th April 1918, at 23 Rosoman Street, telephonist Lilian Ada Bostock was awarded the MBE for 'great courage during air raids and gunfire.'

**ROTH WALK**, Andover Estate (1980)

Named after Richard Roth, one of the Islington Martyrs, burnt in 1558.

**ROTHERFIELD COURT**, Rotherfield St (1953)

Rotherfield is in East Sussex.

**ROTHERFIELD STREET** (1826)

No.92 was originally 35 Frederick Place, built up 1841-8.

From 1847 to 1862 nos 12-68 were Sussex Place.

The 'Duke of Clarence' public house has been there since c.1861-2.

The street has in it Rotherfield Primary School, a Board School, Rotherfield Street Board School in 1898, Rotherfield Primary School from 1947. Additions to the buildings, 1967.

McINDOE COURT 1960, ROTHERFIELD COURT 1953. WALKINSHAW COURT 1957.

**ROTHERY STREET**

So-called 1890-1.

Name abolished Chapel Street (Church Street). Linking Church Lane (now St. Mary's Path) with Church Street, since 1938 Gaskin Street.

Only no.10 occupied in 1939. Since then Robinson Court and Victor Cazalet House on either side.

William Rothery (1775-1864) was a celebrated lawyer and, from 1821-60, Admiralty referee on matters connected with the slave trade. His son Henry Cadogan Rothery, MA (1817-88) also a lawyer was Wreck Commissioner in 1876. Employed in the Admiralty and ecclesiastical courts.

#### **ROTTEN ROW** (1728)

By c.1855 MIDDLE ROW and after 1912

CRESCENT ROW, Goswell Road.

**ROWAN WALK** (c.1983-4) Sir Charles Rowan (c.1852) was in 1829 appointed as Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

#### **ROWSTOCK GARDENS** (Camden Estate) (1962)

Rowstock is a village in Oxfordshire.

MOULSFORD HOUSE 1963, PANG BOURNE HOUSE 1964.

#### **ROWTON HOUSE**, Kings Cross Road

Named after the Rt. Hon. Lord Rowton, CB, Chairman of Rowton Houses Ltd (incorporated 1894) was erected in the 1890s with a 200ft frontage to Calthorpe Street and 125ft to Kings Cross Road. There until c.1957 Mount Pleasant Hotel, 53 Calthorpe Street on the site by 1964.

#### **ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL**

See HOLLOWAY ROAD.

#### **ROYDON MANSIONS**, Junction Road, N19 (1907)

#### **ROYLEY HOUSE**, Old Street (1931)

Architect: E.C.P. Monson, FRIBA. Opened by Cllr C.R. Simpson, JP, LCC, 28th February 1931.

#### **ROYLEY STREET** (1845) Closed 1912.

#### **RUFFORD STREET**

Formerly Junction Road, Stroud's Vale and James Street, Stroud's Vale, c.1871).

Renamed Rufford Street 1890-1 and 1891-2.

Near here was from 1861 to 1962 the former BELLE ISLE CEMETERY STATION (London Necropolis Company), architect: Edmund Alexander Spur. Transported bodies for the Great Northern Cemetery, Brunswick Park. Functioned 1861 to c.1873.

#### **RUFFORDS BUILDINGS**, Islington High Street

The Buildings were in existence as early as 1685.

Said to have been built by a Captain Nicholas Rufford, a Churchwarden of St. Mary's (1689 and 1690), who died aged 72 on 20th March 1711. He and James Porter as churchwardens in 1690 repaired and restored the Cloudeley tomb. There was a long-lapsed charity, 'Mr. Rufford's Gift' for a Sermon to be preached on St. Thomas's Day and 'to the Ringers for Ringing on the same Day'. Francis Rufford was a Churchwarden in 1717 and 1718.

See also BERRIMAN. By 1878 the former Buildings were nos2-78 Islington High Street.

Before 1685 said to have been on the site an old mansion, residence of the Fowler family before they moved to Cross Street. See also BERRIMAN ROAD.

#### **RUFFORDS ROW** (1688)

Like Ruffords Buildings connected with the Rufford family who were of some importance in the late 17th and early 18th centuries in this parish.

By 1877 nos289-302 Upper Street.

**RUNTON STREET** (1884) By 1974 contained nos14 and 21 only.

Runton is near Cromer, Norfolk.

**RUPERT HOUSE**, Yerbury Road (1981)

*Submitted by a contributor (2017):* Rupert House was built on the site of a Baptist Mission Hallm which dated from 1928. Rupert House was first occupied was in 1981.

**RUPERT ROAD** (1859-60)

Built by the St. Pancras Freehold Land Society.

In the 1860 directory nos2-4 and 18 only listed.

Named after Prince Rupert (1619-82), Charles I's General of Horse and a famous cavalry commander in the Civil War. One of the founders of the Royal Society and an introducer of mezzotint engraving into England. First Lord of the Admiralty 1673-79.

**RUSHMOOR HOUSE** (Hilldrop Estate),

Hilldrop Road (1953) Rushmoor is in Shropshire.

**RUSSELL PLACE**, New North Road (1848)

After 1863 became nos223-285 New North Road.

**RUSSELL ROAD**

In 1866 nos1a, 5, 7, 13, 17, 24 and 6 only. After 1938 BERRIMAN ROAD.

**RUSSETT CRESCENT** (Stock Orchard Estate) (1977)

Like Sturmer Way, named after a variety of apple.

**RUTLAND PLACE** (1845)

Off Hornsey Road, north of Brunswick. On census returns up to 1871.

**RUTLAND PLACE**, Charterhouse Square Built in the 1850s. There in 1855.

Named after the Manners family, Earls of Rutland in the 17th Century, whose town house then was on its site.

**RUTLAND TERRACE** (1851) In censuses up to 1871.

**RYDON CRESCENT**, Rosebery Avenue (c.1860)

Disappeared by 1947-9 for the SPA GREEN ESTATE.

Here lived for a time Arthur Wing Pinero (1855-1934) son of John Daniel Pinero, a solicitor of 9 Gray's Inn Square, of a family of Portuguese Jews and of Lucy Daines. Arthur Wing Pinero is supposed to have been born in Bedford Row, not Islington, as is sometimes quoted, but did live for a time in Rydon Crescent now, since 1949 covered by the Spa Green Estate.

His plays Dandy Dick (1887), The Second Mrs. Tanqueray (1893), and Trelawney of the Wells(1898) are still acted and his stage farces are still admired for their craftsmanship and careful construction.

**RYDON STREET** (1850)

Named after Henry W. Rydon, a tailor of North Buildings, Finsbury Circus in the late 1830s and 40s. He then went in for land ownership and property development, taking building leases from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Clothworker's Co. from their Islington Estates. But he also owned brickfields and acquired the 100 acre estate in Highbury by which he is now chiefly remembered including Highbury. New Park (qv). St. Augustine's Church was built largely at his expense. Other developments included Grosvenor and Beresford roads from 1864, Ferntower Road from 1866 and Petherton Road from 1869, the date of the covering over of the New River in that area.

Henry lived at 'Pyrland House', Highbury New Park (later no.23) in the 1860s. Rydon's Estates operated from Dells Farm, Beresford Road.

He died 14th January 1885 at Brighton. Two of his executors were his son Horace James of 1 Petherton Road and Arthur Hope Rydon of 23 Highbury New Park.

H.W. Rydon's grandson was for some years the art editor to the Daily Express. Henry Rydon developed the Packington Estate, Wenlock Barn Estate, New North Road and parts of Highbury.

**RYDSTON CLOSE** (Nailour Street Estate) (1975)

## S

**SABLE GROVE**, Sebbon Street

In 1843 rate book only.

**SABLE STREET**. Canonbury Square (1827)

On census returns until 1871.

The William Tyndale Primary School was from 1916-1949 called the Sebbon Street School. Renamed William Tyndale 1948, for Junior Mixed and Infants.

BARRATT HOUSE (1954).

**SADLER HOUSE** (Spa Green Estate), Rosebery Avenue (1949-50)

Named after Sadler's Music House, the proprietor of which in 1683 discovered a well in the grounds, the origin of Sadler's Wells.

**SADLER'S BUILDINGS**

There in 1820.

Before 1863, City of London. Incorporated with and numbered with FANN STREET.

**SADLER STREET** (1910)

Formerly THOMAS STREET.

**SAFFRON COURT**, Essex Road (Mitchison/ Baxter Estate) (1980-1)

Sheltered housing.

**ST. ALBAN'S PLACE**

Before 1835 CADD'S ROW. Printed on a map of 1735 as Gad's Row!

Here, in the 18th century, was a public house called the 'Duke's Head' for some years kept by Thomas Topham (1710-1749), the prodigious strong man who commenced his career as a publican at the age of 24 at Coldbath Fields.

In 1741, in Bath Street, he performed before a huge crowd of thousands including Admiral Vernon, the naval victor of Portobello and Carthage. His prodigious feat was to lift three barrels of water by his neck weighing a total of 1183 pounds.

He could twist pewter plates into the shape of three cornered hats and with one hand lifted a clergyman weighing 27 stone!

His wife was unfaithful to him and he beat and stabbed her, then turning the knife on himself. He died on August 10th 1749 at

Hog Lane, Shoreditch. She, on the other hand, recovered from her wounds.

In the British Museum is a dish made of the hardest pewter rolled up on 3rd April 1737 by Topham and this witnessed by a Dr. John Desaguliers, then well-known in Islington as a resident and as an eminent mechanic and experimental philosopher.

**ST. ANNE'S HOME FOR THE RETIRED,**

Durham Road

See DURHAM ROAD.

**ST. ANNE'S HOUSE** (Margery Estate), Margery Street (1931)

Rebuilt 1984/5.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MEDICAL COLLEGE**, Charterhouse Square

Moved in in 1935.

Badly bombed during the Second World War. There was a medical school on the hospital site about 100 years before 1935.

The Queen Mother in April 1964 arrived at the College to open the Science Building, rebuilt after war damage. She was welcomed by Arthur Goldhew, Mayor and Mayoress of Finsbury and Sir Douglas Logan, Principal of the University of London.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S ROAD**

A new street unpaved in December 1863. Re-numbered 1876. Named changed in 1894 to DALMENY AVENUE.

**ST. CLEMENT'S BUILDINGS**, Lever Street (1882)

London Labourers' Dwellings Society.

**ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH HOUSE**. St. Clements Street.

Re-numbered 1975. 54 Davey Close.

**ST. CLEMENT'S PLACE**

In register of electors 1954-1968. Formerly part of Cornelia Street.

**ST. CLEMENT STREET**, Barnsbury

Before 1875.

YORK PLACE, Barnsbury (qv) SUSSEX TERRACE and CLARENCE TERRACE.

The church of ST. CLEMENT'S, Westbourne Road, Barnsbury, was built at the sole expense of Mr. Thomas Edmund Wilfred Cubitt as a proprietary Chapel.

Gilbert Scott (later Sir Giles Gilbert Scott) was the architect and the builders were Messrs. Dove Bros.

In 1966 the church acquired the organ formerly at St. Thomas's, Regent Street which had over 1200 pipes and was 'opened' by Nicholas Jackson, then organist of St. Anne's, Soho, on 24th January 1967.

In 1968 Bishop Athenagoras of the Greek Orthodox Church consecrated the church to be used by the Greek community, the C.of E. congregation agreeing to use the church hall for their services.

In 1971 a service of exorcism conducted by the President of the British Occult Society, Sean Manchester, was held at the church which had been named, with St. Michael's Bingfield Street as being used by 'devil worshippers'.

In 1983 the Council considered listed building consent to convert the church to 26 self-contained flats. Parish joined to St. David's, Westbourne Road 1976. MONTAGUE COURT 1953.

**ST. FRANCIS CHURCH CENTRE**

See NORTH ROAD.

**ST. GEORGE'S AVENUE**

On the 1881 census.

Before 1886 St. George's Road. In the 1882 directory only one house, 'Glen Tower', no.1 is listed. More by 1883-4.

WILFRED FIENBURGH COURT 1960.

**ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH**, Crayford Road

See CRAYFORD ROAD.

**ST. GEORGE'S COURT**

See GEORGE'S COURT. After 1824 ALBION PLACE.

Dr. Thomas Birch (1705-1766), historian and biographer, born of Quaker parents. Father was Joseph Birch, coffee mill maker. Lived with Joseph Besse (d. 1757), the Quaker publisher.

**ST. GEORGE'S PLACE**, Holloway, near Cornwall Place.

In ratebooks 1807 to 1818.

**ST. GEORGE'S TERRACE** (1841)

Only six houses in 1844. Built up more by 1849-50.

Re-numbered and altered to nos 49 to 127 Richmond Road (since 1938, Avenue) by 1891-2.

**ST. GEORGE'S VILLAS**, Compton Road (1850)

After 1868 nos 1-21 Compton Road.

**ST. HELENA HOUSE** (Margery Estate) (1931)

**ST. HELENA PLACE**

Name abolished 10th July 1906.

**ST. HELENA STREET**, Kings Cross Road.

Names abolished Spring Street and St. Helena Place 1906. Partly closed 1932.

**ST. JAMES'S BUILDINGS**, Rosoman Street

Closed by Vestry order 8th May 1890.

**ST. JAMES'S COTTAGES**, St. James's Road (1853).

By 1870 nos 119-131 St. James's Road.

**ST. JAMES'S CRESCENT**, Barnsbury (1847)

**ST. JAMES'S PLACE**

Name abolished 1864, See ST. JAMES'S WALK.

**ST. JAMES'S ROAD** (1841)

After 1938 MACKENZIE ROAD.

See also under CHILLING WORTH ROAD re. St. James's Church.

**ST. JAMES'S SCHOOL**, Georges Road

See GEORGE'S ROAD.

**ST. JAMES'S STREET** (1851)

Since 1938 CHANTRY STREET.

### **ST. JAMES'S STREET**, Penton Street (1840)

Since 1871 WYFORD ROAD.

According to the DNB and the Dictionary of Welsh Biography (1959) John Jones (1772-1837) barrister, translator and Welsh historian, born at Derwydd, Caernarvonshire, died 'in straitened circumstances at St. James's Street, Islington 28th September 1837'. This street does not, however, appear in ratebooks until 1840!

### **ST. JAMES'S TERRACE**, Caledonian Road (1855)

Since 1885 ALL SAINTS STREET.

### **ST, JAMES'S WALK**, Clerkenwell Green, EC1

ST. James's Place abandoned 1864. Portion Clerkenwell Green to the junction with Sekforde Street in 1937 incorporated in Sekforde Street.

In William J. Pinks *A History of Clerkenwell* (2nd ed., 1881), the author writes 'most of the houses standing are erections of the last fifty years' (viz: 1805-1815 period) and occupy the site of their venerable predecessors'.

MIDDLESEX HOUSE OF DETENTION / HUGH MYDDELTON SCHOOL. This two-and-a-half-acre site on which these two institutions once stood has a long history, famously as the site of the Middlesex House of Detention prison. In December 1867 Irish nationalists set off the 'Clerkenwell Explosion' on this spot. It is now occupied by the late-Victorian buildings of the former Hugh Myddelton School (1892-93), one of the largest board schools to be built in London. It became a further education college and was converted to offices and apartments in 1999.

In 1615 the site was acquired Middlesex Justices of the Peace for a new county prison and, by the end of the year, a 'house of correction' had been erected. This 'New Prison', or Clerkenwell Bridewell, took the overspill from the City prisons. In 1663–64 a large building was erected on the north side of the Bridewell as a workhouse for a union or 'corporation' of Middlesex parishes.

In 1679 the Bridewell burnt down and, shortly after, the prison was moved into part of the disused workhouse. By 1685 a second county prison had been built to the south of the workhouse and Bridewell; a 'house of detention' for those awaiting trial who could no longer be accommodated at Newgate. 15 years later part of the premises had been let to the Quakers as an almshouse, workhouse and orphans' school, which became known as the Quaker Workhouse.

The prison and workhouse buildings remained until the early 1800s, by which time the dilapidated, makeshift Bridewell had been superseded by a new Middlesex House of Correction at nearby Coldbath Fields (now the site of Mount Pleasant Post Office). The workhouse had also closed. By January 1816, with war over, the county had decided to rebuild the prison on a much larger scale by extending it over the Bridewell and workhouse sites. And work was completed in 1818.

By the 1840s the new prison had become overcrowded and not-fit-for-purpose. In some places there were 30 or 40 prisoners to a room, with lines on the floor determining the areas for particular classes of inmate. A new short-stay prison, the Middlesex House of Detention, was erected in 1846–47. The new buildings were strongly influenced by the recently completed Pentonville Prison (1842). Construction was based on the 'separate' system and a cruciform design. As at Pentonville, each cell had its own WC and basin, but only one small window, high in the end wall.

Intended largely for those awaiting trial for petty crime, the House of Detention was not as fearsome as the long-term correctional prisons. Communication between prisoners was forbidden, but they were allowed to wear their own clothes, and food could be brought in by friends and relatives, as could work materials for those who wished to carry on their outside occupations.

In December 1867 Fenian nationalists used a barrel of gunpowder to blow up some 60ft or more of the north perimeter wall in a failed attempt to free two compatriots. 12 civilians were killed and some fifty injured, and most of the houses opposite in Corporation Lane (now Row) were damaged beyond repair. The prison closed in 1886 and, late in 1890, it was mostly razed, leaving only the perimeter wall and the chief warder's three-storey stuccoed house



at the south-west corner of the boundary wall. These are only parts of the prison to survive above ground today. The House of Detention was replaced in the early 1890s by the Hugh Myddelton School.

The school was ceremonially opened on 13 December 1893 by the Prince of Wales. This was the first time that the School Board for London had been honoured by a royal opening for one of its establishments; this was commensurate with the school's status as the biggest and most expensive yet built by the board and also probably intended as an act of public exorcism of the old prison site.

The main school building, designed by the board's architect T J Bailey, was erected in 1891–93 and is characteristic of the larger and costlier late board schools. It had a single large assembly hall on each of three floors, as well as individual classrooms to accommodate 800 infants and 600 each of girls and boys.

In 1891–92, while construction of the school was still in progress, the board considered the issue of educating special needs children. The Clerkenwell special school, in the north-east corner of the site, opened in August 1895. The single-storey building, with an extra-wide corridor to allow ease of movement for disabled children, was designed for 150 pupils in classes of 30 each. It closed as a special school in 1933.

Following the closure of the Hugh Myddelton School in 1971, the premises became part of the Kingsway Princeton Further Education College. In 1999 the former school was sold to Persimmon Homes and converted into flats and offices. The redevelopment was marketed under the name '1892', the date which appears on the School Board's tablet on the main building. It is now called Kingsway Place. The Clerkenwell Parochial Sunday School was instituted in St. James's Walk in 1809 'owing to the benevolence and zeal of the Revd Henry Foster'. Buildings were put up in 1828. Architect: William Lovell. A storey was added in 1858, architect : W.P. Griffith.

**ST. JOHN STREET**, River Lane (1848)

After 1910 CRUDEN STREET.

**ST. JOHN STREET**, EC1

See also ANGEL CENTRE. Northampton Place. George Place and Arlington Place abolished 1866 and St. John Street Road 1905. Re-numbered 1905.

Mentioned as early as 1170 as 'that street which goeth from the bar of Smithfield towards Yseldon'. It was first a packhorse road but soon became much used as a highway.

Before the introduction of a uniform plan of road construction, a raised causeway paved with stones led from St. John Street to Islington church (St. Mary's, Upper Street). It was there in Richard Cloudesley's time, 1517.

During the 1642-3 period a battery and breastwork are alleged by tradition to have been put up at Mount Mill, Goswell Street road and the southern end of St. John Street. The Royalists jeered at the citizens who dug these ramparts at the New River upper pond, Islington Pound and St. John Street and Mount Mill with a song: 'Round-headed cuckolds, come dig!'

HICKS HALL was opened in 1612 being erected by Baptist Hicks, First Viscount Campden (1551-1629), Justice of the County of Middlesex. Before then Middlesex magistrates had administered justice from The Windmill and The Castle, two taverns in St. John Street. By 1777 it had fallen into decay and was removed in 1778 being replaced by the SESSIONS HOUSE, Clerkenwell Green, built 1779-82.

The 'Old Red Lion' is supposed to have been there as early as 1415. Rebuilt 1899. It vies with The Angel Inn' as being where Thomas Paine (1737-1809), political author, wrote his Rights of Man. CITY UNIVERISTY see under NORTH-AMPTON SQUARE.

At 90-92 St. John Street are the showrooms of Stuart Devlin, Australian born silversmith. Many objects of commemorative silver at the City University are his work.

The St. Peter's or SMITHFIELD MARTYRS MEMORIAL CHURCH (architect: E.L. Blackburne) was erected 1869-1871 as a memorial to those who suffered for their faith in the fires of Smithfield. The church was damaged in World War II and demolished in 1956 and the parish united to be that of St. James and St. John with St. Peter, Clerkenwell Green.

The EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 132 St. John

Street Road, formerly 1 Owen's Row, was licensed as a music hall 1885-9. It had a music hall on its first floor originally formed from three small rooms. The licensee was Frederick Frampton Beard.

The FINSBURY LIBRARY, 245 St. John Street was opened on March 11th, 1967 by Rt. Hon. Richard Marsh, then Minister of Power. Its architect was Carl Ludwig Franck of Franck & Dees.

Emberton, Franck & Tardrew were appointed architects for the development of Finsbury Estate of 468 homes. It included a 25-storey tower (Michael Cliffe House), an underground car park and the new borough library, which would be an integral part of the housing estate; Berlin-born architect Carl Ludwig Franck (1904-1985), of Franck and Deeks, took responsibility for the library's design. Franck had earlier worked under celebrated architect Berthold Lubetkin in his Tecton practice. Lubetkin had undertaken a number of commissions by Finsbury Council, including the Finsbury Health Centre (1938), Spa Green (1946-49) and Priory Green (1947-57) estates.

Franck's plan was on a more ambitious scale than the average branch library, with a lecture hall among various ancillary rooms. The convex front to St John Street is like an extended version of the nearby Finsbury Health Centre (1938), with added colour provided by glass mosaics adorning its exterior features. The spacious main library was to feature a shallow, top-lit and barrel-vaulted ceiling.

The library was designed as multiuse, modern library building, to include:

- an adult and children's book section (ground floor)
- a music and reference section (ground floor)
- an auditorium with a stage and projector room for events (ground floor)
- a student library and reading room (first floor)
- a roof garden (first floor)
- a dark room for photography (basement).
- a storage area with a capacity of 220,000 books (basement)

Opening

On Saturday 11 March 1967 Finsbury Library was officially opened by the MP Richard Marsh, then the Minister of Power, it had cost the council £225,000 to realise the project.

For the former Finsbury (and Clerkenwell) Library see under SKINNER STREET.

The GEORGE & DRAGON, St. John Street was there under Northampton Place in the 1830's.

The CROWN & WOOLPACK was there certainly before 1828.

V.I.U.LENIN (1870-1924) who lived at 30 Holford Square 1902-3 and at 16 Percy Circus for a brief period in 1905 used the 'Pindar of Wakefield', 328 Gray's Inn Road and also 'The Old Red Lion' in St. John Street.

Detective Inspector Herbert T. Fitch in a book of his reminiscences published in 1933 recalled how at the Crown & Wool pack he was told by his superior at Scotland Yard to hide in an almost airless cupboard to overhear a meeting of the 'Foreign Barbers of London Association'. This title was an alias for 24 revolutionaries who were addressed by Comrade Boroff (Lenin). The same detective- inspector disguised himself as a waiter and got hold of the minutes and agenda of a revolutionary meeting. When the police visited the Old Red Lion to make enquiries, Lenin is alleged to have hidden in a food lift.

George R. Sims (Dragonet') (1847-1922), journalist, poet and dramatic author lived as a boy at 68 St. John Street Road. Still remembered for Living London and for his poem 'Christmas Day in the Workhouse'.

H.W. Fincham (1859-1952), Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John, collector of Ex Libris, historian and writer, notably of Canonbury House and Tower, was a partner in the firm of W.A. Fincham & Co. of 172 St. John Street.

INGERSOLL WATCH COMPANY at 223–227 St John Street. This is the former warehouse and showroom of the Ingersoll Watch Co. Ltd. It was designed by Stanley Waghorn, built by W H Gaze and Sons Ltd and completed in 1931. The company's logo can be seen in green and cream mosaic overlooking St John Street. In 1995–96 the building was converted to flats. It was named Pattern House, having been Condé Nast's Vogue pattern factory in the 1950s.

Ingersoll Watch Company began in New York City in 1882 by brothers Robert and Charles Ingersoll. The first Ingersoll watches, 'Universal', were introduced in 1892. These were small spring-driven clocks fitted into watchcases. Initially, they were sold wholesale to dealers but later sold directly to the public via mail order.

In 1904 Ingersoll opened a store in London. The following year, the company introduced the Crown pocket watch for 5 shillings (25p). These were made by a British subsidiary, Ingersoll Ltd, in their London factory. The Ingersoll Watch Company went bankrupt in 1921 during the recession that followed the First World War

The company was acquired the Waterbury Clock Company which, in turn, sold the London-based arm of the Ingersoll watch business, Ingersoll, Ltd, to its board of directors in 1930, making it a wholly British-owned enterprise. The Ingersoll brand is currently owned by Zeon Watches, a British subsidiary of the Chinese company Herald Group.

### **ST. JOHN'S GATE, EC1**

This Gate was the south entrance to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem and was built by Sir Thomas Docwra in 1504 to replace an older structure. The gate was used by Elizabeth I's Master of the Revels.

It was in 1731 acquired by Edward Cave (1691 -1754), printer and founder of the Gentleman's Magazine; the gate was his printing office and it appeared as a motif on the title page of the magazine. Dr. Johnson was employed here by Cave.

In 1831 it was a watch-house and then became a tavern in 1848 kept by one Benjamin Foster who in 1851 published a history of the Priory and Gate and in 1858 formed the Urban Club, named after 'Sylvanus Urban' the literary nom de plume used in connection with the Gentleman's Magazine's editorship.

The Gate contains the Museum and Library of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Edward Cave and John Nichols worked together in the Gatehouse rooms, in 1877 the St. John's Ambulance Brigade was launched from here.

BRUNSWICK COURT 1958 (Brunswick Close), EMBERTON COURT 1958 (Brunswick Close), MALLORY BUILDINGS 1906, MULBERRY COURT 1962 (Brunswick Close), TUNBRIDGE HOUSE 1949 (Spa Green Estate), WYCLIF COURT 1958.

### **ST. JOHN'S GROVE**

Before 1938 ST. JOHN'S PARK (1854).

JOHN KING COURT 1976, CHURCH GARTH 1966.

### **ST. JOHN'S LANE, EC1**

In ancient days the principal approach from the City to the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

In the early 17th century many members of the aristocracy lived here. Sir Maurice Berkeley, Standard Bearer to Henry VIII, Edward VI and Elizabeth I lived in a Clerkenwell mansion facing St. John's Lane.

THE BAPTIST'S HEAD which up to c. 1958/63 was at 30 St. John's Lane was originally part of a large mansion, the residence in the early 16th century of Sir Thomas Forster, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Samuel Johnson, Edward Cave, David Garrick (alleged to have made his first stage appearance), Richard Savage and Oliver Goldsmith used this old hostelry. Non-convicted prisoners on their way from the House of Detention to Newgate were allowed to halt there to take refreshment. Hence PASSING ALLEY, also known as Pissing Alley. EAGLE COURT. There in 1738.

### **ST. JOHN'S PARK (1854)**

After 1939 St JOHN'S' GROVE see also WARSAW VILLAS, by 1874 nos 3-9 Pemberton Road.

In 1855 owned by the St. Pancras & Marylebone Freehold Land Society. At no. 15 lived from c. 1865 to 1875, James Collinson (1825-81), Pre-Raphaelite painter and one of the original founders of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. From 1849 to 1850 he was engaged to Christina Rossetti. He was a fellow-student with Holman Hunt and Dante Gabriel Rossetti at the Royal Academy schools. He was also well-known for falling asleep on all occasions.

**ST. JOHN'S PARK MANSIONS**, Pemberton Gardens (1899-1900)

#### **ST. JOHN'S PATH**

Before 1939 St. John's Passage.

#### **ST. JOHN'S PLACE**

In 1849 called St. John's Mews.

The printing offices of Messrs Gilbert & Rivington were erected here in 1845.

#### **ST. JOHN'S ROAD**, Holloway (1855)

Since 1940 ST. JOHN'S WAY.

#### **ST. JOHN'S SQUARE**, EC1

Renumbered 1905. Part cleared 1937.

The area circumscribed by the houses in the square is that of the court of the old priory. On old maps it was called St. John's Court described in 1708 as 'a spacious, pleasant place, more like a square than a street'.

In the 19th century beneath no. 19 were walls of brick and stone on rubble and vaults, c. 1861 these vaults were converted into Turkish baths.

In James II's reign Father Corker established here 'the Factory', a monastic establishment, but in 1688 it was partially razed by an angry mob. Boys threw stones and had cudgels and the Horse Guards called out shot and wounded some of these youths.

John Wilkes (1727-1797), FRS, politician of 'Wilkes and Liberty', writer and historian, was born in St. John's Square, son of Israel Wilkes, a malt distiller, who had a coach drawn regularly by six horses. The house, on the site of Smith's Clock factory, was approached by a paved court with iron gates and was resorted to by 'persons of rank, merchants, philosophers and men of letters'.

On Clerkenwell Green Wilkes delivered his great speech on expulsion from the House of Commons.

Colonel Magniac, a celebrated maker of automata and automaton clocks lived here and had his workshops here.

Gilbert Burnet (1643-1715), Bishop of Salisbury and theological writer, lived at 44 (formerly 36) St. John's Square. Shops were built in 1859 on the forecourt of his once noble mansion, 'Burnet House'. He was 'extravagantly fond of tobacco and of writing'. The house was later occupied by Joseph Towers (1737-99), a contributor to Biographies Britannica, theological and political writer.

John Camden Hotten (1832-73) was born at 45 St. John's Square, son of William . Hotten, master carpenter and undertaker, whose business address was at no. 50.

From 1848 to 1856 John went to America but in 1856 set up a business at no. 151b Piccadilly as a bookseller and publisher.

In 1859 he published a dictionary of slang, became better known and published more and more works. In 1866 he issued Algernon C. Swinburne's Poems and Ballads and caused a sensation.

He introduced to England works by Americans like James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Bret Harte and Artemus Ward.

His History of Signboards with Jacob Larwood as co-author has been famous since 1867.

William Pettit Griffith (1815-84), architect and archaeologist, born 7 July 1815 at St. John's Square. He was an FRIBA and letters were addressed from no. 9 c. 1840/45. He restored St. John's Gate. See also St. James's Walk and Iseldon Road.

John William Griffith lived at St. John's Square c. 1843.

The Square contains the PRIORY CHURCH OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

The Docwra Family Memorial Gate is named after Sir Thomas Docwra who in 1504 built the gatehouse of St. John's, Clerkenwell to replace an earlier one on the site.

The SMITH GROUP OF COMPANIES started c. 1780 making clock glasses and glass shades at no. 2 St. John's Square. About 1937-8 clock-making was discontinued, succeeded by light engineering and non-ferrous metals stockholding. Smith Street was by 1938 renamed Tompion Street.

The PENNYBANK GALLERY (Michael Morris) was opened September 1981 by Lord Miles of Blackfriars (Bernard Miles of the Mermaid Theatre, Puddle Dock). Two outstanding exhibitions of several held there since 1981 have included a July 1985 exhibition of the work of Cyril Mann who died in 1980 and 'Hand & Mind', an exhibition of craft woodwork opened by Lord Gowrie.

Nos 33 to 38 are the Clerkenwell Green Association's WORKSHOP & CRAFTS CENTRE. See CLERKENWELL GREEN.

THE COACH & HORSES public house was on 11th April 1785 the scene of a disastrous fire which broke out in the early morning and, in less than an hour, the house was reduced to ashes.

#### **ST. JOHN'S VILLAS, N19 (1849-50)**

Built up 1852-4. Renumbered in 1887. By 1890 were nos 1-67 and 2-66. In the 1970's the Sisters of Providence opened a house at no. 17.

RAMSEY COURT 1956.

#### **ST. JOHN'S VILLE**

A small area east of the former Whittington Alms-houses. Under construction in the 1850's

#### **ST. JOHN'S WAY**

From 1855 to 1940 ST. JOHN'S ROAD.

From 1865 to 1972 stood the large building of HILLSIDE, 129 St. John's Way which was a LCC home for over 900 men and women standing behind a tree-lined terrace fronting the road. It opened in 1871 for the Islington Board of Guardians to meet the needs of the Parish under the Poor Law.

Its cupola-like top and large bulk is supposed to have made it a 'guide' for German bombers in World War II. Additions were made to the building in 1900, 1910 and 1929. It was taken over in 1930 by the former LCC and its name changed from ISLINGTON INSTITUTION to HILLSIDE. In March 1954 the 'Singing Kettle' cafe was opened in the grounds and in 1956 Hungarian refugees were accommodated there. The whole building, now demolished, finally closed in August 1973.

Certain records and some of those of the former schools (St. Mary Islington Guardians' Schools) are at the Central Library. A large number of records are at the former GLC Record Office and History Library.

HILLSIDE PARK was opened 24 June 1978 in land off St. John's Way behind the Caxton House Community Centre with a festival and fete organised by Chris Cammell of Caxton House.

The CAXTON HOUSE SETTLEMENT Social Action Centre at 129 St. John's Way, a £360,300 neighbourhood centre, was opened by Lord Hunt in September 1976.

In 1944 it was at the Presbyterian Mission Hall, Andover Road, then at 59-61 Andover Road and in 1950 at 112 Fonthill Road. In 1976 it functioned from the basement of the United Reform Church, Junction Road.

Caxton House has also housed the North Islington Housing Rights Project.

In February 1985 Randy Klein, an Islington based artist was commissioned to provide a group of figures in enamelled aluminium showing break-dancers and also children and elderly people performing various dances. This has brightened the exterior of the building with the theme of the Dance.

#### **ST. JOSEPH'S RETREAT**

See HIGHGATE HILL.

#### **ST. JUDE STREET**

From 1845 to 1872 JOHN STREET, Mild-may Park.

Named after St. Jude's Church, see MILDMAY GROVE.

**ST. JUDE'S COTTAGES**, King Henry's Walk (1906)

#### **ST. JUDE'S SCHOOLS**

See KING HENRY'S WALK

**ST. KATHERINE'S HOUSE**, Barnsbury Road, N1 (1965)

**ST. LUKE'S CLOSE** (1982)

Separated section of Ironmonger Row between Mitchell Street and Old Street.

**ST. LUKE'S HOUSE**, Roscoe Street, EC1 (Church centre) (1981)

**ST. LUKE'S ROW**, Norman Street, (c.1768-9) Before 1937 CHURCH ROW.

**ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL**, City Road. See CITY ROAD.

**ST. MARK'S MANSIONS**, Tollington Park (c. 1908-9)

In 1909-10 directory, but first in the 1912 register of electors.

