



UCL

The background of the top half of the page features a detailed blue and white illustration of the Royal Coat of Arms of the United Kingdom. It includes a shield supported by a lion and a unicorn, topped with a crown, and surrounded by ornate floral and scrollwork patterns. The motto 'DIEU ET MON DROIT' is visible at the bottom of the shield.

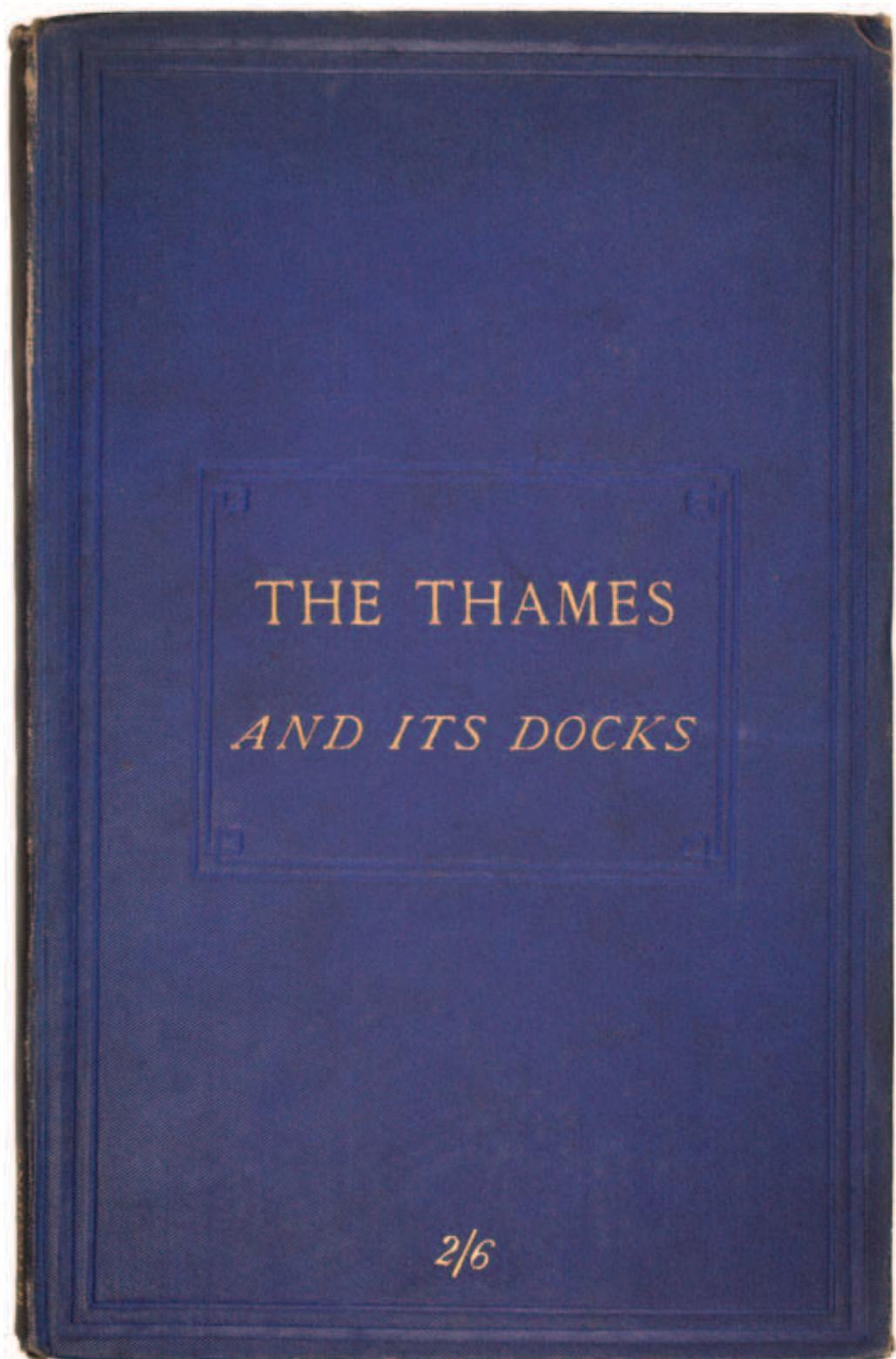
A CAPITAL CITY: LONDON EVENTS AND ANNIVERSARIES IN 2012

*The Rt. Hon. Hugh Gaitskell
and Mrs. Gaitskell*
to be present at the Abbey Church
Westminster on the 2nd day of June



An exhibition of material from UCL Special Collections, SSEES Library and Cruciform Library archives, with additional Items on loan from the UCL Institute of Archaeology, RUMS medical students and the UCL Union April – November 2012

A CAPITAL CITY:
LONDON EVENTS AND
ANNIVERSARIES IN 2012



Forrow, Alexander. The Thames and its docks : a lecture London : Spottiswoode & Co., 38 Royal Exchange, and to be had of all booksellers, 1877. Special Collections: LONDON HISTORY 1877 FOR

Foreword

In 2012 UCL Library Services is celebrating anniversaries and events with a London connection in three exhibitions in the Main Library.

Sports Ancient and Modern

This display celebrates the Olympics and includes artefacts borrowed from UCL's Institute of Archaeology which itself is celebrating its 75th Anniversary this year. The pottery and figures are all from the Ancient World and were created in a time when unity and physical prowess were held in high regard. Also on display is paraphernalia from the Olympic Congress held in Paris in 1914, at which the symbol of five interlocking rings was adopted for the Olympic flag. Team photographs and trophies reflecting the athletic achievements of UCL's students feature too from the 19th Century to the present day, but particularly from the time of the British Olympic Games held in 1908 and 1948.

Charles Dickens at 200

Charles Dickens was born in 1812 and this year marks his 200th birthday. He drew much inspiration from London in his writing and lived in and around Bloomsbury for many years. Items on display include one of the first editions of Dickens' novels held by Special Collections and correspondence with the 19th Century reformers Edwin Chadwick and Henry Brougham, who both had close links with UCL.

The Queen's Diamond Jubilee

Queen Elizabeth II acceded to the throne in 1952 so this year is the 60th year of her reign. This display draws primarily on documents from the Gaitskell papers held in UCL's Special Collections and the focus is on the arrangements for the Queen's Coronation at Westminster Abbey in June 1953. Hugh Gaitskell was formerly Head of UCL's Department of Political Economy and later Leader of the Labour Party.

But we must not omit a word on the holiday of the common people, after noticing this holiday of princes. [. . .] In the refreshment booths, of which there was a goodly show, were piled, in high and long array, butts of porter and barrels of ale, with sturdy rounds of beef and goodly hams in most bountiful abundance. There were whole streets of signs – Victoria Taverns and Coronation Taverns out of number; as many Queen’s Arms as would have furnished forth an Amazonian Briareus; with patriotic emblems so complex and ingenious, that the staunchest patriot would have been at a loss to unravel their meaning.

***Charles Dickens, ‘The Queen’s Coronation’,
The Examiner, 1 July 1838: 403.***



Introduction

After a rather damning and satirical review of the coronation of Queen Victoria and the outmoded pomp he felt it exuded, Charles Dickens finished with a jollier appreciation of the partying taking place across London. The review was published anonymously. However, it is known that Dickens attended the coronation on 28 June 1838, and it is in keeping with his journalistic work for *The Examiner* at the time that he is drawn to 'the holiday of the common people' in London rather than the 'doubtful utility to the monarchy' of the shabby grandeur of the coronation. The affection with which Dickens writes about the diverse celebrations in London sets the tone for an introduction to *A Capital City: London Events and Anniversaries in 2012*; an exhibition suitably held at University College London (UCL).

Three disparate displays united in theme by the metropolitan city and national centre of London form this year's UCL Library Services exhibition. Material from different UCL libraries and UCL Special Collections, and archive material and objects from the Institute of Archaeology, UCL Union and the Union for Medical Students (RUMS) make up the displays around the Olympics, Charles Dickens and the 1953 Coronation. United

by London, these displays are also united by the sense in which they give witness to 'invented traditions', as defined by Eric Hobsbawm almost thirty years ago as 'a set of practices, normally governed by overtly or tacitly accepted rules and of a ritual or symbolic nature', which 'implies continuity with the past' (Hobsbawm, 1983: 1). All three exhibitions present material from, or draw on people who have presented various ceremonies and festivities as inherent to our social fabric and sense of community; whether local, national or international. London has been (and still is) presented as the national and global centre involving traditions around sport, monarchy and a sense of place that symbolically unite us. Even people who actively disagree with such occasions take part in them through their dissent. In turn each of these displays shows how traditions are invented. Examining these inventions is not to sneer at them but to more fully comprehend our history and ourselves.

