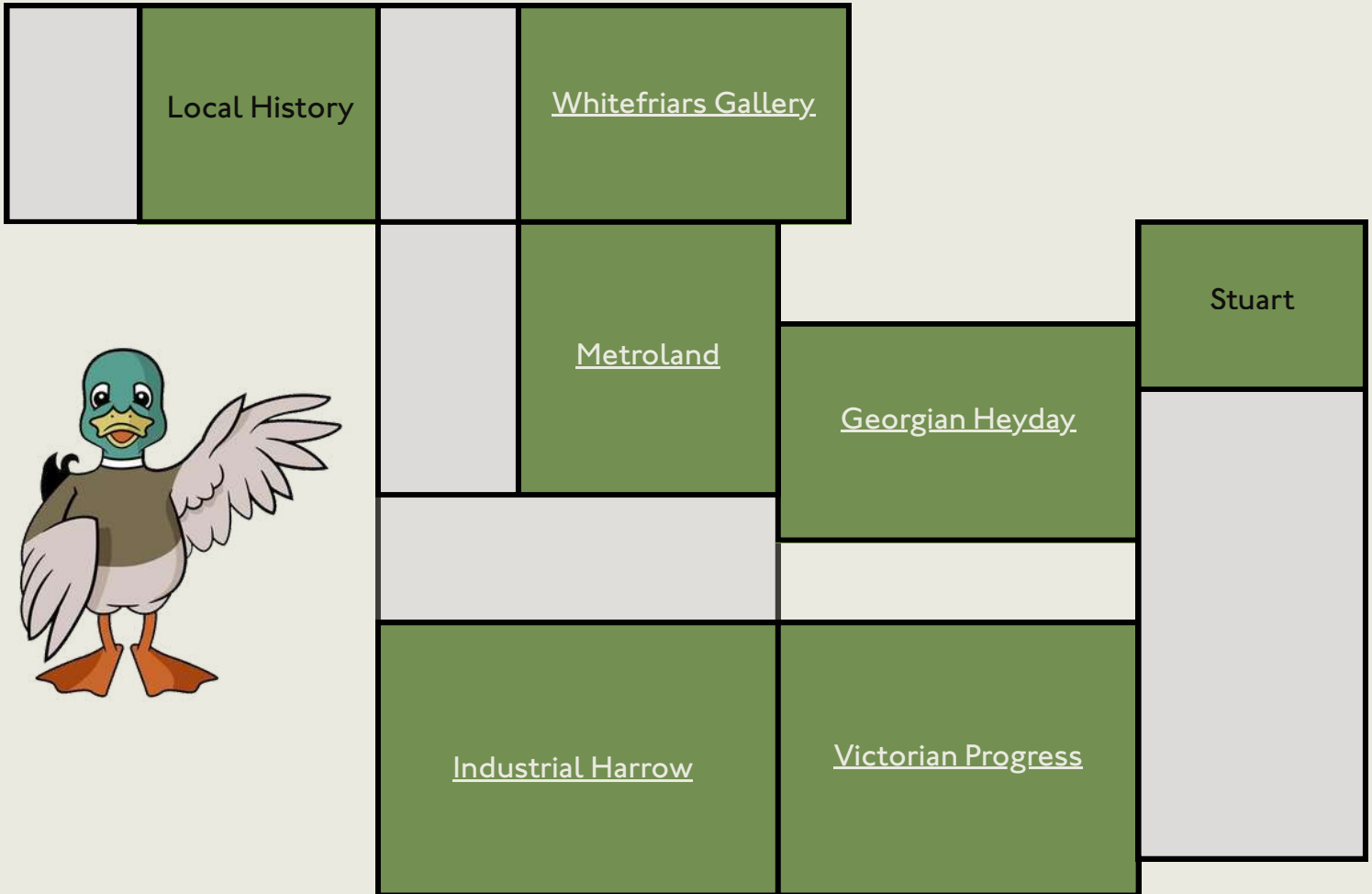


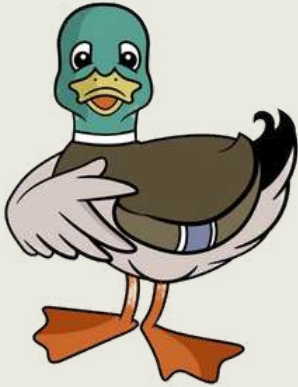
MANOR HOUSE

FIRST FLOOR

**Choose your destination to start your adventure
with Bill!**



Welcome to The Georgian Room!