**ST. MARKS MISSION HALL**, Simmons House, Sussex Way

On the site August 1964

**ST. MARKS STUDIOS** (1984)

A redevelopment of the St. Mary Magdalene Community Centre, Chillingworth Road.

**ST. MARKS VILLAS**, Tollington Park (c. 1858-9)

By 1874 nos 16-22 Tollington Park.

**ST. MARKS VILLAS**, Moray Road (1887)

**ST. MARTIN OF TOURS HOUSE**, Wilton Villas, New North Road

In May 1962 this Catholic centre for 'down and outs' opened as a rehabilitation centre with Austin Williams and his wife as Wardens. It was news-ited as 'London's first Roman Catholic hostel for down and outs' and in 1964 and 1970 was visited by the Most. Revd John Carmel Heenan, then Archbishop of Westminster.

The hostel was built inside the shell of the former Chapel which until 1934 was a Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel.

In 1970 it was visited by Group Captain Douglas Bader, legless hero of the 'Battle of Britain' and also by Father Mario Borelli, famous for his work in the Naples slums. He was introduced by the Rt. Revd Trevor Huddleston, then Bishop of Stepney.

In 1972 Austin Williams was awarded the MBE. In the same year the Queen Mother unveiled a plaque to commemorate her visit on 4th May. Cardinal Heenan was there, also the (late) Councillor Mayor Ernie Gough.

**ST. MARY MAGDALENE'S COTTAGE**, Holloway Road

First appears as so designated in the 1978 register of electors. It was altered and repaired according to designs by Alfred E. Head, FRIBA in 1966 when he was Borough Architect.

**ST. MARY MAGDALENE COMMUNITY HALL**,

Chillingworth Road Redevelopment named, 1984. ST. MARY'S HOUSE, 14 Chillingworth Road. Entrance to Studios 1984 ST. MARY'S STUDIOS, 16 Chillingworth Road.

**ST. MARY'S GROVE** (1848)

Before 1938 ST. MARY'S ROAD (q.v.)

**ST. MARY'S HOUSE** (1984)

Redevelopment of St. Mary Magdalene Community Hall.

**ST. MARY'S HOUSE**, St. Mary's Path (1938)

**ST. MARY'S PATH**

Before 1937 CHURCH LANE (q.v.).

Church Cottage was there in 1735 (q.v. under Church).

Church Lane (q.v.). St. Mary's Gardens, the ornamental gardens were laid out by F.W. Vanstone, of Much Hadham in 1959.

ROBINSON COURT 1939, SALISBURY HOUSE 1937 (q.v.), ST. MARY'S HOUSE 1938, VICTOR CAZALET HOUSE 1950.

**ST. MARY'S PLACE** (1850)

On the 1851 and 1861 Censuses. For the Alwyne Castle see under St. Paul's Road. For the Canonbury Tavern see under Canonbury Place.

**ST. MARY'S ROAD** (1848)

Since 1938 ST. MARY'S GROVE.

From 1882 to 1904 Charles Townley, Islington's Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages lived at no. 3 St. Mary's Road. He wrote music-hall songs and pantomime libretti, many of which were produced at the GRAND THEATRE under the name of 'Geoffrey Thorne'. He died in 1905 when living at 23 Canonbury Park South.

From 1849 until his death in 1892 at no. 10 resided the Revd Henry Allon, DD (1812-92), co-pastor with Mr. Lewis 1844 to February 1852 at the Union Chapel and sole Pastor 1852 to 1892. See COMPTON TERRACE.

At no. 10 he had an extensive library with books piled on every piece of furniture and on the floor.

At no. 3 lived Sir Frank Leyden Sargent, solicitor (1871-1940), created a Knight in 1939. He had been an Islington Councillor since 1920, an Alderman 1928-34 and Mayor 1930-1.

H.H. Asquith, Earl of Oxford & Asquith (1852-1928), Liberal Prime Minister from 1908 to 1916 had rooms in his early days in St. Mary's Road and was a great friend of Dr. Allon and secured the presence of Mr. Gladstone at the opening of the Union Chapel.

Asquith's sister Evelyn lived at 21 Douglas Road, Canonbury, being the wife of the Revd W. Wooding, BA.

**ST. MARY'S TOWER**, Fortune Street, EC1 (1956/7)

**ST. PAUL STREET**, N1 (1835)

SHRUBBERY CLOSE 1986.

**ST. PAUL'S COURT**, Kingsdown Road, N19 (1959)

**ST. PAUL'S BUILDINGS** (Cavendish Dwellings) (1870)

Prudential Mortgage Co.

Formerly Allen Street see PO London Directory 1901.

Superseded by St. Paul's Church Institute, etc., Galaxtix House, Dallington Street.

### **ST. PAUL'S CHURCH**

See BALLS POND ROAD.

### **ST. PAUL'S MANSIONS**

Built 1891 by Studds & Son, Builders of Barrett's Grove, Stoke Newington, a firm which was there from 1878-1906. Its trademark was a beehive and there is a stone plaque 2ft x 18" on the front of the mansions. By 1902 nos 194-200 Balls Pond Road.

### **ST. PAUL'S PLACE**, Balls Pond

Named after St. Paul's Church. See BALLS POND ROAD.

Listed 1836/7 under St. Paul's Street in the ratebooks. Listed as St. Paul's Place with effect from 1838.

By 1837-8 there were about 30 houses.

Richard Adams, author of the novels *Watership Down*, *Shardik* and the *Plague Dogs*, lived and worked at 26 St Paul's Place from 1952 until 1974. In May 2020, an Islington Heritage plaque is scheduled for installation at 26 St Paul's Place to commemorate the author's residency at the address. Numbers 26 to 30 St Paul's Place (and accompanying railings) are also Grade-II listed.

### **ST. PAUL'S PLACE**, St. Paul's Street (1851)

Recorded in ratebooks 1851-5. 1855 ratebooks list UNION SQUARE.

### **ST. PAUL'S ROAD** (1840)

Formerly known as HOPPING LANE (q.v.)

'extending from the entrance to Highbury Place to the Balls Pond turnpike.'

Undoubtedly an ancient parish road, but only as regards the carriageway, there being originally for its entire length no footway on either side.

In 1840 only three houses. Renumbered 1860 to 1863.

A lot of subsidiary names were abolished after 1863.

E.g. nos 122 to 152 before 1863 were nos 1-16 York Terrace, 'Northampton House' and nos 89-109 were Highbury Villas 1845, 6-100 were St. Paul's Terrace, 102--114 were Alpha Cottages c. 1851, 166-214 were Albert Terrace 1844, 122-152 were York Terrace c. 1856-9, 214-222 were Alma Terrace 1854-5.

For Harecourt United Reform Church, St. Paul's Road (Harecourt Chapel), see under HARECOURT ROAD.

'The Builders Arms' 1855, 'Hen & Chickens' 1854, 'Alwyne Castle' c. 1860 rebuilt 1967, 'New Crown' c. 1861-2.

The CORNER THEATRE, 'Hen & Chickens' opened in July 1986, its seats being from the Old Palace Pier Theatre, Brighton.



BLAIR CLOSE is a housing development between 104 St. Paul's Road and Harecourt Congregational Church (1984).

MASON BRADBEAR COURT 1956. See under Mason Bradbear for reference to ex- Alderman W. Mason Bradbear. See also the entry for Priory Cottage, St. Paul's Road under MASON BRADBEAR COURT. Before the late William Bradbear came to 102 St. Paul's Road in 1904, from 1882 to 1903 this address was the home of John Clark, former editor of the Sporting Life.

The Rt. Revd Guy Warman, DD (1872-1953), Bishop of Truro, then Manchester, was the son of Frederick Warman of Warman's, the estate agents. Frederick Warman, surveyor, was in 1871 living in Florence Street and in 1874 at Marquess Grove.

Guy Warman was also a writer, lecturer and a Greek scholar.

### **ST. PAUL'S SHRUBBERIES**

From 1947 nos 1-11 St. Paul's Shrubberies precedes 1-11 St. Paul's Road in the register of electors. From c. 1940-6 it was known as Bingham Street and from 1855 to 1939 COMPTON STREET.

Barr's Nursery owned by Thomas Barr was therefrom 1791-1891. From 1819 to 1822 as Barr & Samuel Brookes and from 1822 to 1832 as Brookes & Co. By 1848 owned by John Boff. Plant collectors from the Nursery went too far countries for plants in the 1820's;

### **ST. PAUL'S TERRACE (1836)**

First entry as such in 1836 but some houses appear in ratebooks 1833-4. In 1837 there were 30 properties.

After 1863 nos 6-100 St. Paul's Road. For Barrs and Brookes Nurseries see BALLS POND ROAD, ST. PAUL'S SHRUBBERIES.

### **ST. PAUL'S VILLAS, Balls Pond (1852)**

By 1863 nos 1 -39 St. Paul's Road.

### **ST. PETER'S CHURCH**

See Devonia Road.

### **ST. PETER'S HOUSE, Highbury New Park (1972)**

### **ST. PETER'S HOUSE, Oakley Crescent, EC1**

First so described in the 1954 register of electors.

Before then, St. Matthew's Vicarage. See CITY ROAD.

### **ST. PETER'S STREET (1840)**

RIVER LANE, Lower Street, is in the ratebooks as early as 1811.

Nos 18 to 28 were built by Thos. Cubitt (1788-1855) from 1837 to 1841. From c. 1863 to 1870 also RIVER LANE, Lower Street, part of DAME STREET (q.v.).

Nos 9-65 St. Peter's Street were before 1870 ANGELL TERRACE (q.v.) 1849-50, 71-83 were GEORGE'S TERRACE 1844-7, 91-93 were ROSE COTTAGES 1853, 79-101 were CANAL TERRACE 1847, 18-92 were RIVER LANE, St. Peter's Street 1860, 1, 3 and 5 were RIVER LANE, Lower Street c. 1840.

CLUSE COURT 1956. The NARROW BOAT was opened by Sir Frank Price as Chairman of the British Waterways Board at 119 St. Peter's Street in July 1970.

It was before then and from 1863 THE STAR public house. Canal Terrace.

### **ST. PETER'S TERRACE, Little Saffron Hill**

Name abolished 1911/12.

**ST. PETER'S TERRACE**, St. Peter's Street (1847)

By 1863 nos 35-53 Devonshire Street.

**ST. PHILIP HOUSE** (Margery Estate),

Margery Street (1931)

**ST. PHILIP STREET** (1871)

Since 1938 ST. PHILIP'S WAY.

From 1849 to 1870 CHURCH STREET, New North Road.

**ST. PHILLIP'S WAY**

Name of St. Philip Street since 1938. Called a after the former St. Philip's Church, see LINTON STREET.

**ST. STEPHEN'S TERRACE**, Wharf Road (1846)

By 1870 nos 26 to 44 Wharfdale Road.

**ST. THOMAS'S ROAD**, N4 (1871) On the 1871 Census, not in the 1870 directory.

In the 1871 directory are only listed nos 3 to 27 and nos 2, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 18. Built up more between 1879 and 1881. ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Architect: E. Christian 1889. The Parsonage, Vestry and Hall on the south 1901.

The MOSLEM WELFARE CENTRE, 15 St. Thomas's Road. Registered for worship 1976.

The Plimsoll Arms' is c. 1879-60.

VAUDEVILLE COURT 1967. As its name suggests is on the site of that former well-known variety house and music-hall the FINSBURY PARK EMPIRE opened 5 September 1910 as one of the Moss Empire group of variety theatres under Oswald (later Sir Oswald) Stoll. It was designed by Frank Matcham and cost £45,000 and seated about 2,000 people. It closed 7 May 1960.

A well-known local artiste who appeared there was Florence Desmond who was born in 1905 over 'Dawson's', a boot shop in Westbourne Road and remained in Islington until 1927.

Well-known as a revue and cabaret artiste and above all as a female impersonator.

Early performers to appear at the Finsbury Park Empire included Kate Carney, Gertie Gitana and Gus Elen. George (later Sir George) Robey was a favourite. The Sir George Robey public house at 240 Seven Sisters Road commemorates his fame. Nellie Wallace was there in 1929 and Sophie Tucker in 1931. Joy Nichols made her London debut there 16 May 1949. Other famous names include Alec Hurley, George Lashwood, Arthur Roberts, Hetty King, Tommy Trinder, Max Miller, the Beverly Sisters — one could go on and on!

**ST. THOMAS'S STREET** (1850)

After 1909 RALEIGH STREET.

**ST. VINCENT PLACE** (1840)

Near Sydney Street, City Road.

Recorded in ratebooks 1840 to 1854.

**ST. VINCENT'S ROW**, nr. Sydney Street, City Road.

Recorded in ratebooks 1807 to 1820.

**SALCOTT**, Tollington Park, N4 (1970)

Salcott is 8 miles south-west of Colchester, Essex

**SALISBURY BUILDINGS**, Clerkenwell Green (1880) Gone 1960/3.

**SALISBURY HOUSE**, Highbury Corner (c. 1919)

SALISBURY HOUSE, St. Mary's Path (1937) The Marchioness of Salisbury introduced members of the Church Lane (now St. Mary's Path Development Scheme, Islington & Finsbury Housing Association) of which she was President. HRH the Duke of Kent performed the opening of Salisbury House and the Church Lane Development Scheme in January 1937.

**SALISBURY ROAD**

Recorded in 1860 directory.

This entry included Whittington Villas. By 1888 part of Vorley Road (from c. 1859-66 called Alma Road), Whittington Grove, Salisbury Cottages, Whittington Villas and Salisbury Road were named Salisbury Road throughout.

Between Salisbury and Macdonald roads was the original Lazarette Field.

See under HIGHGATE HILL re the Whittington Stone.

**SALISBURY TERRACE** Great William Street (1845)

By 1866 nos 223-271 Copenhagen Street.

**SALISBURY WALK** (Girdlestone Estate), N19 (1976/7)

**SALLY PLACE**, Baker's Row, EC1

Formerly Caroline Place before 1936. On the 1841 Census.

Henry Carey (1690-1743) musician, dramatist and poet. Best-known for the immortal 'Sally in Our Alley'. Lived in Great Warner Street, Coldbath Fields, after 1877 Warner Street. Composed many musical pieces for Sadler's Wells. With only one halfpenny in his pocket sunk into despondency and 'put an end to his life by a cord' 4th October 1743. Illegitimate son of the Marquis of Halifax

**SALTDEAN**, 2 Regina Road, N4 (1978)

Saltdean is in East Sussex, Newhaven rural district.

**SALTERTON ROAD**

From 1860 to 1913 GLOUCESTER ROAD.

Name chosen by the LCC. Axminster Road is not far away. Budleigh Salterton and Woodbury Salterton are in Devon. Salterton is 3 miles east of Topsham, Devon.

ST. PADARN'S WELSH CHURCH was there from c. 1912 and functioned from April 1910 being originally described as the North London Welsh Church Mission, Hornsey Road.

Since 1982 it has been the St. Joseph & St. Padarn London Centre of the Society of St. Pius X which uses the traditional Latin Tridentine Mass. Here met English supporters of Archbishop Lefebvre.

The SALTERTON MUSIC CENTRE (Leader: W. Schers) which has a -fine youth orchestra and teaches music to young people aged 5 to 21 meets at the Grafton School, Eburne Road. It was founded by its blind leader and President Miss Amelia Perceval, MBE in 1958 and taught hundreds of young Islingtonians to play musical instruments as the 'Salterton Music & Youth Society'.

BENNET COURT, Axminster Road 1950.

**SAMFORD HOUSE**, Charlotte Terrace (1937)

Improved later by the GLC.

**SAMUEL LEWIS BUILDINGS**, Liverpool Road, N1 (1910)

By a bequest of Mr. Samuel Lewis 'the well-known moneylender' who left £500,000 for the erection of dwellings for poor people, were created 150 three-roomed and 150 two-roomed tenements at a moderate rent for poor people. There were five blocks and one for widows only occupying 2 1/2 acres. Each block was separated by a 46 ft. roadway. There was accommodation for 1,522 people in 322 tenements and over 80 sheds for cycles and perambulators.

The Buildings were opened 6th April 1910 by Cllr. H.J. Clarke, JP, Mayor of Islington. The architect was C. Joseph of C. Joseph & Smithen, Queen Street, Cheapside. From 1982-84 the Samuel Lewis Trust, the owners, have embarked on an extensive programme of re-roofing and renovation.

**ISANDERS HOUSE**, Great Percy Street (1951)

Acquired 1953.

**SANDERS WAY**, Elthorne Road, N19 (1976)

**SANS BUILDINGS**, Upper Street (1821)

By 1860 nos 227-230 Upper Street.

**SANS WALK**

Before 1893 Short's Buildings and Dagg's Yard c.1750.

The family name of Sans is associated with this area. Sergeant Sans was in the 39th Regiment (Finsbury Rifles Corps). Edward Sans was in 1893 the oldest Vestryman in the Finsbury Vestry.

**SAPPERTON COURT** (Stafford Cripps Estate), Gee Street, EC1 (1953)

**SARAH TANKEL HOUSE**, Highbury Grove (1971)

See under Highbury Grove for origin of name.

**SARK HOUSE** (Douglas Estate), Marquess Road (1959)

Named after the Island of Sark.

**SAXONBURY COURT** (Hilldrop Estate),

Camden Road (1960)

**SCARBA WALK** (Marquess Estate) (1974/6)

Scarba is an island on Jura, Inner Hebrides (Scotland), with a large deer-forest.

**SCHOLEFIELD ROAD**, N19 (1881)

On 23 October 1937 Cllr. G.B. Naish, JP, LCC, Mayor of Islington, opened the Miriam Price Coleman Day Nursery and Sunlight Clinic named after Cllr. Mrs. M.P. Coleman, then Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. Architect: E.C.P. Monson, FRIBA, FSI.

**SCOTSWOOD STREET**

Before 1893 NEWCASTLE STREET (c.1800)

**SCOTT HOUSE**, Caledonian Road (1965)

Renamed after modernisation. Formerly Scott Buildings, 1907. LCC's Caledonian Estate.

**SCOTT HOUSE** (Sherbourne Estate), Sherborne Street (1980)

**SCOTTS PLACE**, Lower Road (1804-5)

By 1866 nos 198-216 Essex Road.

The great water-colourist Thomas Girtin (1775-1802) resided at no. 11 Scotts Place from 1800 to the spring of 1802. He married the daughter of Phineas Borrett who lived there from 1801-1818 and was a goldsmith and jeweller of 5 Staining Lane, Wood Street. His son was a surgeon, Thomas Calvert Girtin, who died in October 1874 and was from 1852 to 1860 at 48 Canonbury Square, an admirer of Samuel Phelps and 'a warm lover of the drama'.

**SEAFORTH CRESCENT**, Aberdeen Park (1982)

Architects: Darbourne & Darke.

**SEARLE PLACE**, Evershot Road, N4 (1980)

**SEBASTIAN STREET**, EC1

Before 1935 Upper Charles Street (1814)

Named after Lewis Sebastian, a former Master of the Skinners Company and until 1901, Chairman of the Governors of the Northampton Polytechnic. Four of the 21 Governors were of the Skinners Co. on whose ground, the Polytechnic, now the City University, was built.

See also CHARLES STREET, St John Street

**SEBBONS BUILDINGS** (c. 1790?)

In existence by 1806.

Named after the Sebbons, a well-known Islington family. The 'Angel & Crown' public house at the corner of Barnsbury Lane, 235 Upper Street, was kept in 1751 by a Mr. Walter Sebbon who died aged 93 in 1786. Of this family was a Mrs. Sebbon who died in February 1759, the mother of 22 children. Daniel Sebbon died 31 May 1810 aged 83 and Anne Sebbon 20 August 1818 aged 74. Walter and James Sebbon were in 1738 Stewards of St. Mary's Parish Church.

**SEBBON STREET** (1838)

See also SABLE STREET.

Named after the Sebbon family. See Sebbons Buildings.

CANONBURY COURT 1948, TYNDALE MANSIONS 1926 (Upper Street), WAKELIN HOUSE 1935, see also under Wakelin.

**SEKFORDE STREET**, EC1 (1835-40) Built on part of the Sekforde or Woodbridge Estate.

Named after Thomas Sekforde one of the Masters of the Court of Requests and Surveyor of the Court of Wards & Liveries in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, eminent as a lawyer and patron of literature. Encouraged Christopher Saxton in his *Atlas of the Counties of England* (1589). Sekforde died in 1588 and founded the Sekforde Hospital and Alms-houses, Woodbridge, Suffolk and was buried in a chapel near Woodbridge church. The family was in existence at the time of Edward III. The last male heir Henry Sekforde died 29 January 1638.

Before 1937 the portion between Clerkenwell Green and the junction with St. James's Walk was part of St. James's Walk.

The 'Sekforde Arms' public house was in existence by 1855.

In 1816 the former private Finsbury Savings Bank was in a large house at the north-east corner of Jerusalem Passage but moved to Sekforde Street in 1840 and a City branch opened later in Cheapside. Writer Charles Dickens (1812-70) held a savings account at the bank.

John Alfred Groom (1845-1919) founder of John Groom's Crippleage was born in Finsbury and lived most of his life at no. 8 Sekforde Street. It is now known as John Groom's Association for the Disabled (1866).

**SELDEN WALK** (Andover Estate), N7 (1980) John Selden (1584-1654) English jurist and author was active in drawing up the Petition of Right for 1628. Best remembered for his Table Talk (1689).

**SELKIRK HOUSE** (Bemerton Estate), Bemerton Street (1962)

Selkirk, royal and municipal burgh and county town of Sekirkshire, Scotland.

**SENATE HOUSE**, The, 13 Canonbury Lane

See CANONBURY LANE.

**SERMON LANE** (1829)

Near Glebe land which in the 18th century was near the old parsonage house of Islington, Frederick Place, see under FREDERICKS PLACE.

Hence 'Sermon' Lane! Since 1910 MANTELL STREET, Finsbury.

### **SEVEN SISTERS ROAD**

The name originated in the 18th century, the precise date being undetermined. Said to have derived from seven elm trees in a circle with a walnut-tree in the centre at Page Green, Tottenham. This derivation is mentioned in H.G. Oldfield and R.R. Dyson's 'History of Tottenham' 1790. It had come into common use by 1831 to 1833 when the Seven Sisters Road was built. By 1840 the trees were about 500 years old and decaying. The road was begun in 1831 and opened for public use in 1833 and ran from Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park to High Road Tottenham, opposite Page Green. Parkway is now the Regent's Park end!

During the 19th century there were two 'plantings' of seven trees by local families. The first, February 1852, by seven daughters of Mr. J. McRae of Tottenham. The second in March 1886 by the seven daughters of Frederick Hibbert, a butcher of High Road, Tottenham. In February 1928 there was a supplementary planting by the Hibbert sisters to replace two of the wych elms, one of which had been blown down in a gale. Only five sisters turned up. One was kept away by illness and the other had died. The last, Julia Hibbert, died in 1955.

In December 1955 a further replanting of Lombardy poplars took place by seven Tottenham sisters whose mother's name was Basten. This was televised. Another version of the legend says that the seven trees were planted by seven sisters. One was a cripple and this tree grew to be deformed! Another that they were on the spot where a martyr was burnt!

Nos137-153 were before 1874 and from 1855 nos1-9 Albert Villas, Seven Sisters Road. By 1873 the road was 'built upon throughout and it was re-numbered alternatively and subsidiary names abolished'.

G.H. Chirgwin (The 'White-Eyed Kaffir') (1854-1922) lived from 1888-1894 at 141 Seven Sisters Road. Music hall comedian and singer famous for 'My Fiddle is my Sweetheart', 'The Blind Boy' and 'Je-hos-ophat'! His voice could range from bass-baritone to high falsetto.

He appeared at the Holloway Empire and was in 1912 in the garden party scene of the Royal Command performance at the Palace Theatre. Commemorated by the name Chirgwin Court, sheltered housing in Seven Sisters Road.

Subsidiary names in Seven Sisters Road abolished by 1874 were Frederick Place, Torquay Terrace, Bellevue Villas (later Terrace), Carington Place, Richmond Villas, Medina Place, Medina Cottages, Clarence Terrace, Stein Terrace and Finsbury Park Terrace.

### **SEVEN SISTERS ROAD STATION**

On the Great Northern Railway in the early 1860s, the only stopping place between Hornsey and Holloway was SEVEN SISTERS ROAD station. In the summer of 1866, there were only 16 up and 18 down trains daily. In none of these were there smoking carriages and the only City station was Farringdon Street.

With a only couple of wooden platforms, Seven Sisters Road Station opened on 1st July 1861. In 1869 the extension to Moorgate Station was built. By August 1869 it had changed its name to Finsbury Park Station (GNR) see also STATION PLACE.

The HORNSEY WOOD TAVERN (or Hornsey Wood House) was once in Hornsey Wood, itself part of a larger forest or park, Hornsey Park, property of the Bishops of London. The original tavern stood south of the present Finsbury Park lake. It was superseded by a modern building in the 19th century and this demolished in 1866. The present one is at 376 Seven Sisters Road. The grounds of the former tavern was famous for duelling and pigeon shooting.

Part of the grounds were used to create FINSBURY PARK. In October 1858 the Vestry of Islington had petitioned the Metropolitan Board of Works to purchase the land and the MBW had been keen on this project ever since 1856. In 1861, the then Ministry of Health for Islington urged its necessity for the health of the poor deprived of open space. Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, MP for Finsbury from 1834-1861, and Sir Samuel Morton Peto were prominent in championing the cause for this open space and in 1869 it was finally opened. It was in some ways a compensation prize for north Londoners who had been promised a large open space in Highbury to be called Albert Park after the Prince Consort, but this never materialised and the land was given over to building development instead! Finsbury Park is in Haringey, being only for a small degree in Islington.

The 'Sir George Robey' was chosen as the new name of the former Clarence Hotel, 240 Seven Sisters Road which was there in 1860. Sir George was a favourite at the Finsbury Park Empire.

The 'Eaglet' public house, corner of Hornsey Road, was so-called in 1855, the licensee being Henry Grimsdell who the year before was at the same address as a beer retailer. It has gone down in local history for a night of 29th September 1917, when a 50 kilo German bomb fell wrecking the ground floor and basement, killing four and injuring 38 people.

Near the 'Eaglet' part of Seven Sisters Road were the extensive nurseries of Cornelius Crastin. The elder Cornelius came to Islington from Holland in 1817 bringing with him only his elder son Cornelius born the year before and his wife Catherine. The nursery was on the site of Enkel Street and Hertslet Road. Cornelius died aged 67 on 10th January 1949 and his tomb is still to be seen (No. E8) in the churchyard of St. Mary Magdalene, Holloway Road. His son was the patentee of a lamp advertised in the Holloway Press 20th November 1886.

See ENKEL STREET.

The 'MEDINA' was originally the 'Medina Tavern', Medina Cottages in 1866. The Bedford Arms' was in 1863 at No.1 Medina Place.

Violet Essex (d.31st January 1941 as Mrs. Charles Tucker in the USA) was the daughter of ex-Alderman John Essex and his wife Rosa who, a Councillor for 15 years, died in September 1938. Violet and her sister were well-known actresses. Violet appeared in 'Chu Chin Chow' at 'Her Majesty's Theatre' with Oscar Asche and Lily Brayton during the First World War. The family lived at no.7 Seven Sisters Road.

Lumb Stocks (1812-1892), line engraver, see under RICHMOND VILLAS.

In 2020, and now occupying the former RAINBOW THEATRE at 232-236 Seven Sisters Road, is the Universal Church of the Kingdom of God (UCKG), an Evangelical Christian denomination with its headquarters in São Paulo, Brazil. The Rainbow Theatre was so-called on 26th December 1970. This former rock music venue of closed for regular performances in 1982; all the world's major rock and pop music artists played the venue, including Michael Jackson, Bob Marley, the Who and the Clash - Elvis Costello was the final performer.

The building began life on 29th September 1930 as the ASTORIA, Finsbury Park. Architect: T.R. Somerford, ARIBA pp E.A. Stone, FSI and Partners. It was opened by Alderman W.E. Manchester, JP, Mayor, with a fanfare of trumpets from the Life Guards. There were 4000 luxury seats and a green and gold fountain with goldfish in the foyer and a make-believe Spanish village surrounding the auditorium. The interior decorator was Marc Henri.

Besides Ronald Colman and Ann Harding in the film *Condemned*, the opening performance included a stage show with Teddy Brown and his xylophone, Bobbie Comber, Fred Kitchen, Hershel Henlere, the Mirthful Music Master, Clarkson Rose, a corps de ballet, dancing girls and a huge orchestra.

By the early 1960s until December 1970 it was the ODEON Cinema, a joint film and music venue. Louis Armstrong (last London performance), Adam Faith, Ray Charles, Dave Brubeck, Ella Fitzgerald, Nat King Cole, Frank Sinatra, the

Rolling Stones, the Beach Boys, Jimi Hendrix, and other 'greats' all appeared but the greatest sensation was THE BEATLES!

ARGYLE COURT 1929-30, CHIRGWIN COURT 1975-6, MEDINA COURT 1956.

### **SEWARD STREET (1778)**

The name Seward Street Cottages was abolished in 1883.

Before the 19th century was a huge mound of earth levelled in the 18th century.

MOUNTMILL, remembered by a cul-de-sac, MOUNT MILLS.

A chapel was built here in Henry VIII's time on the site of a windmill. Here was alleged to have been a battery and breastwork put up by the Parliamentarians in the Civil War for the defence of the City against a Royalist attack c. 1642-3. Over 1300 were buried at 'Mountmill Pit' at the time of the Great Plague. Pest Field, Mount Mill was a Plague Pit levelled in Defoe's time to make a physick garden on the north side of Seward Street.

Edward Seward, dyer, built a large house at Mount Mills in 1777. Dye House, corner of Goswell Road at 162 Goswell Road. John Henry Nobbs, dyers, were in these premises until 1929. Edward Seward built Seward Street in 1778. These premises were renumbered, and Seward Street Cottages abolished as a name in 1883.

St. Bartholomew's Burial Ground, south side of Seward Street was c.1885-90 converted to industrial purposes. The Leopard Public House, Seward Street was there in 1833.

### **SEWELL HOUSE (Mayville Estate), Matthias Road, N16 (1959)**

Ann Sewell (1820-1878) is best-known for her classic, beloved by children. *Black Beauty*: the autobiography of a horse first published in 1877. Many of the Mayville Estate flats are named after writers, e.g. Bronte, Conrad, Skelton and Webster Houses.

### **SEXTON HOUSE, Brecknock Road (1939)**

Sexton Blake was the detective hero of the 'Union Jack Library' series of the 1920's and 1930's.

### **SEYMOUR CLOSE, St. James's Walk, EC1**

Before 1936 Seymour Place. On 1841 Census. See AYLESBURY STREET for origin.

### **SEYMOUR PLACE, Liverpool Road (1829)**

Last in the 1904 Islington directory, but in the 1929 List of Streets. On 1841 Census.

### **SEYMOUR PLACE, Holloway**

Recorded in ratebooks 1845 to 1855.

### **SHADWELL ROAD (c.1870)**

Part of it from 1870-5 was CORNWALLIS ROAD.

In 1874 it was decided 'to rename the line of thoroughfare now known as Shad well Road and Cornwallis Road Shadwell Road throughout'.

Since 1855 CORNWALLIS ROAD.

### **SHAFTESBURY HOUSE, Roscoe Street, EC1 (1978)**

### **SHAFTESBURY ROAD (c.1865-6)**

In 1881-2 it was renamed Shaftesbury Road throughout incorporating Ashley Villas, Shaftesbury Terrace, St. Leonard's Villas and Shaftesbury Road.



Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th Earl of Shaftesbury (1801-1885) was the champion of the Ragged School movement and of the poor and oppressed. 'Eros', Piccadilly Circus is the Shaftesbury memorial fountain.

**SHAFTESBURY VILLAS** (c. 1866)

After 1886 nos 22 to 28 HORNSEY RISE.

**SHAKESPEARE TERRACE**

In 1860 nos 5, 6 and 9 Wedmore House and St. John's Church. By 1887 nos 557-561 Holloway Road and the St. John's Branch of the North Islington Dispensary.

St. John's Church. By 1887 nos 557-561 Holloway Road and the St. John's Branch of the North Islington Dispensary.

**SHALFORD COURT** 17 Charlton Place (1981)

Shalford is in Essex, 4 1/2 miles north west of Braintree.

**SHARP'S ALLEY**, Cow Cross

Was there in 1738.

Still in the 1855 directory. Not in the 1912 street list.

**SHARWOOD HOUSE**, (Weston Rise Estate),

Weston Rise, EC1 (1968)

**SHAW COURT**, Alexander Road

Nos 1-18 (1952). Nos 19-26 (1965).

**SHEARLING WAY** (Shearling Way Estate) (1979)

Reminiscent of the sheep-pens of the former Metropolitan Cattle Market. A shearling is a sheep between one or two years of age that has been shorn. See CALEDONIAN ROAD.

**SHEEN GROVE**

From 1846-1890 Richmond Grove, Richmond Road.

Last in the 1965 register of electors, nos 4 and 6 only left.

**SHELBURNE ROAD**

From 1860 - 3 BENJAMIN ROAD. 1863 - 75 CLIFTON ROAD.

SHELBURNE ROAD SCHOOL was from 1901 to August 1910 St. Barnabas's School, Harvist Road. It then commenced 22 August 1910 at Shelburne Road being officially opened December 1910 by Cyril Cobb, then Vice-Chairman of the LCC. In 1958 it became a Girls' School and the boy pupils were moved to Barnsbury.

In 1981 the Upper School was the Benwell Road annexe of Highbury Fields School and the Lower School the Annette Road annexe.

**SHELLEY COURT**, Hanley Road (1958)

**SHENE STREET**, Bath Street

Before 1937 RICHMOND STREET (c. 1740). Last in the 1970 register of electors.

**SHEPHERD HOUSE**, York Way (1968)

George Sidney Shepherd (c. 1800-1860) younger brother of Thomas Hosmer Shepherd (see BATCHELOR STREET), lived from 1831 -4 at 20 St. Pauls Terrace, Camden Town. In 1833 at the Society of British Artists he exhibited a

water-colour 'The Pottery at Belle Isle'. Reminiscent of the shepherds and sheep-pens of the former Metropolitan Cattle Market, see Caledonian Road.

### **SHEPHERDESS WALK** (Hackney)

Marks the site of the 'Shepherd & Shepherdess' ale house and tea garden, pre-1745. On the site of the EAGLE TAVERN, demolished c. 1825. Then an Eagle Tavern & Grecian Theatre was built by Thomas Rouse on the site c. 1825). John 'Brush' Wood, father of Marie Lloyd was employed as a waiter at the Grecian and got Marie her first job there as a waitress when she was fifteen years of age for fifteen shillings a week.

### **SHEPPERTON COTTAGES**, New North Road (1830)

By 1874 nos 40-102 Shepperton Road.

### **SHEPPERTON PLACE** before (1827-8)

In 1847 included Elcom Terrace. Also before 1866 ,Shepperton Place East which, after 1866 became, 204-226 New North Road.