The most well-attested and recognised 'invented traditions' are those around British royalty, including coronations, jubilees and pageantry. Most of these ceremonies and rituals were formed or aggrandised in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The invitation to politician Hugh Gaitskell and the dress code for the 1953 coronation of Queen Elizabeth II on display give a glimpse of the protocols involved in these state events. State processions with royal pageantry have become a key part of Britain's image as a nation and of London as the capital city of that nation. Queen Elizabeth II's coronation was marked by rain and wind, as indeed was the Thames procession for her Diamond Jubilee, and arguably pageantry continuing amidst poor weather has also become a tradition, showing British fortitude in the face of a storm. The public transport map and photographs of the coronation tour give a sense of how London is demarcated as a royal capital through processional routes, including parts of London not in the formal coronation parade.

Charles Dickens' description of Queen Victoria's coronation in 1838 is, in many ways, symbolic of his relationship with and writing about London. Eschewing the pageantry and ritual of royalty and the political elite, Dickens revels in the celebrations of the 'many' with lush descriptions of hospitality and conviviality. His account captures a Dickensian principle of simple pleasures in jolly unpretentious company. The sprawling beer tents, newly-formed pubs and obscure emblems of patriotism define the mass of London that Dickens visits after the pompous ceremonies of the rich. The recent exhibition (2012) at the Museum of London illustrated how Dickens both observed and imagined London. Dickens depicted what he saw as genuine characters of London, but this exhibition gives an intriguing glimpse of someone questioning his depiction of the notorious London villain Fagin in *Oliver Twist*. Eliza Davis complained about the portrayal of Fagin as Jewish as it encouraged 'vile prejudice', but Dickens defended his characterisation on the grounds of it being 'true'.

Perhaps the most significant tradition associated with Dickens and his fiction is that of Christmas. This is partly because Christmas and various customs associated with it, such as Christmas trees and the sending of Christmas cards, were being established in the 1840s at the same time that Dickens wrote his first Christmas story *A Christmas Carol* in 1843. Dickens was very much part of an innovative emphasis on Christmas festivities. Dickens put a social and personal conscience at the heart of his Christmas stories, such as *The Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain* (1848) on display here. The role of Dickens as a campaigner on health, justice and the living conditions of those at the bottom of the social pile is also key in understanding his relationship with London.

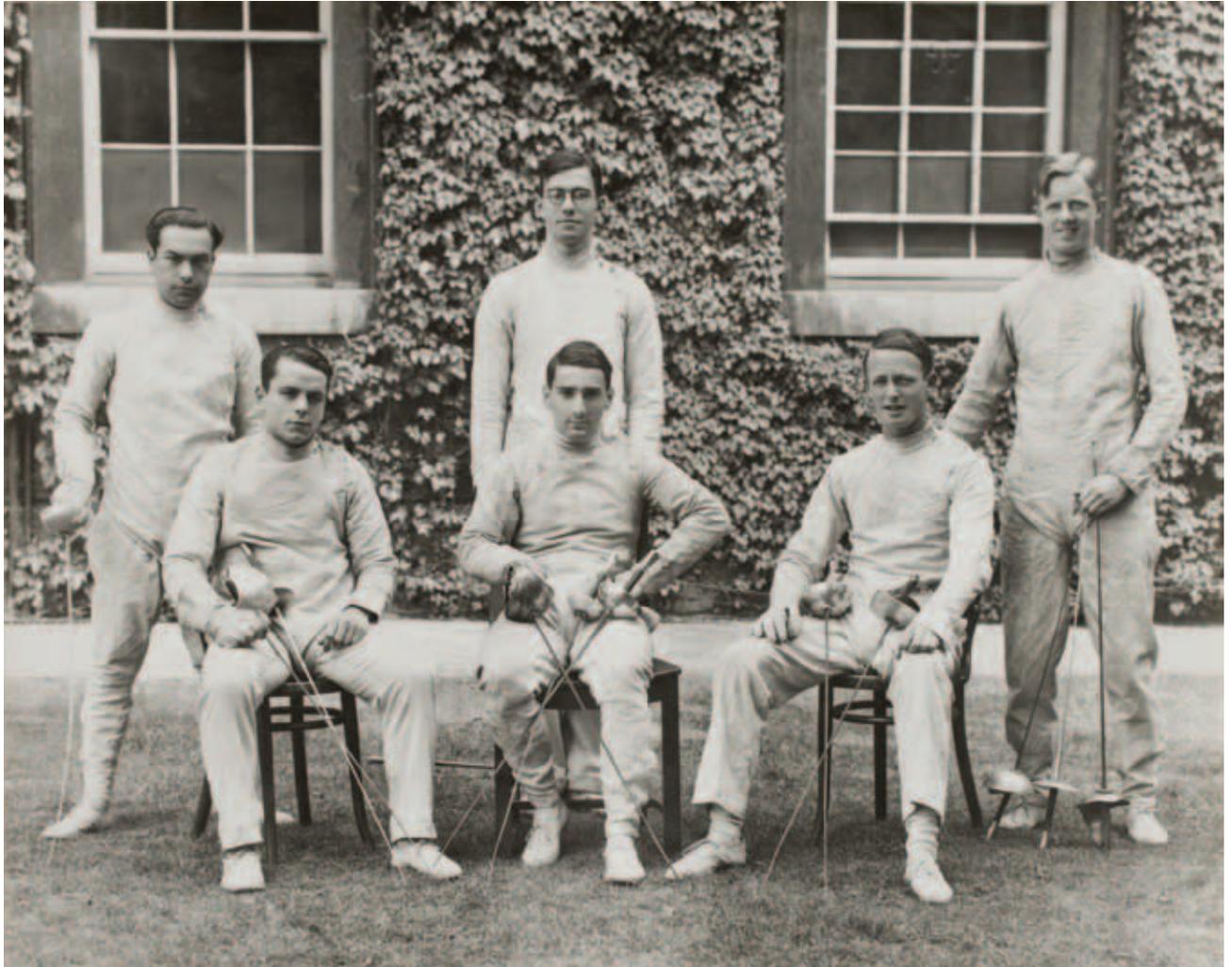
Concern over public health, urban squalor and physical wellbeing was an important factor in the growth of the athletics movement in the nineteenth century, with an increased focus on *mens sana in corpore sano* ('a healthy mind in a healthy body'). The artefacts from the Institute of Archaeology on display in 'Sports Ancient and Modern' illustrate the ancient Greek emphasis on fitness through depictions of 'the body beautiful' in nude torsos and sports scenes showing chariot racing. However,

the Olympic Games we know today are a thoroughly modern invention born out of the re-emergence of athletics and ideal of the physically fit body in the mid-nineteenth century. The first Olympic-style games in London took place in August 1866 and was organised by the National Olympian Association of Britain. This event attracted around 10,000 spectators and competitors, including the eighteen year old cricketer W. G. Grace who won the 440 yard hurdle race. Entertainment was part of the festival. The Coldstream Guards provided accompanying music and a torch-lit parade finished the event. The *Penny Illustrated Paper* proclaimed:

And an equally long life to the National Olympian Association, which has for its motto the appropriate Latin saying of "The strength of the citizens is the strength of the state!"

The growth of athletics in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was due to a mixture of anxiety about a degenerating 'race' and a desire for improvement in public health in the midst of industrialisation and crowded cities. The desirable result would be 'a healthy mind in a healthy body' and student sports societies reflected this classical ideal with the growing demand for athletics facilities at universities during the early twentieth century. The archives from UCL sports societies on display here illustrate this pedagogical and physical ideal for male and female students alike; an ideal that is still current today.

An international athletics movement, based on the ideals of the ancient Greek games in Olympia, got off to a faltering start after the 1896 event in Athens. Athletic games in London in 1908 and then in Stockholm in 1912 embedded the ancient precursor of a contest every four years. A number of traditions were established around the modern Olympics. On display here is information from the 1914 International Olympic Congress at which the now traditional symbol of five hoops on the Olympic flag was agreed. The documents on display belonged to Major General Sir John Hanbury-Williams (1859-1946); they are taken from the UCL School of Slavonic and East European Studies (SSEES) archives and are mementoes of that meeting in Paris. Tragically by the time of the next projected games in 1916, most participating countries would be engulfed in war. The flag in fact was first used for the 1920 Antwerp Olympics. The first Olympic torch was used at the 1928 games in Amsterdam and the first relay passing of the torch was for the 1936 games in Berlin. Inherent within these traditions was the establishment of the sports festival as a public ideal combining mental and physical health that had drama and importance with roots in antiquity. It seems ironic that large crowded cities host the Olympics, given that the growth in nineteenth-century athletics was partially due to anxieties over crowded urban space.



London is itself full of and host to many invented traditions. Rituals link the crowded cosmopolitan metropolis to the rest of the nation, from royal processions to Remembrance Day. Landmarks – new and old – are routinely used, marched past, lit up and now projected onto. These traditions are all part of tidying the untidy capital city into a narrative that is clearly recognisable. Sport, Dickens and Royalty all have an important place and space in the city's story.