The Georgian Room has lots of fun artefacts to explore! During the Georgian period, big fancy houses became popular. Headstone got a makeover to bring it 'up to date'. The house's timber frame was covered with a brick facade.

This room would have been where the garderobe (also known as the toilet) was! Now, this small room is just a fun little addition to the house.

There are two windows from the original house that have now been blocked in. Can you spot them?



In the medieval house, this door would have led to the garderobe (a fancy word for the toilet!)

In the Georgian room you can learn about Daniel Dancer, who may have been the inspiration for Ebenezer Scrooge from 'A Christmas Carol'.



Many of the objects in the museum from the Georgian period come from archaeological excavations; here at the Manor House, in Pinner, and Halls Farm and all over Harrow! Here are some of the objects that were found:



2017:87



George III 'cartwheel' twopenny



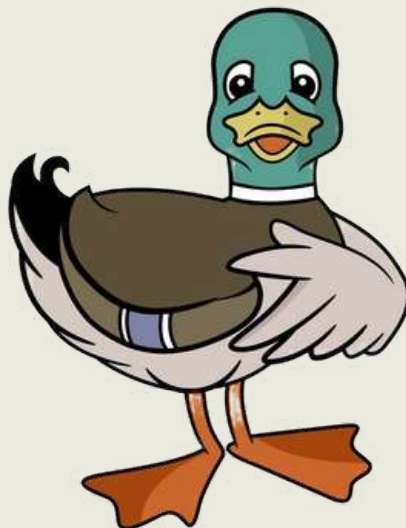
2007:35

Clay pipe stems



Archaeology is one of the best ways to find objects from the past!

Have you ever been on a dig, or found anything in the ground in your garden?

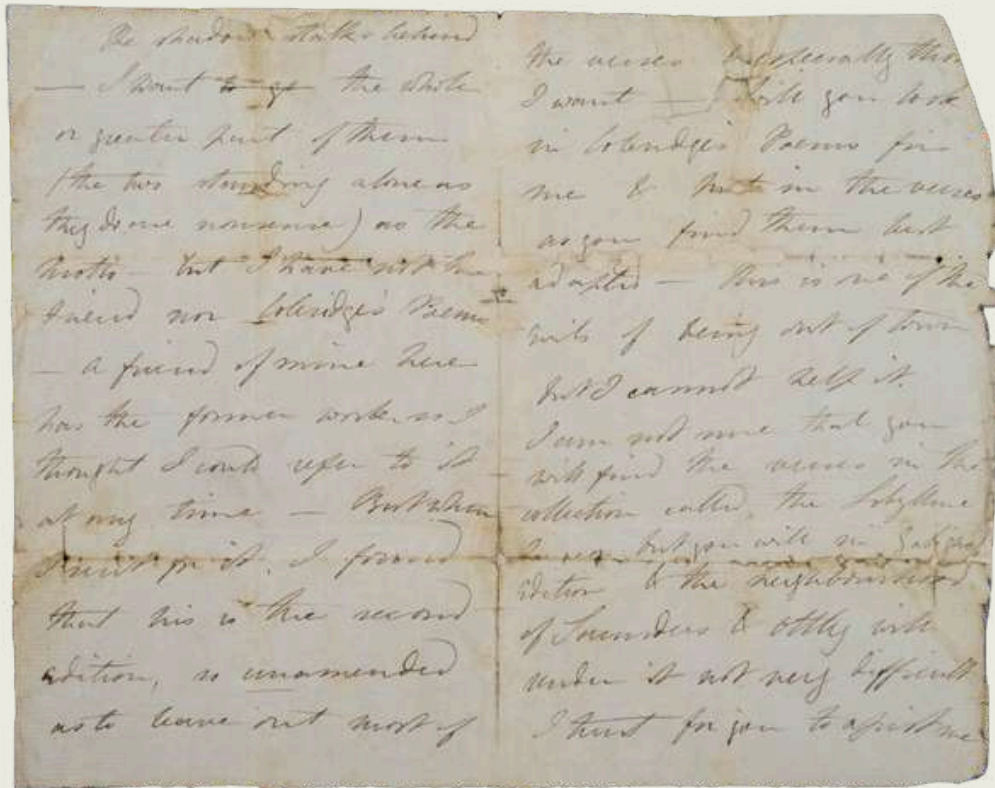


Wine bottle



We also found this original Georgian-era letter from Mary Shelley in the archive!