Shepperton Place West, after 1866 nos 287-317 New North Road.

### **SHEPPERTON ROAD**

Different parts date from various periods 1827,1838 to 1840.

E.g. nos 79-89 were before 1874 Rosemary Cottages 1838,13-21 were before 1874, 50-54 Shepperton Cottages, 1830, 137-139 were before 1874, 13 and 14 Shepperton Street 1827/8.

113-163 before 1872,1-27 Shepperton Street, and 1 -11 before 1874 Shepperton Terrace.

For the history of the 'Rosemary Branch', now a public house at no. 2 Shepperton Road, see ROSEMARY STREET.

The 'Rotherfield Arms' 38 Shepperton Road was originally 'The Rotherfield' 32 Shepperton Cottages.

Former church of ST. BARTHOLOMEW, architect: E. Clare 1861-2. Bombed 1940, demolished c. 1970.

Shepperton Road Board School opened 1879 by the School Board for London. Closed 1957 and replaced by ROTHERFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL.

### **SHEPPERTON STREET** (1821)

By 1872 absorbed in SHEPPERTON ROAD.

Shepperton is 2 miles east of Chertsey, Middlesex.

### **SHEPPERTON TERRACE** (1845)

By 1874 nos 1-11 Shepperton Road.

This is entered in local directories 1860-71 under Shepperton Cottages.

### **SHEPPEY WALK** (Marquess Estate) (1976)

### **SHERBORNE COTTAGES**, Sherborne Street (1847)

### **SHERBORNE MEWS**, Sherborne Street

No. 2 only left, 1968. Disappeared by 1969.

### **SHERBORNE STREET** (1826)

Sherborne is in Dorset. SCOTT HOUSE 1980.

### **SHERINGHAM ROAD**

See also HIDES TERRACE.

Rename of Westbourne Road East 1897. Westbourne Road East is on a map of 1860.

1854 and 1841 Adam & Eve Lane. 1735 Hagbush Lane.

Westbourne Road East in 1871 contained Sheringham Terrace, Hides Terrace and Wellington Terrace.

Nos 8 to 30 were rebuilding in 1984. Sheringham is 4 miles north west of Cromer, Norfolk.

An Islington People's Plaque to Mary Tealby was unveiled at Freightliners Farm, Sheringham Road in October 2015. Tealby was the founder of 'The Home for Lost & Starving Dogs' (later becoming 'Battersea Cats & Dogs Home'). It was located in stables behind 15 and 16 Hollingsworth Street (now occupied by Freightliners Farm and Paradise Park) and was opened on 2 October 1860.

**SHERSTON COURT**, Attneave Street, WC1 (1977)

Sherston is on the River Avon, 5 1/2 miles south west of Malmesbury, Wiltshire.

**SHILLINGFORD STREET**

Before 1937 Spencer Street (1838) Little Cross Street (1819).

Shillingford Street after 1938. There until 1981-2.

Shillingford (also Shellingford) is in Berkshire, 2Vi miles south east of Faringdon.

**SHIMPLING PLACE**, Upper Tollington Park

In the 1878 directory.

By 1882 nos 15-55 Upper Tollington Park.

Shimpling is 3 miles north east of Diss, Norfolk. There is also Shimpling or Shimplingthorne, 4 miles north west of Lavenham, West Sussex.

**SHIPLAKE COURT**, Leconfield Road (1961)

Shiplake, Oxon, is 4 miles north east of Reading.

**SHIRE HOUSE**, Lamb's Passage, EC1 (1982)

**SHIRLEY STREET**

Before 1937 GRACE STREET.

This dated from 1847. Nos 5-16 were the first occupied. Gone by 1974.

**SHORT'S BUILDINGS** (and Dagg's Yard) (c.1749-50)

After 1893 SANS WALK.

**SHREVEPORT HOUSE** (New Orleans Estate)

New Orleans Walk (1972)

Shreveport is in north west Louisiana on the west bank of the Red River. Named after Henry Miller Shreve who cleared the Great Raft logjam and made the Red River navigable. By 1870 it was chartered as a city. Its State Fair and 'Holiday in Dixie' festivals are well-known.

**SHREWSBURY COURT**, Whitecross Street. EC1.

There in 1723.

In 1628 a mansion, the property of the Earl of Shrewsbury, was used by a small Jesuit colony. The court may have been built by Edward Shrewsbury, carpenter and citizen of London who owned some property in the district. Before

she became Queen, Mary Tudor in 1553 visited Clerkenwell Priory attended by, among others, the Countess of Shrewsbury.

**SHRUBBERY CLOSE**, St Paul Street, N1 (1986)

**SHUNA WALK** (Marquess Estate) (1975)

Shuna is an island in the Inner Hebrides, Argyllshire.

**SICKERT COURT** (Sickert/Essex Road Estate), Marquess Road (1948)

See MARQUESS ROAD.

**SIDNEY GROVE** (also SYDNEY GROVE) (1808-9))

Near Sidney Street, Goswell Road.

No.27 only left in 1971, gone by 1972.

**SIDNEY PLACE** (also SYDNEY PLACE) (1807)

Renamed PHILIP PLACE 1936.

**SIDNEY STREET**, Goswell Road (1807) Formerly in Islington, see 1860-1 ratebook. Since 1936 WAKLEY STREET, EC1.

**SIDNEY STREET** (1847)

By 1894 DENNIS STREET. Since 1946 York Way Court is on the site.

**SIDNEY VILLAS**, Canonbury (1850)

By 1866 nos2 and 4 Canonbury Park North.

**SILVER COURT**, Junction Road.

First so-named 1978.

**SIMMONS HOUSE**, Sussex Way (1966)

Site of nos101 -7 Sussex Way and of the former St. Marks Mission Hall and 253 Hornsey Road.

SIMMONS HOUSE EXTENSION 1980.

Ernest James Simmons died in December 1963 and was a member of Islington Council 1949 to 1959 representing Tollington ward. He was paramount in his work for the Housing Committee, but also served on those for public libraries, baths and wash-houses, public health, works, finance and establishment at various periods. He took a keen interest in old age pensioner clubs and in the Co-operative Party and was celebrated for his 'good deeds' to friends and neighbours when he retired.

**SINCLAIR COURT**, Highbury New Park (1953)

Upton Beall Sinclair (1878-1968), American novelist, was a socialist and an attacker of capitalist systems. His novels, King Coat (1917) and The Jungle (1906) are examples. He won the Pulitzer Prize in 1943 for Dragon's Teeth.

**SINGER STREET**

Before 1890 WOOD STREET 1825. Partly in Shoreditch, Hackney. The Singer Manufacturing Company had its Head Office in Foster Lane and by 1900 in St. Paul's Churchyard. In May 1930 management moved to the corner of City Road and Tabernacle Street.

**SIX ACRES ESTATE** (1969) See STONEFIELD.

**SKEGNESS HOUSE** (Boston Estate), Sutterton Street (1972)

Skegness is on the Lincolnshire coast, famous for its bracing air and holiday camp!

**SKELTON HOUSE** (Mayville Estate),

Matthias Road, N16 (1954)

John Skelton (1460-1629) English poet was also a tutor to the Duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII, and wrote satirical poetry, some of it attacking the influence of Cardinal Wolsey.

**SKINNER STREET** (1824-c.1828)

In an 1824 rate book. Built on part of an estate of about eight acres belonging to the Skinner's Company in olden days called Clerk's Close but the land was in 1754 conveyed to the Skinner's Co. who from then until 1817 leased it to the New River Co. whose main pipes passed under the ground.

It was then advertised for building and leased to a Mr. J. Whiskin, after whom Whiskin Street is named, for a term expiring in 1888.

The SHEEP SKIN MARKET, Brunswick Close, ceased 4th October 1815.

The former Finsbury Public Library in Skinner Street, demolished in 1967, is of some historic importance.

It had its foundation stone laid 8th March 1890 by William Masterman of the Worshipful Company of Skinners of which he was then Master. It was officially opened 10th October 1890 by Sir Henry Isaacs, Lord Mayor of London. A guard of honour from the 21st Middlesex Volunteers was on duty outside the library.

Finsbury was the first library in the UK to allow, in 1894, readers to have open access to the books on the shelves and not to have to use the library "Indicator" system,

Capt. Penton (1851-1929), MP for Central Finsbury and Major Robert Holborn who died in 1892 were two of the chief donors of books and money to Finsbury libraries.

Major Holborn was born in Islington and from c.1840-52 lived at Northampton Lodge, Canonbury Square. In 1849 he married Sarah, the daughter of Daniel Curling of Canonbury House.

His Librarian was H.J. Fincham (1859-1952), the historian of Canonbury House and Tower and also librarian to the order of St. John of Jerusalem. Major Holborn was a well-known wholesale tea merchant in the Mincing Lane and also a keen book collector. He lived at 11 Highbury Crescent and died 17th March 1892.

Capt. Penton presented to the Libraries an alabaster model of the Taj Mahal which used to be outside the Reading Room of the former Skinner Street library and is still held by the library in St. John Street.

The Chief Librarian of Finsbury libraries who later became Chief Librarian of Islington was James Duff Brown (1862-1914) scholar, bibliographer, author of the Subject Classification of Books, musicologist and pioneer of open access in libraries. He died in the evening of the 26th February 1914 at 15 Canonbury Park South where he had lived since 1907 and was buried 3rd March 1914 at the Great Northern Cemetery, New Southgate.

In 1917 at the corner of Goode Street was the Peoples' Picture Playhouse from the 1920s, by 1940 The Globe Cinema.

William Godwin (1756-1836) lived in Skinner Street 1807-1822.

He married Mary Wollstonecraft and their daughter Mary married Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet.

CHARLES TOWNSEND HOUSE 1967, JOSEPH TROTTER CLOSE 1968, MICHAEL CLIFFE HOUSE 1968, PATRICK COMAN HOUSE 1968.

**SKINNERS PLACE**, Holloway Road (c.1806)

By 1866 nos131 -145 Holloway Road.

### **SKOMER WALK** (Marquess Estate) (1974-7)

Skomer Island is off the west coast of Pembrokeshire at the south side of St. Bride's Bay.

### **SLADES PLACE** (1823)

Last in the 1927 register of electors, when only no.1 left. Demolished.

### **SLANEY PLACE**, off Rollit Street, Holloway

A short access road

### **SMITH STREET** (1803-7)

After 1935 re-named TOMPION STREET.

Named Smith Street after J. Smith & Sons, clock manufactures. See under St. John's Square.

### **SMITH'S BUILDINGS**, Islington High Street (pre-1841)

Were near to no.12 Rufford's Buildings, High Street.

Recorded in the ratebooks until 1855, but not in the 1852-60 Islington local directories. On Census returns for 1841, 1861, 1871 and 1881.

Its 23 houses were in 1875 declared then to be insanitary.

In 1841 were 29 tenements and a stable, the owner being the Executor of James Smith. In 1806 the occupier of one tenement on the site was James Smith.

### **SOLDENE COURT** (Ringcross Estate),

Georges Road (1927) Modernised in 1973.

Named after Emily Soldene, died 8th April 1912, aged 72.

### **SOLEY MEWS**, Great Percy Street (1839)

### **SOLEY TERRACE**, Amwell Street Pentonville (1828-9)

In Islington directories up to 1860. After 1862 became part of Great Percy Street.

### **SOMERSET PLACE**, Elder Walk (1844)

On the 1861 and 1871 censuses.

### **SONDERBURG ROAD**

In the 1870 Directory. Included Victoria Villas. Sonderburg is the German version of Sunderborg, a Danish seaport on the island of Als with a medieval church and palace, textile mills, machine shops, oil refinery works and a margarine factory.

From 1964 to 1920 it was under Prussian control, hence the German version of the name.

The Sir Harold Harmsworth Memorial Hospital RSPCA was opened in 1968 by Princess Alexandra.

With a £130,000 bequest from the newspaper magnate, Mr. S.C. White of the Clinics Division from 1926 to 1928 when he died, worked devotedly for its inauguration and in September 1969 Mr. John Hobhouse, then the Chairman of the RSPCA unveiled a plaque recording the RSOCA's Council's recognition of his service to animal welfare.

### **SONNING STREET** (c.1866)

Before 1894 ALFRED STREET.

Disappeared by 1973 because of the Westbourne/Sheringham Road re-development.

Sonning is 3miles north east of Reading, Berks.

**SOPHIA CLOSE** (Caledonian Estate), Roman Way (1976)

**SOTHEBY ROAD**

Its first entry in local directories is for 1892 with nos3 to 9, 13, 8, 14 and 16.

Named after the celebrated firm of auctioneers Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge of Wellington Street, Strand.

The Revd W.E.H. Sotheby (Father Sotheby) was from 1881-1892 the Vicar of Holy Trinity, Shepherdess Walk. MEWS LODGE 1983-4.

**SOUTERS FIELDS**, Newington Green (1839)

**SOUTH GROVE WEST**

After 1877 MILD MAY GROVE.

**SOUTH PLACE**, EC2

Finsbury Pavement

Laid out in the 1790s along the south side of Moorfields. There in 1799. Only nos1 to 4, the rest in the City of London.

**SOUTH PLACE**, Tibberton Square, Frog Lane (1827)

By 1874 nos50 to 65 Popham Road.

**SOUTH STREET**, New North Road (1848)

Re-named BASIRE STREET 1938.

**SOUTH STREET, EC2**

After 1939 DOMINION STREET.

**SOUTH STREET**, Caledonian Road (1828)

After 1888 SOUTHERN STREET.

**SOUTHALL VILLAS**, Park Place, Highbury (c.1884)

By 1889 34-40 Conewood Street, Highbury.

**SOUTHAMPTON STREET**

After 1938 CALSHOT STREET. See also Upper Southampton Street.

See Calshot Street re J. Grimaldi.

**SOUTHAMPTON TERRACE** (1828)

By 1891 nos88, 96, 104, 108 and 110 Southampton Street. After 1938 CALSHOT STREET.

**SOUTHCOTE ROAD**, Tufnell Park Road (1884)

**SOUTHDOWN** (Market Estate), North Road (1968)

Reminiscent of the sheep pens and lambs of the former Metropolitan Cattle Market, 1855-1939. See under Caledonian Road,

**SOUTHGATE COURT**, Downham Road (1957)

**SOUTHGATE PLACE**, Balls Pond (1850)

In the Motts Lane, Wall Street area.

Recorded in ratebooks 1850-1855.

**SOUTHGATE PLACE**, Shepperton Street (1846)

Recorded in ratebooks 1846-1855)

**SOUTHGATE ROAD**

Nos1 to 225 were in 1914 in Hackney. The East side is now Hackney, West side, Islington.

For Rosemary Branch see under ROSEMARY GARDENS, Rosemary Street.

The former BROTHERHOOD CHURCH at the corner of Balmes Road, 'Texryte House' is on the site, was still there in 1939. Its architect was J. Tarring and its Trust Deed and Minute Book of Council Meetings 1926-1939 is at the Islington Central library.

The local collection also has the Minute book from 1896-1899 of the NORTH LONDON SOCIALIST CLUB.

When the Chapel had sittings for 1000 it was used in May 1907 for the Fifth Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Party with 336 delegates including LENIN, Josef Stalin (under the alias of Koba Ivanovitch), Rosa Luxembourg, Leon Trotsky, Martov and Maxim Gorky or Gorki.

The Revd Bruce Wallace was Minister 1892-1902, then until 1907 the Revd A. Baker.

By 1910 it had come under the ministry of a Congregationalist minister who had resigned his living and became a cashier on the accountancy staff of the former Daily Herald, the Revd F.R. Swann. The church was then celebrated for its pacifist meetings, recalled by the late Bertrand Russell (Lord Russell) in his autobiography.

**SOUTHSIDE**, Carleton Road (1963)

**SOUTHWELL HOUSE** (Mayville Estate). Boleyn Road,N16 (1950)

Robert Southwell (c1561-1595), English Jesuit martyr and poet, best-remembered now for 'The Burning Babe', a poem of 1595, was hanged at Tyburn after three years imprisonment and torture.

**SOUTHWOOD COURT**, Wynatt Street, EC1 (1955)

Designed by Searle & Searle.

Viscount Southwood (Julius Salter Elias) (1873-1946) of Fernhurst, the newspaper magnate was the directing force behind the old Daily Herald and a former managing director of Odhams Press. His father lived in 1897 at 26 Lonsdale Square.

Julius left school aged 13 in 1886. He was a paying pupil at St. Thomas Charterhouse, Goswell Road and rose from being a newspaper boy to become a Press Lord. He was very admiring of the late Rt. Hon. C.W. Bowerman.

See BATTLE DEAN ROAD.

**SOUTHWOOD SMITH STREET**

An extension of Royal Free Square, Liverpool Road.

Named after Thomas Southwood Smith (21 December 1788 – 10 December 1861) was an English physician and sanitary reformer.

**SPA COTTAGES**, Lloyds Row, EC1 (1852)

**SPA FIELDS**, Rosoman Place

Spa Fields took its name from the 17th-century London Spaw public house, where water from an ancient spring was sold for its medicinal properties. The fields originally covered 29 acres, parts of which later became a burial ground and a place for political meetings. Between c.1787 and 1853 Spa Fields was a burial ground. An estimated 80,000



interments had taken place by the early 1840s, four-times its proposed capacity. In 1886 the fields became a children's playground and public gardens from 1936.

In 1886 the new Spa Fields playground attracted crowds of children, and Charles Booth's social surveyors recorded that it was "a great help to the district." A drill hall was erected alongside the location's mortuary, and the open space was also used as an artillery ground by the Finsbury Rifles and, later, by the Territorial Force Association for the County of London.

In 1923 the Northampton Estate and Finsbury Council agreed a scheme for reconstructing the playground as a recreation ground and gardens. The playground was opened 19th December 1936 by Lord Snell, CBE, LLD, JP then the Chairman of the London County Council. This was begun in 1936, with the laying out of flowerbeds and paths with a public shelter to the east, and the provision of conveniences, new swings and a slide to the west, near the new Finsbury Health Centre. Following clearances in the 1950s the ground was extended up to Northampton Road and Rosoman Street, and the mortuary was replaced with a tennis court.

Spa Fields gardens, as it became, was again refurnished in 2006-07, with new landscaping, including undulating 'ridge and furrow' hillocks and grapevine pergolas, designed by Parklife Ltd for Islington Council and the EC1 New Deal for Communities project. A pyramidal structure comprising a community room, park-keeper's store and toilet, with ranger's office above, was added in 2007.

Spa Fields also features in Charles Dickens' *The Old Curiosity Shop*.

### **SPAFIELD STREET**

Before September 1936 part of Yardley Street (1818).

### **SPA GARDENS (1842)**

### **SPA GREEN**

Spa Green was opened 31st July 1895 as a public open space by W.J. Wetenhall of the LCC.

### **SPA GREEN ESTATE**

Designed by Berthold Lubetkin. Architects: Lubetkin & Skinner (formerly Tecton). Foundation stone laid by the Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan, MP 26th July 1946. Completion ceremony by the Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, MP 29th April 1949.

### **SPA GREEN**

See also under ROSEBERY AVENUE, SPA, GREEN GARDENS and WILMINGTON SQUARE.

The Pantheon, Spa Fields, where now is the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Exmouth Market was Ducking Pond House, an inn with ponds used for duck-hunting at its rear.

Rosoman of Sadler's Wells acquired it and let it out to a Mr. William Craven who in 1770 laid out a garden and, in place of the old wayside inn, built 'The Pantheon', a tea-house which had an organ and a garden with fruit-trees, shrubs and pleasant walks but this closed in 1776. The building was opened for Church of England services as the Northampton Chapel and in 1779 as the SPA FIELDS CHAPEL (Countess of Huntingdon's Connection) pulled down in 1886.

The Revd Josiah Henson (1787-1881) the original 'Uncle Tom' preached there on 3rd February 1881. The Church of the Holy Redeemer replaced the Chapel. See EXMOUTH MARKET.

King George III was hooted at by a riotous mob on the 9th October, 1795 while passing through Spa Fields.

SPA GREE GARDENS. Covering 0.79 acres, Spa Green is named after Islington Spa, a 17th and 18th-century 'health resort' once located near the site of Wells House on the Spa Green Estate. These gardens were laid out before the creation of Rosebery Avenue in 1892, and opened three years later. Finsbury War Memorial was added in 1921, with its 7-metre-high winged bronze figure symbolizing 'Peace and Victory'.

The Islington Spa was also called New Tunbridge Wells; its medicinal water was similar to that found in Tunbridge Wells, Kent in 1694. It was claimed that waters from the Islington Spa could cure all manner of ailments including 'hysterics', vapours, swellings of the legs, rheumatics, scurvy, jaundice and more besides. The spa could accommodate up to 1,600 visitors each day. These would enjoy its gardens, walks, coffee houses and entertainments. The resort also included Merlin's Cave tavern and, at one time, even a miniature zoo. Here came to drink the waters in 1733 were the Princesses Amelia and Caroline, daughters of George II. In 1777 a bowling green was added. By the building of Thomas Street in 1810 the gardens were curtailed and by 1840 built over entirely.

Spa Green gardens were organised in four areas; three as gardens, with trees, and one paved. The gardens opened to the public in July 1895. Opened on 15th September 1921 by Alderman Lt. Col. Sir Henry Barton, JP, Mayor, the First World War memorial at the east end of the gardens is by Thomas Rudge with a bronze angel on a granite pedestal. Its panels cast by A.B. Burton of Thames Ditton. The gardens were altered in 1946 when the Spa Green Estate was built to the south, designed by Berthold Lubetkin (see Finsbury Health Centre), around a small park.

Spa Green gardens have some notable plane trees, as well as horse chestnut and false acacia, with stylish paths and layout. On a site in the gardens, opposite Sadler's Wells Theatre, an Indian horse chestnut tree was planted on 17 May 1974 in memory of Lilian Baylis (1874-1937), who was a well-known theatrical producer. Baylis had managed both the Old Vic and Sadler's Wells theatres and near to the tree is a plaque erected by The Vic-Wells Association on the 50th anniversary of her death in November 1987.

#### **SPARSHOLT ROAD (1874)**

Including in 1882 Arundel and Egremont Terraces.

The HANLEY HALL 1902 was extensively damaged in the Second World War. Bombs fell in the Sparshott and Ormond Road areas 1940-1.

The Hall was re-dedicated by the Bishop of Stepney and re-opened in September 1952 by the late Cllr. A.J. Rogers, then Mayor. CROUCH HALL COURT 1949.

#### **SPEEDYS LANE**

Re-named BALLS POND PLACE 1st March 1872.

#### **SPELLBROOK WALK (Popham Estate) (1979)**

Spellbrook is 1m. north of Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

#### **SPENCER PLACE**

Name abolished 1937 and numbered 193 and 195 Goswell Road.

#### **SPENCER ROAD, Hornsey (1866)**

After 1938 CAEDMON ROAD.

#### **SPENCER STREET, EC1 (1807-9)**

Named after Spencer Perceval, see Percival Street.

John Williams (1796-1839) missionary to the South Seas lived at no.25 c.1810. On his last missionary journey he was eaten by natives.

#### **SPENCER STREET, Canonbury (1838)**

After 1937 SHILLINGFORD STREET.

#### **SPENCER TERRACE, Lower Road (1840)**

By 1866 nos 279-325 Essex Road.

#### **SPENCER VILLAS, Canonbury Park West (1848)**

By 1870 nos27 to 33 Grange Road, also by 1866 in Lower Road, nos327 to 331 Essex Road.

**SPRIGGS HOUSE**, Canonbury Road (1954)

Councillor Terence Patrick Spriggs represented Highbury ward from 1953-55 and served on the Baths & Wash-houses, Public Health, Safety and Establishment Committees.

**SPRING GARDENS**. Highbury New Park (1970)

**SPRING HOUSE** (Margery Estate)

Margery Street, WC1 (1931)

**SPRING STREET** (1829)

Since 1938 B.RAES STREET.

**STAFFORD CRIPPS ESTATE**, Old Street

12-storey high blocks designed by the late Joseph Emberton. The opening ceremony was performed by Lady Isobel Cripps 14th November 1953.

**STANLEY COHEN HOUSE**, Golden Lane, EC1 (1963-4)

Stanley Edward Cohen, CBE.FRSA (b.1897) has represented Farringdon, Without, North Side, on the Common Council of the City of London since 1951 and is a Ward Deputy. He was in 1955 responsible for creating the City's smokeless zone and in 1971 for control of sulphur emissions and was in 1965 Chief Commoner. Served in the HAC in the 1914-18 War, twice wounded in action. A Liveryman of the Worshipful Co, of Stationers and Newspaper Makers.

**STANLEY LODGE**, Canonbury Park South (1954)

Named after William Stanley Grice, the architect of these police flatlets, who died in 1953.

**STANLEY ROAD** (1854)

Since 1938 BURDER ROAD.

**STANLEY TERRACE**, Kingsdown Road

On the 1881 Census.

Sir Henry Morton Stanley (1841-1904) is most celebrated for his search for the missionary and explorer David Livingstone in 1871 and for founding in 1879 the Congo Free State, see also PRAH ROAD.

**STANMORE COTTAGES**, Stanmore Street (1852)

**STANMORE STREET**, Caledonian Road (1849)

**STANTON LODGE**, Northampton Park (1912)

**STAPLETON HALL ROAD**

Nos 1-3 only in Islington, rest in Haringey.

In the 1840s at Stroud Green was still an old farm called Stapleton Hall originally built in 1609 by Sir Thomas Stapleton of Grey's Court, Oxfordshire. It became afterwards a public house and used to have on it the inscription.

'Ye are welcome all To Stapleton Hall.' It was afterwards altered and divided into two houses by a Mr. William Lucas in the 1840s.

STROUD GREEN BAPTIST CHURCH dated from 1878, the adjoining Victoria Hall was built 1926.

**STAPLETON PARADE**, Mount Pleasant Road (1900)

**STAR & GARTER YARD**

See NORTH DOWN STREET.

**STARLINER COURT**, Liverpool Road (1962)

The 'Starliners' Concert Party and Variety Company was started in November 1956. Its founder was the late Councillor George Barnard who died aged 73 in 1974 (see under PULTENEY STREET). Its Treasurer from 1958 was Cllr. George Gardner who died suddenly aged only 44 in that year.

Until 1970 the Company was well-known for its pantomimes, concerts, entertainments for old age pensioners and charity performances.

**STATION HOUSE**, Grosvenor Avenue

See GROSVENOR AVENUE (Canonbury Railway Station House).

**STATION PARADE**, Hornsey Road (1890-1)

**STATION PLACE**, N4

Before 1940 STATION ROAD.

Station Road appears on the 1889 register of electors as Station Road. Finsbury Park and was on the 1881 Census. Station Road Board School was there in 1885.

Finsbury Park Station (Northern Line, Underground) was opened 14 February 1904.

Finsbury Park Station (Great Northern), British Rail, Eastern Region, opened 1 July 1891 and was known as 'Seven Sisters Road' until 1869. It first became a junction in 1867 when the Edgware, Highgate and London railway opened as a single line. The branch to Barnet followed.

The old cast-iron bridge over Stroud Green Road was replaced by a steel one in August 1898.

On the 23 July 1985 the then GLC Leader, Ken Livingstone, opened a new scheme costing over a million pounds to improve Finsbury Park Station and its precinct, including a landscaped pedestrian area. The Mayors of Islington, Hackney and Haringey, local members of Parliament, councillors and representatives of British Rail and London Transport witnessed this opening.

**STAVELEY CLOSE**, Camden Road (1973)

Staveley, an urban district of north east Derbyshire, a local coal mining centre, 4 miles north east of Chesterfield.

**STAVORDALE ROAD**

On the 1881 Census.

Stavordale Priory, originally an Augustinian canon of the 13th century is in south east Somerset, 2 1/2 miles north east of Wincanton.

**STEADMAN COURT**, Old Street (St. Luke's Estate) EC1 (1976)

**STEADMAN STREET**

Before 1936 HENRY STREET (1820).

Only no. 9 standing in 1966, gone after then.

William Charles Steadman (b.1851) was from 1906-11 MP for Central Finsbury and a former Secretary to the Parliamentary Committee of the TUC.

**STEEPLE WALK** (Popham Estate) N.1 (1978)

**STELFOX HOUSE** (Weston Rise Estate), Weston Rise (1968)

William Stelfox of Penton Place died in 1827 and left money to the Pentonville Charity School formerly in Hermes Street then in 1811 in Collier Street.

**STEPHANIE COURT**, Conewood Street (1962)

**STEPHENSON TERRACE**, Caledonian Road (1948)

By 1863 nos 259-349 Caledonian Road and the North London Railway station.

George Stephenson (1781-1848) inventor and pioneer of railways and his son Robert (1803-59) were certainly the origin of the terrace's name as being to the Victorians symbolic of railways.

**STEWARDS** or **STEWART'S COURT**, Clerkenwell Green.

On a map of 1738. 1781 as Stuart's Place, later Stewart's Place. Gone 1946/9.

**STEVE BIKO ROAD**

Named after Bantu Stephen 'Steve' Biko (1946 – 1977), a South African anti-apartheid activist, the road was developed in 1995 from reclaimed railway sidings. It includes self-contained, sheltered housing for older people run by ASRA / PA Housing Association.

**STEYMANS ROW**, Holloway (1804-5)

By 1866 nos 11-49 Holloway Road.

Shown in the 1805 ratebooks and in the one for 1804, but undesignated, the occupant of one property being Elizabeth Steyman, also in a rate book for 1804 for Islington High Street.

**STEYMANS ROW**, Islington High Street (c.1804-5)

By the 1850s near no. 19 Ruffords Buildings.

**STOCK ORCHARD CRESCENT**, Caledonian Road (1853)

1971 to 1977 flats and houses were erected designed by the late Professor Sir Basil Spence.

**STOCK ORCHARD STREET** (1869/70) In the 1870 directory only nos 2 to 8 given.

**STOCK ORCHARD TERRACE** (1864-5)

By 1882 nos 480-494 Caledonian Road.

**STOCK ORCHARD VILLAS** (1854)

By 1882 nos 496-556 Caledonian Road.

The name **STOCK ORCHARD** was suggested like Biddestone, Widdenham and Quemerford by the 1st Baron Islington, see under **BIDDESTONE ROAD**.

**STOCKS LODGE**, Wilton Square (1962)

Mary Danvers Stocks, Baroness Stocks (1891 - 1975) was a well-known broadcaster, social reformer, economist and a member of many Government committees.

**STONEFIELD** (Six Acres Estate), Pooles Park, N4 (1969)

One of the fields in the Six Acres Estate which are Brookfield, Churnfield, Dellafield, Fallowfield, Fyfield, Honeyfield, Millfield, Monksfield and Stonefield. This Estate provided 356 family flats and maisonettes in seven four-storeyed blocks, 1-six and 1-twelve storeyed block.

**STONEFIELD COTTAGES**, Cloudesley Square (1851)

**STONEFIELD MANSIONS**, Cloudesley Square (1906)

### **STONEFIELD STREET (1825)**

1832 ratebooks show only nos, 1-10,11-25, with nos 18-21 as newly occupied.

See under CLOUDESLEY SQUARE for an explanation of Stonefield.

'Stony Field (Fourteen Acres) devised by Richard You alias Cloudesley.'

### **STONEFIELD TERRACE (1827)**

By 1892 nos 100 to 116 Richmond Road (since 1938 Avenue).

### **STONEST STREET (1879)**

### **STORY STREET (1852)**

Up to 1855 written as Storey Street. Piles of builders' rubbish prevented paving for some years. By 1855 nos 1 was 'Storey Cottage' occupied by a builder but by 1863 a grocer and then called 'Story Cottage'.

No. 28 only was left in 1970 and gone by 1971.

In the 1853 period there was a John Storey who kept a well-known coffee house and was a cheesemonger at 19 and 20 Edward Terrace, Caledonian Road.

### **STOWLANGTOFT ROAD**

In ratebooks 1855-60, but crossed out in 1860. Was part of Highbury Hill.

Stowlangtoft is in West Suffolk.

### **STRADBROKE ROAD (c.1876/7)**

In 1877 only nos 1 to 13 and 2 to 14.

The name was chosen by Henry Rydon, the estate developer see RYDON STREET.

Stradbroke is in Suffolk, 5 1/2 miles east of Eye.

### **STRAHAN PLACE, Balls Pond Road (1823)**

By 1864 nos 193 to 231 Balls Pond Road.

Like Glebe Terrace and Dorset (later Dove Road), Orchard (later Wakeham) and Henshall Streets by Philip Dorset Goepel.

### **STRAHAN TERRACE, Liverpool Road (1811)**

Also spelt Strachan.

By 1870 nos 59 to 81 Liverpool Road. The Revd George Strahan, MA,DD and Prebendary of Rochester (1808) was Vicar of Islington from 1773 to 1824 and died the 18 May 1824. aged 80. He lived in the old parsonage house of Islington behind Frederick's Place, Upper Street and near the site of the Old Pied Bull inn yard. Dr. Strahan was a friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson, the 'Great Cham' and was at his house for a few days during his last illness in 1784. Dr. Johnson bequeathed part of his library to the Islington cleric and Johnson's Prayers and Meditations were 'published from his manuscripts' by the Revd Strahan, Mrs. Strahan, his Widow died aged 81 in 1831.

Dr. Johnson used to call at the old Vicarage and occasionally provided his friend with a Sermon I

STRANG HOUSE (Cumming Estate), Windsor Street, N1 (1950) Named after Dr. John Martin Strang, CBE (1888-1970) former Vice-President of the Boys' Brigade 1947-67 and a member of its Governing Body 1929 to 1967 and 1950 to 1964 a Governor of the Royal College of Science and Technology.

### **STRANRAER WAY (Bemerton Estate) N1 (1972)**

Stranraer, Wigtonshire, Scotland, is well known for its steamer communication with Larne, Ireland.

## **STROUD GREEN**

There are references to this as 'land at Strode near Hyghebury' in 1407 becoming Stroude Green by 1546. 'Strod' meant marshy land overgrown with brushwood. It was a long piece of common land in the manor of Highbury.

References to Stroud Green appear in an 1807 rate book and it is plainly marked on a 1735 map of Islington.

About 1771 the local residents formed a Society or Club which used to meet at the Queen's Arms Tavern, Newgate Street, annually in summertime and styled themselves the 'Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Corporation' of Stroud Green. They used to regale themselves with cakes and ale like a country fair on the greensward.

By 1811 it had been written that this practice 'has for many years been discontinued'.

## **STROUD GREEN ROAD**

Before 1874 STROUD GREEN LANE. See also PARADE, The.

A boundary road, the north east side being in Haringey.

Stroud Green Lane appears in a street directory for 1870 but not in the one for 1866.

It consisted in 1870 of the 'Stroud Green Nursery' and Athelstane Villas. No. 1 of the latter was the 'Earl of Essex' public house. Athelstane Terrace, York Villas, Vale Cottage, Rothbury Villas, Park House (a ladies' College) and Osborne Villas. Later, and certainly from 1871 -4, were added York Terrace, Woodstock Terrace, Brownswood Villas and Osborne Terrace. By 1882 Tower House Terrace was added but by 1884 the whole renumbered as one road.