Dr Debbie Challis

Curator of *Fit Bodies: Statues, Athletics and Power*, an exhibition in the Petrie Museum, June-September 2012

Audience Development Officer

Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology, UCL

References

Cannadine, David. *In Churchill's Shadow: Confronting the Past in Modern Britain*. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2003

Dickens, Charles. 'The Queen's Coronation', *The Examiner*, 1 July 1838, p.402-403

Hobsbawm, Eric and Ranger, Terence (eds). *The Invention of Tradition*. Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1983

SPORTS ANCIENT AND MODERN

The ancient Olympic Games are thought to have been held as far back as 3,500 years ago in Greece, although the first recorded date at Olympia is 776 BC. Events in the earliest games included horse and chariot racing, running, wrestling and the pentathlon; fitness and athletic prowess were important attributes for a citizen. Essentially part of a religious festival honouring Zeus, the Greek emphasis was on competition as well as unity – wars between the participating city-states were postponed until the games were finished – although under the Romans it was more about the spectacle and festival. However, as the Roman Empire turned more towards Christianity, support for the games dwindled and it is thought that they disappeared towards the end of the fourth century. In the nineteenth century physical fitness became part of school and university activities, and this continues today with at least one afternoon a week being set aside for sporting events.



Artefacts from UCL's Institute of Archaeology

1. Artefacts from UCL's Institute of Archaeology

Graeco-Roman figure of athlete or god from Egypt UCL 1406

Wooden figure of a standing male nude, leaning slightly forward, with raised right thigh and straight left leg. The body has been naturalistically modelled, showing musculature of the chest, back, buttocks and legs. The surface is covered with traces of white pigment which is probably paint, with patches covering the upper back, front torso and thighs. There are also a few flakes of what may be red pigment on top of this around the upper thighs at the front. The wood has a clear grain, and several knots are visible, including one at the centre of the chest area, and another on the left leg. There is a small circular hole near the lower back which may be natural or the result of an earlier attempt to support the figure. It is incomplete, with head, arms, right leg and left foot all missing.



Lekythos – origin unknown UCL 995

Pictured above, (left)

Attic Black Figure Ware ceramic lekythos with flat shoulder which may have been used for anointing the dead with oil. It is decorated on the shoulder with friezes of tongues and buds. The body is decorated with three maenads, one at least with castanets and leafless shoots in a field, in silhouette. The lower part of the body and top of the foot are glazed.

Lekythos – origin unknown UCL 895

Pictured below left (right)

Attic Red Figure Ware ceramic lekythos with squat body. It is decorated with a female head in profile to the right, wearing a sakkos or head-dress. On the front is a spiral with the ground line below.

Lekythos – origin unknown UCL 896

Pictured below left (centre)

Attic Red Figure Ware ceramic lekythos with squat body. It is decorated with a griffin facing to the left on the ground line.

Aryballos – origin unknown UCL 865

Corinthian Black Figure Ware ceramic aryballos. It is decorated on the rim with three glazed lines at the top, and dots on the side. There are vertical bands at the side of the handle. On the shoulder there is a row of tongues above two lines. The body is decorated with four warriors with helmets, spears, and large shields with red blazon. There is a band around the base.



Bowl – origin unknown UCL 5075

Attic Red Figure Ware ceramic bowl rim possibly decorated with a satyr.

Ceramic lid fragment – origin unknown

UCL 766

Attic Black Figure Ware pottery sherd – inside it is glazed, with traces of two red lines near the edge. Outside an archer is lying under the wheel of a chariot. Also depicted are tails of 2 horses and part of the car. There is a double ivy band below.

Ceramic cup – origin unknown

UCL 79

Attic Red Figure Ware ceramic cup rim and body fragment. Inside is glazed and on the outside is the head and arm of a youth facing right.

Ceramic cup – origin unknown

UCL 80

Rim and body fragment from a ceramic cup. It has a black glazed interior and the exterior has black glazed ground. A reserved figure with glazed details marking hair and musculature, depicting the upper part of a nude youth in movement to the right is seen from the rear. The head, part of the arms, torso and one thigh are preserved. There is some surface wear and a chip to the rim. The red fabric is well levigated.

Krater – origin unknown

UCL 15

Attic Black Figure Ware ceramic neck fragment from an open vessel, probably a volute krater, a vessel which would have contained wine and water. There are traces of old repairs on three sides and it is decorated on the exterior with four horses drawing a chariot, with added red paint. There are two glazed bands below the scene.

Body sherd – origin unknown

UCL 21

Attic Black Figure Ware ceramic body fragment from an open vessel, possibly a column-krater. The interior is glazed, with wheel marks. The exterior is decorated with the legs of four horses and of two men, one wearing greaves, leg armour, with white dot decoration. On the left is part of the chariot. There is a band below the scene.

Bronze figurine from Egypt.

UCL 1497

This is possibly Mercury, Messenger of the Gods with a caduceus, a staff entwined with two serpents, in his left arm as he is often depicted in this fashion.



Marble figurine – origin unknown

UCL 1204

Torso of a male nude.



Marble head – origin unknown

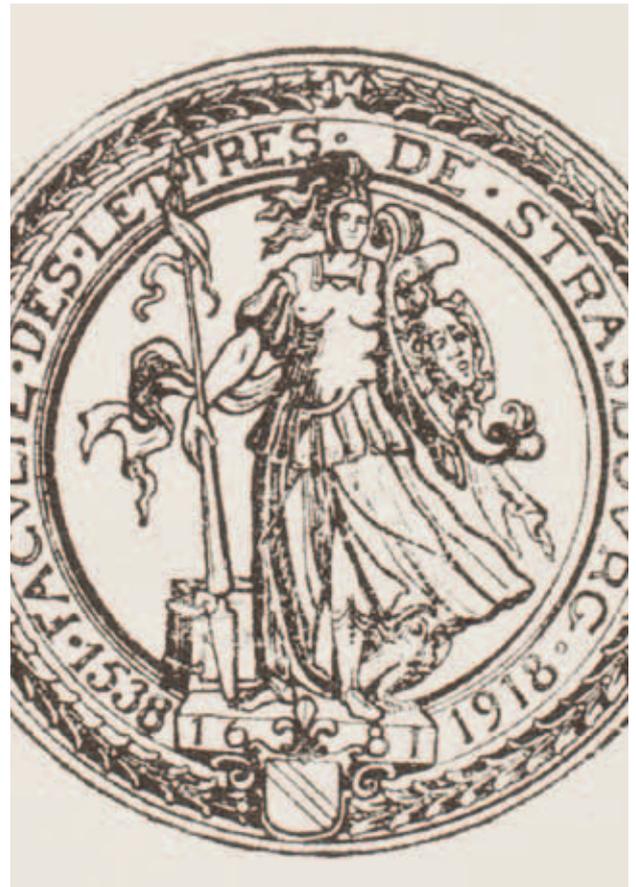
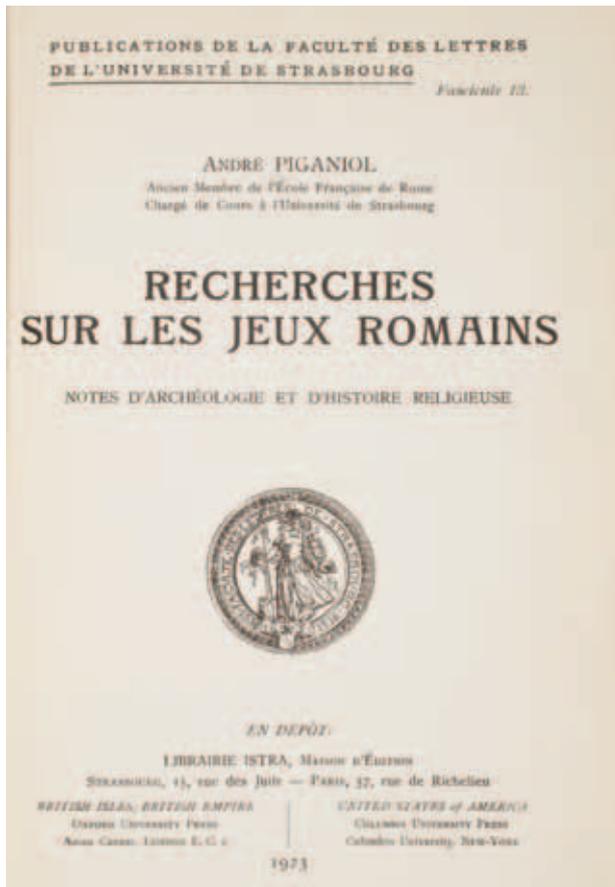
This is possibly Nike, Goddess of Victory who is the figure thought to have sat in the palm of Athena in the Parthenon in Athens.