The road was bombed in September 1940, April 1941 and March 1944. Owing to a bomb incident of 17 April 1941, nos 87 to 101 appear in the register of electors in 1949. The Earl of Essex public house there in 1870 was damaged by a bomb in 1944 which fell on nearby Lennox Road.

BANK HOUSE 1975.

STROUD GREEN STATION. Because of more building, a station in Stapleton Hall Road, between Finsbury Park and Crouch End, was opened 11 April 1881 and was called 'Stroud Green' (GNR) but closed in 1954.

The Finsbury Park Mission to Poor Children started at 33 Stroud Green Road in 1910 and closed by 1954.

## **STROUDS VALE (1845)**

Included Thomas Cottages, Almina Place, Clifton Place, Minerva Place, West Street and Devonshire Cottages in 1855.

On Census reports 1851 to 1871 but not 1881.

## **STUART MILL HOUSE, Killick Street (1950)**

Designed by the late Joseph Emberton.

John Stuart Mill (1806-73), philosopher and economist, see RODNEY STREET.

## **STUBBS HOUSE, Corbyn Street (1964)**

Named after George Stubbs (1724-1806), animal painter, engraver and painter in enamel. One of England's best-known painters of animals, particularly horses.

## **STUDD STREET (1828)**

In the 1854 directory yet not in the 1852 or 1853 Islington directories. Since as early as 1909 the GPO Stores have been here.

## **STURMER WAY (Stock Orchard Estate), N7 (1977)**

Like Russett Crescent named after an apple variety, Stock Orchard Estate.

## **SUDELEY STREET, City Road (1839)**

Completed in 1842.

Like Alfred Street (later Elia Street) and Vincent Terrace laid out by James Rhodes, using three builders, William Beckingham, John Wilson and Thomas Allen.

Sudeley Manor and Sudeley Castle are in Gloucestershire.

Charles Hanbury (b. 1777) until 1858 MP for Tewkesbury was Chairman of the Commission to judge designs for the Houses of Parliament, 1835 and in 1838 was created Baron Sudeley of Toddington, County Gloucester.

The 'Prince of Wales' public house dates from c. 1861-2.

**SUFFOLK HOUSE**, Dartmouth Park Hill, NW5 (1899)

**SUFFOLK PLACE** (1822)

By 1866 nos 218 to 244 Essex Road.

**SUFFOLK PLACE**, St. Matthias Road (1846) By 1910 Elton Place.

**SUFFOLK STREET** (1787-8)

After 1908 Hayward's Place (built 1835) (q.v.)

**SUFFOLK STREET** (1844)

By 1878 nos 24 to 42 and James Childs, dairyman and nos 21 -47A Ecclesbourne Road.

**SUMMERFIELD ROAD**, Summerfield Villas (1869-1906)

After then, BOOTHBY ROAD.

**SUN ROW**, Greenmans Lane (c. 1783)

Mentioned in the Window Tax book as early as 1783.

By 1937/8 only nos 3 and 4 left. A photograph of 1913 in the Central Library shows that the name was by then something of a misnomer!

**SUN STREET**, Finsbury Square (1869)

Formerly DEAN STREET (1790-1). CROWN STREET (there in 1799). Nos 1,2 and 3 only Finsbury, remainder in Hackney (Shoreditch).

Very overcrowded and a slum area in the 1880's.

**SUNNYSIDE ROAD** (c. 1867/7)

MANCHESTER MANSIONS 1921, rehabilitated 1980. REDWOOD COURT 1968, GWYN-JONES HOUSE (q.v.) 1974.

**SURR STREET** (c. 1906)

In 1903/4 a Miss Surr donated a horse trough and drinking fountain.

In 1972 the name 'Surr Street' was given to a new access way running northwards off North Road, N7, adjacent to the site of the former Halse Street.

**SUSAN LAWRENCE HOSTEL**, 170 Kings Cross Road

From about 1916 to 1938 this was the Mary Curzon Hostel for Women.

Named after Arabella Susan Lawrence (1871-1947), politician, 1930 Chairman of the Labour Party and from 1929 to 1931 Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health.

**SUSSEX CLOSE**, Sussex Way , N19 (1952)



**SUSSEX PLACE**, Halton Street (1834)

After 1866 nos 72 to 84 Halton Street.

**SUSSEX PLACE**, Rotherfield Street (1847)

By 1863 nos 12 to 68 Rotherfield Street.

**SUSSEX ROAD**

See SUSSEX WAY.

**SUSSEX TERRACE**, York Place, Offord Road (1845)

By 1877 nos 27-49 St, Clement's Street, Offord Road.

**SUSSEX TERRACE**, Barnsbury Park

See YORK PLACE.

**SUSSEX WAY**

Before 1938 SUSSEX ROAD (c. 1859/60) and COTTENHAM ROAD (1851).

St. Mark's Church of England Primary School (ILEA) was opened on 8 March, 1955 by Councillor Mrs. Jessie M, Barnes, then Mayor of Islington and blessed by the then Bishop of Stepney, the Revd Joost de Blank, its foundation stone having been laid in 1954 by Cllr. Charles F. Rogers, Mayor.

The original St. Mark's National & Infant Schools for the 'teaching of the poor' in Tollington Park were opened in October 1863 but were razed to the ground by German bombs on 26 September 1940.

The Schools started in 1836 as an infant school in two rooms with a teacher's house, being enlarged in 1846.

Duncombe Primary School was originally the Cottenham Road School (London School Board) and was there as early as 1877. Reorganised for Junior Mixed and Infants in 1965.

The Welsh Chapel (Welsh Presbyterian Church), also shown as a Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, was there as early as 1875/6.

The Kingsdown Christian Mission nos 209 to 211, 1958 to 1960 then moved to Hackney.

Frederick Greenwood (1830-1909), journalist and publicist, first Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette and of The Queen had a brother James Greenwood, a voluminous storywriter and journalist who in the 1860's and 70's lived at 75 Sussex Road.

The HOMESTEAD (Home for the Retired), 1971.

CHAPEL WAY. In 1922 the name of nos 3 to 5 Sussex Road.

In 1921 no. 1 was Chapel House. LANDSEER COURT 1956, SIMMONS HOUSE 1966 (extension 1980 see Simmons House), SUSSEX CLOSE 1952.

**SUTHERLAND TERRACE** (1845-6) Known as Sutherland Terrace from 1847.

Before then (1845-6) Caledonian Road (East Side). By 1863 nos 10 to 52 Caledonian Road.

**SUTHERLAND VILLAS** (1852)

By 1886 renumbered nos 65 to 75 Hanley Road.

In 1852 nos, 1 to 6 and 'Mansion House', a ladies' school kept by a Mrs. Poole.

In 1848 Charles Dickens' sister, Fanny Burnett, died at 4 Sutherland Villas (by 1886 71 Hanley Road).

**SUTTERTON STREET** (1855)

Sutterton is in Lincolnshire, 6 miles south west of Boston.

The BOSTON ESTATE: Fulbeck House, Kelby House and Skegness House 1972,

SUTTON BUILDINGS, Northburgh Street (1889)

Gone by 1947/9.

#### **SUTTON DWELLINGS**

See UPPER STREET.

**SUTTON GARDENS**, Bemerton Street (1838)

In the 1836 ratebooks as Suttons Field, by 1837 Suttons Gardens. On the 1861 Census as Sutton Gardens, Upper Gifford Street. Not in the 1863 directory.

**SUTTON PLACE**, Holloway Road (c. 1859/60)

By 1887 nos 1 to 9 HIGHGATE HILL.

**SUTTON VILLAS**, Camden Road

On the 1851 Census. By 1866 nos 281 to 283 Camden Road.

**SUTTONS FIELD** (1836) See SUTTON GARDENS.

**SUTTONS GARDENS** (1837) See SUTTON GARDENS.

**SUTTON'S HOSPITAL**, Charterhouse

See CHARTERHOUSE STREET.

**SWAINSON HOUSE** (Harvist Estate), Hornsey Road (1971)

#### **SWAN ALLEY**

At the time of the Great Plague of 1666 had 43 houses, later Sutton Street. Little Sutton Street was formerly Little Swan Alley and there was a market, Swan Alley Market. See also GREAT SUTTON STREET.

**SWAN HOUSE**, Oakley Road, N1. (1966)

**SWAN YARD**, Holloway (1841)

Was the yard of the 'Old White Swan' public house, 13 Holloway Road.

**SWAN YARD**, Islington High Street.

This is near the White Swan, 19 Islington High Street, near the former Grand Theatre. See Islington High Street. It was originally the Old Swan, no. 2 Steyman's Row, High Street. By 1843 19 Ruffords Buildings, 'White Swan'.

A rough area in the 1840's and slummy in the 1870's.

#### **SWANLEY STREET**

Charles Street, Upper Street was renamed Swanley Street by the Vestry in January 1898, However no Charles Street is in any directories in the Upper Street area. Swanley Street was there until 1907.

**SWEET HOME ROAD**, Archway In ratebooks 1851-4.

However in 1854 Directory as Oxney Villas.

**SYBIL THORNDIKE HOUSE** Douglas Estate (1954) See CLEPHANE ROAD.

**SYCAMORE COURT**, Pemberton Gardens (1967)

**SYCAMORE STREET**, Old Street

From c. 1790 to 1825 SYCAMORE ROW. By 1826 SYCAMORE STREET.

**SYDDALL VILLAS** (1853)

After 1871 59 Tollington Park.

**SYDALL TERRACE**

After 1871 nos 63 to 73 Tollington Park.

**SYLVAN COURT**, Fortnam Road, N19 (1966)

**SYLVANA COTTAGES**, Hornsey Road (1854)

By 1874 Sylvan Cottages, Hornsey Rise.

**SYLVANUS ROW**, Hornsey Road (1831)

By 1886 nos 472 to 498 Hornsey Road.

Entered under Hornsey Rise in pre- 1886 directories.

**SYMON TERRACE**

Incorporated in Grenville Road, North 1887/8.

By 1889 nos 2 to 8 and 9 to 25 Grenville Road.

## T

### **TABERNACLE ROW** (1790)

After 1884 LEONARD STREET, EC2.

Partly in Hackney, only nos 1 to 67 and 2 to 76 in Finsbury. Partly Windmill Street and Tabernacle Walk and Place.

Before 1884 Windmill Street, originally Windmill Hill, there in 1730. Partial renumbering in 1908.

Named after a tabernacle set up c. 1741 for George Whitefield (1714-70), the evangelist and Calvinistic Methodist leader and fiery preacher. This large shed became the headquarters of his London work and was replaced by a brick building opened 10 June 1753 and known as the Moorfields Tabernacle. His son John was baptised publicly at this tabernacle and buried at Gloucester in 1744.

Three large mills once existed on the slopes of a huge rubbish tip. There may have been a Windmill Tavern there in Elizabethan times. A disputable tradition alleges that on the site of the rubbish tip were 1,000 cartloads of human bones deposited there from St. Paul's Charnel House 1549.

### **TABERNACLE WALK** (1788)

### **TABLEY ROAD** (1881)

The Tabley was John Byrne Leicester Warren, poet, last Baron de Tabley.

His grandfather was Sir John Fleming Leicester, MP, first Baron de Tabley of Tabley House, Cheshire, and art collector and patron. The house is near Knutsford, Cheshire.

### **TAIT HOUSE**, Ward Road (1972)

On the site of nos 219-233 Junction Road.

Archibald Campbell Tait, Archbishop (1811 -82) consecrated as Bishop of London

22 November 1856, in December of that year inaugurated the Islington Church Extension Society.

### **TALBOT HOUSE** (Harvist Estate), Hornsey Road (1970)

Named after William Talbot Hindley, MA, from 1887 to 1892 Vicar of St. Barnabas, Harvist Road and of St. John's, Upper Holloway, 1918-23.

### **TALBOT ROAD** (1854)

By 1870 nos 66 to 118 BRECKNOCK ROAD.

### **TALLINGDON LANE**

See DUVAL'S LANE.

### **TAMWORTH** (Market Estate), North Road (1967/8)

Tamworth is 61/4 miles south east of Lichfield, Staffs. Tamworth is a breed of pig, particularly in the Midlands. Reminiscent of the former Metropolitan Cattle Market. See under Caledonian Road.

### **TAMWORTH TERRACE**, Hornsey Road (1855)

By 1866 nos 365 to 371 Hornsey Road.

### **TAMWORTH VILLAS**, Hornsey Road (1855)

By 1886 nos 375 to 377 Hornsey Road.

### **TANNINGTON TERRACE**, Gillespie Road (Gillespie Estate) (1971)

Tannington is in East Suffolk, 4 miles north west of Framlingham.

**TANSLEY CLOSE**, Hilldrop Lane (1978) Tansley is 1 56 miles east of Matlock, Derbyshire.

**TARANSAY WALK**, Marquess Estate (1975)

Taransay is in the Western Isles, Scotland, one mile off the west coast of Harris.

**TARLAND LODGE**, Beresford Road (1964) First so described in the 1964 register of electors. Tarland Lodge is in Aberdeenshire, one mile north-east of Tarland.

**TAVERNER SQUARE** (Addington Estate) Originally known as ADDINGTON MANSIONS (1922). Modernisation of the latter began in 1977. Named after a Louis Taverner who owned land in the Highbury Grange area c. 1848.

**TAVISTOCK TERRACE**, Upper Holloway, N19 (1841-2)

**TAWNEY COURT**, Aubert Park (1960)

Built on the site of the former Highbury Hill Baptist Church, demolished 1958. See HIGHBURY HILL.

Professor Richard Tawney, FBA (1880-1962) was from 1949 Professor Emeritus of Economic History at the University of London and a member of the Executive Committee of the Workers' Educational Association 1905-47, of the University Grants Committee 1943-8 and a member of many Government committees and the author of many important works in economics and economic history.

**TAYLORS ROW**, St John Street (Clerkenwell) See CHARLES STREET, St John Street.

**TAYLOR'S YARD**

Recorded in ratebooks 1817-8 between York Court and Oddy's Row (Islington Green).

**TAYPORT CLOSE** (Bemerton Estate) (1972)

Tayport or Ferryport-on-Craig, 3.5 miles south-east of Dundee by water, on the south side of the entrance to the Firth of Tay. Fife.

**TEALBY COURT**, Georges Road (Ringcross Estate) (1927)

Modernised 1974. See under HOLLINGSWORTH STREET.

**TEANBY'S BUILDINGS**, Old Street (1811)

Named after the owner William Teanby.

Renumbered 1894.

In the 1939 register of electors and the 1945 List of Streets, but not the register of electors for the same year.

**TELFER HOUSE** (Kings Square Estate), EC1 (1965)

**TELFER STREET**, Lever Street

First so designated 1866/7.

Formerly Wood Street South 1879, but before then part of Wood Street North, 1834. Demolished, not there in 1964.

**TEMPLE HOUSE**, Ward Road (1962)

From 1891 to c. 1916 no. 21 Ward Road was St. George's Church Mission House.

Temple House is named after Archbishop William Temple (1881 -1944), Archbishop of Canterbury, 1942-4, Christian Socialist, theologian and writer.

**TEMPLETON ROAD**

Name approved 1871. See PLIMSOLL ROAD.

**TENBY HOUSE** (Harvist Estate), Hornsey Road (1971)

## **TENBY PLACE**

In the 1855 rate book near Picton's Yard, Upper Winchester Street.

**TENSING HOUSE**, Grange Grove (1954)

See **GRANGE GROVE**.

**TERLING WALK** (Popham Estate) (1973)

Terling, 6 1/2 miles north east of Chelmsford, Essex; Terling Place the seat of Lord Rayleigh.

**TERRACE**, The, Upper Street

Was there 1798/9<sup>1</sup>. After 1818 UPPER TERRACE.

Mrs. Agnes Flowerdew kept a boarding school at no. 1 The Terrace and published in 1803 'Poems on Moral and Religious Subjects' and a hymn for harvest time 'Fountain of Mercy, God of Love'. Her poems fetched a second edition in 1811.

By 1877 nos 278 to 288 Upper Street.

**TERRETT'S COURT** (1804-5)

Before 1892 Terrett's Court, afterwards TERRETT'S PLACE. But the names of the occupants are in earlier ratebooks c. 1755-60.

Named after James Terrett, a Churchwarden of St. Mary Islington who was a Churchwarden in 1742 and who died in 1760.

Appears as Terrett's Place in an 1852 directory. In 1892/3 the Vestry officially renamed it Terrett's Place.

No. 3 is a house which is usually associated with that mentioned in Chapter 36 of Charles Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*. It is a possible venue for 'a singular little old-fashioned house up a blind street which had two small bedrooms and a triangular parlour.'

When Tom Pinch and his sister Ruth roamed about the streets looking for lodgings '... no doll's house ever yielded greater delight to its young mistress.'

## **TETBURY PLACE**

Before 1913 GLOUCESTER CRESCENT c. 1843

Tetbury is in Gloucestershire, about 8 miles from Stroud.

**THANE MANSIONS**, Thane Villas (1900)

**THANE VLLAS**, N7 (1845-7)

It then consisted of nos 18 to 97 Richmond Villas and Richmond Place.

In 1897 the Vestry decided to alter the name to Thane after Thane Lennox in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. See Lennox Road.

The Regent Street Chapel was Registered 1903 by congregations meeting in Providence Chapel, Regent Street, City Road (as Calvinistic independents). Closed 1947-52.

THANE MANSIONS 1900, WALTON HOUSE 1900.

THATCHED HOUSE ROW (1758-62) Was there in the 18th century. Mentioned in a 1780-1 rate book.

See under ESSEX ROAD re the 'Thatched House Tavern'.

**THEBERTON STREET** (c.1826-7)

Completed by 1836. Laid out by Francis Edwards, a pupil of Soane, architect to the Imperial Gas Company.

In 1866 subsidiary names were abolished and the whole was renumbered. In 1938 there were only nos 1 to 46 and 1 to 7 Theberton Street, West. In 1826 there were only two houses, by 1829 fifteen occupied.

Named after Theberton Hall, Suffolk, the seat of Thomas Milner Gibson MP (1806-84). See GIBSON SQUARE.

*Submitted by a contributor (2017):* During the 1970s, Dr Charles Goodson-Wickes lived at 61 Theberton Street. As at 2017 he is the Representative Deputy Lieutenant for Islington. Dr Goodson-Wickes was born at the City of London Maternity Hospital, Liverpool Road in 1945. He studied medicine in the 1960s at St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, Charterhouse Square during which he was a tenant at 8 Lonsdale Square. He was a former Chief Executive of the London Playing Fields Foundation.

#### **THESEUS WALK** (Nelson Place Estate), N1 (1972)

The legendary Greek hero Theseus found his way out of the labyrinth in which the Minotaur was kept by means of a length of thread, taking with him Ariadne, daughter of King Minos, who fell in love with him.

#### **THISTLEWOOD CLOSE**, Durham Road

An access road to a modern housing estate.

**THOMAS COTTAGES**, Strouds Vale (1848) On the 1861 Census, but not on that for 1871.

#### **THOMAS STREET** (1910)

Later Sadler Street.

**THORNDIKE ROAD**, off Clephane Road.

#### **THORNHILL BRIDGE** (1839)

#### **THORNHILL COTTAGES**

On the 1841 Census. By 1912 WYNFORD COTTAGES, 2 Wynford Road.

#### **THORNHILL CRESCENT** (1852/3)

#### **THORNHILL GARDENS**

See THORNHILL ROAD

#### **THORNHILL GROVE** (1845)

In the 1845 rate book as Experimental Gardens (q.v.), Thornhill Grove. However, not in the ratebooks again until 1850.

#### **THORNHILL HOUSES**, Thornhill Road

Built 1894-1902 by the East End Dwellings Co. Rehabilitated 1980.

#### **THORNHILL PLACE** (1832)

#### **THORNHILL PLACE WEST** (1844)

#### **THORNHILL ROAD** (1840)

Renumbered 1866 and named Thornhill Road throughout.

Prospect Cottages (1824) were by 1870 nos 38 to 60 Thornhill Road. Devonshire Terrace (1842) was by 1870 nos 27 to 35 Thornhill Road. Minerva Terrace (1827) was nos 68 to 86 Thornhill Road. See Devonshire Terrace.

The William IV public house was there in 1853. See Minerva Terrace. Albion Place (1836) was by 1870 nos 3 to 17 Thornhill Road.

The Thornhill Gardens were acquired by Islington Vestry 1889 and were a former nursery ground over three-quarters of an acre which had for many years been used as a nursery. James Hillman was the owner in 1848.

In 1946 Noel Thornhill, then freeholder, offered as a gift to Islington, the land 'including the portion of Thornhill Crescent enclosure surrounding St. Andrew's Church.'

Cllr. J.A. Rogers in July 1952 opened the gardens followed by a Civic Service conducted by the Revd G.A. Fellowes, then Vicar.

George Thornhill (1811-75), then MP for Co. of Huntingdon (hence Huntingdon Street) and a High Sheriff, paid £2,001 for Curtis's Wharf (now the Thornhill Bridge area). The Estate passed to his son Arthur John Thornhill who died unmarried in 1930. He was succeeded by his nephew Captain Noel Thornhill, Squire of Diddington, Hunts, who died aged 73 in 1955. In 1970 the Estate, including Thornhill Crescent, Thornhill Square, Hemingford Road and Richmond Avenue was still owned by the Trustees, but over a period of years before and after 1968 it was auctioned and sold off.

THE ALBION Public House originated as a tea-house and gardens named after Thomas Albion Oldfield who kept a dairy and who also owned fields in the vicinity. Cricketers played in the fields to the west of the tavern until in the summer of 1834 the Albion Club moved to Copenhagen Fields. Nursery grounds were here for a time until the land was built over.

In 1945 a German V2 fell, killing the landlady and a barmaid.

In 1969 the pub was area winner North of the Thames and William Rushton presented a winner's plaque and a commemorative sketch.

In 1982, for the second year running, it was awarded a Certificate of Excellence in the 'London in Bloom' contest.

Thornhill Road School (London School Board) opened as Thornhill Road Board School 1881. Reorganised 1972-4 for Junior Mixed and Infants.

For a number of years Unit No. 196 T.S. Quail Sea Cadet Corps has met at the School. Over 200 guests were at a dinner at the Alexandra National Hotel when the C.O. Alec Dymock (Commanding Officer from 1960 to 1981) retired. One guest, Councillor Jim Evans, Mayor, had been in the Unit years ago. The Cadets have their own band which has on occasions played at the Remembrance Day Service at Islington Green.

Nos 45 and 45A Thornhill Road were originally Histon House, c. 1856/9, a ladies' school, next to No. 4 Minerva Place.

**THORNHILL SQUARE** (1848-9) Only four houses in 1848.

See also BRIDGEMAN ROAD. The site of St. Andrew's Church was given by George Thornhill, MP in 1852.

The design was by Francis B. Newman and John Johnson and was of Kentish rag and Bath stone, middle-pointed style. It was consecrated in 1854. In 1873 an east window was added. Dove Bros, were the builders and it seated 1650.

Lord Blythwood erected a tablet on the south wall to his wife's memory, (see also under RANDELLS ROAD). There used to be from the end of the First World War to 1935 a Church House at 173 Hemingford Road.

The St. Andrew's Mission Hall, 102 Gifford Street, was opened on 30th January 1882 by the then Lord Mayor of London and was built by Stevens Bros, associated with the premises of Tylors, engineers. Tile Yard Road.

The hall was the centre of bazaars, youth activities, flower shows etc., and was for many years used for school meals. In 1961 the hall was put up for sale by its Trustees and used for commercial purposes.

The WEST BRANCH LIBRARY of Islington Libraries had its foundation stone laid on 30th June 1906 by Thomas F. Bryen (Councillor) also present including Thomas Lough, MP for West Islington, (1892-1918), Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, who was in the chair. £5000 of the £8700 cost of the building was from the fund of Dr. Andrew Carnegie. The architect was Professor Arthur Beresford Pite, MA, FRIBA (1861-1934), a cathedral commissioner and the designer of Uganda Cathedral, Clapham Parish Church etc., and from 1900 to 1923 Professor



of Architecture, Royal College of Art, South Kensington. The builders were C. Dearing & Co. of Halliford Street, Essex Road.

On 24th July 1907 it was officially opened by Alderman G.S. Elliott, JP, Percy Harris, then Chairman of the LCC was present and Thomas Lough, MP, The local paper described the ceremony as a 'humorous jumble of bans and blessings'.

In the First World War Lord Derby's Recruiting Scheme had an office there. In 1914 and 1915 Edith Carson, who had performed before Queen Alexandra, gave violin recitals as 'comforts for the troops'. By 1916 a recreation room was used by the 21st Service Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment.

Tommy Trinder in 1951 opened the 'Theatre of North London Exhibition'. In 1982 the interior was completely refurbished and in 1983 the exterior sandblasted and cleaned.

#### **THORNHILL STREET (1826-7)**

By 1871 with the former St. James's Street, WYNFORD ROAD.

#### **THORNHILL TERRACE, Hemingford Road (1846)**

By 1863 nos93-145 Hemingford Road.

#### **THORNTON COURT, Hartham Road (1975)**

#### **THORPE HOUSE, Charlotte Terrace**

(Barnsbury Estate) (1954)

#### **THORPEDALE ROAD (c.1875-6)**

On 16th December 1886 died at no.155

Edward Richard Woodham, a veteran of Balaclava (1854).

#### **THREADGOLD HOUSE (Dovercourt Estate), Baxter Road (1970)**

**THURSTON HOUSE** (Barnsbury Estate), Carnegie Street (1952) Named after John Thurston (1774-1822), artist, celebrated for his drawings and even more for his wood engravings which illustrated a large number of early 19th century editions of poets and a notable 'Shakespeare' of 1814. He was also a water-colourist. He died at his house in Holloway aged 48 and was buried in the churchyard of St. Mary's Parish Church; his wife Mary died in 1818 aged 32.

#### **THYNNE VILLAS, Douglas Road, Canonbury (1853)**

By 1874 nos17 and 18 Douglas Road, Canonbury.

The sixth Marquess of Northampton married in 1921 Emma Thynne, daughter of the fifth Marquess of Bath.

#### **TIBBERTON SQUARE (1827)**

This was built by Thomas Wontner who lived at no.16, described in an 1832/4 directory of London as Thos. & Joseph Wontner, furrier and skinners, 17 Theberton Square (so spelt). In an 1843 directory of London one read of Thos. Wontner, solicitor, 15 Skinner Street, Snow Hill. The Central Library possesses a water-colour of 1841 on which is pencilled 'Mr. Wontner's house. On the gardens in front he has built a small square called Tibberton Square.'

#### **TIBER GARDENS (1985) See also YORK WAY.**

An access road linking Treaty and Copenhagen Streets.

#### **TIBER STREET (1847)**

Formerly RIVER STREET, York Road.

By 1891 Tiber Street, last in the 1949 register of electors. Then part of York Way Court.

### **TIGER COTTAGES**, John Street

On the 1861 census. By 1974 nos 27-35 Wedmore Street.

### **TILEYARD ROAD**

Named after former Tile Kilns and associated trade once in the area. This was first so named as Tile Yard Road in 1897 as a result of a letter from the Supt. Architect of the LCC to the Islington Vestry intimating their intention to make an Order altering Low's Lairs or Tile Kiln Road to Tile Yard Road.

There is a Tile Yard on the 1861 census, see **RANDELL TERRACE**. Last occupied 1961 with only no.5 left.

### **TILLOCH STREET** (1848)

Before 1938 **CLAYTON STREET**. Disappeared after 1967.

Named after Alexander Tilloch, LL.D., M.R.I.A., M.G.S. etc., (1759-1825) proprietor and editor of the former Star evening newspaper, founder of the Philosophical Magazine from June 1797, writer, essayist and theologian. He died at his house in Barnsbury Street. See also under **BARNSBURY STREET**.

### **TILNEY COURT**, Old Street (c.1808/9)

**TILNEY GARDENS**, Baxter Road, N1 (1981) Edmund Tilney (d. 1610), English Court official and writer. Master of the Revels, was at St. John's Gate from 1578 to 1610 and licensed plays, some of them by William Shakespeare.

### **TILTMAN PLACE**, Newington Barrow Estate

Possibly named after til (man), a person who ploughed the soil, and it is assumed that as tiles were made from clay dug from the ground, the meaning was changed by common usage. Name has connection with barrows (Newington Barrow Way)..

### **TIMBER STREET**

Formerly **NORWAY STREET** c.1811 to 1936.

Norway, with its forests, is a source of timber. Like **Baltic Street** associated with the timber trade.

### **TINNISWOOD CLOSE**, Horsell Road

A small access road leading to a housing estate.

### **TITTERTON TERRACE**, Pulteney Street (1826-7)

On the 1841 and 1851 Censuses.

Recorded in ratebooks until 1854. Not in directories. Richard Titterton was the owner (according to ratebooks).

### **TIVERTON HOUSE**, Pleasant Place (1902)

Re-habilitated 1977.

### **TODDS WALK** (Andover Estate), Andover Row (1976)

Sir Charles Todd, KCMG, MA, FRS was born in Islington 6th July 1826 and died 30th January 1910 in Adelaide, Australia. He was the grandfather of Sir William H. Bragg (1862-1942), the famous physicist and scientist and was himself an Assistant Astronomer, first at Cambridge, then at Greenwich 1848 to 1855. He became Postmaster — General of South Australia 1869 to 1905, Commonwealth Deputy PMG for the State of South Australia, 1901 to 1905.

### **TOFFEE PARK**

See under **OLD STREET**.

### **TOLLHOUSE WAY**, Archway

Nearby was the Archway Tollgate. A tollhouse is a small building by a tollgate or toll bridge where money is collected from road users.

**TOLLINGTON COURT**, Tollington Park N4 (1938)

**TOLLINGTON PARK** (1823-4) See also SYDDALL VILLAS.

In 1871 this contained Belmont Terrace, Birnam Villas, St. Mark's Villas, Claremont, Duerdin and Fonthill Villas, Fonthill and Park terraces, Cleasby, Albion and Syddall Villas, Syddall Terrace and Regina Villas.

After 1871 subsidiary names were abolished, e.g., Belmont Terrace became nos2-6, Birnam Villas 8-10, St Marks Villas 16-22, Claremont Villas 24-36, Duerdin Villas 44-56, Fonthill Villas 60-70, Syddall Villas 59, Syddall Terrace 63-73, Regina Villas 89-101, Shimpling Place by 1882 nos15-155 Upper Tollington Park, Harrington Grove 1848/9 became after 1894 47 to 67 and 52 to 70 CHARTER IS ROAD. Nos96 to 108 have been attributed to Gough & Roumieu, built 1839-40.

TOLLINGTON COURT, PARK, PLACE, ROAD and WAY commemorate the pre Conquest district of Tollington. It was spelt 'Tollandune' in the Anglo-Saxon Charters meaning the hill or pasture of Tolla. 'Tolentone' meant a pannage for hogs, a place of beechwood and mast. This area and Holloway were all then part of the Great Forest of Middlesex. It had various spellings Tolesdone, Tolyndon, Tallingdon and Tallington. At the time of the Domesday Survey Ranulf, brother of Ralph Ilger, held two hides.

There was a Barton's Farm in Tollington Lane in 1557. From 1701 to 1820 a Tollington Farm.

About 1818-1820 'a pretty range of villa residences were erected in the Italian style by Mr. Duerdin, with stabling and offices attached, from the designs of Messrs. Gough and Roumieu.' These were in 1843 inhabited by 436 people.

Examples of these Italian styled houses were nos96, 102, 106 and 110. Alexander Dick Gough in 1845 lived at no.4.

TOLLINGTON PARK suffered bomb damage 1940-1 and in 1944. ST; MARK'S CHURCH, Tollington Park, had its foundation stone laid by Lord Robert Grosvenor in May 1853. Its architect was A.D. Gough and the builders Dove Bros. The Church was then part of the district chapelry of St. John's, Upper Holloway, but it was consecrated in 1854 and in August became a parish church.

The Architect of structural alterations to the Church in 1884 was F.R. Farrow and it was renovated in 1904.

In 1887 a Mission Hall designed by W. Jacomb Gibbor in the Norman Shaw style was built near 259 Hornsey Road but this was bomb damaged in World War II, compulsorily purchased by the Council in 1959 and demolished.

From September 1963 St. Mark's included the parish of St. Anne's, Pooles Park. The Church had two large three-light windows in the 13th century Early English style in memorial glass by A.L. Moore dating from 1873 and 1874 and the chancel window, tower clock and general restoration commemorated the church's Jubilee in 1904. One of these windows 'Faith, Hope and Charity' is dedicated to William Banks Silk and his wife who built the adjoining house, afterwards the Vicarage.

The first Vicar, the Revd John Lees, MA, is commemorated in a portrait, restored, by Charles Mercier.

St. Mark's National & Infant Schools had their foundation stone laid by the Lord Mayor 7th February 1863. A new school was opened by the Mayor in Sussex Way in 1955. See also VENN HOUSE.

The TOLLINGTON PARK SCHOOL and the MONTEM SCHOOL (see Montem) were opened in 1886 and 1901 respectively. The Montem Junior Mixed and Primary School is in Hornsey Road.

Viscountess Astor opened the TOLLINGTON PARK SCHOOL in 1930 but it was in 1940 demolished by a bomb. It was reopened in 1949 by HRH the Duchess of Gloucester. The late Gillie Potter ('The Sage of Hogsnorton'), comedian, broadcaster and genealogist on 14th July 1955 cut the first sod of an extension to the school and in November 1955 Viscountess Astor laid its foundation stone. Architects: John Stillman, ARIBA and J.C. Eastwick-Field, BA, ARIBA.

A new TOLLINGTON-ISELDON County Secondary School for 1200 boys and girls was opened on 4th April, 1963 by Sir Edward Boyle, then Minister of Education. The site in Turle Road was previously part-occupied by the old Montem

primary and Tollington Park secondary schools. Over the years the latter received several distinguished visitors such as Dame Barbara Brooke or Robert Morley, the actor. In 1981 it amalgamated with Archway School to form the GEORGE ORWELL SCHOOL (for explanation see under Canonbury Square). See also TURLE ROAD.

In 1866 NEW COURT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was obliged to leave Carey Street WC2. The residents of Tollington Park and Stroud Green invited it to Islington, its foundation stone was laid 11th November 1870 and the church opened in 1871 with a seating capacity of over 1300. The church with its giant Corinthian portico, architect: G.G. Searle, attracted the attention of the Catholic church and it was opened by Cardinal Godfrey 12th January 1960 as ST. MELLITUS, Tollington Park.

The Tollington Park Baptist Chapel originated in 1893 in Hornsey Road under Edwin Smart. It was replaced by the Spurgeon Memorial Baptist Hall named after the Revd Charles Haddon Spurgeon, the great Victorian leader of the Baptist movement and a fiery preacher. In 1909 the original building was in Pine Grove. In 1973 an extension was opened, designed by K.C. White & Partners, re-named TOLLINGTON PARK BAPTIST CHAPEL in the 1970s. Architect: Colin Mann.

Next door was the Zoar Strict Baptist Chapel c.1884, formerly at Wedmore Street. Called Zoar Baptist Chapel in 1959, closed in 1971, then in the 1980s called Zoar Hall.

At 55 Tollington Park was from 1897 the Convent of Notre Dame, later the Convent of St. John of God. It was a Catholic school and a social hall, since 1961 a voluntarily aided R.C. Christ the King Primary School (ILEA), Junior Mixed and Infants.

The Tollington Park Peoples' Mission was from 1931-41 at 91 Tollington Park. The Mission Hall, 1935, closed by 1954.

Tollington Park College was there as far back as 1852 and in 1874 was at nos 3 and 4 Turle Road (then part of Tollington Park as a road). In 1879 it was described as Tollington Park College, 49 Tollington Park (founded by William Brown) and became the fore-runner of Tollington Grammar School Muswell Hill.

NORTH ISLINGTON NURSERY SCHOOL (now ILEA aided) was founded 5th November 1930 by Mrs Daisy Dobbings at 110 Tollington Park (formerly 8 Duerdin Villas). She also started the first nursery school at Jubbulpore, India.

The ALBERT GOODMAN MEMORIAL HALL was in memory of Colonel Albert W. Goodman (1880-1937) Unionist MP for North Islington 1931-7 and Colonel of the 27th London AA (Searchlight) Battalion RE (TA).

It was opened 23rd May 1956 by HRH the Duchess of Gloucester in the presence of the late Wilfred Fienburgh, then MP for North Islington.

In the 1890s the district was full of 'highly desirable residences.' On 17th July 1897 took place a Grand Opening Festival of the Tollington Recreation Ground opened by Messrs. Jones Bros, of Holloway with dancing on the lawn to the Tollington Brass Band.

The PARK TAVERN was first so-called at no.4 Park Terrace, Tollington Park, in 1854. Before then its landlord James Ensor had it as a beer retailer's premises.

Thomas Frederick Seddon .a 40 years old representative of the London & Manchester Industrial Assurance Co. lived in 1911 at the former 63 Tollington Park where he poisoned Eliza Barrow, his miserly lodger, with arsenic. In spite of declaiming with a Freemason's Oath 'I declare before the Great Architect of the Universe, I am innocent' he was hanged at Pentonville April 18th, 1912, in spite of a petition of 300,000 signatures. The house was bomb-damaged in the Second World War and in 1958 was sold for conversion into flats. The house was reputed to be haunted but in 1978 was purchased by Islington BC and renovated.

Edward Richmond Hodges (1826-1881), Orientalist and author, died at his house in Tollington Park 9th May 1881. He was also a missionary to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, went to Palestine and then in 1856 to Algeria.

William Trounce (1814-1878) was the founder of the ISLINGTON GAZETTE and in 1851 the Islington Directory (last edition 1905). In 1839 he married Caroline Knibb, the daughter of an Islington grocer. He was the son of Samuel Trounce, a farmer, and lived at 58 Tollington Park.

Sir Wakelin Saint, JP (1861-1928) an Alderman of Islington Council since 1906 and Chairman of the East Islington Conservative Association and also a Member of the Metropolitan Water Board had his business address at the time of his death at Bank Chambers, Finsbury Park. From 1891 to 1916 he lived at 81 Tollington Park. Knighted in 1927 he was in April 1928 enrolled as the first FREEMAN of Islington.

CLYRO COURT 1967, ST. MARKS MANSIONS (c.1908/11 as St. Marks Villas), SALCOTT 1970, TOLLINGTON COURT 1938.

### **TOLLINGTON PLACE**

On the 1851 Census.

### **TOLLINGTON ROAD (1854)**

See also UPPER TOLLINGTON ROAD. For Jones Bros, see HOLLOWAY ROAD. The site of 109 and adjoining houses has been occupied by the Michael Sobell Sports Centre costing over £1,750,000, whose foundation stone was laid by the retired industrialist and benefactor Michael Sobell who gave £1,000,000 to the Variety Club of Great Britain for the project. Cllr. Don Bromfield, Mayor, was present.

On 21st November 1973, HRH the Duke of Edinburgh, officially opened this 2 1/4 million pound sports complex with its main arena seating 3000 spectators, a multi-purpose gymnasium, restaurant, bar, Committee rooms, squash courts, practice and projectile halls, sauna suites, ice rink, table tennis and billiard rooms, to name only some of the facilities! It was designed by W.D. Laming of R. Seifert & Partners.

THE GLOBE public house was there in 1870 between 23 and 25 Upper Tollington Road.

### **TOLLINGTON WAY**

In the early 17th century Roffe's or Cock Lane.

The CROWN INN was here in the 17th century. Before 1940 GROVE ROAD and GROVE PLACE (1850).

Between 1925 and 1930 were the Baptist Church Schools, now the Upper Holloway Hall housing the Baptist Church Sunday Schools, a firm of commercial stationers and the Upper Holloway Youth Club.

The Evangelical Mission, 93 Tollington Way, dates from 1946. The 'Ingleby Arms' became in 1955 the Occupational Therapy Dept. of the Royal Northern Hospital.

The 'Sussex Arms' public house was there in 1866.

### **TOLPUDDLE STREET**

The 1986 new name of part of Culpeper and Mantell Streets. See under Copenhagen Street for information re the Tolpuddle Tree etc.

Named after the Tolpuddle Martyrs. A mass protest march from Copenhagen Fields against the 'martyrs' arrest and transportation took place in nearby Copenhagen Fields in 1834.

### **TOMLINS WALK (Andover Estate) (1979)**

Named after Thomas Edlyne Tomlins (1804-1872), a legal writer and the author of Yseldon: a perambulation of Islington and its Environs (1858).

He was the nephew of Sir Thomas Edli. Tomlins (1762-1841), also a legal authority and writer. T.E. Tomlins lived at no.3 Park Street, 4 Halton Place and at 3 Charles Street, Gibson Square.

### **TOMPION HOUSE (Percival Estate),**

Percival Street (1948)

Named after Thomas Tompion (1639-1713) the 'father of English watchmaking', who left English clocks and watches among the world's finest. In 1695, with Houghton and Barlow, he patented the cylinder escapement. Tompion worked in Water Lane, Fleet Street.

## **TOMPION STREET**

Before 1935 SMITH STREET (1803-7).

## **TOPHAM STREET, EC1**

Before 1937 Great Bath Street.

See under St. Alban's Place re Topham. The 'Horseshoe & Magpie' public house was there as early as 1811. Named after local strongman and publican Thomas Topham the Strong Man, who performed feats of strength here in the 18th century.

## **TORNAY HOUSE** (Priory Green Estate), Collier Street (1951)

Named after Father William Tornay, from 1471 -1475 Grand Prior of England of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Receiver-General In England.

## **TORQUAY TERRACE** c.1860

By 1870 nos8 to 10 Seven Sisters Road.

## **TORRENS BUILDINGS**

Formerly BLACKHORSE YARD, EC1. Renamed TORRENS FLATS 1963.

Erected 1883 by the Improved Industrial Dwellings Co. Ltd. Chairman: Sir Sydney H. Waterlow. Re-named from Blackhorse Yard to Torrens Buildings, 1883. Demolished 1972.

These were named after William Torrens McCullagh Torrens, author and politician (1813-1894), Liberal MP for Finsbury 1865-1885, who from 1866 to 1868 brought out a Bill 'to provide better dwellings for artisans and labourers' in the more populous parts of the Metropolis. This allowed Vestries to clear away overcrowded slums. He was also partially responsible for establishing a School Board for London. He withdrew from Parliament in 1885 and in 1894 was knocked down by a hansom cab and died of his injuries.

## **TORRENS STREET** (1884)

Formerly Blackhorse Yard, EC1. Disappeared after 1972.

## **TRANMERE HOUSE** (Mersey Estate), Morgan Road (1962)

Tranmere is in the Birkenhead district and has a ferry to Liverpool.

Well-known for Tranmere Rovers FC.

## **TRAVERS ROAD** (1865-6)

Benjamin Travers (1783-1858) FRS and President 1847 and 1856 was Queen Victoria's surgeon. Rear-Admiral Sir Eaton Stannard Travers (1782-1858), K.H., was said to have engaged the enemy over 100 times. General James Travers (1820-1884), C.B. obtained a VC for his services at Indur.

## **TREATY STREET**

From 1835-1938 LONDON STREET. In 1985 re-numbering took place. The Blessed Sacrament RC Primary School opened in 1965. Copenhagen Primary School originated with the old York Road School which opened 12th January 1874 and was re-organised in 1927.

In January 1887 it had become named Buckingham Street School, then 21st September 1937 Copenhagen LCC School. In 1950 some property in Boadicea Street was acquired and cleared for an extension to the School. Re-organised in 1964 for Junior Mixed and Infants and again in 1979. In 1970 a Nursery Wing had been added. YORK WAY COURT 1948.

## **TRECASTLE WAY**, Carleton Road (1973)

Trecastle, Brecon, is 10 miles west of Brecknock.

**TREFIL WALK** (Williamson Street Estate),

Williamson Street (1973) Trefil, Monmouthshire, is in the Tredegar district.

**TREMERTON PLACE**, Wharf Road (1846-7)

Also spelt Trematon, which is the correct spelling.

By 1870 nos 47 to 55 Wharfdale Road. Trematon is 2 miles north west of Saltash, Cornwall.

**TREMLETT GROVE** (1878)

William Henry Brown Tremlett (1777-1866), son of George Tremlett, Master RN, took and destroyed over fifty French ships between Ile Dieu and Cape Finisterre and was made an Admiral on half-pay, 1852.

His only son was Francisco Sangro Robert Dawson Tremlett (1815-1897) who retired as a Rear-Admiral in 1878 and was responsible for a number of inventions used in the Service and in 1861 was employed at the Admiralty for a system of training boys and in 1868 was Inspector of Training Ships. AVELING HOUSE 1968.

**TRESSELL CLOSE** (1984) See also WAKELIN HOUSE, Sebbon Street. Named after Robert Tressell (pseud, of Robert Norman, 1868-1911). The Ragged- Trousered Philanthropist which he wrote c.1906-10 was a powerful novel of the working life of a pre-1914 house painter.

**TRIANGLE**, The,

Cyrus Street, EC1 (1973-6)

**TRINDER GARDENS**, Trinder Road (1895)

**TRINDER ROAD**

The Revd Daniel Trinder, MA (1828-1888) was Perpetual Curate of St. Michael's, Highgate from 1878 until his death and its east window in May 1889 was filled with stained glass as a memorial to him. From January 1887 he was a member of Hornsey School Board and from 1887 Rural Dean of Highgate.

THE BEECHES 1960, CARLYLE VILLA 1881-2, TRINDER GARDENS 1895.

**TRINIDAD PLACE**, Liverpool Road (1830-5)

After 1869 nos 82 to 124 Liverpool Road.

Named after a source of income to the Milner-Gibson family; it was part of the Milner-Gibson estate.

**TRINITY ROW**, Upper Street (c.1804) By 1860 nos 207-220 Upper Street. Here lived Phillip Melville (1762-1811) Lieut.-Governor of Pendennis Castle from 1797 to 1811, who was severely wounded and left for dead in 1780 in the memorable battle when the forces of Hyder AM defeated the British under Colonel William Baillie. Philip Melvill wrote his Life and Religious Experience and his fifth son Henry (1798-1871) was a popular preacher and 'one of the greatest rhetoricians of his time'. His youngest and sixth son Sir Peter Melvill KCB (1803-95) was from 1855-61 Military Secretary to the Government.

**TRINITY STREET** (1845)

Since 1938 BATCHELOR STREET.

Named after Holy Trinity church, Cloudesley Square.

**TUDOR COURT**, King Henry's Walk (1953)

See KING HENRY'S WALK.

**TUFNELL HOUSE**, Anson Road

See Tufnell Mansions

**TUFNELL HOUSE**, Pleasant Place (1905)

Re-habilitated 1976.

**TUFNELL MANSIONS**, Anson Road (1904)

Since 1968 Tufnell Mansions.

1904-1967 Tufnell House, Anson Road.

**TUFNELL PARK MANSIONS**, Holloway Road (1935-6)

**TUFNELL PARK**

The name 'as such' is even to be found in a rate book for 1845.

The Manor of Barnsbury remained in the Halton family until the death in February 1754 of Sir William Halton who devised the Manor to William Tufnell (who afterwards assumed the name of Joliffe, hence 'Joliffe House') and members of the family such as Edward Carleton Tufnell (see Carleton Road) and Augusta Theresa Anson Horton (see Anson Road) possessed the copyhold of land in the manor at various periods after William's death in 1797.

A privately printed book The Family of Tufnell by Lady Bertha Tufnell was published in 1924 and gives full details of the Elizabethan Richard Tuffnaye and his descendants and the properties in Langleys, Nun Monkton and the Manor of Barnsbury. After 1925 descent of the Manor is not traced and the Courts Baron books end then.

**TUFNELL PARK ROAD** (1824)

The Vestry's Annual Report of 1883/4 refers to a number of subsidiary terraces, Spalding, Lady Margaret and Lincoln, as well as Tufnell Park Road.

However, 1852-3 directories show houses nos 1 to 11 and about 10 houses in Belgrave Place.

An 1870 directory shows nos 1 to 51, 2 to 4 and St. George's Church. That for 1871 also gives nos 10, 20 and 22 St. George's Villas later to become nos 60,80 and 84 Tufnell Park Road.

The Villas in Tufnell Park were designed by John Shaw (1803-1870), buried at Kensal Green Cemetery and the 'grand architect' of the Tufnell estates and then by George Truefitt, FRIBA (1824-1902), surveyor to the Tufnell estates who from 1860-66 lived at 1 Middleton Road, Camden Road and from c.1870 to 1893 at 'Fernbank', Carleton Road. He was also the architect of the Holloway Hall opened in October 1872, 445 Holloway Road, later HOLLOWAY HOUSE.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH architect: George Truefitt see CRAYFORD ROAD. From 1859-1866 a temporary wooden church was built on the site in Tufnell Park Road at the junction with Carleton Road.

George Murcell, in 1972 President of the Tufnell Park Residents' Association, presented to the then Mayor, the late Cllr. E. Gough, a seat at the junction of Lady Margaret and Tufnell Park roads as a 'thank you' from the local residents to the Council for road safety improvements.

For ST. GEORGE'S THEATRE see under CRAYFORD ROAD.

Tufnell Park Primary School (ILEA) architect: Dr. J.L. Martin. At the corner of Dalmeny and Carleton Roads. Opened by Miss Noel Streatfield, July 1955.

**TUFNELL PARK HOTEL** and **TUFNELL PARK TAVERN**

See under CAMPDAL ROAD.

**TUFNELL PARK STATION** (Northern Line) Opened 22 June 1907.

TUFNELL PARK F.C. (Football Club) was founded in 1907 and was a big name in the Isthmian and Athenian league games and the F.A. Amateur games up to 1939.



The TUFNELL PARK RECREATION GROUND is shown on a large-scale (50": 1 mile) Ordnance Map of 1873 and in a local directory for the year 1892 its owner was Henry Tufnell.

The Governors of the Northern Polytechnic were the lessees of the ground which was used by athletic and recreation clubs.

The Local Collection at the Central Library contains a programme 'Top Hats & Bonnets' for the Whit-Monday of 1902. This was for an Eccentric Sports and Coronation Fete including a bun-eating contest, comical dog derby, slow cycle race, Greasy Pole and Dress and Cigarette Race, a 'Jack in The Green', a Maypole Dance and a May Queen Crowning.

In March 1981 certain premises and houses in the road were declared a Housing Action Area.

Rodolphe Louis Megroz (pseud: C.D. Dimsdale) (1899-1968) lived for some years at 116 Tufnell Park Road. He was a poet, play wright, biographer and journalist.

Charles Green (1785-1870) aeronaut, balloonist and pioneer aviator died of sudden heart failure at 'Ariel Villa', 51 Tufnell Park Road 26th March 1870.

His experiments with coal gas led to its use in ballooning and between 1821 and 1852 he made over 500 ascents.

Joseph Holbrooke (1878-1958), composer of orchestral, choral and operatic works and author of Contemporary British Composers lived at Vale House (between 21 and 23 Tufnell Park Road from c.1922-1926. He was also a pianist at one time at the former Collins's Music Hall and the Bedford, Camden Town,

Lottie Collins (1866-1910), singer, comedienne, famous for her 'Ta-ra-ra-boom- de-ay' song at the Tivoli and the Grand Theatre. She is alleged to have lived at 20 Marquess Road and also 21 Tufnell Park Road. Her third husband was James W. Tate, song-writer and former husband of Clarice Mayne. He was step-father to the raven-haired and tempestuous Jose Collins (1887-1958), actress and singer, best-known for her 'Maid of the Mountains' (1917), 'Southern . Maid' (1920) and 'The Last Waltz' (1922). Jose spent her early years at Camden Road.

#### **TUFNELL PARK TERRACE, Holloway Road (1843)**

By 1881 re-numbered nos 429 to 443 Holloway Road.

#### **TUNBRIDGE HOUSE (Spa Green Estate),**

St. John Street (1949) A plaque on the front marks the site from c.1746 to 1830 of the former St. John Street turnpike.

#### **TURK'S HEAD YARD, 76/8 Turnmill Street**

The 'Turk's Head' was there as early as 1609-10. There is a reference in 1742 to a footpad attacking a man 'on the causeway leading from the Turk's Head to the New River.'

#### **TURLE ROAD (1839)**

Probably named after a John Turle of no.11 Tollington Park who was at that address in 1830 and in 1833.

GEORGE ORWELL SCHOOL (ILEA) named after Eric Blair (see Canonbury Square) has been so named since September 1981. The main building is the former Tollington Park School premises (see Tollington Park) with annexes in Highgate Hill and Scholefield Road, Upper Holloway and Holland Walk Annexe, Duncombe Road.

Sir Don McCullen, the renowned photographer and photo journalist, and born in Finsbury Park, was an ex-pupil.

In 1984 Radio Four's 'Any Questions' with Esther Rantzen, Denis Healey, Shirley Williams and Marcus Fox was broadcast live from the Holland Walk annexe.

Next to the School since 1972 has been the TOLLINGTON PARK YOUTH CENTRE (ILEA) with a wide variety of youth activities, indoor and out-door. For many years here was the Copenhagen Recreational Institute (evening classes).

#### **TURLEWRAY CLOSE, N4 (1981-2)**

The street name is an amalgamation of two local streets: Turle Road and Wray Crescent.

**TURNBULL HOUSE** (Cumming Estate)

Windsor Street, N1 (1961)

Turnbull was a popular name for Turnmill Street.

**TURNER HOUSE**, Corbyn Street (1967)

Named after Joseph Mallord William Turner, RA (1775-1851).

In 1800 Turner's mother entered the St. Luke's Hospital for Lunatics, Old Street but was discharged as incurable. She then entered an Islington asylum where she remained until her death in 1804.

Turner himself used to sketch in the former lush countryside in the Tufnell Park Road area.

**TURNMILL STREET, EC1**

Before 1925 part of this was Cow Cross Street; a popular name for it was Turnbull Street.

It is mentioned in a 14th century document as Trylmyl-streate (or Three Mill Street) after three water mills on the River Fleet.

FAG'S WELL may well have been under the central portion of Cow Cross Street or Cow Cross. Mentioned by Stow in 1598.

Several had been hung, drawn and quartered there by the 15th century. In the early 18th century it was vulgarly and falsely called Trumball or Turnbull Street.

In 1658 houses on the western side of the street had gardens leading down to the River Fleet. The street had many courts and alleys but its western side was pulled down for the Clerkenwell Improvements of 1856/7. The street had an ill reputation in the 17th century. Abutting on the street was 'Pickhatch' or Pickthatch. a centre in Ben Jonson's time for pick-pockets and prostitutes.

STATION CHAMBERS (c.1931-4) Contains the GPO buildings and engineering dept. since 1976.

BOOTH'S DISTILLERIES Ltd. Famous for Booth's Gin, formerly of 55 Cowcross Street of 55 Clerkenwell Road, had premises here since c.1929/30.

**TURNPIKE HOUSE**, King Square Estate (1965)

**TURPIN WAY** (Grovedale Estate), N19 (1979)

Richard 'Dick' Turpin (c.1706-1739) the celebrated highwayman, famous for his alleged ride to York on his horse 'Bonny Black Bess' is alleged to have frequented the back lanes around Holloway see HAGBUSH LANE.

**TWELVE ACRES**, Highbury Quadrant (1969)

**TWISTER'S ALLEY**

There in 1738.

After 1883 DUFFERIN STREET.

**TWYFORD HOUSE** (Blackstock Estate), Hurlock Street (1939)

In the 1945 register of electors, but not in that for 1939.

**TWYFORD STREET** (1848)

Between nos30and31 was from 1866 to 1905 the former TWYFORD HALL.

Twyford, Berks, is 4 1/2 miles north east of Reading. Twyford Street disappears after 1974.

**TWYFORD VILLA**, Caledonian Road (1844) By 1863 nos229.

**TYNDALE MANSIONS**, Upper Street (1926)

Before 1927, Tyndale Place and Tyndale Works, demolished for the site of the Town Hall and Tyndale Mansions.

**TYNDALE PLACE** (1791-2)

Built by a Colonel Tyndale of a West country family.

Adjoining were John Ions livery stables destroyed by fire in 1796 and formerly used by the Islington Volunteer cavalry and infantry and for drills and exercises in wet weather. New stables were erected and in the 1830s and 1840s were kept by William Cork.

Quakers used the premises for their assemblies.

Charles Derrick who died in 1831 and in 1806 published *Memoirs of the Rise and Progress of the Royal Navy* and in 1828-9 wrote for the *Gentleman's Magazine* lived in Tyndale Place.

William Wild (d.1850) lived there from 1826 to 1850. Onetime Master in 1836 of the Ironmongers' Company. In 1839 he founded Alms-houses at Langley Marish, Bucks.

Francis Rivington (1744-1822) was Senior Partner in the firm of Rivingtons, booksellers of St. Paul's Churchyard and Waterloo Place. He was a Governor of all the royal hospitals and director of the Union Fire Office and a noted worker for the Sons of the Clergy and many charities, notably for children.

**TYNDALE TERRACE**, Canonbury Lane (1871)

In 1966, Vivian Broughton, a resident, then aged 25 and a member of Islington Congregational Chapel, Upper Street and a well-known pacifist and contributor to *Peace News* was, with two other young Britons, arrested in Moscow for distributing what were then regarded as anti-Government leaflets. Janette Hammond of Whitehall Park, aged 20 and John Careswell, 21 of Chingford, were questioned and then deported from the USSR within 24 hours.

**TYPE COURT**, Moor Lane (1796)

Disappeared after 1958 to 1963.

**TYPE STREET** (part City of London) (c.1789)

After 1886 MOOR LANE.

**TYSOE STREET**, EC1 (1819) Re-numbered 1907.

Built on land belonging to the Marquis of Northampton. Compton Wynyates, his seat, is in the parish and three villages of Tysoe, Warwickshire.

Since 1961 the former premises of a beer retailer have been called the Three Crowns public house.

Thomas Alfred Jackson (1879-1955) writer, lecturer and Communist was born 21st August 1879 son of Thomas Blackwell Jackson a compositor and one of a family of craftsmen. From the ages of seven to thirteen he attended Duncombe Road Board School.

**TYTHERTON ROAD** (1885)

Not in the 1881 Census, Named after Tytherton, Wilts.

The former Church of ALL SAINTS, Tufnell Park was the centre of a Parish created in 1881. The Church, dating from 1882, was designed by J.E.H. Cutts and built by Messrs. Dove Bros. It was bomb-damaged in 1941 and 1944 and was re-dedicated for worship in 1953 by the then Bishop of London, Dr. J.W.C. Wand.

In March 1984 the Parish merged with that of St. George's, Tufnell Park.

## U

### **ULTRA COTTAGES**, Chalk Road

Later Caledonian Road.

These appear in the 1840-43 ratebooks near William Street, part of Caledonian Road. Not in the 1841 Census.

### **ULTRA GROVE**

Appears in the 1841-46 ratebooks near William Street, Chalk Road.

On the 1841 Census as Lower and Upper Ultra Grove.

### **UNION PLACE**, City Road (1801-2)

Later Union Row. Name abolished 1859,

### **UNION PLACE**

Incorporated with and numbered in Glasshouse Yard, Goswell Road in 1936,

### **UNION PLACE**, Northampton Street, Lower Road (1823)

By 1866 nos197 to 205 Essex Road.

### **UNION PLACE**, Upper Holloway (c.1852)

Formerly Holloway East.

By 1860 Hercules Terrace, by 1881-2 nos498-506 Holloway Road.

### **UNION ROAD**, Holloway (1839)

Since 1891 ORLESTON ROAD.

Union Road, Albion Road, 1855. Consisted then of Union Lodge owned by a firm of cab proprietors and nos1 and 2 Richmond Villas. In 1890 nos1-5 Richmond Villas.

### **UNION ROAD**, Tufnell Park

From 1860 to 1870 four properties. Since 1938 PLESHEY ROAD.

### **UNION ROW**, Balls Pond Road

Union Place in 1841. In ratebooks 1841-53.

### **UNION ROW**, City Road

Union Place 1801-2. Name abolished 1859.

### **UNION SQUARE** (1853)

In 1946 the London & Manchester Assurance Co. presented the freehold of the Square plus Arlington and Preband squares to the Council. They presented a bird bath also and the gardens were designed by W.G. Ross and made by the Wharf Lane Concrete Co. Ltd of Ilminster, Somerset.

### **UNION STREET** (1853)

In ratebooks 1853-1855 near Union Square.

On the 1861-1881 Censuses.

By 1938 RECTOR STREET.

**UPPER ASHBY STREET (1809-10)**

Re-named and part of Ashby Street, Goswell Road after 1935.

**UPPER BAKER STREET (1826)**

With Baker Street re-named LLOYD BAKER STREET after 1937.

**UPPER BARDSEY WALK (Marquess Estate) (1977)**

**UPPER BARNSBURY STREET (1841)**

Nos1-15 odd were 1811 to 1883 Felix Street, Liverpool Road).

By 1887, 55-69 and 73-111 and the District Relief Offices and Vaccination Station.

**UPPER BEMERTON STREET (1852)**

By 1877 nos40-100 and 89-171 Bemerton Street.

**UPPER CALDY STREET (Marquess Estate) (1974)**

**UPPER CHADWELL STREET (1828-9)**

After 1935 INGELBERT STREET.

Thomas Cromwell (1792-1870) lived there in 1828 when clerk to the paving commissioners of Clerkenwell. Author of histories of Clerkenwell and Islington.

**UPPER CHARLES STREET (1814)**

After 1935 SEBASTIAN STREET. See CHARLES STREET, St John Street

**UPPER COPENHAGEN STREET (1827-30)**

By 1866 nos2-30 and 25-27 COPENHAGEN STREET.

**UPPER DENGIE WALK (Popham Estate) (1977)**

**UPPER DUNCAN PLACE (1848)**

See DUNCAN PLACE.

**UPPER FOUNTAIN PLACE**

With New Street (c.1740), after 1895 CAYTON STREET, City Road.

**UPPER FREELING STREET (1854)**

By 1877 part of FREELING STREET.

**UPPER GLOUCESTER STREET (c.1841)**

After 1936 part of GLOUCESTER WAY.

**UPPER GULLAND WALK (Marquess Estate) (1974/7)**

**UPPER HANDAWALK (Marquess Estate) (1975/7)**

**UPPER HAWKWELLWALK (Popham Estate) (1978)**

**UPPER HOLLOWAY (1938)**

In 1885 Upper Holloway Road appears in local directories as a number of places and terraces, but by 1886 nos481-695 Holloway Road and Sutton Place, Holloway Road (which later by 1887 became nos1 -9 Highgate Hill).

**UPPER HOLLOWAY WEST** (1855) UPPER HOLLOWAY and JUNCTION ROAD Station (Midland Railway) was opened 1872.

**UPPER HORNSEY RISE** (1853)

By 1936 HILLRISE ROAD.

**UPPER ISLINGTON TERRACE**, Park Road (1824-5)

By 1870 nos118-166 CLOUDESLEY Road.

**UPPER JOHN STREET**

Appears in the 1849 street index and in the 1851 census.

By 1870 part of John Street. Liverpool Road. By 1899 LOFTING ROAD.

**UPPER LISMOREWALK** (Marquess Estate) (1977)

**UPPER MARGARET STREET** (1821)

Since 1937 MARGERIE STREET.

**UPPER MORAY ROAD**

See MORAY ROAD.

**UPPER NORTH STREET** (1845)

Including STAR AND GARTER YARD and WITCOMBE'S YARD.

Last in the 1892 directory, nos1-25, later NORTH STREET, Pentonville, then after 1905 NORTHDOWN STREET.

**UPPER PENTON STREET** (1836)

By 1866 nos2-19 BARNSBURY ROAD.

**UPPER RAMSEY WALK** (Marquess Estate) (1978)

**UPPER SHEPPEY WALK** (Marquess Estate) (1975/6)

**UPPER SMITH STREET**

Was there in 1827. After 1935 EARLSTOKE STREET.

**UPPER SOUTHAMPTON STREET** (1828-9)

By 1891 nos 81-103 Southampton Street.

**UPPER STREET**

See also ISLINGTON GREEN & ISLINGTON HIGH STREET.

Named as one of the main streets of Islington Village, Upper Street is located on higher ground to that of Lower Street (later Essex Road) by Islington Green. A map of 1735 shows Upper Street and in Elizabethan times were the Upper Street and the Lower Street or Lower Road of the village of Islington.

T. Tomlins in 1858 wrote 'from the Angel to the point where the Lower Road (Essex Road) branches off at Islington Green is now called the High Street; and from the upper end of the Green to some 150 yards beyond the Church (St. Mary's Parish Church) is called the Upper or Town Street.'

Although part of Upper Street appears as such there were a large number of rows and terraces, e.g.: In the year 1806 there were Church Row, Ruffords Buildings, The Terrace, York Place, Wells Row, Oddys Row, Hedge Row. Clarks Row, Trinity Row, Hopkins Buildings, Sans Buildings, Sebbons Buildings etc.

See also Commerce Row, Barnsbury Place.

The Vestry in June 1857 decided to abolish the separate designation of the various rows and terraces and courts and this was recommended to the Metropolitan Board of Works and the west side of Upper Street was from 1857-8 re-numbered.

This process in October 1859 was decreed to be continued and re-numbering took place on the east side between The Fox, Islington Green and Cross Street. In 1860 'subsidiary names from the Green to the corner of Cross Street to be abolished and it be called CHURCH ROW throughout and numbered consecutively.'

The 'raised causeway' appearance of the High Street from the St. John Street and Angel end to the Church was called 'the Long Causeway'. In 1619 it was noted that the roads to Islington were very bad and no doubt worshippers at the church and pedestrians were catered for by this, which causes the elevated appearance of this part of the High Street and Upper Street.

In the early 19th century even were the remains of ancient buildings, the old Vicarage House, the Pied Bull Inn etc., and Islington, particularly in the haymaking season, was of a rural aspect, with its pound or strayed cattle and its village green.

However, in 1874 the Vestry noted the 'disgraceful conduct of rough men and boys on Sunday afternoons and evenings in Upper Street' and police had to be called.

By 1888 whatever rurality remained had almost gone, the Upper Street was widened by 'setting back the eastern side of the road between Islington Green and Florence Street and the western side between Waterloo Terrace and Barnsbury Street.' The widened street was re-opened in early 1888.

Certain of the old structures behind the modern shop facades still linger.

Nos 194-5 were there in 1778. Nos 232-5 were from the 1890s to 1916 'Goodson's, mantle manufacturers', in the 1850s, a Berlin warehouse and formed part of Sebbons Buildings (also Sans Buildings), also from the 18th century. Nos 289 to 302 was Ruffords Row, there in 1688.

Islington High Street and Upper Street were in their hey-day fashionable and populous with the 'Angel Tea Shop' and earlier still 'The Angel' and its Silver Grille, the 'World's Fair' and the Royal Agricultural Hall which housed it, Collins's Music Hall on the Green and the rows of horse-drawn carriages waiting outside the great North London drapery emporiums of 'Rackstraws' (T.R. Roberts Ltd).

In 1874 M.H. Rackstraw who had left school at the age of fifteen worked a 13 to 14 hour day and at the age of only 26 opened his first shop at 210 Upper Street with two assistants. By 1905 he had nos 208 to 215 Upper Street and employed about 250 people. He retired to 'Copley Dene', Cholmeley Park, Highgate when aged 75 in 1923. The house was well-known for its rock gardens. He died in April 1928.

By 1920 'Rackstraws' had been taken over and amalgamated with T.R. Roberts, Ltd, drapers. The premises were severely bombed in 1940.

Some of the property was subsequently sold, but this once well-known 'senior store of North London' at 215-225 Upper Street closed down on 1st August 1953.

Since 1950 nos 40-42 Upper Street have been connected with foot care. Then Islington Foot Clinic it has been for many years Scholl's foot care shop and Staff Training school in pedicure. Messrs. Scholl's head office is in St. John Street EC1.

The 'Champion' Public House, 44/5 Upper Street was re-opened 9th October 1983 as 'The Passage'.

From 1831 to May 1973 it was the 'Star & Garter' public house, re-named 'The Champion' from 1973 to 1983 because its licensee was Len Harvey (1907-1976). He died 28th November 1976.

His wife Florence writing from a Penn Road Address in September 1983 said that her husband and she began their married life in Camden Road in the early 1930s at the height of his fame. About 1923 he came from Cornwall to live in Caledonian Road and lived in Islington in retirement until his death.

When he retired in 1942 this famous boxer had fought 418 contests and was at the peak of his career 1928-1939. He won three British and Empire titles, heavyweight, light heavyweight and middleweight and also claimed the world light heavyweight championship.

Next to the Three Wheat Sheaves was the BERNERS HALL, completed in 1869 until 1872 the New Concert Hall.

In October 1873 the MOHAWK MINSTRELS opened at the Berners Hall in August 1876 moving to the larger St. Marys Hall of the Royal Agricultural Hall. From September 1900 to April 1904 they were the Mohawk, Moore & Burgess Minstrels at the St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Johnny Danvers, Johnny Schofield and Harry Hunter were three of the best-known. Harry Hunter joined later the firm of Francis, Day & Hunter, world-famous publishers of sheet music. Two of the Mohawks were James and William Francis.

In 1903 Walter Gibbons took over the ownership and it became the ISLINGTON EMPIRE.

There were rowdy scenes outside during the Music-Hall Strike of performers and artistes from the 21st of January to 18th of February 1907. Artistes took over the Myddelton Hall and then moved to the Mildmay Radical Club.

An ex-Islington Councillor, Edward Henry Jarvis of Horsell Road was fined for assault and Fred Storey, a comedian, charged with offences. 'Collins's Music Hall' was picketed.