Sources

Futrell, Alison. *The Roman games : a sourcebook*. Malden, Mass. ; Oxford : Blackwell, 2006.

Swaddling, Judith. *The ancient Olympic Games*. London : British Museum Publications Ltd, 1980.

2. **Piganiol, André.** *Recherches sur les jeux romains: notes d'archéologie et d'histoire religieuse.*
Strasbourg : Librairie Istra, 1923 [Two plates]
STORE 06-0323



This book is about religious aspects of Roman games and features images of what they may have looked like. Participants would have worn particular types of clothing and taken part in rituals such as worshipping deities and the pouring of libations.

3. **University College Hospital Sports Club**
Photographs, 1880-1930
Special Collections:
UCH SPORTS PHOTOGRAPHS

The University College Medical Society, founded in 1828, included several athletics clubs by the early twentieth century – Cricket, Rugby Football, Association Football, Hockey, Lawn Tennis – and had superintendent responsibilities for the Medical School's gymnasium, whilst sharing some facilities such as the Perivale ground with UCL's Union Society.

University College Hospital Association Football Club 1901-1902



In March 1914, a new squash court was opened in the gymnasium and it was very well received: "Contrary to expectation, it is just possible to play by daylight on a fairly bright day, but there is a splendid system of electric light by which 800 candle power is thrown evenly over the court. The players pay for this by a penny-in-the-slot meter, which solves the problem of the best mode of payment."

1929 marked the triumph not just of the Tennis Club in winning the Cup from Guy's on 1 August, but also of the Hockey and Fencing clubs who had similarly won their Inter-Hospital competitions. The UCH Tennis Club had previously won the Cup in 1922 when they boasted brothers Athar-Ali and Hassan-Ali Fyzee, who were Davis Cup Internationals, in the team.

- University College Hospital Football Club 1880-81
- University College Hospital, First Fifteen, Final Cup Tie Guys (Holders) v. University 1885-86
- University College Hospital R.F.C. 1st XV 1892-93
- University College Hospital Cricket Club 1895
- University College Hospital Association Football Club 1901-1902
- Winners, 1929 Inter-Hospital Lawn Tennis Cup
- University College Hospital Fencing Club, First Team, 1929-30
- University College Hospital Squash Racquets Club [No date]

Sources

The Squash Rackets Court. *University College Hospital Magazine*. IV (3), March 1914, p.102-103

University College Hospital Magazine. XIV (5), October 1929 p.197-198, 238



Winners, 1929 Inter-Hospital Lawn Tennis Cup (above)

4. Photograph of the 1947-8 Netball Team.

University College Hospital Magazine.
XXXIII, part 3, Autumn 1948, p.124
STORE PERS

“During the second term of the season, we discovered a netball court near the Hospital which we may use, so that we hope that, with the greater opportunities for practice, our game will improve.”

5. The New Athletic Ground. UCL Union

Magazine, vol. 1, no. 5 March 1906,
p.173-175 *Special Collections:*
COLLEGE COLLECTION

Having previously played at a rented ground in Acton since 1897, the early twentieth century saw a resurgence of participation in the University sports clubs and a need for more space and improved changing facilities was identified. In any case the lease on the Acton ground would shortly expire; a proposal to buy the leasehold at a new location was proposed by the Union – the cost of buying the land and building a pavilion was estimated at £6,500.

The new Perivale ground opened in 1908 but by the 1930s there were concerns that compulsory purchase for development would diminish the facility. In 1937 a decision was made to sell the 35 acres for £75,000 and 95 acres of the Salisbury Hall estate near St Albans were purchased for just £13,000. Although a greater distance for students to travel, some 16 miles from Gower Street, it was thought that the Northern Line would be extended from High Barnet to St Albans at that stage. Divided between the Men’s and Women’s Societies, work commenced on transforming the former fields into the new Shenley Athletic grounds. The start of WWII saw their requisition and return to agricultural use however, and there was only a gradual return to use by the Clubs with the pavilion opening in 1958.

Sources

Shenley Athletic Grounds. *University College Hospital Magazine.* XXXIII, part 3, Autumn 1948, p.123-124

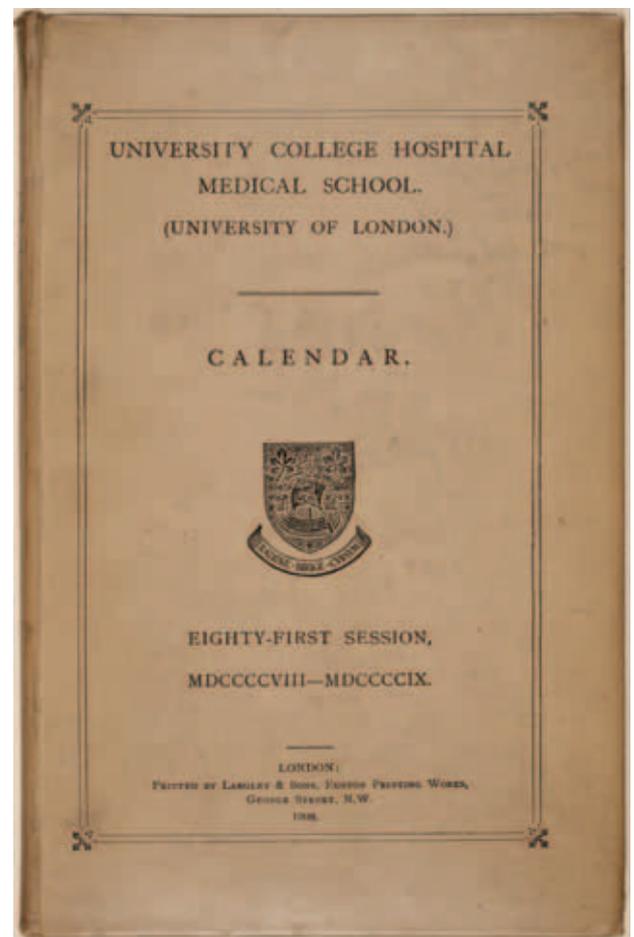
University College and Hospital Athletic Ground. *University College Hospital Magazine.* XXIII, part 6, November-December 1938, 208-212

Bates, James and Ibbetson, Carol. *The World of UCL Union 1893-1993.* London : UCL Union, 1994

6. The Sports. UCL Union Magazine, vol. 3,

no. 2 June 1908, p.64-65 [Bound copy on display] *Special Collections:*
COLLEGE COLLECTION

A report on the opening ceremony of the Perivale sports ground by Sir William Collins MP (Ophthalmic surgeon and Vice-Chancellor of the University of London), which followed the annual athletics sports contest there on Wednesday 3 June 1908.



7. University College Hospital Medical

School Calendar. Eighty-first Session, MDCCCXVIII-MDCCCXIX, 1908

Special Collections: COLLEGE COLLECTION A 3.2

Fold out map of London, showing directions to the new Perivale Athletics Ground, “ 35 minutes West”.

Image of map shown overleaf.

**8. | The Annual Sports, Chislehurst, June 12, 1948. *Middlesex Hospital Journal*. XLVIII, July 1948, p.74
CRUCIFORM STORE MX**

The second of the photographs shows Middlesex Hospital medical student “John Fairgrieve, who has been selected for the Olympic Games”, winning the 100 yards race – a distance that had to be confirmed, according to the accompanying report, after the heats had been run over 120 yards due to a ‘slight oversight’. Unsurprisingly, “Fairgrieve was the star performer on the track” and in the October issue of the *Journal* he gave his own account of taking part in the 1948 London Olympics.

Mr Fairgrieve refers to the uncertainty surrounding the build-up to the ‘austerity Games’ that saw preparations for laying a 400-metre cinder track at Wembley taking place in just nine days, and accommodation for 5,000 competitors and officials either built or converted from RAF quarters in Uxbridge. At a time of rationing he describes the food available to the athletes, “Huge meals, that almost offended one’s principles of fair play and equality in these times of scarcity ... Eggs, milk, meat, butter