From 1912-18 it became the Islington Palace (sub-let to T.R. Read by the London Theatre of Varieties). On 6th August 1901 'animated pictures' were shown under the auspices of the Royal Animated & Singing Picture Co.

In 1918 it became the BLUE HALL CINEMA and by 1946 the GAUMONT (seating 1303) the last cinema performance being January 5th, 1963. After then it was used for 'Bingo' until 1975.

What later became no.107 Upper Street was c.1740 a boarding school for young ladies kept by a Mrs. Science. Here her son-in-law John Shield (d.1786) opened a boys' academy. Pupils included William Hawes (see Hawes Street), William Tooke (1744-1820), historian and John Nichols (see Highbury Place). Edward Flower and his wife kept a large boarding-school in 1810 and up to c.1829-30. By 1844 the school was owned by T.E. Edgeworth and, having 20 rooms, was sold. 'Flower's Academy' was well-known.

The 'Three Wheatheaves' at no.56, corner of Berners Road, has existed for many years in the 1830s being at no.50 Hedge Row. On the 26th November 1863 the public house fell in killing two carpenters in the employ of a builder and injuring seven other people.

No.75 Upper Street Dome Antiques (Exports) Ltd. was opened 26th December 1908 as the ELECTRIC THEATRE, hence the female figure on the dome which once caused an electric lighted globe to be held aloft. By 1924 John William North who was still there in 1938 had the premises as an 'automatic exhibition' and from 1947 to 1971 it was an amusement arcade and rifle range. Since 1972 it has been first for the sale of antique arms and militaria, then antiques.

At 83-85 is the EVERYMAN SCREEN ON THE GREEN. In 1911 the Pesaresi Brothers opened a Picture Theatre at 83 Upper Street. In 1914 it was an empty building but opened in 1915 as The Empress Picture Theatre so remaining until 1950.

It re-opened in December 1951 as the REX, seating 514, with a fanfare of trumpets from the Islington Air Training Corps (ATC) whose 9F Squadron was from Parkhurst Road. The cinema was opened by Alderman Albert Baker, then Mayor. Seats were 1s 9d and old age pensioners 6d. Closed 1970 and re-opened as The Screen on the Green. Stephen Woolley was an usher here in 1975.

The cinema reopened on 13 September 1970 as the Screen On The Green after being purchased by Romaine Hart's Mainline Pictures Group. It was comprehensively refurbished and modernised in February 1981 to plans by architect Fletcher Priest, one of the main modifications being the creation of foyer space, something the original building never had. This reduced the seating capacity to 300. It was operated as part of the small independent Screen Cinemas circuit until 2008, when the circuit was sold to the Everyman Media Group.

In December 2009 the cinema underwent its third major refurbishment, the main change being the addition of a full-size bar within the auditorium space. The seating was also replaced, the new seats being flanked by plush two-seater



sofas with footrests, sold at a premium. It has retained the charm of its original barrel vault ceiling, its iconic working red curtain, and the exterior, which is especially noticeable at night due to its neon outline and sign.

At no.100, corner of Theberton Street, is the Pied Bull Public house. By 1725 it was the PIED BULL INN and was pulled down in 1830.

This is on the site of an ancient house whose wainscotted parlour bore the arms of Sir John Miller, Kt. of Devon who married Mary Grigg of London and lived c.1617 to 1634 at Islington. It is alleged to have been the residence of Sir John from 1624 to 1639.

There is a strong local tradition that it was a house visited by Sir Walter Raleigh.

The celebrated story of his servant throwing water over him or a tankard of ale believing him to be on fire from tobacco smoked in the leaf and seeing smoke issuing from his master's mouth may have been outside this ancient hostelry. The new 'Virginia Weed' was then tobacco brought from the New World. Other contenders for the incident who say that it took place either in or outside their premises include Bassishaw Street (Basinghall Street), City of London and The Old Queens Head, Lower Street (Essex Road, Islington)!

In 1825 with William Hone as Chairman, George Cruikshank the artist and illustrator David Sage and Joseph Goodyear met together and drank the toast to the Immortal Memory of Sir Walter Raleigh'.

In a directory of 1843, the hostelry appears as the 'Old Pied Bull' 90 Upper Street.

At no.104 Upper Street c.1888 period until the 1890s was a Waxworks' Exhibition of Grand Tableaux and Instruments of Torture.

The 'King's Head' public house at 15 Upper Street now so well known for its Theatre, has a very old site. The original house was said to have been built c.1543 and is certainly mentioned in 1594. An inn was known to Samuel Pepys whose Diary 27th March 1664 records: 'Thence walked through the ducking pond fields; but they are so altered since my father used to carry us to Islington, to the old man's, at the King's Head, to eat cakes and ale.. .!'

The COURT BARON of the Manor of Barnsbury used to be held here.

JOHN QUICK (1794-1831) (see QUICK STREET) used it as a favourite resort. The Central Library possesses the original Minute Book of the Loyal Islington Volunteers and the Association of Islington inhabitants formed in 1792 against the threat of Napoleonic invasion. The last entry is March 2nd, 1798.

The chairman who presided over these meetings with 'liberal, candid and gentlemanlike behaviour' was Alexander Aubert, Esq., see AUBERT.

In the 1850s the Gardens were well-known for the Dutch Pin ground there and also Quoits and Skittles were played, c.1864 the inn was replaced by one standing further back.

In December 1970 Dan Crawford founded the KING'S THEATRE making it into a 'theatre pub' now famous all over London for its presentation of plays and sketches.

The NORTHERN DISTRICT POST OFFICE 116-118 Upper Street was erected 1905.

Before then it was an extensive yard used by builders and contractors such as Messrs. Dove Bros., Thomas Andrews and James Fulbrook. In 1873 the centre of the yard was occupied by a saw-mill the property of Michael and Charles Collinwood.

In 1875 'Black Peter Murphy' was arrested for the gruesome murder of eight including the Revd Nahum Whitley, a Nonconformist preacher and prison visitor.

The 'Mitre' was there in the 18th century. In 1964 the landlord became Jimmy Wheeler, ex-Bermondsey light heavyweight who retired from boxing in 1934. He and his wife organised outings to the seaside for local school-children throughout the 1970s. Since the mid-1970s the pub has been under new management, 130 Upper Street.

The 'Royal Mail' public house, 153 Upper Street dates from the early 19th century and was there in 1821.

For the MYDDE LTON HALL see under Almeida Street.

SUTTON DWELLINGS between 178 and 181 Upper Street, Architect: Sir Henry Tanner, were a site of three acres acquired in 1919 and becoming 199 flats completed in 1926.

Owned by a Finsbury trust in 1924. In August 1976 its 50th anniversary was celebrated by tenants, mums, dads and children, with a street party in the courtyard outside and dancing.

The Estate is under the Will of William Richard Sutton, the carrier, who died in 1900.

On the site stood from 1827 to 1915 the extensive buildings of the CHURCH MISSIONARY COLLEGE, Architect. William Brooks (1781 -1867), also architect of the London Institution, Finsbury Circus and the father of Shirley Brooks, former editor of Punch. The College had spacious gardens intersected by gravel walks.

The College was founded in 1825 in College Street (now Cross). The old mansion known as 'Harvey's' dating from 1716-19 . (from having been the residence of a Jacob Harvey) was then used as the house of the Principal of the CMS College. The Revd Charles Frederick Child (1807-97) was Principal from 1839 to 1858, later becoming the Rector of Holbrook near Ipswich, 1858 to 1884.

The 'Hare & Hounds' public house at 181 (before 1860, no.13 Barnsbury Place) was there certainly as early as 1819. 'Barney' known as the 'Canine Casanova' who died in 1977 was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Marie Hale, then licensees. He used to travel on a no.30 bus and was often brought home from the West End by taxi.

MARSDEN'S WINE LODGE at 189 Upper Street has been there since c.1931. Formerly a pork butcher's shop, it was there as premises even as early as 1835.

Under Vintner's Privilege, a Freeman of the Vintner's Co. ,by Apprenticeship or Patrimony (by Charter of Elizabeth I 17th May 1567), can open a Wine Bar in 'certaine cities and towns on the post roads between London and Dover and London and Berwick'!

Next door at no.190 since November 1978 has been the 'Sisterwrite' feminist bookshop.

At no.207 is the 'Hope & Anchor' (originally no.1 Trinity Row and there in the 1850's).

Since the 1970's it has been a well-known venue for rock music bands and before then for jazz but in 1985 it was announced that in 1986 its future would be 'non-rock'. Among those groups and performers who have played there have included Dire Straits, The Police, The Damned, Madness, The Specials, Elvis Costello and Ian Drury.

The 'Angel & Crown' at 235 Upper Street (before 1860 no.5 Sebbons Buildings) was there in 1738 when a parish dinner or Churchwardens' Feast took place. The inn was kept by a Mr. Sebbon of whose family was a Mrs. Sebbon who died in February 1759, the mother of 22 children (see under Sebbons Buildings).

In the 1840's the parlour had a full-length portrait of Lt.-Col. Alexander Aubert dismounted and holding the bridle of his charger painted by Mather Brown (1761 -1831) the American artist. This is now in the possession of Islington Libraries.

At 251/6 Upper Street is CLUB UNION HOUSE, since the early 1960s the headquarters of the CIU (Working Men's Club and Institute Union) founded in 1862 by the Revd Henry Solly ,a Unitarian Minister, a pioneer of clubs for working men.

The first headquarters were in 1893 in Clerkenwell Road near Holborn Town Hall, sharing the building with a railmen's union and an organisation of women's trades unionists.

For the COCK TAVERN see Highbury Corner.

At 333 was even before 1856 an undertaker's business, but c.1880 Henry M. Repuke who died in 1932 had a flourishing business, the last establishment North of the Thames to use horses and carriages up to 1947.

PHELPS COTTAGE, see under PHELPS.

The Camden Publishing Co., 323 Upper Street (Proprietor: Ernest Rose) was founded in Upper Street in 1904 and in 1919 also had a shop in Green Street, Leicester Square. It published before the Second World War a series The Camden Novels and books on sex like the Works of Aristotle in paperback.

At 316 Upper Street is 'Bread & Roses', a wholefood collective 'alternative' food store, restaurant and bookshop founded in 1977 by Norman Ellis, Liz Yeats, Kath Barrow, Dave Norcliffe and Alf Incley.

313 was from 1981-6 the headquarters of the City Limits magazine.

At the corner of Gaskin Street is Islington Chapel (see also Church Street) building rebuilt 1887-9. It became Islington United Reform Church in 1972 and closed in 1979.

The old 18th century original ISLINGTON CHAPEL was built in 1788 on the site of Watson's Nurseries by Jeremiah Garrett and John Ives, blacksmith. The old chapel house became a British School and later was used up to 1965 by a firm of fancy feather dyers at no.16 Gaskin Street (formerly Church Street). The former Sunday Schools and the old chapel were demolished by 1965.

In 1974 owing to lack of congregational use, the Council applied for listed building consent to rebuild the existing premises to provide dual purpose Church, Church Hall and ancillary accommodation and to provide sixteen additional flats to Victor Cazalet House.

The Revd John Spurgeon was Minister from 1873-6. He was a tradesman at Kelvedon, Essex, when his son Charles Haddon Spurgeon (1834-1892), the fiery revivalist and preacher, was born. Charles used to preach the Anniversary Sermons at the Chapel and in September 1876 drew large crowds.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY ISLINGTON, Upper Street, had before 1751 a Church of some considerable antiquity on its site.

Smaller buildings existed, possibly even in Anglo-Saxon times and from 1128-1141 the Dean & Chapter of St. Pauls and the nuns of 'Stratford atte Bowe' heard rival claims for the patronage of the 'Church of Iseldon'.

However, Walter Gerkin, the earliest Vicar whose name has survived was succeeded by Egbert de Felsted in 1327.

A 15th century Church was built here about 1483, with a tower in the Old English style, low-built in rough 'boulder' masonry, with a tiled roof and six bells. It had spacious aisles and a brick and stone floor. This Church contained in pre-Reformation days a 'Mariola' or image of the Virgin also known as 'Our Lady of Islington'. This was an object of some veneration in pre-Reformation times.

A sun-dial bearing the date 1708 and a motto 'Dum spectas, fugit hora' (while thou waitest. Time flies) was near the top of the south side of its tower.

For Meredith Hanmer see HANMER.

William Cave, Vicar in 1662 was there at the time when as the Vestry Minutes now held at the Central Library record £17 19s. 1d. was the sum of money collected in the parish Church to relieve the distress of the 'poor citizens of London whose poverty came by fire'. These camped in tents or hovels in the fields and their plight must have been very distressing.

Cave became Chaplain to Charles II and later Canon of Windsor.

His successor in 1691, Robert Gery, became a Prebendary of Lincoln.

George Stonehouse, Vicar 1738-40, was an associate of John Wesley who often preached there; Charles Wesley was a Curate at St. Mary's, 1738-9.

For George Strahan, DD, Prebendary of Rochester, see STRAHAN.

The Libraries possess a tinted ink and wash drawing by Nathaniel Clarkson dated 14th October 1785 showing the Church and its porch as it was then. He was a coach and a sign painter and became a member of the Incorporated Society of Artists and in 1787 presented a painting of The Annunciation done by himself which was placed at the east window of the church. He died 26th September 1795 aged 71.

The Church had become structurally unsafe, but so strong were its foundations gunpowder had to be used to blow it up in 1751.

Lancelot Dowbiggin (1689-1759) a Master Joiner was commissioned to design a new Church which was consecrated 26th May 1754. Dowbiggin's plans and note-book are at the Central Library and his tomb is in the east of the church.

In 1814 a Chapel of Ease was built. See Holloway Road, St. Mary Magdalene.

From 1824-32 the incumbent was the Revd Daniel Wilson, DD, founder of the ISLINGTON CLERICAL CONFERENCE in 1827 in the Library of the then Vicarage in Barnsbury Park. Also in 1831 his Sermons caused his cousin Joseph Wilson to found the Lord's Day Observance Society. In 1832 Daniel became Bishop of Calcutta, India, where he died in 1858.

His son Daniel succeeded him as Vicar for 54 years from 1832 to 1886 and became a Prebendary of St. Paul's.

At this Church on 19th January 1848 were married William Elgar, a piano tuner who gave his address as no.6 High Street, Islington and Ann Greening. Their son became one of England's greatest composers, SIR EDWARD ELGAR (1857-1934). By 1842 the original Parish had grown to eleven.

From 1886 to 1902 the Incumbent was the Revd William Hagger Barlow, Prebendary of St. Pauls. He had been from 1875 to 1882 the principal of the CMS College and he built the Bishop Wilson Memorial Hall adjacent to the Church in 1890, superseding the former one which had been in use in 1860 and was in Church Street (now Gaskin Street). In 1897 he also built the present Vicarage.

The population was now in the region of 340,000 (347,017 in 1907) and there were 40 separate parishes.

On the night of the 9th September 1940, the Church was severely damaged by a German bomb, apart from the tower and spire which had been reinforced in 1936. The eight bells (six of them transferred from the medieval church) were unharmed.

The 17th century silver plate, the Mace presented in 1808 with its silver-gilt figures of the Virgin and Child and the veined marble font of 1754 survived intact. The tombs in the churchyard suffered extensive damage.

The Church was rebuilt, the architects being Lord Mottistone and Paul Paget and the builders, Dove Bros.

Murals by Brian Thomas depict the Eight Attributes of Christ.

On 17th December 1956 bells of all the Churches rang for a service of re-dedication conducted by the Bishop of London in the presence of HRH Duchess of Gloucester.

The parish schools, originally founded in 1710 in a large room over the west porch of the church until 1718 were destroyed 29th June 1944 but in 1966 the first part of ST. MARY'S DAY SCHOOL (see FOWLER ROAD) was opened by the Most Revd F.D. Coggan, DD, Archbishop of York, later to become Archbishop of Canterbury, who was a Curate of the Church from 1934 to 1937.

The Revd Hugh Rowlands Gough, Curate 1928-1931 and Vicar 1946-1948 later Bishop of Barking, then Archbishop of Sydney. Another Islington vicar, Revd Arthur Goodwin Hudson, later became Archbishop of Sydney – see ST MARY MAGDALEN CHURCH, HOLLOWAY.

Charles James Procter MA, Prebendary, Rural Dean and Vicar 1902-1921 was the founder of the 'Procter Club' for men who had worshipped at St. Mary's and Service and ex-service men of the First World War. The Libraries possess a fine large oil painting of the Revd Procter by George F. Bird.

Other celebrated latter-day incumbents have included the Rt. Revd David S. Sheppard, MA since 1975 Bishop of Liverpool who was a Curate at St. Mary's from 1955 to 1958 during which time he played cricket for England; the Rt. Revd Maurice A.P. Wood, MA, DSC since 1971 Bishop of Norwich who was Rural Dean and Vicar of Islington from 1952 to 1961.

At 303 Upper Street was the former ISLINGTON MEDICAL CENTRE, formerly in Britannia Row. This was bombed in 1940 but work continued in rooms at Islington Chapel. In 1949 the Mission came to Upper Street. The building had

before then been ISLINGTON DISPENSARY founded in 1821, rebuilt in 1886 and bombed in 1940. This had had soup kitchens and provided aid for the poor.

In 1957 Dr. Thomas Theodore Thomson, then aged 78, left after 25 years' service. For many years he and his wife worked in Southern India and he was with the Friends' Ambulance Unit at Ypres in the First World War.

In October 1976 the Centre closed altogether in Islington, the end of many years of service.

For the ALMEIDA THEATRE see under ALMEIDA.

From 1917 to 1986 no.295 Upper Street has been the Committee Rooms of the Islington Labour Party, later the Islington South and Finsbury Labour Party.

In 1910 the Islington Trades and Labour Party was formed with Harry Coleman as Secretary and T.E. Naylor, President.

Divisional Labour Parties North, South, East and West were formed in 1918.

Labour has controlled Islington's local government since 1st November 1934 when it won a victory over the Municipal Reformers. That is, with the exception of Conservative rule from 1968 to 1971.

Since 1901 a FIRE STATION has been next to the Unity Church, Upper Street. The Superintendent then was W.P. Mundy.

Before then the London Salvage Corps had their Station at 91 and 92 Upper Street from 1886.

The freehold site of the present POLICE STATION in Upper Street was purchased in 1857.

In 1864 Islington was a station of N Division with one horse to be ridden by two Inspectors on duty alternatively (not a pantomime one).

The strength of the station was two inspectors, nine police sergeants and 89 police constables.

The UNITY CHURCH started on its present site in 1862. The former premises and grounds of Matthew Head, nurseryman and florist were purchased and the Unitarians from Carter Lane and local residents who were Unitarians witnessed the opening of the new Church on 20th August, 1862. The Minister was the Revd Henry Ierson, MA, who later visited America and met Longfellow the poet, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Oliver Wendell Holmes the writers and another female author, Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe.

On November 6th 1940 a bomb almost completely destroyed the Church except for its 'Preston Room' which miraculously survived and services were held here.

However, a new church. Architect, Kenneth Tayler, ARIBA, was built which could also be used as a Hall for dances, wedding receptions and meetings. The late Sir Adrian Boult, the great conductor, opened the Church 1st November, 1958.

The Minister from 1929 (apart from 1947-50 at Kilburn Unitarian Church) was the Revd Victor Fox until 1975 when he died aged 87.

On the site of the Service Station, 276 Upper Street, corner of Florence Street, stood the former VESTRY HALL of the Parish of St. Mary Islington built 1859-60, Architect: H.E. Cooper. This was auctioned in October 1925 and sold in September 1927 and became the LIDO CINEMA. In 1932 its proprietor was Ben Rose and it had a 9ft. stage with two dressing-rooms and a 34ft. wide proscenium. Prices of admission then were from 9d. to 2s.

By 1941 it was owned by Odeon Picture Theatres Ltd. and was an ODEON by 1943 and remained so until 1961 and was then demolished to make way for a service station.

ISLINGTON TOWN HALL: In 1920 the Council acquired the 3 1/2 acres of the Tyndale Place site. In 1922 there was fierce opposition to the plan but the section containing the General Offices was completed in June 1923.

The buildings were planned by E.C.P. Monson, FRIBA.FSI and the foundation stone laid in June 1922 by Alderman H.G. Coleman as Mayor.

The Council Chamber and Finance Dept. were completed and the 'Extension to the Municipal Buildings' was opened on 10th October 1925 by Cllr. Sidney C. Harper, JP, Mayor from 1922 to 1925, who on 17<sup>th</sup> January had laid the foundation stone of this Extension. Music was provided by the Boys' Band of the Board of Guardians.

The building was further added to by the opening of the Public Hall erected by S. Shaw to the designs of E.C.P. Monson. This was opened on 15th March 1930 by Alderman W.E. Manchester, JP, Mayor.

However, the story from 1920 to 1930 at a time of poverty and unemployment was of some fierce opposition to expenditure on the fine building.

On 3rd January 1921 there was a riot and proceedings were brought by Inspector Alderton of N Division of the Met. Police against a man called Sewell and several other unemployed, found in possession of a dagger and fire-arms.

The present coat of arms granted by Letters Patent 3rd February 1966 symbolises the former separate Metropolitan Boroughs of Islington and of Finsbury being united and includes as its main features:- A water-bouget above the helm taken from the arms of the Berners family — hence Iselden Berners and Barnsbury. An arrow symbolising the archery associations of the past in Islington and Finsbury. The yellow crescent on the red background from the arms of Sir Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charterhouse and the yellow rings (annulets) from his arms and those of Sir Richard Whittington.

The wavy field in blue and white symbolising the associations with water, New River, etc. The book of learning such educational institutions as the Polytechnic of North London and the City University.

The Maltese Cross which is the insignia of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The Motto: WE SERVE.

At 266 Upper Street is the firm of undertakers, Cooksey & Son, a firm established in 1833 and which was also at 52 Amwell Street Daniel Cooksey was in 1880 a Clerkenwell Vestryman and for years a School Manager. W.T. Cooksey died in 1952 aged 86. He was in 1903 Auditor of Accounts to the Vestry and a Councillor for St. Mary's Ward in 1906 and an Alderman 1922 to 1928.

ADSTOCK HOUSE 1970, BASSING-BOURN 1970, CADMORE HOUSE 1970, DATCHWORTH HOUSE 1970, DEVON HOUSE 1937 (named as such 1939), ETAL HOUSE 1971, FLITTON HOUSE 1970, GARSTON HOUSE 1970, HEXTON HOUSE 1970, Highbury Mansions 1892, ICKLEFORD HOUSE 1970, JURLY HOUSE 1970 (rebuilding 1983/4), KEYSOE HOUSE 1970 (rebuilding 1983/4), LAVENDON HOUSE 1970 (rebuilding 1983/4), MARTOCK HOUSE 1970, NAVER HOUSE 1970, TYNDALE MANSIONS 1926.

For those associated with Upper Street, the names are many.

Sir Walter Raleigh (see under Pied Bull). John Nichols (see under Highbury Place) was born in 1745 at 90 Upper Street (later re-numbered 116 and in 1860 Mrs. Maria Woodward's baker's and confectioner's shop), John Playford (High Street) (see under PLAYFORD ROAD), Kate Greenaway (1846-1901), the daughter of John Greenaway draughtsman and wood engraver and illustrator to the Illustrated London News and Punch.

From Napier Street, Hoxton the family came to Islington and from 1852 to 1878 Elizabeth, her mother, kept a fancy goods and milliner's shop at 123 Upper Street (later to be re-numbered 147).

A plaque was unveiled by Errol Le Cain, children's book illustrator, film and television animator and artist on 8th August at Allan's Shoe Shop, 147 Upper Street. The staff of the South East Library, Essex Road, where refreshments were served after the ceremony of 8th August 1985, hosted a Victorian party there.

Kate Greenaway had attended Mrs. Fiveash's School at no.12 Richmond Terrace (later to be 52 Richmond Avenue) and studied at an Art class held in Canonbury Tower, c.1877 she had a studio at College Place, Liverpool Road. See also under PEMBERTON GARDENS.

Dr. William Pitcairn (1711-1791) resided in a house in Upper Street opposite to Cross Street and commenced on land behind there a 5 acre botanical garden. By 1835 this had been given over to vegetable cultivation and by 1842 had ceased to exist. Dr. Pitcairn's garden was sold by auction in May 1792. See also ALMEIDA STREET.

Mrs. Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin (1757-1797) (see also under Newington Green) kept a school with Fanny Blood in Upper Street before taking one with her sister Eliza at Newington Green, which unsuccessful school closed in 1787.

Mrs. Ann Gilbert (1782-1866) better known as Ann Taylor was the daughter of the Revd Isaac Taylor of Ongar, Essex. She was born, his eldest child, 30th January 1782. He was only 22 and began married life in rooms on the first floor of a house in Upper Street,

Ann's sister, Jane Taylor (1783-1824) and she were the joint authoresses of *Original Poems for Infant Minds* (1804).

Their poem, 'Twinkle, twinkle, little star' appeared in *Rhymes for the Nursery* (1806).

James Monro, MA,MD (1680-1752) was from 1728-52 Physician to the Bethlehem Hospital for Lunatics (Bedlam) and his eldest son John who died in 1791 became sole physician there when his father's health declined. He resided for many years in an old house in Upper Street opposite to Tyndale Place.

For Enrico Malatesta see under ISLINGTON HIGH STREET.

Robert Seymour (1797-1836), artist and illustrator lived at 8 Church Row, Upper Street see under LIVERPOOL ROAD.

William Upcott (1779-1845) was from 1806 until 1834 sub-Librarian under Porson to the London Institution. He then removed to 102 Upper Street which he named 'Autograph Cottage'.

In 1836 he had 32,000 letters, exclusive of MSS, illustrated with 3000 portraits.

He also preserved and brought to light John Evelyn's diary. He died 23rd September 1845. Some of his collection is preserved at the British Library.

He was a founder of the Guildhall Library and in 1818 published in 3 volumes a Bibliographical account of works relating to English topography which he had compiled.

At Evans Auction Rooms, 106 New Bond Street Messrs. Sotheby & Co. auctioned off his library, autograph letters, prints, pictures and curiosities. The sale took 11 days!

On June 18th 1851 died John Jeaffreson aged 77, highly respected in Islington as a general practitioner in medicine. His son John succeeded him and was his partner in the practice. He lived at no.10 Trinity, Upper Street. Father, son and grandson were in practice in Islington.

Isaac Disraeli took a house, according to John Jeaffreson the Elder at no.9 which later became 215 Upper Street after 1860 becoming part of "Rackstraw's" drapery emporium. Benjamin Disraeli was sent to school at an early age, probably to Miss Roper's Academy in Colebrook Row. The Disraeli's only son lived at Trinity Row for about a year and had been living in a house 'behind Canonbury Tower'. His birthplace, 21st December 1804 may have been elsewhere than in Islington but the family lived here for about a year to 18 months. Benjamin Disraeli was Prime Minister February to December 1868 and 1874 to April 1880.

'Rusty and Shine' was a well-known pre- Second World War music-hall act which from c.1926 to 1937 toured most English-speaking countries including South Africa and Australia. Charles Pepher ('Rusty') died suddenly in January 1938 leaving Mr. Edward Frisby ('Shine') who lived at 150 Upper Street.

Charles Henry Pearson (1830-1894) was born at 12 Barnsbury Place, 7th September 1830, the fourth son of the Revd John Norman Pearson (1787-1865) first Principal of the Church Missionary College from 1826-1839.

The old house formerly known as 'Harvey's' was where he passed the first nine years of his life. He was a sheep farmer, then a government minister in Victoria, Australia. He was lecturer in English Literature at Kings College, 1855 and up to 1865 professor of Modern History, editor of the *National Review*, Minister of Education in Australia from 1886-1890 where he went in 1871 and became from 1892 a permanent secretary to the Agent- General of Victoria. He was an historian, editor of the *Satires of Juvenal* with H.A. Strong, a writer and politician.

Dr.W.Berriman see BERRIMAN ROAD.

Sydney Baynes see HIGHBURY MANSIONS.

Mrs. Flowerdew see TERRACE, The. UPPER TERRACE (1819-1854) before 1818, TERRACE, The (1798-1818).  
By 1877 nos288 to 178 Upper Street.

**UPPER TERRACE.** Upper Street.

Before 1818 TERRACE, The. There from c.1789/9. By 1877 nos278-288 Upper Street.

**UPPER TOLLINGTON PARK**

In the 1870 directory and in directories to 1890. On an 1894/6 large scale OS map.

Shimpling Place c.1878 became by 1882 nos15-55 Upper Tollington Park.

**UPPER TOLLINGTON ROAD**

In the 1870 directory. By 1902 nos 80-122 and New Clarence Yard, Tollington Road and nos83-117.

**UPPER ULTRA GROVE** or Upper Ultra Road

On the 1841 census was Lower and Upper Ultra Grove.

Recorded in the ratebooks to 1847. Not on the 1851 census.

**UPPER VERNON STREET** (1843)

By 1935 PRIDEAUX PLACE.

**UPPER VICTORIA ROAD** (1850)

After 1867 CHALFONT ROAD.

**UPPER WHITTINGTON PLACE,** Highgate Hill

In 1886 consisted of the 'Whittington Stone Tavern' and nos15-19 Upper Whittington Place.

By 1887 nos53-63 Highgate Hill.

**UPPER WILLIAM STREET NORTH**

In a rate book for 1854.

**UPPER WINCHESTER STREET** (1846)

By 1886 nos1-29. By 1887 nos71-105 and 70-82 Winchester Street.

After 1938 KILLICK STREET (qv).

**UPPER WOOD STREET** (1844)

**UPPER YARDLEY STREET** (1835)

Incorporated with and numbered since 1935 with YARDLEY STREET.



## V

**VALE COTTAGES**, Almina Road, Strouds Vale

In 1847-49 ratebooks.

### **VALE ROYAL**

This first appears as such in the Islington ratebooks for 1845 but on R. Dent's large scale 1806 terrier map appears as 'Belfield or Vale Royal' which in 1804 was Belisle Field, see BELLE ISLE.

The Vale Royal estate originated in 11 acres conveyed 1274-5 to Richard of Hethersett by Gervin, son of Peter the Otter Hunter and Denise his wife. Richard granted land and rent to the abbey of Vale Royal, Cheshire, in 1299 including 12 acres held in Islington by the heirs of Ralph de Berners (see BARNSBURY).

In the 1806 period the 10.5 acre estate called Bellfield or Vale Royal was owned by Samuel Brandon and formed the site of a pottery and hartshorn factory.

Belle Isle and this area was the centre of tile kilns, brick-making, the manufacture of lampblack, varnish, japanning, blood manure, horse slaughtering and 'noxious trades' in the 19th century.

In 1980 it was declared an Industrial Improvement area.

### **VALETTA STREET (1808)**

Before 1890 PRINCES STREET.

Named after Valetta, Malta, headquarters of the Knights of St. John.

### **VARDEN HOUSE (Tremlett Grove Estate)**

25a Tremlett Grove (1966) Dolly Varden was the pretty daughter of Gabriel Varden, locksmith, who married Joe Willet in Charles Dickens's *Bamaby Rudge*.

### **VAUDEVILLE COURT**, St. Thomas's Road (1967)

See ST .THOMAS'S ROAD.

### **VAYNOR HOUSE**, Williamson Street (1973)

Vaynor is two and a half miles north of Merthyr Tydfil.

### **VENN HOUSE**, Charlotte Terrace (Barnsbury Estate) (1954)

Named after the Revd Henry Venn, B.D. (1796-1873) from 1834 to 1846 vicar of St. John's, Upper Holloway and Honorary Secretary of the Church Missionary Society 1841-1873 and the author of sermons, pamphlets and memoirs. He was descended from beneficed clergymen of the Church of England in an uninterrupted line from the Reformation. He was also a great help to the education of the poor, founding with a committee, c.1864 St. John's Ragged Schools, Gordon Court, Highgate Hill and also St. Marks Church of England Primary School, Sussex Way, built and maintained by him 1836, enlarged 1846 and in 1863 conveyed for the National and Infant Schools for ST. Mark and St. Mary, Hornsey Rise.

### **VERNON HOUSE**, Prideaux Place (1938)

### **VERNON PLACE (1844)**

After 1863 part of Kings Cross Road.

### **VERNON RISE**

Before 1936 VERNON STREET (1842). Re-numbered 1906.

### **VERNON SQUARE (1845)**

Part before 1906 was PERCY SQUARE (1851).

VERNON BAPTIST CHURCH was originally Vernon Chapel erected in 1846 for a congregation of Baptists worshipping in Fetter Lane by the Rev, Owen Clarke, but in 1859 the congregation left and built another Chapel nearby, Arthur Street Chapel. In 1861 the Revd Standen-Pearce re-opened it and it was rebuilt in 1937.

### **VERNON STREET (1842)**

By 1843 Upper and Lower Vernon Street.

Since 1936 VERNON RISE.

All named after Admiral Edward Vernon (1684-1757) who in 1739 took Porto Bello, the first to issue 'grog' in the Navy, 1740. Thomas Topham, the Islington strong man, performed before him. (see St. Alban's Place) and he also visited Clerkenwell.

Upper Vernon Street was by 1935 PRIDEAUX PLACE.

Lower Vernon Street was by 1935 VERNON RISE.

### **VIBART WALK (Delhi/Outram Estate) (1980)**

The Vibart family is well-known in the records of the Services and of India.

### **VICKERY COURT, Mitchell Street, Old Street (St. Luke's Estate) (1975)**

Named after Abraham Vickery from 1763 to 1796 Chief Clerk to the Bank of England. His portrait by Zoffany hangs in the Bank.

### **VICTOR CAZALET HOUSE St. Mary's Path (1950)**

Peter Victor Ferdinand Cazalet, DL, JP was a well-known racehorse trainer (1907 to 1973).

### **VICTOR ROAD**

On the 1871 census and nos1 -11 and a laundry are in the 1874 directory. Disappeared after 1971.

### **VICTORIA COTTAGES (1853)**

By 1871 nos191-194 Holloway Road.

### **VICTORIA DWELLINGS (1880)**

Soho and Clerkenwell Industrial Dwellings Co.

Herbal Hill, Clerkenwell and Farringdon Road.

### **VICTORIA MANSIONS, Holloway Road N7 (1897)**

### **VICTORIA PLACE, Lower Road (Frog Lane) (1840)**

After 1890 incorporated in DIBDEN STREET.

**VICTORIA PLACE**, Victoria Street In the 1827-9 ratebooks.

**VICTORIA PLACE**, City Road Name abolished 1859.

### **VICTORIA PLACE, Queens Road, nr. Albert Place (1855)**

On the 1861 census as part of Queens Road, Hornsey Road.

### **VICTORIA ROAD, Balls Pond Road**

In the 1855 rate book.

**VICTORIA ROAD**, Holloway (1837)

After 1937 CHILLINGWORTH ROAD.

**VICTORIA ROAD**, Hornsey Rise (c.1865/6)

Since 1871 BEAUMONT ROAD since 1938 BEAUMONT RISE.

**VICTORIA ROAD**, Upper, Liverpool Road (1850)

After 1867 CHALFONT ROAD.