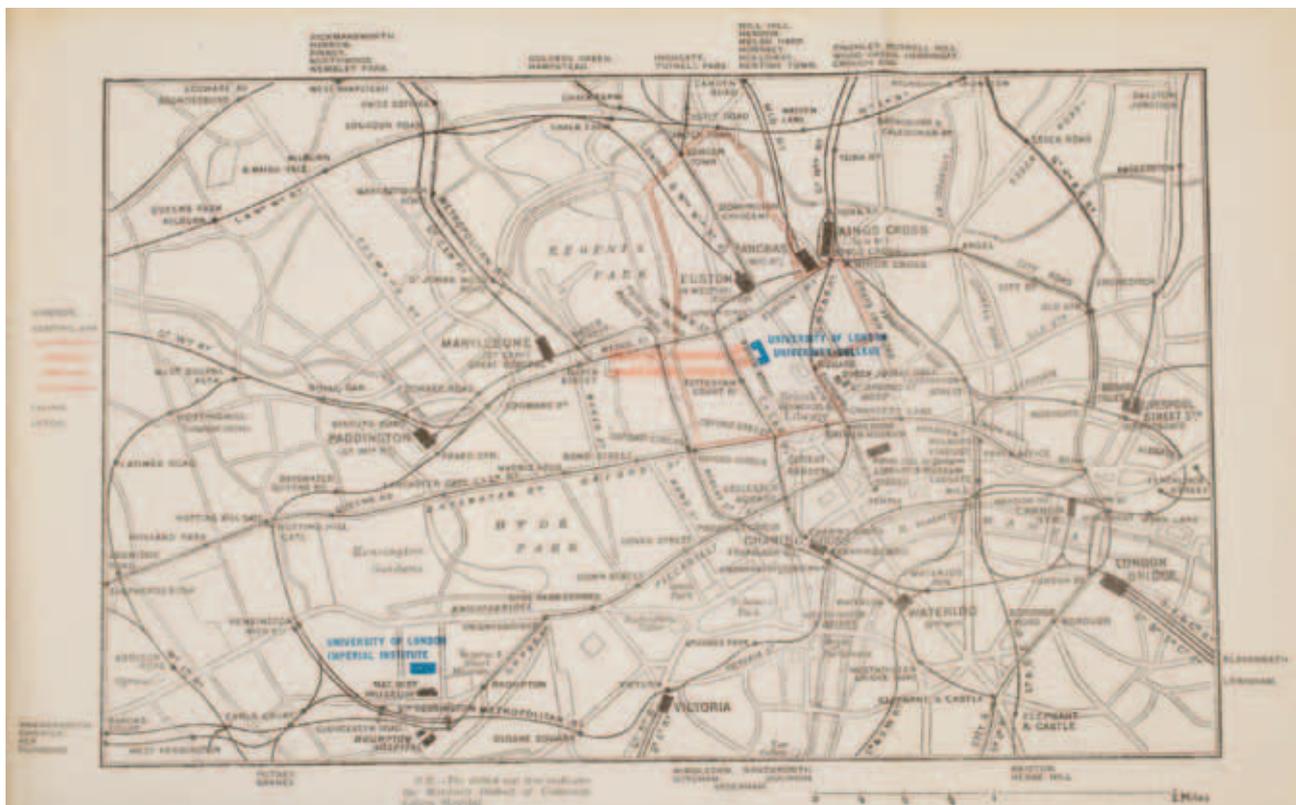
and cheese – these had no boundary beyond one’s personal capacity and this was quick to show its inherent elasticity.”

The opening ceremony proved to be a tiring experience with the British athletes subjected to “.. a three-hour wait sitting in an old ashpit once over-grown with nettles, the nettles now beaten down and burnt and the fires still glowing red to add to one’s discomfort in the hot sun”, before entering the stadium for the “.. impressive ceremony of lighting the Torch which was to burn throughout the Games at a daily cost of £80 ...”.

Mr Fairgrieve, who reached the quarter finals of the 200 metres event, went on to describe the highs and lows of competing in the Games and “.. always the satisfaction of having competed in such company” as well as the pleasure of getting to know the overseas visitors over a game of shove-halfpenny in the local, as the Olympics drew to a close.

Source

Fairgrieve, John. Impressions of the XIVth Olympiad. *Middlesex Hospital Journal*. XLVIII, October 1948, p.98-99



University College Hospital Medical School Calendar. Eighty-first Session, MDCCCXVIII-MDCCCXIX, 1908
Special Collections: COLLEGE COLLECTION A 3.2

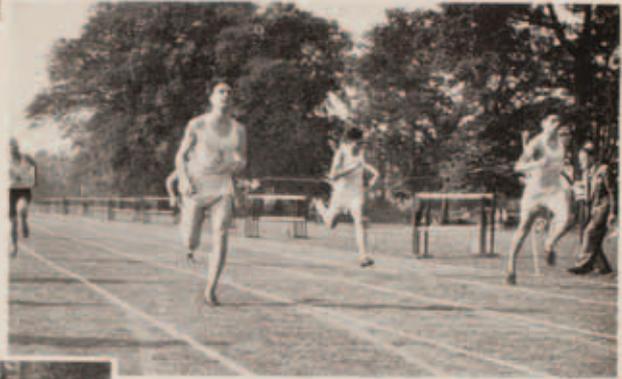
MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL JOURNAL

THE
ANNUAL SPORTS
CHISLEHURST
JUNE 12, 1948



AN HISTORIC OCCASION.
Students competing in a heat of the Ladies
80 yards, an event hitherto confined to
nurses and physiotherapists.

THE 100 YARDS.
John Fairgrieve, who has been selected
for the Olympic Games, winning from
J. D. J. Havard and J. Rymer.



THE PRIZEGIVING.
Professor Kirk and Dr. Keele, President
of the Athletic Club, watch Mrs. Kirk
presenting a prize to Charles Dansie.

THE HIGH JUMP.
John Rymer clearing 5 ft. 10 ins. to win
the event and set up a new ground record.



9. London School of Medicine for Women. Sports cups. RUMS (Royal Free, University College, and Middlesex Medical Students' Society), courtesy of the Royal Free Association

- London School of Medicine for Women Rowing Club. Light Four Cup. (Shows winners 1931, 1932)
- London School of Medicine for Women. Scratch Fours Cup. (Shows winners 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932)
- London School of Medicine for Women. Senior Sculling Cup. (Shows winners 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923)
- Royal Free Hospital & London School of Medicine for Women. 100 Yds Challenge Cup Presented by Dr Jenner Hoskin. (Shows winners 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1965, 1966)
- The London (R.F.H.) School of Medicine for Women. Handicap Cup. Tennis Doubles Presented by Winifred C. Cullis, 1917
- London (R.F.H.) School of Medicine for Women. Fencing Challenge Cup. (Shows winners 1912, 1913, 1914, 1918, 1919, 1922, 1926, 1929, 1956, 1957)





**10. London School of Medicine for Women.
Rowing Eights, 1923 [photograph]**
ROYAL FREE ARCHIVE CENTRE

The London School of Medicine for Women (LSMW) was established in 1874 and in 1877 the Royal Free Hospital, then in Gray's Inn Road, was the first to admit women for the clinical years of their training. In 1898 the School was renamed the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, changing to the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine when the first men were admitted in 1947.

The LSMW had a number of sports clubs of which the Boating Club and the Rowing Club, one of the first for women, were evidently the most popular. Rowing practice was held on Wednesday afternoons and Saturday mornings, and Rowing Club events were held on the Thames at Barnes. LSMW teams competed at Spring and Summer Regattas against other London University colleges and at an annual race against Cambridge's Newnham College. Captain I.M. Hamp reported on a successful season in 1931 when the LSMW 'Clinker Eights' had beaten the University College team in the final of the June Regatta "easily, pulling away from their opponents after the first half mile". Meanwhile the winning crew who entered the Women's

Four-oared race at Putney Town Regatta in July included two who were taking 1st MB,BS at the same time which "goes to show that it is possible to play and work hard at the same time with equally good results". In the same year a new cup for Light Fours, on display here, was presented, intended to be competed for annually.

By contrast the Fencing Club struggled to get members; the Tennis Club similarly had few members although there was an annual match between the Hospital and the School.

Source

The Magazine of the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, Vol XXVI, No 110, November 1931



11. UCL Union sports trophy, cups and pennants

- Trophy: Barbados Cup Participant (hockey)
- Cup: Student Festival of Sport 2002. Ladies Soccer 7-a-side Winners
- Cup: UCL Superhunt Champions 2009
- Pennant: UCL Fencing Club
- Pennant: UCL Hockey Club. Holland and Spain tour 2002

UCLU Sport covers all aspects of University representative sport. There are 61 sports clubs at UCL varying from Football and Rugby to Gliding and Ultimate Frisbee. Within these 61 clubs are 149 teams which compete weekly in University leagues. Approximately 2,000 UCL students are heavily involved in University sport and perform at all levels from grass roots right through to elite international sport. UCL finished at 37th out of 142 Universities in the British Universities Colleges Sports (BUCS) Leagues in 2010-11 and 2nd in the University of London Union Leagues (ULU) demonstrating the high calibre of athletes and the national level at which the University performs.



12. Souvenir of the Winter Olympics, Sarajevo, 1984 *SSEES Library Archives*

This plaque came to the UCL School of Slavonic and East European Studies Library with the archive of the British Southern Slav Society, when that society was dissolved in 1999. The aim of the Society, formerly the British Yugoslav Society, was the 'promotion of knowledge and understanding in the United Kingdom of the people, land, languages and cultures of Yugoslavia'. The Society was a non-political and non-governmental registered charity. The plaque shows the official mascot of the Sarajevo Winter Olympics, the tough and courageous wolf called Vučko.