**VICTORIA STREET**, Edward Street, Barnsbury

In the 1826 to 1829 ratebooks.

In an 1849 Street Index as Edward Street, Pentonville.

**VICTORIA STREET**, Lower Road In an 1855 rate book.

**VICTORIA TERRACE**, Victoria Road Holloway (1854)

By 1870 incorporated in Victoria Road.

**VICTORIA TERRACE**, Hornsey Rise

From 1851 4 Queens Square, Hornsey Rise see p.189 of the Michaelmas 1851 rate book.

1855 to 1886 Victoria Terrace. From 1887 nos 9 to 19 HORNSEY RISE.

**VICTORIA TERRACE**, York Road (1845)

In ratebooks to 1855 as part of the Caledonian Road near Stephenson Terrace.

**VIDEO COURT**, Mountview Road (1967)

**VINCENT COURT**, Hanley Road, N4 (1936)

**VINCENT PLACE**, City Gardens

In ratebooks 1822 to 1838.

**VINCENT ROW**, City Road.

Name abolished 1859.

**VINCENT TERRACE** (1839)

The Islington course of the Regent's Canal contains the remarkable ISLINGTON TUNNEL from Vincent Terrace to Muriel Street, 970 yards long, 19ft 6inches high and 17ft 6inches wide.

During excavations for it the vertebral remains of a crocodile were found under Pentonville Hill embedded in the blue clay.

On the site of Sermon Lane Ragged School which had a building from 1851 was, by 1882, a Mission Hall, the Sermon Lane Mission.

This had a once famous Superintendent who died in 1888, George Fuller, who worked in which was then a very rough and crowded quarter of 'street arabs' and what were then called 'fallen women', thieves and drunkards. He toiled amidst the poor, sick and unwanted, eventually succumbing on 19th July 1888 to ill-health brought on by his visits to the sick.

The 'Prince of Wales' public house dated from c.1861-2.

**VINEYARD GARDENS**, Northampton Road (c.1772/3)

Closed by an Order of 1936.

**VINEYARD MEWS** (c.1907/8)

**VINEYARD WALK**, Farringdon Road (1808)

In monastic times a vineyard is said to have flourished here, probably cultivated on behalf of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem.

A tenement called Le Vyne was mentioned in a cartulary of 1306. The ground then was much higher.

In 1759 one Samuel Bradford had a summer house, vineyard, orchard, fishpond and gardens.

The original houses called Vineyard Gardens were small tenements built in rows with long enclosed gardens in front of them from Bowling Green Lane to Rosoman Street. By the mid-19th century they had almost disappeared.

In 1750 the area covered by Vineyard Walk and Gardens, Pine Street, Northampton Road and Row was called the Quakers' Gardens 'from the fact that the inhabitants of that body and their occupation principally consisted of cultivating mulberry trees.'

**VITTORIA HOUSE** (Barnsbury Estate), Charlotte Terrace (1938)

Improved by the GLC 1973.

**VITTORIA PLACE**, Vittoria Street (1830)

Last in the 1936/7 register of electors.

For the School see under HALF MOON CRESCENT.

**VITTORIA STREET** (1823)

Last in the 1957 SW/B register of electors.

After then in CHARLOTTE TERRACE (Barnsbury Estate).

**VORLEY ROAD**

Originally ALMA ROAD (c.1859). In 1866 re-named and re-numbered. Maybe after a William Vorley who owned and rented land in this area, but not on this site. See 1848 Tithe Redemption Map List of Owners.

**VULCAN WAY**

Named after Vulcan, the Roman god of fire including the fire of volcanoes, deserts, metalworking and the forge in ancient Roman religion and myth.

The names is associated with other neighbouring Roman-related streets, Roman way and Jupiter Way.

## **W**

### **WAKEFIELD TERRACE**, Caledonian Road (1852)

By 1863 nos 344 to 386 Caledonian Road.

### **WAKEHAM STREET**, Essex Road

From 1871 to 1914 Orchard Street. From 1823/5 to 1870 Orchard Grove.

Wakeham is a hamlet near the village of Easton, in Tophill on the Isle of Portland in Dorset.

### **WAKELIN HOUSE**, Sebbon Street (1934)

Officially opened 26th October 1934 by the then Minister of Health, the Rt. Hon. Sir Hilton Young, GBE, DSO, DSC, MP. Architect: E.C.P. Monson, FRIBA, FSI.

Built on the site of a clearance area. Church Grove, Church Lane, Rothery Place and Street.

Named after Sir Thomas Wakelin Saint, JP, the first Freeman of the Borough, for 22 years and Alderman and a Councillor from 1900 until his death in 1928.

In 1984 the ground floor was re-developed and named: 1-8 Tressell Close (clockwise), 7-11 (cons.) Richmond Grove, EW, 1-9 (cons) Sebbon Street.

### **WAKELING TERRACE**, Caledonian Road (1846)

The owner was Henry Beverley Wakeling, a solicitor, of Great Percy Street in 1855 and the family was well-known in Islington.

From c.1866 here was the Sandemanian Chapel, Wakeling Terrace, Pockocks Fields by 1871 to be 7 Barnsbury Grove (q.v.).

### **WAKLEY STREET**, EC1 (1807)

Before 1936 SIDNEY STREET. Formerly in Islington, see 1860-1 rate book.

Named after Thomas Wakley (1795-1862), MP for Finsbury from 1835 to 1852. The Sidney Arms public house was a beer retailer since c.1917. In around 1953 it became the 'Sidney Arms' public house, licensee Mrs. Daisy Lilian Witherick, before c.1953 it was kept by Arthur Witherick.

In 1974 No. 8 was the headquarters, opened by Princess Margaret, of the NATIONAL CHILDREN'S BUREAU & CHILDREN'S CENTRE.

### **WALKINSHAW COURT**, Rotherfield Street (1957)

Named after Colin Constantine Walkinshaw, JP (1884-1955) known as 'Walks', who lived in Canonbury Place and in 1938 opened King Edward Hall, Canonbury Tower, as a Youth Club. From 1919 to 1951 he was a tireless worker at the Mary Ward Settlement, Warden from 1935 and in 1951 President. He was a former Chairman of North London Juvenile Court, Chairman of Islington Borough Youth Committee and Boy Scouts' Association.

### **WALL STREET**

From 1845 to 1868 MOTTS LANE.

Re-named 1868, including Annis Place, THE CROFT 1967.

### **WALLACE HOUSE** (Caledonian Estate), Caledonian Road (1966)

Formerly Wallace Buildings, 1908.

Part of the former LCC's Caledonian Estate, architect: H. Riley.

## **WALLACE ROAD**

First as such in the 1883 directory. From c.1864/5 to 1882 DOUGLAS ROAD NORTH.

Sir William Wallace (c.1272-1305), Scottish patriot and national hero.

Newington Road & Balls Pond Station (August 1858) of the North London Railway was replaced by CANONBURY STATION, opened 1 December 1870. The line Canonbury Junction to Finsbury Park was 1875.

**WALLER HOUSE** (Mayville Estate), Matthias Road (1956)

Named after Edmund Waller, MP (1606-1687)

## **WALMSLEY STREET**

Formerly Lower Charles Street 1935 and Charles Street 1890.

Named after Robert Mullineux Walmsley, D.Sc (Lond), FRSE, F. Inst. Phy., FCS, AFRA & S, Principal since 1896 and Head of the Electrical Engineering Dept. of the Northampton Polytechnic Institute (now the City University), Chairman of Convocation and since 1905 Senator of the University of London.

Died 15 June 1924. Last in the 1966 R/R register of electors.

**WALNEY WALK** (Marquess Estate) N1 (1977)

The Isle of Walney and Walney Scar are in Lancashire.

**WALTER PLACE**, Caledonian Road (1848)

By 1863 nos 192 to 212 Caledonian Road.

**WALTERS HOUSE**, Essex Road, N1 (1972)

## **WALTERSVILLE ROAD**

See WARLTERSVILLE.

**WALTON HOUSE**, Thane Villas (1900)

**WARD ROAD**, N19

On a large-scale map of 1869. Not on the 1871 Census. In the 1882 directory nos 1,2,4 to 11,13 to 15 and 16 to 21.

FISHER HOUSE 1962, LANG HOUSE 1962, TAIT HOUSE 1972, TEMPLE HOUSE 1962.

## **WARD'S PLACE**

Ancient buildings, formerly in the Lower Street, south side of Green Man's Lane.

Demolished c.1800. Believed to have been built by Sir Thomas Lovell. They had stucco decoration, stained glass and carved work.

**WARD'S PLACE**, Lower Road (1830)

**WARDENS PLACE**, Clerkenwell Close (1727-8) •

Originally known as Wardens Court up to c.1851. Gone by 1957/9.

**WARLEY HOUSE** (Dovercourt Estate), Baxter Road (1966)

Great and Little Warley and Warley Common are in Essex, near Brentwood.

### **WARLTERS BUILDINGS (1830)**

Named after Thomas Warlters named in the 1830 rate book as a ratepayer.

He died in 1868 at Addington, Croydon, aged 89. Mr. Warlters presented the site for St. Mary's Church, Ashley Road, Hornsey Rise, 1860-1.

By 1871 nos 373 to 393 Holloway Road.

### **WARLTERS CLOSE, N7 (1934)**

### **WARLTERS MEWS**

Shown as early as 1887 in registers of electors as Warlters Road Mews.

Consisted of a set of stabling. Included Elsenham Cottage, last in the SW/IB register of electors, 1970.

### **WARLTERS ROAD**

Footpath was paved, 1858-60 on the 1861 Census.

In the West Register of Electors 1900. In 1898 contained Warlters Road school rooms and the London Street Tramway Co's stables.

Up to 1933 nos 1 to 15, after 1933 up to no. 36 which are c.1933.

### **WARLTERSVILLE MANSIONS, Warltersville Road (1922)**

Demolished, then re-habilitated 1974.

### **WARLTERSVILLE ROAD (1857/8)**

In 1860 consisted of nos 1 to 9 which latter was Heathfield Lodge and Westcoomb House, Coomb House and what later was by 1870 Tower House owned James Buchanan and was demolished by 1983. Next door was the Church of the Apostolic Faith and Tower Hall, both gone after 1972.

At no. 14 died on 2nd December 1923 aged 75, surely an important figure in the history of William Morn's and of English printing, Edward Phillip Prince, shown on the 1921 to 1923 registers of electors, punch cutter to the Kelmescott, Doves, Ashendene and Cranach presses.

At no. 1 Warltersville Road lived from c. 1866 to 1871 the Revd Reginald Gunnery, the first Vicar of St. Mary's, Ashley Road.

HILLRISE MANSIONS 1938, LEYDEN MANSIONS 1931. WARLTERSVILLE MANSIONS 1922, Rehabilitated 1974.

### **WARNER HOUSE, Warner Street (1976)**

### **WARNER STREET**

There in 1676.

From c.1735 and before 1877 Great Warner and Little Warner Street. West side is in the borough of Camden.

Named after John Warner and his eldest son, Robert. Part of the Jervoise Estate, 1811. A great fire took place in the street 21 May 1893.

For information on Henry Carey see under SALLY PLACE.

### **WARNER HOUSE 1976.**

Charles Cowden Clarke (1787-1877) author, musician and lecturer lived in Warner Street in 1815 when he came to London.

**WARNER STREET**, Roman Way C. 1862 and up to 1935.

Since 1938 OLDERSHAW ROAD.

**WARREN BUILDINGS.** 4-23 Ironmonger Row (Police Barracks) Demolished c. 1970.

**WARREN COURT,** Grant Street.

Before 1936 Warren Mews.

**WARREN HOUSE,** Mitchell Street (Police flats) 1922. There till 1969.

### **WARREN STREET**

Since 1936 GRANT STREET.

Warren Street dated from c.1828 and was erected as a portion of the former White Conduit Tea Gardens, the proprietor of which was a Mr. Stephen Warren who died aged 59 in 1827.

**WARRENDER ROAD,** N19 (1879-80)

DAVIDSON HOUSE 1967, LAMPSON HOUSE 1983/4, PALMER HOUSE 1961.

### **WARSAW VILLAS**

On the 1861 Census as part of St. John's Park.

On the 1871 Census and in the 1871 directory.

By 1874 nos 3 to 9 Pemberton Road, after 1896 nos 5-17 Pemberton Gardens.

**WARWICK VILLAS,** Spencer Street, Canonbury.

After 1937 and until c. 1981/2 SHILLING- FORD STREET.

In the 1860 directory, by 1870 nos 1 to 13 Spencer Street.

**WARWICK YARD** (1814)

Before 1912 Warwick Place, Whitecross Street.

Re-named and re-numbered by 1912.

### **WATER TOWER PLACE**

An extension of Southwood Smith Street, to the east of Royal Free Square, Liverpool Road.

Possibly named after a water tower once located on site, part of the former (old) Royal Free Hospital.

### **WATERLOO PLACE**

On the 1841 and 1851 census returns.

**WATERLOO STREET,** Lever Street. (c.1829)

Disappeared by 1965.

WATERLOO TERRACE, Upper Street (1852)

Nos 19 to 22 were from 1854 to 1890 Wellesley Terrace, Wellington Street.

PREMIER HOUSE, before c. 1965 Premier Buildings, there in 1890.

### **WATERLOO TERRACE**

Named after the Battle of Waterloo (1815).

### **WATERLOW ROAD**



From c. 1887 to 1919 BISMARCK ROAD.

Road first came into being about 1887 but more built up by 1892.

Named after David Sydney Waterlow (1857-1924), fourth son of Sir Sydney Waterlow, 1st Bart., after whom Waterlow Park is named. Liberal MP for North Islington 1906-10, LCC member for North St. Pancras, 1898 to 1910.

At no. 14 Bismarck Road the third wife of George Joseph Smith, the notorious 'Brides in the Bath' murderer was killed in 1914.

#### **WATERS COURT**, nr. Rufford's Buildings (1838)

On census returns from 1841 to 1871.

This became known as an 'Irish Court' much given to over-crowding.

#### **WATKINSON ROAD**

Since 1970 the new name of 'that part of George's Road extending eastwards from Roman Way for approx. 125 yards'.

Named after Cllr. Frederick George Watkinson of Goodmayes, Essex, who in 1903 was a Councillor for Thornhill ward. ALDERSHAW 1954.

#### **WAVERLEY COURT**, Holloway Road (1977/8)

#### **WAYMOUTH VILLAS**, Moray Road (1895/6)

Named after W. Waymouth Rowe who lived at no. 3.

WEATHERBURY HOUSE (Wedmore Estate), Wedmore Street (1904) Modernised in 1969.

'Weatherbury' was in Thomas Hardy's novel Far from the Madding Crowd. Based on Puddletown, Dorset.

#### **WEBB'S COTTAGES**, Hornsey Road (1845)

In census returns until 1881. Not in directories.

#### **WEBSTER HOUSE** (Mayville Estate), Boleyn Road, N16 (1949)

Named after John Webster (c.1580-c.1625), dramatist.

#### **WEDMORE GARDENS**, N19 (1883)

#### **WEDMORE MEWS**, Wedmore Street

On a large scale 1894/6 O.S. map.

#### **WEDMORE STREET**

See also TIGER COTTAGES.

The name was approved, 1877. Before then, JOHN STREET, Upper Holloway, dating from c.1829. In 1852 St. John Street, 1855 John Street.

Earlier still a number of subsidiary names prior to 1870: Tiger Cottages, Woodbine Cottages, Ivy Cottages, Bellevue Cottages and Harford Place.

In 1835 there were Elizabeth and Laurel Cottages, e.g. Nos 42 to 50 Wedmore Street were before 1874 Harford Place.

In 1806 there were a house, outbuildings, yard, garden and meadowland owned by a family surnamed Bennet.

Wedmore is 4.5 miles south of Axbridge, Somerset.

MELCHESTER HOUSE 1904, modernised 1971 ;NORCOMBE HOUSE 1904, modernised 1970; WEATHERBURY HOUSE 1904, modernised 1969; WESSEX HOUSE 1904, modernised 1971.

WELBY HOUSE (Hornsey Rise Estate), Hazellville Road (1979) Commemorates Lord Welby, Chairman of the LCC, 1900. Reginald Earle, Baron Wei by (1832-1915), former LCC Alderman died 30 October 1915.

**WELLESLEY TERRACE**, Wellington Street (1854)

By 1891 nos 19 to 22 Waterloo Terrace.

Named after Field-Marshal Arthur Wellesley (1769-1852), 1st Duke of Wellington the victor of Waterloo.

**WELLINGTON PLACE**, Holloway Road (1845)

By 1871 nos 404-428 Holloway Road.

**WELLINGTON PLACE**, Liverpool Rd (1820)

1820 to 1834 Wellington Place, 1835 to 1852 Wellington Terrace, 1853 to 1906 Wellington Place. From 1907 EPPING PLACE.

**WELLINGTON ROAD**, Barnsbury (1854)

Before 1885/6 Packhorse Lane and Wellington Road Avenue.

After 1885/6 Wellington Road. Since 1937 LOUGH ROAD.

**WELLINGTON STREET**, Upper Street (1838-40)

After 1890 ALMEIDA STREET.

**WELLINGTON STREET**, Holloway (Old Wellington Street, St. James's Road)

Re-numbered after December 1867. In the 1870 to 1880 period Old Wellington Street 1881. RHODES STREET incorporated 'Old Wellington Street and Hollingsworth Street North.

**WELLINGTON STREET**, Pentonville (1815)

Since 1890 BUSACO STREET. Disappeared c. 1945/50.

However, the 'Duke of Wellington' public house there from 1875 to 1958.

**WELLINGTON STREET** (1815)

By 1861 part of LEVER STREET.

**WELLINGTON TERRACE**, Liverpool Road (1835)

Wellington Place 1820-1834, Wellington Terrace 1835-1852, Wellington Place 1853-1906, EPPING PLACE 1907+.

**WELL COURT**, Queen Margaret's Grove (1952)

**WELL HOUSE**, (Spa Green Estate), Rosebery Avenue (1949)

Named after Sadler's Wells.

**WELLS ROW**, Upper Street

On a map of 1735.

Recorded in ratebooks 1805, etc. In 1855 nos 1 to 19, Highbury Coal depot, the railway station. Cock Tavern and nos 23 and 24.

By 1860 nos 242 to 266 Upper Street. John Quick (1748-1831), actor and comedian lived in Wells Row.

See HORNSEY ROW and QUICK STREET. George Thompson died in July 1826 aged 68 for many years a printer of ballads and cheap pictures in Long Lane. Said to have died worth £70,000.

**WELLS TERRACE**, Fonthill Road (1871)

For Finsbury Park Station see under STATION PLACE.

In 1919 the present 'Railway' public house was called the Railway Hotel, the licensee being Mrs. Mary E. Field, in 1916 listed as a beer retailer at that address, next to no. 9.

On the south side then were the Great Northern Railway goods yard and milk depot, Finsbury Park Electric Railway station, the GN R goods depot and a firm of hay and straw merchants.

**WENLAKE BUILDINGS**, Roby Street (1905)

Owned by the LCC.

By 1965 WENLAKE HOUSE (Wenlake Estate) Central Street, EC1 (1964).

**WENLAKE COTTAGE**, (1963) Anchor Yard, Old Street (Wenlake Estate).

**WENLOCK BUILDINGS**, Ironmonger Row

There in 1912.

**WESLEY CLOSE**, off Durham Road (1976)

**WESSEX BUILDINGS** (1903-4)

LCC Model Dwellings, opened in 1904.

Not there after 1964 as such, became Wessex House.

**WESSEX HOUSE**, Wedmore Street (Wedmore Estate) (1903-4).

Modernised 1971.

The Wessex of Hardy's novels of Dorsetshire.

**WESSEX MEWS**

On an 1894-6 OS map as Wedmore Mews, Wedmore Street.

Last in the North B 1969 register of electors.

**WEST PLACE** (1809)

By 1861 part of Lever Street.

**WEST PLACE**, near Cumberland Row, High Street (1840)

By 1877 nos 331 to 342 Upper Street. WEST PLACE

After 1936 Northwest Place, Chapel Market.

**WEST SIDE**, Duvals Lane (Hornsey Road)

Recorded in ratebooks from 1815 to 1833.

**WEST STREET**, Strouds Vale (1847)

On the 1851 Census and ratebooks to 1855. Not on the 1861 Census.

**WEST STREET**

Formerly Chick Lane, there in the 17th century.

Pu lied down in the 1860's for the Clerkenwell Improvements.

**WEST TERRACE**, Park Road (1848)

By 1878 nos24-48 PARKHURST ROAD.

**WEST VILLA**, Met. Benefit Society's Alms-houses

On register of electors as early as 1885.

**WESTACOTTCLOSE** (Elthorne Estate),

Mulkern Road (1977-8)

**WESTBOURNE ROAD** (1850)

See also ARUNDEL PLACE (1824).

In May 1866 the 'remaining portion of Westbourne Road was taken under jurisdiction' by the Vestry.

Between 1888 and 1903 the numbering was changed.

The 'Arundel Arms' appears under Arundel Place, Barnsbury, as early as 1855. The adjoining houses nos6 to 12 are from 1855-60 and opposite to nos13 to 23 which are from 1861-2.

The Primary School, an annexe to Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, opened in 1965 ST GILES CHRISTIAN MISSION was originally founded in 1860 at Seven Dials. It moved from Little Wild Street to the former (1931) Arundel Square Congregational Chapel (corner of Bride Street) 1935. This chapel was partly rebuilt and adapted as a mission with religious and social work, lectures, meetings etc., and a Club Room for the use of old or unemployed and homeless people.

ST DAVID'S CHURCH, Westbourne Road was built by Messrs. Dove Bros, to a design by E.L. Blackburne.

In 1935 the church was burnt down but rebuilt by T.F. Ford and re-dedicated 18th February 1936.

The former parish of St. Clement's, Barnsbury (see St. Clement Street) is now part of St. David's parish. St. David's is now also used as a Greek Church.

**WESTBOURNE ROAD EAST**

Before 1860 Adam and Eve Lane, 1860-1897 Westbourne Road East, from 1897 SHERINGHAM ROAD.

The WESTBOURNE ROAD ESTATE (1971-6) has completely altered the character of this area and an area of 13 acres has been rebuilt with an almost completely new face. Nos16 to 44 and 25 to 121 are from 1977.

**WESTBROOK HOUSE** (Ringcross Estate),

Georges Road (1932-3)

First appears under Hartnoll Street.

**WESTCLIFF HOUSE** (Dovercourt Estate), Baxter Road (1966)

**WESTERDALE COURT**, Leigh Road/Aubert Park (1977)

Westerdale is in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

**WESTMORELAND HOUSE**, Fieldway Crescent (1905)

**WESTON RISE**, WC1 (1790) Before 1937 WESTON STREET.

Built by John Weston of Penton Rise on land leased from the Penton family. At no.2 lived three members of the Arnald family: Miss A.M. Arnald, landscape artist, 1823-31; George Arnald, ARA, landscape and marine artist, 1821-1841; and his son Sebastian Wyndham Arnald, sculptor and painter, c.1836.

Weston Rise Estate: FOXCROFT 1968, FREARSON HOUSE 1969, HURST HOUSE 1969, SHARWOOD 1968,STELFOX 1968.

**WESTON STREET** (1790) After 1937 WESTON RISE.

### **WHADCOAT STREET**

From c.1864-5 until 1938 CAMPBELL ROAD.

Because of its poor housing conditions, overcrowding and notoriety nicknamed locally, 'The Bunk'.

### **WHARF ROAD. N1 (1840)**

Re-numbered 1934.

A boundary road. Nos 11 to 53 (odd), the rest are in Hackney, nos,2 to 52. In 1840 the Wharf had as its owners the Nottingham & Derbyshire Coal Wharf.

### **WHARF ROAD, Maiden Lane (1845)**

After 1867 WHARF DALE ROAD.

After 1845 consisted of Trematon Place (1846-7), Albert Terrace (1849), Gordon Terrace (1846), St. Stephen's Terrace (1846), Haverford Terrace (1849), York Terrace (1846) and Wharf Road.

In 1845 there were Imperial Wharf and Falcon Wharf.

After 1867 subsidiary names were abolished and it was re-named Wharfdale Road. The public house nos2 to 4 Wharfdale Road is named after General Picton and dates from c.1849-50. See PICTON VILLAS.

The 'Prince Albert' was there in 1870.

### **WHARF ROAD / NEW WHARF ROAD, King's Cross (1846)**

Here is Albert Wharf.

Carlo Gatti, ice merchant, was there c.1861-2 and during the 1877-8 period, also at 457 Caledonian Road, and in 1897.

By 1924 they had premises at 13 New Wharf Road, 455 Caledonian Road and Caxton House, Tothill Street, besides depots and wharves as the powerful United Carlo Gatti, Stevenson & Slaters Ltd., now United Carlo Gatti of Parkgate Road, SW11.

### **WHARF DALE ROAD**

See WHARF ROAD, Maiden Lane 1845.

Nos50 to 62 were in 1964 declared a clearance area.

### **WHARTON COTTAGES, Wharton Street, WC1 (c.1912)**

### **WHARTON STREET, WC1 (1832)**

Designed by architects John Booth and son, John see LLOYD BAKER.

Joan, daughter of Philip, Lord Wharton, was buried January 13th 1644-5 at Clerkenwell.

In the vaults of the old St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, was a monument to Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Exeter, d. 26th February 1653. She had a daughter Diana, whose second husband was Thomas, Lord Bruce, Baron of Wharton. This Church was demolished in 1788 see CLERKENWELL GREEN.

For the former Wharton Street Spa Fields Chapel see under LLOYD SQUARE.

George Du Maurier (1834-1896), artist and writer, author of Trilby and Peter Ibbetson (1894) was alleged to have lived from 1851-1856 at 44 Wharton Street, whilst studying at the University of London.

ARCHERY FIELDS HOUSE 1939.

**WHEELER GARDENS**, (Delhi/Outram Estate) Delhi Street (1981)

In June 1978 the Council applied to the GLC for this name to be approved. Not on the registers of electors until 1981.

**WHEELWRIGHT STREET**

From 1863 to 1938 MARKET STREET.

Named after Charles Apthorp Wheelwright (1759-1816) who died at Brighton aged 57, 12th May 1816, former Commanding Officer in 1803 until 1806 of the Loyal Islington Volunteers. In November 1803 Mrs. Wheelwright presented colours to the Corps in the name of the ladies of Islington.

ANGLE COTTAGES are shown on the 1844 plan of Pentonville Prison. (Warders' quarters).

PENTONVILLE COTTAGES are first in the June 1854 ratebooks, nos1-11 shown.

**WHEWELL ROAD** (c.1869-70)

Named after William Whewell (1794-1866) in 1841 Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Professor of Mineralogy 1828 to 1832 and of Moral Philosophy 1838 to 1855. In 1837 he wrote a history of the Inductive Sciences and he was an important figure in the development of scientific method.

**WHISKIN STREET**, EC1 (c.1818)

Named after a Mr. John Whiskin who leased the ground from the Skinner's Company for building purposes for a term of 70 years, 4th November 1823 ending Lady Day 1888.

On 30th October 1833 the Bow Street Runners raided coiners in this street.

Contains the CONNAUGHT BUILDING, the Dept. of Chemistry of the CITY UNIVERSITY.

**WHISTLER STREET**

Not in the 1881 Census.

First in the 1886 directory, off Drayton Park.

Named after James A. McNeill Whistler (1834-1903), American painter, lithographer etc., her and lecturer who settled in London in 1859.

WHISTON HOUSE, Richmond Grove (1937-8) William Whiston was from 1735 to 1737 a Churchwarden of St. Mary Islington. William Whiston, MA (1667-1752) lectured in London and other places and issued more than 50 publications on religious, mathematical and other subjects. His 1737 translation of Josephus was long regarded as the established version. His son John Whiston who died in 1780 opened a bookseller's shop in Fleet Street known as a meeting place for literary men and also his firm was one of the earliest issuers of priced booksellers' catalogues.

**WHITBY COURT**, 10 Parkhurst Road (1975)

City of London Corporation development. Whitby is in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

**WHITE CONDUIT FIELDS**

From 1823 to 1840 appear as such in ratebooks.

George Whitfield was the inspiration for the zealous but eccentric Revd Rowland Hill (1744-1833) who preached here to thousands 'under the canopy of heaven'.

**WHITE CONDUIT HOUSE** (1802)

Appears in ratebooks as such from 1823-1849,etc.

The former Conduit head was erected in 1641, situated in a meadow called Overmead, which latter was equivalent approximately to the area of White Conduit Street as far as Penton Street. It was built over a head of water that acted as a supply to the Charterhouse by way of a leaden pipe which continued a supply until about 1654. Fireworks were staged here in the early 1800's and up to the 1830's.

The WHITE CONDUIT public house at 14 Barnsbury Road (see under BARNSBURY ROAD) is named after it and its gardens and grounds were once famous, particularly when Messrs. Sharpe & Warren took over in 1811. The fields around were also well-known.

The house was demolished 25th January 1849, but the present-day pub's name reminds us of its former glories.

#### **WHITE CONDUIT GROVE (1830)**

On the 1841 Census. By 1848 DENMARK GROVE.

#### **WHITE CONDUIT PLACE (1811)**

Since 1910 MANTELL STREET, Finsbury,

#### **WHITE CONDUIT STREET (c.1830)**

From then until 1980, stood at the corner of Mantell Street, the 'Spanish Patriots' public house.

#### **WHITE CONDUIT TERRACE (1809)**

By 1810 nos2 to 38 CLOUDESLEY ROAD.

#### **WHITE HORSE ALLEY, Cowcross Street**

Was there c. 1665.

Altered by the Clerkenwell Improvements, 1856-7.

Named after a former White Horse public house, off Cowcross Street.

#### **WHITE HORSE COURT, Whitecross Street (c.1737)**

By 1883 to c.1912 BELWARD AVENUE. Gone by 1917.

#### **WHITE HORSE FLATS, Market Road, N7 (1956)**

Named after the 'Horse' or "White Horse Hotel' one of four hotels, each at the corner of the square of the former huge Metropolitan Cattle Market or Caledonian Market, the Lion, The Lamb, The Bull and The Horse or White Horse.

#### **WHITE LION ROW (Built c.1781)**

Changed to part of White Lion Street 1789-90.

#### **WHITE LION STREET (1778)**

Named after a tavern, a large inn much resorted to by drovers whose sign was a white lion rampant and was there in 1714. It at one time had a bowling green.

A trade token of 1668 refers to a still earlier tavern and there may have been one in 1594!

From 1809 and through much of the 19th century the Gapp family were licensees.

The CLAREMONT CENTRAL MISSION occupied part of the Claremont Chapel (see under Pentonville Road. Claremont Hall). It has been for many years a social welfare centre with youth clubs, clubs for the elderly, etc. Since 1983 it has been the Islington- Claremont United Reform Church.

It has baptismal records since 1867 and other records of ISLINGTON CHAPEL.

At no.57 White Lion Street was in the 19th century a Home for Penitent Females. Sixty were admitted free and if there was no vacancy on the free list four shillings and sixpence admitted them to be 'withdrawn from a life of vice and trained to habits of industry and Christian virtue'.

The converted 'Penton School' at no.57 was in 1972 opened by Alison Truefitt, former Education Correspondent to the Evening Standard and Peter Newell, former deputy Editor, Times Educational Supplement and Education Officer to the Cobden Trust, as the WHITE LION FREE SCHOOL, a non-fee paying school for up to 50 children who will be free to learn what they want.

After being affected by various cash crises, it was taken over in 1982 by ILEA believing that the 'alternative' style of education should be preserved.

Also at the WHITE LION YOUTH CENTRE, near Penton Grove, has been since 1973 a Youth Centre for those aged 12 to 21 with self-defence, aerobics, judo, drama, writers' workshop, African Dance, Yoga and a wide variety of activities with branches for sport at Sir Philip Magnus School, Penton Rise and Copenhagen School, Boadicea Street.

The THREE JOHNS public house at no.73 was there c.1832-4, kept by a John Pinkeman.

The LORD WOLSELEY at no.55 was first so-named in 1891, but in 1870 was kept by a Thomas Main and from then until 1890 was a beer retailer's premises.

In the former premises of the Mount Zion Chapel Sunday School at no.71 White Lion Street was established the Pentecostal Church of the Living God in 1968 by Bishop Francis of the West Indies whose wife mother Francis also officiated. Here is a 'Deliverance Centre' for divine healings and baptisms. West Indian young people are strongly represented here.

William Waite, miniaturist, lived at 63 White Lion Street. He exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1800, 1801 and 1804; he moved to Abingdon in 1821.

Thomas Cooke (c.1811), the 'Islington Miser' (see under Pentonville Road) lived for a time and died at 85 White Lion Street; he had been at that address during his later years.

Thomas Shutter Boys (1803-1874), artist, was christened 29th January 1803 at St. James, Clerkenwell and was born in White Lion Street, the son of James and Elizabeth Boys.

### **WHITE LION STREET MARKET**

open from Monday to Friday is exceptionally busy at lunch-times. In 1861 over 100 costermongers were there.

### **WHITECROSS STREET**

Nos 2 to 54 East Side and 1-53 West Side are City of London, the rest Islington.

Before 1882 there was Upper and Lower Whitecross Street.

For FORTUNE THEATRE see under GOLDEN LANE.

The street is an ancient one. 'The Merry Man's Meditation', one of the 'Roxburghe Ballads', not long before 1660, writes: "In White Crosse Street and Golden Lane Do strapping lasses dwell, And so there do in every street 'Twixt that and Clerkenwell."

Here stood a white stone cross as early as the 15th century. White and red crosses defined the boundaries of land belonging to the Knights Templars and the Knights Hospitallers.

From 1746 to 1771 during the reign over Sadler's Wells Theatre of its manager Thomas Rosoman, his friend and a supporter of the theatre was a Mr. Chalkill, a poulterer, of White Lion Street.

**WHITECROSS ST. MISSION** was founded in 1868 by George Vigeon.

PRIOR WESTON JUNIOR & INFANT SCHOOL (1968) is named after Prior Sir William Weston, last Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England who died 7th May 1540 when the Priory was dissolved by order of Henry VIII. When he heard of the Order's doom he died of a heart attack.



In November 1983 the children from the school took part with the flautist James Galway in J. Corigliano's 'Pied Piper Fantasy' at the Barbican Hall.

The first Headmaster, Henry Pluckrose, FCP is a broadcaster, author and lecturer.

The 'Two Brewers' public house was there in 1832, as also was the 'Spread Eagle'.

The 'British Queen' public house was so named c.1953; before then, in 1950 it was a beer retailer's shop.

George Fox (1624-1891) founder of the Society of Friends, used to preach at the Peel Quaker meeting house, St. John Street and was buried in Whitecross Street 16th January 1691 near Bunhill Row. A headstone formerly over the grave was removed in 1757 and the body re-interred to allow the burial ground to be enlarged. The old graveyard was laid out as a garden in 1881 and then an inscribed headstone about 2ft. high was put over the grave.

The WHITECROSS ESTATE (Peabody Trust) was under construction in 1963. The flats in Whitecross Street were designed by the Finsbury Borough Engineer.