13. Documents from the archive of Sir John Hanbury-Williams SSEES Library Archives

- British Olympic Council dinner menu, toast list and table plan which includes Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Baron Pierre de Coubertin, 6 November 1913
- Invitation to the Olympic Congress from the German Ambassador and Baron de Schoen
- Invitation to a dinner at La Societe de Sport de L'île de Puteaux, June 1914 from the President of the International Olympic Committee and Baron Pierre de Coubertin
- Ticket for entry for 2 people to the Basilique de Sainte-Clotilde on behalf of the International Olympic Committee
- Invitation for a 1st Class tram excursion to the Chateau de Maintenon from the International Olympic Committee
- Invitation to the 20th Anniversary celebration from the International Olympic Committee "dans la grand amphithéâtre du Palais de la Sorbonne, 17 Juin 1914
- Invitation from Baron Pierre de Coubertin to a soiree at the Automobile Club de France, 16 Juin
- Invitation to the Championnats de France d'Athletisme from the International Olympic Committee, 21 Juin, Stade de Colombes
- Order of ceremony, presentations, speeches etc. for the 201st Anniversary of the reestablishment of the Olympic Games, 17th June 1914. (Includes schedule for games in Berlin in 1916)
- Invitation from Albert Glandaz to a river trip on the steamer "Lutèce", 20 Juin with drawing of Olympic flags
- Programme for the re-establishment of the Olympic Games, June 1914
- Card of a member of the International Olympic Committee: V. Sreznevsky representing the Russian Empire

The various documents here belong to the archive of Major General Sir John Hanbury-Williams (1859-1946) which was donated to the Library by his family. Among other senior military roles Sir John was Head of the British Military Mission to the Russian Army in the Field (1914-1918) before retiring in 1919. He was elected to the International Olympic Committee in 1911 and the exhibition displays just a few of the many mementoes in his archive of the IOC meeting in Paris in 1914, which celebrated twenty years since the first meeting of the IOC in Paris in 1894, and established the Modern Olympic Games. According to Arnd Kruger, "The participants were wined and dined on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary – mainly at the expense of Coubertin, who found few sponsors to aid with financing the celebration." However, proceedings were curtailed by the outbreak of the First World War and much of the discussions were thus forgotten.

14. Moskva '80 : Moscou '80 : Moscow '80 : Moskau '80. [Moscow] ; [London] : Central Books [distributor] , [1980] SSEES R.XIX.5 MOS

Only two cities made bids for the 1980 Summer Olympics , Moscow and Los Angeles, and the choice between them was made in the 75th International Olympic Committee session in Vienna, Austria on 23 October 1974. The invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union in 1979 caused the USA and a number of other countries to boycott the Moscow games. However, as the Olympics are supposed to be beyond politics a number of athletes from the boycotting countries did take part under the Olympic flag. This book is a souvenir of the games held in Moscow and is open at a page portraying a picture of the British athlete Tessa Sanderson.

Sources

Krüger, Arnd. Forgotten Decisions : the IOC on the Eve of World War I. *OLYMPIKA: The International Journal of Olympic Studies*. Volume VI - 1997, p. 85-98
Available from LA84 Foundation -Legacy of The 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games: http://www.la84foundation.org/SportsLibrary/Olympika/Olympika_1997/olympika0601g.pdf [Accessed 29 May 2012]

CHARLES DICKENS AT 200

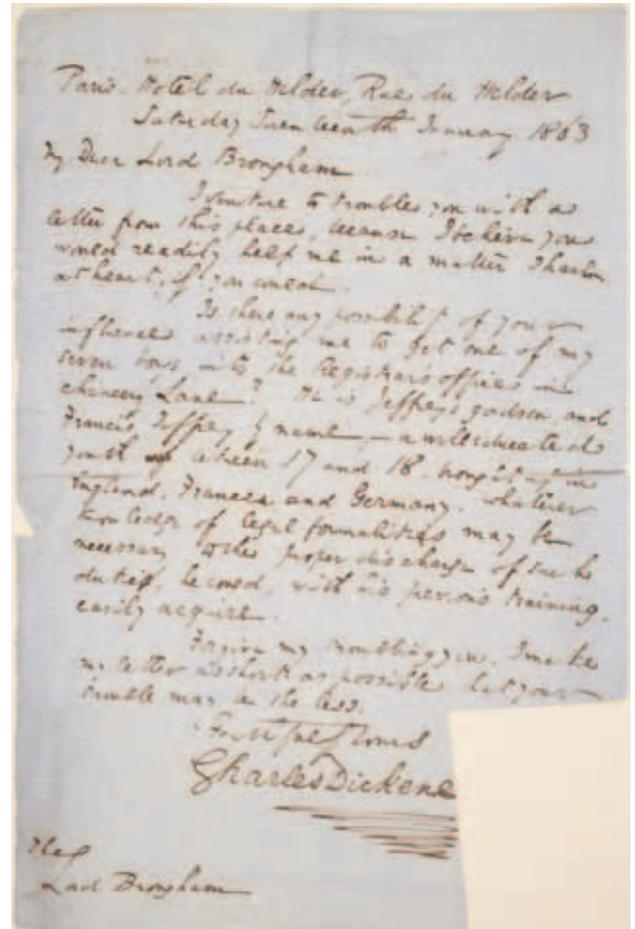
Charles John Huffam Dickens was born in Portsmouth and spent most of his early childhood in Chatham where his father John Dickens worked in the Navy Pay Office. In 1822 John was posted to London to work in Somerset House and the family moved to Camden, then a little while later to 4 Gower Street. In 1864 Charles Dickens gave a speech at an anniversary fund-raising dinner for the North London Hospital in which he recalled a memory of inspecting a reputed duelling ground known as “The Field of Forty Footsteps” at the age of eleven. This was described in his own words as being “close to the site on which was afterwards built University College, and formed, generally, a part of the open space of ground on which now stands University College Hospital.” Dickens and his family lived in and around Bloomsbury for many years and he would almost certainly have witnessed the building of UCL on his frequent walks around London. He was also in regular contact with people who had some connection to UCL as the original University of London, such as his friend and biographer John Forster who studied Law here before embarking on his career in literature.



Charles Dickens signature from autograph book belonging to Mary Talfourd, daughter of the author and judge Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd

15. Autograph book belonging to Mary Talfourd, daughter of the author and judge Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, with signature of Charles Dickens
Special Collections: MS OGDEN 92
UCL0096470

Thomas Noon Talfourd was born to a family of brewers in Reading in 1795. As his family did not have the funds for him to go to university he consulted both Henry Brougham and Henry Crabb Robinson about his future, and on their advice embarked on a legal career. Meanwhile, he supplemented his income by submitting essays and literary reviews to publications such as *The Edinburgh Review*, and became one of Charles Dickens' closest friends. After a speech in 1837 which led to the Copyright Act being passed in 1841 Dickens dedicated the *Pickwick Papers* to him. His daughter Mary often wrote to Dickens, and her brother and sister feature as Frank and Kate in *Nicholas Nickleby*. Talfourd himself is thought to have been the model for Tommy Traddles in *David Copperfield*.



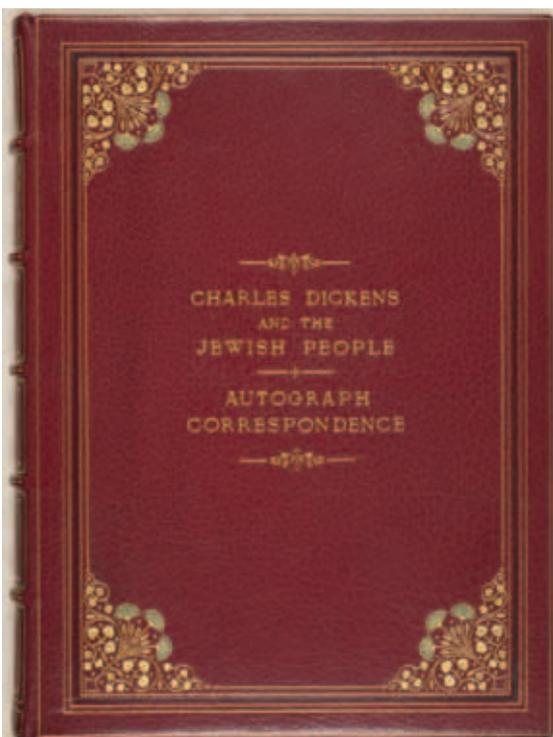
16. Henry Brougham correspondence
Letter from Dickens about Francis Jeffrey
Special Collections: BROUGHAM/BL, HB/BL(7) ucl0000217

Henry Brougham shared Dickens' social conscience and firmly believed that education was the main means of improving society. They also had a friend in common, Francis, Lord Jeffrey, a judge and writer who co-founded the *Edinburgh Review* with Brougham and their friends Francis Horner and the Reverend Sydney Smith. In this letter Dickens asks if Brougham (whom he was known to call Bruffum) might help his son Francis Jeffery, who was named after their mutual friend, obtain a position in the Registrar's Office in Chancery Lane. Francis was Charles' fifth child who spent much of his first year in Genoa when the Dickens family moved to Italy in July 1844, and lived in several other countries thereafter. However, Dickens finally found a place for him in the Bengal Mounted Police. In 1873 he moved to Canada and joined the North-West Mounted Police where he reached the rank of Inspector.