COLTASH COURT 1969, COOPER HOUSE 1982.

SHREWESBURY COURT, Whitecross Street was there in 1723.

### **WHITEHALL GARDENS**

Seven tenements in an 1855 rate book, near Northampton Row, Holloway and Cornwall Place.

**WHITEHALL MANSIONS**, Lidyard Road/ Archway Road, N19 (1895)

Re-habilitated, 1981.

### **WHITEHALL PARK**

Designated as a 'new street' in the Vestry

Minutes 6th November 1891, in which year it first appears in local street directories.

A house called 'Whitehall' which was there as early as 1866, occupied by a Mr. Richard Porter, in Hornsey Lane, overlooked Archway Road from 1891 to 1904. Then a Mr. S. Dore JP, lived there.

In 1973 WHITEHALL PARK was declared a Conservation Area. Much of the original 1890's ironwork remains and in 1969 the area of 12 acres and nearly 257 houses was protected by a conservation order.

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH dates from 1897 as a Parish but there is a Preacher's Book with the G LC Records Department starting in 1886 and there were baptisms entered from 1888.

By 25th September 1972 New Hall Accommodation was ready at the west end of the Church and on that date a Service of re- dedication took place. The Hall's builder, J.A. Mackridge, read the Lesson and present were the Rt. Revd Trevor Huddleston, then Bishop of Stepney, Michael O'Halloran, MP for North Islington and Cllr. Mrs. Patsy Bradbury, Mayor and the Ven. G.B. Timms, Archdeacon of Hackney.

The former Mission Hall in Highgate Hill which had been used for many years as a youth club and parish hall was in 1972 bought by Islington Council but had to be demolished in a GLC road-widening scheme, as it had been made unsafe and had undermined the structure.

LOWNDES LODGE 1972.

**WHITE'S YARD** (1740)

Included Basket Alley, there in 1732.

After 1898 GARRETT STREET.

**WHITTINGTON GROVE**, Salisbury Road

On the 1861 Census and in the 1863 directory.

Bu 1882 nos 1 to 27 Salisbury Road.

### **WHITTINGTON HOSPITAL**

Archway Wing see ARCHWAY ROAD, St Mary's Wing see HIGHGATE HILL, High-gate Wing see DARTMOUTH PARK HILL.

### **WHITTINGTON PARK**

Near Comus and Foxham roads.

Originally opened in 1954, but in 1973 when it had grown from 0.92 of an acre to about 6 acres it had an opening ceremony in August addressed by Cllr. Harry Reid, then Mayor.

Over 300 children took part in a play and over 500 in a barbecue and disco in the evening. A time capsule to be opened in 50 years' time in August 2023 was buried with a message to be read by future Islingtonians.

Since then, the Park, after some opposition, was extended.

On 19th July 1984 Cllr Rosie Dale, Mayor, opened a new Paddling Pool.

### **WHITTINGTON PLACE (1837)**

See also UPPER WHITTINGTON PLACE. By 1887 nos 19 to 37 HIGHGATE HILL.

### **WHITTINGTON TERRACE**

In a 1860 directory nos 1 to 7 and the Whittington Stone tavern.

By 1887 nos 39 to 51 Highgate Hill.

### **WHITTINGTON VILLAS**

In the 1860 directory. By 1882 nos 30 to 40 SALISBURY ROAD.

### **WIDDENHAM ROAD (1904)**

Like Stock Orchard, Hillmarton and Beacon Hill, Quemerford etc. , a Wiltshire place-name. See BIDDESTONE ROAD.

Widdenham Road recalls Widdenham Farm in the Colerne area of Wiltshire meaning from Old English a 'hamm where withies grew'.

### **WIDFORD HOUSE, Colebrooke Row (1966)**

Widford is in Essex, near Chelmsford and there is also one 4 miles east of Ware, Herts, and a parish in Oxfordshire, near Witney.

### **WIDNES HOUSE (Mersey Estate), Palmer Place (1962)**

Widnes is in south west Lanes., on the river Mersey.

### **WILDERNESS ROW**

Was there in 1614.

Was approached by Pardon Passage; part of Pardon Churchyard see PARDON STREET.

After 1878 included in CLERKENWELL ROAD.

Nos 10 to 12 was the home from 1822 to 1824 of William Makepeace Thackeray (1811-1863) educated at the Charterhouse. English novelist, still well remembered for Vanity Fair, Barry Lyndon, Henry Esmond and The Virginians.

### **WILFRED FIENBURGH COURT, St. George's Avenue (1960)**

Named after Wilfred Fienburgh, MBE.MP (1919-1958), MP for North Islington from 1951 to 1958 who died tragically 3rd February 1958 when his car hit a lamp post. His novel No Love for Johnnie was published posthumously in 1959.

His widow Joan opened the Arthur Simpson Library, Hanley Road, 2nd July 1960.

**WILLBURY HOUSE** (Hilldrop Estate). Hilldrop Road (1953)

Willbury Hill is on the borders of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, 214 miles north west of Hitchin and it has the remains of an ancient camp.

**WILLIAM LODGE**, Grange Grove, Canonbury (1954)

Named after the architect of these police flatlets, William Stanley Grice who died in 1953.

**WILLIAM MARTIN COURT**, Margery Street,

LBI home for the retired. Named in 1968.

**WILLIAM STREET** (1836)

After 1864-5 part of COPENHAGEN STREET.

Great William Street (1845) after 1864, including 'Alpha Cottages' re-numbered nos155 to 221 COPENHAGEN STREET.

Little William Street, also known as William Street North (in the 1861 Census). After 1874 PEMBROKE STREET.

**WILLIAM STREET NORTH**

Also LITTLE WILLIAM STREET (1837) and William Street North on the 1861 Census. After 1875 PEMBROKE STREET (q.v) for information on the William Street (Eliathah) Chapel.

**WILLIAM STREET** (1820)

After 1916 INSURANCE STREET and then NAOROJI STREET. Dadabhai Naoroji (1825-1917), Britain's first Asian Member of Parliament (Central Finsbury, 1892-95) and a prominent Indian nationalist, is remembered in Naoroji Street. Insurance Street (1916), was so-called after a former school building was taken over as the London offices for the then recently instituted national insurance scheme.

**WILLIAM STREET**, Dame Street (1847)

Since July 1936 re-named ALLINGHAM STREET.

**WILLIAM STREET**, Barnsbury (Wynford Road area) (c.1855)

Since 1937 ECKFORD STREET.

**WILLIAM STREET**, Camden Road (1850)

By 1874 WILLIAMSON STREET.

**WILLIAM STREET**, New North Road (1828)

By 1874 nos3 to 15 OXFORD ROAD; after 1938 ELIZABETH AVENUE.

**WILLIAMSON STREET**

Before 1874 William Street, Camden Road, 1850.

ISELDON COURT 1975, PENRHOS HOUSE 1972, VAVNOR HOUSE 1973.

**WILLOW BRIDGE ROAD**

In the 1860 Directory, nos1 to 7 and Grove House. By 1882 nos1 to 10 and Grove House. By 1889 nos1 to 13 and Grove House. ABBOT'S CLOSE 1955.

Willow Bridge was once a bridge across the New River, now a larger residential road, extending to a shorthfoot path/bridge across the New River Path.

### **WILLOW COTTAGES**

Before 1830 WILLOW TERRACE (1823-4) After 1861-2 CANONBURY GROVE.

### **WILLOW COURT (1780-1)**

By 1851 WILLOW ROW. After 1895 LUDLOW STREET.

### **WILLOW COURT, Eden Grove (1968)**

### **WILLOW GROVE (1830)**

By 1837 re-named CANONBURY GROVE.

### **WILLOW PLACE, Balls Pond Road (nos1 to 4) (1853-1863)**

After then nos22 to 28 Balls Pond Road. 22 was no.1 .after 1953 the 'Willow Tree' public house which in 1855 was no.1 Willow Place — C. Audoyer, beer retailer.

### **WILLOW ROW**

In 1851 from part of Willow Court (1780-1).

Willow Row, Cross Street on the 1851 Census. After 1895 LUDLOW STREET.

### **WILLOW TERRACE. Canonbury**

In the Xmas 1823-4 rate book under Canonbury Grove.

From 1825 until after 1861-2 again after Canonbury Grove.

But WILLOW TERRACE, Canonbury Square in Islington directories until 1878. On 2nd of August 1978 the Vestry decided that the line of houses between Canonbury Road and Street and known as Willow Cottages, Willow Terrace and Canonbury Grove under the name of Willow Terrace, abolish subsidiary names and re-number the houses.

Willow Terrace became nos.13 to 22 Canonbury Grove.

### **WILMINGTON HOUSE, Highbury Crescent (1966)**

On the site of 18 Highbury Crescent.

### **WILMINGTON PLACE, Margaret Street (1821)**

Closing Order 1920.

### **WILMINGTON SQUARE (1819-20)**

West side built by 1828-9).

It takes its name from one of the titles of the Marquis of Northampton, who is Baron Wilmington. On 8th July 1886 the Marquis made it over to the Parish as a Public Garden.

WILMINGTON SQUARE GARDENS were laid out with railings c.1900-1. On 26th December 1887 the ornamental fountain was wilfully destroyed. Nos .8 to 11 date from 1951 and 38 to 39 from 1969.

At no.10 in 1835 resided the Revd William John Hall, MA (1792-1861), compiler of a collection of hymns and psalms once popular with the Church of England commonly known as The Mitre Hymn Book. He was a minor Canon of St. Pauls' Priest in Ordinary to the Queen and subsequently Vicar of Tottenham where he died 16th December 1861.

On this spot and in the immediate vicinity were held the Spa Fields meeting of November 15th and December 2nd, 1816.

The neighbourhood of the 'Merlin's Cave' was a scene of great excitement. Speeches were made by Henry Hunt, MP and other members of the Radical Reformers' Party. About 20,000 assembled. They included some distressed tradesmen, mariners and manufacturers 'for adopting some measures with a view to their relief.' After a riot, a poor sailor named Cashman was arrested and afterwards executed. One who took part, Arthur Thistlewood, was later condemned and executed for his part in the 'Cato Street Conspiracy'.

Sir Matthew Wood (1768-1843), Lord Mayor of London (1815-16) with five policemen put down the riot. The City state barge, the 'Maria Wood' is named after his daughter.

F. Hammersley Ball (1879-1939), artist, lived in 1902 at no.20.

At the same no.20 c.1888 Aubrey Beardsley worked in the office of Ernest Carritt, the District Surveyor for sixteen pounds salary a year.

Herbert Spencer was 1845-6 employed at no.27, then the offices of a railroad engineer and promoter, William B. Prichard.

#### **WILMINGTON STREET (1829)**

#### **WILSON STREET, EC2 (1795)**

West Side, rest Hackney. Re-numbered in 1872. Tom Smith manufacturer of crackers, formerly of 8 Fredericks Place (1847) in the 1890's and 1900's had the firm's premises at 65-9 Wilson Street.

Since 1975 no.69 has been the Council of the Stock Exchange Directorate of Information Systems and Settlement.

#### **WILSON STREET, Barnsbury (1831)**

Only three houses in the 1843 rate book near York Place

After 1914 LAYCOCK STREET.

#### **WILTON SQUARE (1853)**

In 1847 the Salem Baptist Chapel moved to the Square from Hoxton. It was constructed in 1866 but in 1913 disbanded as a Chapel. In 1931, the owners, the Clothworkers Co., sold it to the London & Manchester Insurance Co.

The YMCA occupied the former Chapel from 1931 to 1963 but after then the building ceased to exist.

From c.1860 to 1934 there was a Welsh Calvinistic Methodist chapel, by 1934 Welsh Presbyterian, was near to no.45, but not there after 1934.

STOCKS LODGE 1962.

#### **WILTON STREET, New North Road (1847)**

By 1866 nos 138 to 180 New North Road.

#### **WINCHESTER COTTAGES, Killick Street.**

On the 1861 Census.

Re-named Killick Cottages, 1936. There till c.1960-3.

#### **WINCHESTER PLACE, Pentonville (1788)**

Designed by Aaron Hurst, architect of St. James's, Pentonville Road, demolished 1984.

The designs for Winchester Place were on show at the Royal Academy. Name abolished 1857. By 1860 nos 56-92 Pentonville Road.

See under Pentonville Road for Dabney's Jubilee Gardens, Thos. Cooke, the 'Islington Miser'.

**WINCHESTER STREET** (c.1786-8)

In a lease from Henry Penton of building ground is reference to 'Great Grace Field abutting east on a new intended street, intended to be called Winchester Street.' After 1938 KILLICK STREET.

**WINCHESTER STREET, NEW**

In the 1852 directory.

By 1887 a Board School and nos 58 to 60 Winchester Street.

**WINCHESTER STREET, UPPER**

So called from 1846 to 1886.

By 1887 nos 79 to 105 and 70 to 94 Winchester Street.

**WINCHESTER TERRACE, Pentonville (1852)**

By 1887 nos 39 to 71 Winchester Street.

**WINDERMERE ROAD, N19 (c.1865-6)**

Windermere is in the Lake District, Westmoreland and Lanes.

**WINDMILL STREET**

There in 1792. Originally Windmill Hill, there 1730.

Name abolished 1884. See TABERNACLE WALK.

**WINDSOR PLACE, Windsor Street (1823)**

In ratebooks 1823 to 1853. Name abolished 1859 for part of City Road.

**WINDSOR ROAD, Seven Sisters Road (c.1859-60)**

North Villa dates from 1898.

**WINDSOR STREET (1822)**

The former WINDSOR HALL was used from about 1870 as the United Christian Temperance Hall, becoming by 1882 Windsor Street Wesleyan Methodist Mission Hall (a branch of Liverpool Road chapel). This was bombed 14/15 October 1940.

CUMMING ESTATE on the site. FINNEMORE HOUSE 1950, GOUGH HOUSE 1954, PRICE HOUSE 1950, STRANG HOUSE 1950, TURNBULL HOUSE 1961.

**WINDSOR TERRACE, City Road (c.1808-9)**

Now Hackney.

Contains MICAWBER COURT. In Windsor Terrace resided Wilkins Micawber when he first took in the young David Copperfield as a lodger.

**WINTER'S MEWS, Tabernacle Street (1847)**

Named after George Winter, the owner of these 'sheds, lofts and stables' near no.12 Tabernacle Row.

**WINTON HOUSES, Killick Street (East End Dwellings Co) 1895.**

Gone by 1950.

Isaac Walton (1593-1683) (see CLERKENWELL GREEN) under his Will bequeathed to his son Isaac his right and title to Norrington Farm held of the Bishop of Winton.

**WITCOMBE'S YARD**, North Street (1853) Stables and workshops owned by Jonathan Witcombe.

Not on the Census but in the 1853 to 1860 ratebooks.

**WITHERINGTON ROAD** (1889)

Witherington is 6 miles south east of Salisbury, Wilts.

**WITHER'S COURT**, (1733)

After 1861 WITHER'S PLACE, Whitecross Street.

Also spelt Wythers. Named after William Wythers, a property owner, Whitecross Street. Gone by 1956-7.

**WITLEY ROAD** (1871)

Witley is in Surrey near Godalming.

**WOLSEY ROAD** (1863)

The 'Lady Mildmay' public house was there in 1866.

**WOLSEY TERRACE**,

King Henry's Walk In the 1854 rate book and 1861 Census.

**WOOD STREET** (boundary road, Hackney) (1825)

Upper Wood Street, Clerkenwell was there in 1791. By 1844 Upper Wood Street.

Lower Wood Street 1848, after 1869 Northampton Road and 1877 PINE STREET.

**WOOD STREET**

after 1890 SINGER STREET.

**WOOD STREET NORTH** (1834)

After 1879 LEVERINGTON STREET. Gone by 1968.

**WOOD STREET SOUTH**

First so designated 1866-7. After 1879 TELFER STREET.

Not there by 1964. For TELFER SCHOOL see O LD STREET.

St. Luke's Parochial Schools.

**WOODBIDGE CLOSE**

GLC Andover Estate. Alsen Road site. Four new roads running westwards off Durham Road.

**WOODBIDGE HOUSE** (junction of Woodbridge and Sekforde Streets) (1976)

**WOODBIDGE STREET**, EC1 (c.1807-8)

Originally Red Bull Yard before 1778. An inn yard converted to a playhouse in the reign of James I, c.1605-1665. It was famous for comic presentations (drolls) and said to be the first theatre in which a female performer appeared. See also HAYWARD'S PLACE.

Named Woodbridge Street after Woodbridge, Suffolk. It is built on the Sekforde Estate, some of whose revenues were devoted to the upkeep of a hospital for the aged poor at Woodbridge, Suffolk.

For many years the street had a public house called the Noah's Ark with a sign of the Ark over its door.

In 1794 there were complaints about persons selling fruit and potatoes and being abusive to passers-by.

At the corner of Hayward's Place is the CLERKENWELL & ISLINGTON MEDICAL MISSION housed in the Woodbridge Chapel, which opened 7th February 1833 which had seats for 664 and Sunday schools.

It was acquired in 1898 by the Water Cress & Flower Girls' Mission (John Grooms Crippleage). This undenominational mission had as its function to 'heal the sick and preach the Gospel'. It has still done medical work, holds Clubs and meetings and visits to elderly people.

The former FINSBURY DISPENSARY was established in 1780 in Rosoman Street for supplying the 'labouring and necessitous poor with medical advice and medicines.' Until 1805 it was at 22 St. John's Square but in 1806 moved to St. John Street then in 1819 to King Street, 1838 Rosoman Street, 1848 Woodbridge Street 1876 to Brewer Street and Friend Street, closing in September 1961.

Its records are in the Finsbury Library local history collection.

### **WOODFALL ROAD**

Before 1938 MORELAND STREET, Seven Sisters Road, c.1869-70.

Henry Sampson Woodfall (1739-1805), printer and journalist, printer of the Letters of Junius, lived in Canonbury at one time. For William Woodfall (1746-1803) see under COLEBROOKE ROW.

### **WOODLANDS, The, Aberdeen Park (1966)**

On the site of 114-120, Aberdeen Park, 19634 Aberdeen House, then a hostel for West Indians,

### **WOODLAND TERRACE, Newington Green (1854)**

By 1870 nos 48 to 88 Newington Green Road.

### **WOODS CLOSE**

There in 1757.

The name of a rural avenue planted with trees before the beginning of the 19th century. Site of Northampton Street, Pentonville, after 1939 AGDON STREET.

c.1739 people used to gather here and ask for an armed patrol to escort them over the fields in the direction of the City of London because of the prevalence of highwaymen and footpads.

George England (fl.1740-1788) organ builder, lived here.

### **WOODSTOCK HOUSE, Highbury Grange (1973)**

### **WOODSTOCK ROAD, Stroud Green, Hornsey (1871)**

Appeared in Islington directories up to 1890, but Borough of Haringey.

### **WOODVILLE GROVE (1870)**

Last on the 1963 register of electors. East, Dist. E.

### **WOODVILLE ROAD, N16 (c.1861)**

Not in the 1863 directory, but one for 1866. Only one lamp was in the road in 1864. Built up further from 1870-4.

Since 1952 occupied by the flats of the MAYVILLE ESTATE nos 2-40 are 1967.

Woodville is a village and civil parish in South Derbyshire.

### **WORCESTER HOUSE, Astey's Row**

In the 1898 South (St. Mary's Ward) register of electors.

### **WORKHOUSE LANE (c.1867)**



A narrow lane which ran from St. John's Road to Cheverton Road by the boundary wall of the former workhouse. See St. John's Way. Closed as a lane after 1891.

### **WORSHIP STREET**

Before 1866 Finsbury Court and Providence Row.

The north side to Paul Street and the south side to Wilson Street are Islington, the rest Hackney.

'Worship' is a corruption of the name John Worsop, a merchant tailor held land and property here in 1567, 6.5 acres of Finsbury or High Field and 10 acres in Moorfield. The Norton Folgate end was originally called Hog Lane.

A foundry here cast cannon for the Civil War. This foundry was leased to John Wesley as a place of worship. This is also given as a possible explanation of the name of this street.

John Wesley (1703-1791) laid the foundation stone of the City Road Wesley's Chapel, preached there and lived next door.

### **WORTHINGTON HOUSE** (New River Estate), Myddelton Passage (1952)

In 1624 Dr. Thomas Worthington, one of the translators of the Douai Bible lived in Turnbull Street. He sold a copy for 40s. and his work *The Anker of Christian Doctrine* in four parts was also sold at a price of fourteen shillings from these his lodgings.

### **WRAY CRESCENT**

In 1835 a Robert Wray lived in Hornsey Lane.

Wray Crescent is recorded on the 1871 Census. In the 1870 directory, nos 2 to 9 Wray Park Crescent and nos 1 -3 West Villas are listed. Since 1961, no. 81 has been the Convent of St John of God.

SEDGLEY HOUSE, Wray Crescent (1951). Sedgley is near Wolverhampton, Staffs.

WINIFRED HOUSE, 43-45 Wray Crescent (see below).

*Submitted by a contributor (2021):* Winifred House Convalescent Hospital for Children was founded in 1890 and opened the following year in two large semi-detached houses at nos 43 and 45 Wray Crescent, on the left-hand curve of the street. The houses had large frontages and rear gardens, spanned at the bottom by a large three-sided shed in which the children patients could play.

Winifred House possessed 18 beds for poorer children who required surgical nursing care or were recovering from illness; cases of debility (weakness) and rickets were also accepted. Treatment also consisted of good food and fresh air. Admission policy allowed for boys aged from 8 to 10 years and girls aged from 8 to 12 years to attend the home. The weekly charge ranged between 4 to 5 shillings (20-25p), and was dependant age and circumstances. Records show that, in 1905, Winifred House treated 49 patients, 15 of whom had tuberculosis of the hip or spine, one had infantile paralysis, four had rickets and 29 had debility due to various causes.

The following years the hospital's name changed to the Winifred House Children's Convalescent Nursing Home, managed by the Invalid Children's Aid Association. The association referred the majority of patients, with the remainder sent from teaching hospitals in London. In 1909 the name was again changed, becoming the Winifred House Children's Convalescent Hospital Home, and then the Winifred House Invalid Children's Convalescent Hospital Home (Mrs Hampson's Memorial Home) by 1920. Plans for a new purpose-built hospital were developed and, on 21 November 1936, the foundation stone was laid by Mr G.B. Mower White, F.R.C.S., on a plot of land in Arkley, Barnet. The new premises opened in 1938, ending its near-half century association with Wray Crescent. The children's convalescent hospital finally closed in 1999.

The vacated hospital premises (at nos 43 and 45 Wray Crescent) were converted into residential accommodation. In 2021, a former resident, who lived at no 43 from 1943 until 1967, remembers seeing children's drawings underneath the wallpaper in the bathroom. The houses were later demolished to make way for Wray Crescent Open Space.

The same former resident further recalls in Wray Crescent: There was a bakery called Price's located on the immediate right, when adjacent Pine Grove from Tollington Park. It was most memorable because, in addition to having a large bakery where you could buy bread, the shop also had stables. Here, the horses that transported freshly made bread each day to other shops were kept and could be viewed. At the corner of Pine Grove and Tollington Park there was once a horse drinking trough, now gone.

#### **WRIGHT ROAD**

Before 1938 CANTERBURY ROAD 1854. Last in the East F 1948 register of electors. Named after Dr. Samuel Wright, an eminent 18th century Presbyterian divine and author who died at Newington Green, 3rd April 1746.

#### **WYATT ROAD (c.1875-6)**

In the north aisle of St. Mary's Parish Church is a brass to Henry Saville, high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1567 who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Fowler, who died in childbed in 1546 aged only 19. His mother was a Wyatt.

Nos 40 to 50 and 53 to 63 date from 1977.

#### **WYCLIF COURT, St. John Street, EC1 (Brunswick Close Estate) (1958)**

#### **WYCLIF STREET (St. James's Vicarage only) (1820)**

Before 1935 LOWER ASHBY STREET.

#### **WYCOMBE TERRACE, Hornsey Road (c.1860)**

By 1877 nos 218 to 246 Hornsey Road.

#### **WYNDHAM CRESCENT**

On the 1881 Census.

In the 1882 directory only nos 2 to 7 shown.

Possibly named after Wyndham, a small village in Bridgend, Wales.

#### **WYNFORD HOUSE (Priory Green Estate), Collier Street (1956)**

#### **WYNFORD ROAD**

On the 1871 Census.

Before 1872 Harford Place St. James's Street 1840, Thornhill Street 1826-7.

Named most probably after Wynford Eagle, Dorset.

Mostly taken up with the Priory Green Estate, designed by Berthold Lubetkin 19517.

#### **WYNFORD HOUSE 1956.**

#### **WYNN COURT, Liverpool Road (1962)**

Named after the late Cllr. Alfred William Wynn (1885-1961) a Councillor from 1928-1931 and 1934-1961, a former Alderman and Mayor, 1943-1944 and a former Chairman of the Road Safety Committee.

Popularly named 'father of the Council' in 1961, as a veteran Socialist.

#### **WYNYATT STREET, EC1 (1800)**

Nos 19 to 24 date from 1957.

The ground on which the street is built was leased of the Earl of Northampton.

In T. Cromwell's 1828 History of Clerkenwell it is named 'Wynyatt or more properly Wynyate Street' named from Compton Wynyates, seat of the Marquess of Northampton in Warwickshire.

During the Second World War, the first V-1 flying bomb to strike Islington occurred on 18 June in Spencer Street and Wynyatt Street, Finsbury, killing 13 people and injuring 83 more.

MOORGREEN HOUSE (Earlstone Estate) 1976. SOUTHWOOD COURT 1955.

## Y

### **YARDLEY STREET (1818)**

Re-numbered 1907. Upper Yardley Street incorporated with and numbered in Yardley Street, 1935. Portion from Rosebery Avenue to Exmouth Street re-named SPAFIELD STREET 1936.

The street was built on land belonging to the Marquis of Northampton. Waltheof, Earl of Northampton, Northumberland and Huntingdon was beheaded in 1075. He and his wife Judith lived at Yardley Hastings and Yardley Chase, Northants.

By his Will dated May 12th 1639 Jasper Yardley gave to five parishes of which St. James's Clerkenwell was one the sum of £40 each 'to be lent on bond for one year to poor but industrious shopkeepers or tradesmen, to put them forward in life; and the testator, left much more to a hospital of which he was Master.'

In 1661 Thomas Yardley was a Churchwarden to St. James's parish.

The WILMINGTON ARMS was there in 1833. No.15 dates from 1971.

### **YATES RENTS, Pear Tree Court, Coppice Row (1780)**

Yates Court 1780, Yeats Rents 1841 Census, Yates or Yeats Rents 1851 Census, Yates Rents 1871 Census. Not on the 1881 Census.

### **YEATE STREET**

Before 1938 CHARLES STREET, Oxford Road c.1868.

Named after Cornelius Yeate, MA, Archdeacon of Wilts, died 10th April 1720 aged 60 and to whom an oval marble tablet existed near the east end of the north aisle of St. Mary's, Upper Street and was buried in the churchyard.

BURTON BANK 1961.

### **YEATS RENTS**

See YATES RENTS.

**YEOVIL HOUSE** (Andover Estate), Andover Row (1934) Modernised 1971.

### **YERBURY ROAD**

Before 1877 this was the right-angle part of MERCERS ROAD. In that year Waymouth & Son applied to the former Metropolitan Board of Works for the name to be given to that part.

It was a well-known family name in Wiltshire but originated in Somerset during the 16th century.

For YERBURY SCHOOL see under Foxham Road.

From c.1904 to 1950 the road had the Rupert Road Baptist Mission.

Then near Rupert Road was St. Matthew's Mission Church, later to be All Saints Church Hall, originally attached to All Saints, Tytherton Road. In 1968 it was vacant and taken over by Whittington Youth Club who then moved to Hocking Hall, Rupert Road.

Since September 1974 builders worked on the conversion to the WHITTINGTON PARK COMMUNITY CENTRE which has been in use since 1976.

*Submitted by a contributor (2017):* RUPERT HOUSE, Yerbury Road was built on the site of a Baptist Mission Hallm which dated from 1928. Rupert House was first occupied was in 1981.

### **YOKE CLOSE** (Shearling Estate) N7 (1980)

A yoke is a collar used for cattle. Hence the association with the former Metropolitan Cattle Market, 1855-1939 see CALEDONIAN ROAD.

### **YONGE PARK (1864)**

Name chosen by the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1864 as was that of the parallel road, Coleridge Road.

Charlotte M. Yonge's father William went to a school at Ottery St. Mary kept by a George Coleridge. He was connected with the Yonges by marriage. Charlotte (1823-1901) novelist wrote over 150 books but is now best remembered by *The Heir of Redclyffe* (1853) and *The Daisy Chain* (1860).

### **YORK BUILDINGS, High Street**

On the 1841 and 1851 census returns. Before 1825 in ratebooks as York Place and York Court, both there in 1817 and York Place as early as 1795. But in directories 1852 to 1874 as York Place.

By 1877 nos 322-330 Upper Street.

### **YORK HOUSE, Essex Road (1909)**

### **YORK HOUSE, Highbury Crescent (1905)**

See also under HIGHBURY CRESCENT re the mother of Jessica Tandy, actress and W.J. Harris, FLA.

### **YORK MEWS, 37 Dingley Road**

On the 1871 census.

### **YORK PLACE, Upper Street (1795)**

By 1877 nos 322-330 Upper Street.

At no.1 in the 1850's was Thomas Miles, newsagent and librarian until 1978, Miles & Co., booksellers, of 323 Upper Street.

### **YORK PLACE, Queens Road, Hornsey Road (c.1852)**

Queensland Road area. In 1852 to 1855 ratebooks.

### **YORK PLACE, Pentonville (1809)**

By 1856/7 part of Pentonville Road.

### **YORK PLACE (1809)**

After 1936 Central Place, Central Street.

### **YORK PLACE, Barnsbury Park (1830)**

In an 1863 directory. In a rate book for 1835 as York Place, Albany Road, Barnsbury Park. By 1866 called York Place, Offord Road. In the 1870 to 1874 directories including Sussex Terrace and Clarence Terrace.

By 1877 York Place becomes 1-25 Clements Street, Sussex Terrace 27-49, Clarence Terrace 14-44.

### **YORK PLACE, City Road (1804)**

Appears in the ratebooks under City Road. By 1860 nos 319-389 City Road. J.P. Andre, landscape artist, lived at no.25 from 1840-59.

### **YORK ROAD, City Road (by no.266) (1880-1)**

After 1904 DINGLEY ROAD. YORK ROAD

Formerly Maiden Lane, after 1938 YORK WAY (qv). YORK ROAD from 1853 to 1937.

From at least 1853 to 1852 MAIDEN LANE (qv).

IN 1853-4 included Rosebery Villas. Re-numbered 1879. In 1871 included Buckingham Place, Commercial Place, Augusta Terrace, North Buildings, Belmont Wharf and Place, River Terrace, Albert Terrace, York Place and York Terrace.

Nos 155-181 were before 1897/80 from 1854 Queens Terrace, Camden Road. Nos 196-200 and 216-228 were in 1960 the subject of an LCC Compulsory Purchase (Vale Royal) Order.

Nos 100-133 were in 1985 re-numbered 2-58 (even). Tiber Gardens (South-North).

#### **YORK STREET (1829)**

After c.1895 LORENZO STREET.

#### **YORK TERRACE, Stroud Green Road (c.1872/3)**

By 1884 nos 14-18 Stroud Green Road.

#### **YORK TERRACE, Hornsey Road (1849)**

On the 1861 census as York Terrace, Queens Road.

#### **YORK TERRACE, Camden Road**

In the 1854/5 directories.

#### **YORK TERRACE, York Road (1846)**

By 1882 nos 374-404 York Road.

#### **YORK TERRACE, St. Pauls Road (c.1856/9)**

After 1860 nos 122-152 St. Pauls Road.

#### **YORK TERRACE, Nelson Place**

In ratebooks 1852-4.

#### **YORK VILLAS, Canonbury Park**

Recorded in ratebooks 1850-4.

In 1866 directory under Canonbury Park West.

By 1870 nos 11-13 Grange Road, Canonbury.

#### **YORK VILLAS, Tollington Park**

In 1854 to 1866 directories.

By 1870 York Villas, Stroud Green Lane.

#### **YORK WAY**

Before 1938 YORK ROAD (qv).

1735 to 1852 MAIDEN LANE (qv). Of interest is the 21 arch yellow brick viaduct earring York Way across King's Cross Railway Goods Yard, mid-19th century.

YORK WAY has for long been the home of industry with long established firms like F. Jahn & Co. Ltd., belting and conveyor belt manufacturers for many years used to be at no.82, the Westinghouse Brake and Signal Co. Another similar long-established firm was T. Giusti & Son Ltd, of Belle Isle works founded in 1918 by Tito Giusti who died aged 86 in 1958. The firm makes stainless steel plant and equipment for industry. In 1910 the firm's founder designed an aeroplane with two motors and two propellers. The firm is still there.

Another long-established firm is Messrs Bravingtons' clock factory at no.10 since 1935 and since 1981 Josiah Wedgwood & Sons Ltd. have had 20/22 as their display department.

The 'Duke of York' public house now numbered 24 York Way was there in 1853 as also was the 'City of York', now numbered 126. The 'Butcher's Arms' was there in 1860, then designated as in York Terrace. The 'Market Tavern' was there in 1870, next door

to Messrs. Randall & Evans tile kilns. The 'Lincoln Arms' now numbered 52 was at no.1 Buckingham Place in 1863, formerly a beer retailer.

The Islington and North London Shoebblack Brigade cleaned 307,925 pairs of boots at 1d. a pair in 1866. They were founded in Church Street in 1857 and moved to York Road in 1867 but by 1912 had moved to 146B Kings Cross Road.

YORK ROAD BOARD SCHOOL was opened in 1874, the building being altered in 1910. It was a primary school for infants, 1947--51 but closed c.1969, the building since c.1975 being YOR K WAY YOUTH CLUB (ILEA).

KINEFOLD HOUSE, LAMBFOLD HOUSE, PENFIELDS HOUSE, SHEPHERD HOUSE, all 1968.

**YORK WAY COURT**, Treaty Street (1948)

**YOUNG'S BUILDINGS**, Old Street

There in 1785.

Recorded in 1743 as land owned on the site by Francis Young of Westminster and his wife Lydia. In the 1780's owned by the Revd John Young.

## Z

### ZOFFANY STREET (1887)

Named after Johann Zoffany or Zauffely (1733-1810), painter, born at Ratisbon. First migrated to England in 1758 and remained until 1772 often in most penurious circumstances but was elected as an RA in 1769. He returned to England from 1779 to 1783 when he went to India but returned to England in 1790 and lived at Strand-on-the-Green in his later years and is buried in Kew churchyard.

A portrait of Abraham Vickery by him hangs in the Bank of England, see VICKERY COURT.

He also painted John Quick, see QUICK STREET.

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Additional information has been added by various contributors and staff at Islington Heritage Service from 2017 to date.

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