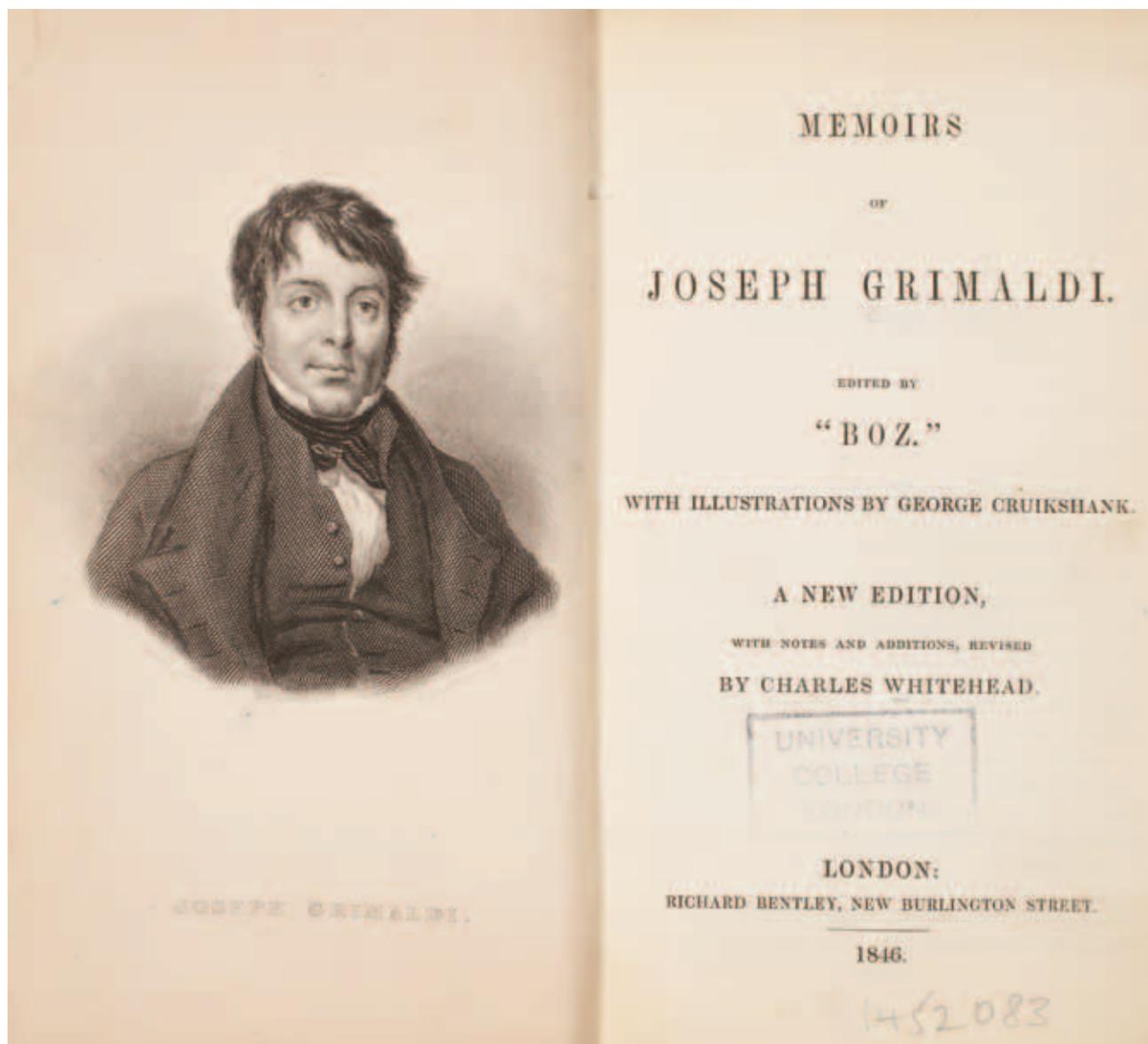
Copy to Mr. D.
 Gads Hill Place,
 Higham by Rochester, Kent.
 Friday, 21st Aug, 1853.
 Dear Madam,
 Here you will receive the
 books sent to me by Mr. D. It is often
 impossible for me to see you, but
 just as it was my wish to
 send you the book, so I
 had to have to my usual feeling for the
 just of the world to send you the book.
 I am sure that you will find it a
 great boon. My hat a few days since
 a few left just, and a few days ago
 I met a few people, then I have a
 copy of the book. Fagin is the
 first Jew, because it is a fact that
 was true of the time to which the
 story refers, that that class of
 criminal almost invariably was a
 Jew. But that no one would
 or would of your personal one given
 to show a Jew, but all the rest of
 its moral domestic position will
 Christian, and surely, that he is

called "the Jew" not because of his religion,
 but because of his race. I have to write
 a book, in which I speak of the Jews
 as the "Hebrews" as "the Roman Catholics" I
 should do a very bad thing to make any
 thing, but I have a notion of doing so
 of Jew because he is one of the Jewish
 people, and because I always had a
 feeling of love for him. I have given
 my readers of a "Hebrew" of getting
 him a Christian.
 The enclosed is quite a new
 subscription records the good office to
 which you are invited to be. I hope
 it may serve to show you that I still
 do feel towards the Jewish people as
 a friendly one. I hope you will
 have my testimony for I hope it will
 show your good heart to be in the
 same line as I have been with
 them. And in my "Hebrew" I have
 spoken of the Jews as of the
 whole of the world, and I have
 not said. I am, Dear Madam,
 Yours truly,
 Charles Dickens

18. Correspondence between Charles Dickens and Eliza Davis, concerning the Jewish characters in his novels
Special Collections: MS MOCATTA 26



Eliza Davis was a Jewish woman whose husband had bought the lease of Dickens' home Tavistock House on his retirement to Kent. Mrs Davis had written to Dickens to complain about the portrayal of the Jewish character Fagin in *Oliver Twist*, which she claimed encouraged "a vile prejudice against the despised Hebrew". Dickens responds that Fagin is described as a Jew because "it unfortunately was true of the time to which the story refers, that that class of criminal almost invariably was a Jew", but assures her that he has "no feeling towards the Jewish people but a friendly one". Mrs Davis wrote again to Dickens after the publication of *Our Mutual Friend*, welcoming the inclusion of more sympathetic Jewish characters, and presented him with a Hebrew-English Bible.



19. | **Grimaldi, Joseph, 1779-1837. *Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi* / edited by "Boz" ; with illustrations by George Cruikshank. New edition, with notes and additions, revised by Charles Whitehead. London : Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street, 1846**
| *Special Collections: LONDON HISTORY 1846 GRI*

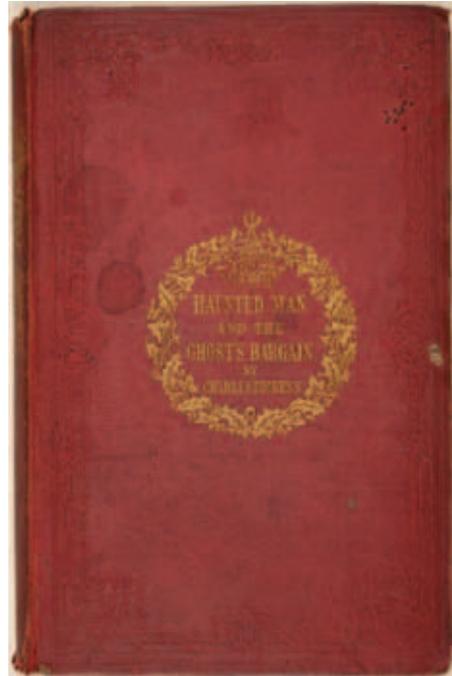
From his early childhood Dickens enjoyed amateur and professional theatricals, and remembered being taken to see Joseph Grimaldi in Christmas pantomimes in 1819 and 1820. Grimaldi was a very popular actor in the early part of the 19th Century, particularly noted for his clowning, mime, and grotesque characters. So, when he was asked to edit Grimaldi's memoirs following the success of the *Pickwick Papers*, Dickens approached the task with some zeal and quashed criticism that he did not know his subject well enough to be his biographer by saying "I never heard it established as a sound position before, that to write a biography of a man (having genuine materials) or to edit his own notes it is essential that you should have known him." Grimaldi's performances in this work were characteristically illustrated by George Cruikshank with whom Dickens had previously worked on *Sketches by Boz*, and they continued to work together until the late 1840s when they fell out over Cruikshank's increasing intolerance to intemperance.

20. | Forrow, Alexander. *The Thames and its docks : a lecture London : Spottiswoode & Co., 38 Royal Exchange, and to be had of all booksellers, 1877*
Special Collections: LONDON HISTORY 1877 FOR

Dickens lived around docks for most of his early years and missed Chatham when the family moved to London so he would therefore have enjoyed his outings to his Godfather's, as according to Dickens' friend and biographer John Forster "Mr Huffham ...a rigger, and mast, oar-, and block-maker, lived at Limehouse in a substantial handsome sort of way, and was kind to his godchild. It was always a great treat to him to go to Mr. Huffham's; and the London night-sights as he returned were a perpetual joy and marvel." Dockyards and ships and their paraphernalia regularly appear in Dickens' works with characters such as Solomon Gill in *Dombey & Son* whose "stock-in-trade...comprised chronometers, barometers, telescopes, compasses, charts, maps, sextants, quadrants, and specimens of every kind of instrument used in the working of a ship's course, or the keeping of a ship's reckoning, or the prosecuting of a ship's discoveries."

21. | Dickens, Charles. *The Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain : a fancy for Christmas-time. London : Bradbury & Evans, 1848 (First edition)*
Special Collections: ROTTON

This Christmas Story was the last in the series which began with the subsequently more popular *A Christmas Carol* in 1843, and again draws on the power of memory and the supernatural. The main character in *The Haunted Man* is the sad figure of Redlaw, a "learned man in chemistry, and a teacher on whose lips and hands a crowd of aspiring ears and eyes hung daily", and like Scrooge, he is visited by a Phantom at night. He makes a deal with the Phantom to take away his sorrowful remembrances and memories of past wrongs, but the caveat is that the same thing will happen to others that he comes into contact with, and that previously happy people are thus left in a state of indifference. Noting the effect this has on the kindly Milly Swidger the Chemist begs the "Ghost" to reverse what it has bestowed upon him and others when he says "In the material world as I have long taught, nothing can be spared; no step or atom in the wondrous structure could be lost, without a blank being made in the great universe. I know, now, that it is the same with good and evil, happiness and sorrow, in the memories of men!" The only person who has remained unaffected by this "gift" is a boy, who as the Phantom explains "has, within his knowledge, no one contrast, no humanising touch to make a grain of such a memory spring up in his hardened breast." However the story ends with him being taken in by the Swidger family auguring an altogether more hopeful outcome.



It is well known that Dickens' own memories appeared in all his stories, and he was fascinated by the workings of the mind. For many years he practiced Mesmerism and his interest in it was encouraged by John Elliotson, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine at UCL in the 1830s. He was Godfather to Dickens' son Walter and was responsible for renaming the North London Hospital as University College Hospital in 1837.

The story was staged by John Henry Pepper at the Royal Polytechnic Institution in Regent Street (now University of Westminster) in 1862, and as *The Times* reported "the illusions and fancies of the haunted man are represented in a manner which baffles all attempts to explain them."

Sources

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House, Madeline and Story, Graham *The Letters of Charles Dickens*, ed., 12 vols. Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1965-2002

Burrell, Alexander *Cooking For The Million, The Times Tuesday*, Apr 07, 1863; pg. 7; Issue 24526; col D

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THE QUEEN'S DIAMOND JUBILEE

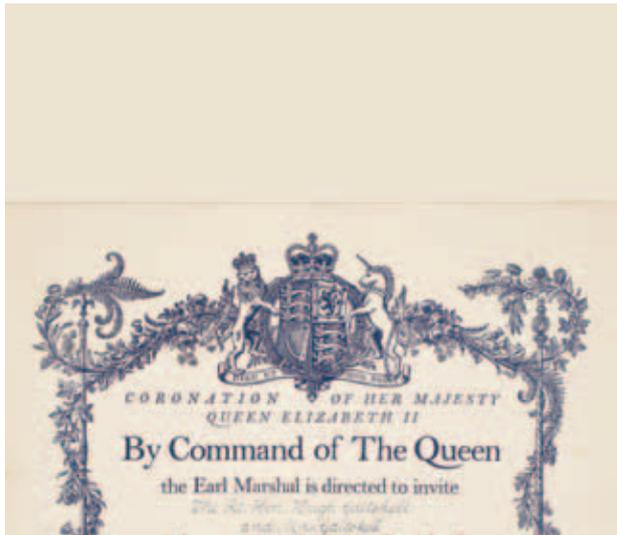
Hugh Todd Naylor Gaitskell (1906–1963)

Hugh Gaitskell was Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1950 to 1951 and Leader of the Labour Party from 1955 until his death in 1963. After his sudden death in January 1963 all his papers passed into Lady Gaitskell's keeping and then in the early 1970s were lent to Nuffield College, Oxford, to facilitate work on the official biography by Philip Williams. In 1980 they were deposited in the Library of University College London, where in 1928 he had been appointed to a lectureship in Political Economy; he remained here until 1939, becoming Head of Department and University Reader in 1938.



22. Invitation of The Rt. Hon. Hugh Gaitskell and Mrs. Gaitskell to the Coronation Ceremony due to be held at Westminster Abbey, Tuesday 2 June 1953
Special Collections: GAITSKELL/C/72

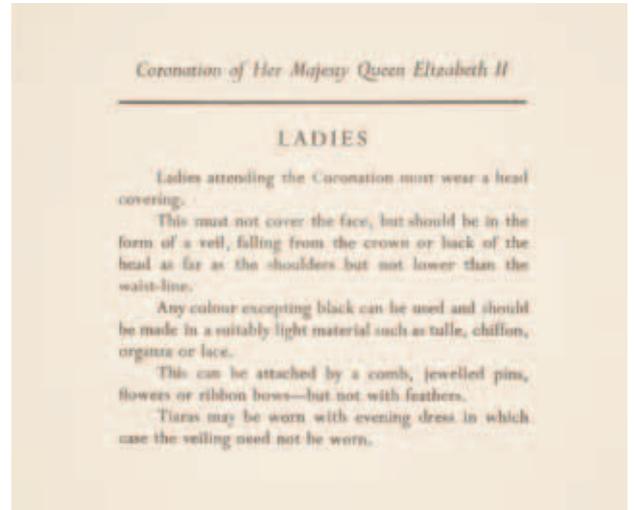
On 2nd October 1952 *The Times* reported that the Earl Marshal's Office had to deal with "the issue of nearly 8,000 invitations" and "details of the ceremonial, which will be drawn up on the basis of various documents and the records of previous coronations". In the end a total of 8,251 guests attended The Queen's Coronation Ceremony at Westminster Abbey. The service started at 11.15am and lasted almost three hours. However, because of the various processions of dignitaries involved in the service, guests were required to be in their place by 8.30am.



23. Dress guidance for Ladies attending the Coronation
Special Collections: GAITSKELL/D/78

There are still rules about what one should and shouldn't wear at royal ceremonies but in the past they would have been extremely strict about it. Debrett's have always published printed guides on such matters and now they have a website where they state "Dress codes are strictly observed in Britain – failure to comply would be considered rude or, at worse, you would be refused entry to the event."

<http://www.debretts.com/etiquette/british-behaviour/a-to-h/dress-codes>



24. Coronation Public Transport Map of London
Special Collections: GAITSKELL/G/ MISCELLANEOUS PAMPHLETS AND OTHER PAPERS

London Transport issued this map for travellers preparing to be in London on the day of the Coronation, Tuesday 2nd June 1953. It features the route of the procession, details various ways of getting to points along the way and highlights closed roads.

25. Literature for the Coronation State Banquet at Buckingham Palace, Wednesday 3rd June 1953
Special Collections: GAITSKELL/D/78

Programme de Musique and menu (overleaf)
 Seating instructions for the Right Hon. Hugh Gaitskell, MP.





These exhibits relate to a State Banquet given by the Queen in honour of the Foreign and Commonwealth Representatives attending the Coronation. In an article in *The Times* on 4th June it was described as a “Brilliant Scene” with more than 250 guests, and when the royal couple appeared on the balcony at 11:30pm “A thin rain and a bitter wind did nothing to quench the ardour of the vast throng”.

26. Queen Elizabeth’s Coronation Tour outside University College Hospital (UCH), Gower Street, Thursday 4 June 1953
Special Collections: UCH Photograph Album

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on the second of their four drives through different parts of London not included in on the day of the Coronation. In *The Times* on 5th June it was reported that “Yesterday, in kinder weather, they spent the afternoon travelling at little more than walking pace in an open limousine flying the Royal Standard through the streets, now comfortable and then drab, of Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith, Shepherd’s Bush, Paddington, St. John’s Wood, Hampstead, Camden Town and Bloomsbury”.



From the Wheeler archive: applications for seats in Hyde Park allotted to British Academy members at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II



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