Mary Shelley is best known as the author of *Frankenstein*.



Harrow, Wednesday

Dear Sir

I am glad that my book is printing at last & at the very outset I am going to give you trouble. You see the motto to Chapter II.

Tranquillity thou better name

Than all the family of fame

This is taken from a poem of Coleridge's published in the *Friend* – I forget the following verses – two of them are

The bubble floats before

The shadow stalks behind

I want to go the whole or greater part of them (the two standing alone as they do are nonsense) as the motto but I have not the *Friend* nor Coleridge's Poems – a friend of mine here has the former work so I thought I could refer to it at any time – But when I sent for it I found that his is the second edition, so unamended as to leave out most of

the verses & especially those I want. Will you look in Coleridge's Poems and put in the verses as you find them but adapted. This is one of the evils of being out of town but I cannot help it.

I am not sure that you will find the verses in the collection called the *Sibylline Leaves* but you will in [illegible] & the neighbourhood of Saunders and Ottly will render it not very difficult I trust for you to assist me.

I shall be very expeditious in future in returning the proofs.

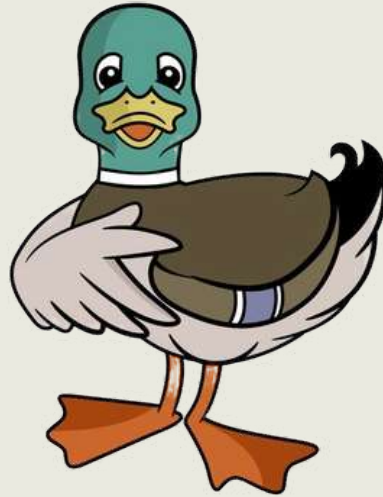
I will [line illegible where paper torn]

I shall write again in a day or so

Yours [illegible]

M W Shelley

Welcome to Metroland!



Hello Time Travellers! We're moving away from the Whitefriars room today and moving into the Metroland room, taking another step back in time. This room used to be a nursery when the house was still lived in, something that the Museum team discovered when they found children's alphabet wallpaper underneath some more modern wallpaper. Now this room is used to tell our visitors all about the Metroland.

The Metroland' was a name given to Harrow and some other local areas when the Metropolitan Railway was built to connect the area with Central London in 1863. The area used to be very rural but when the railway was built people could get into London much quicker and so they started to move out here to live! Many of the houses you see in Harrow now were designed and built during this period.

This time was also when most of the factories that Harrow is well known for started to pop up, as there was now a workforce to support them, transportation links for supplies, and fresh water and lots of land to build on.
More on those factories next week!



This room now explores Harrow in the 1930s but was once a nursery!



This room has two objects from our Large Object Store on display: a gas cooker and a kitchen cupboard.

The shape of the Gas Light and Coke Company (GLC) gas cooker (1937) was inspired by the aerodynamic contours of vehicles!



I always get excited when I see the Tala cake tin on the shelf in the cupboard! And then I remember that there aren't any cakes left...





But the biggest story of the 1930s was
the development of Harrow!



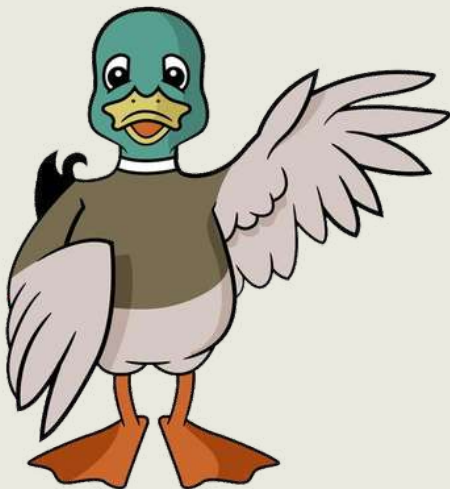
Check it out!

The map on top is from 1895 and the one on the bottom is the exact same area in 1935.

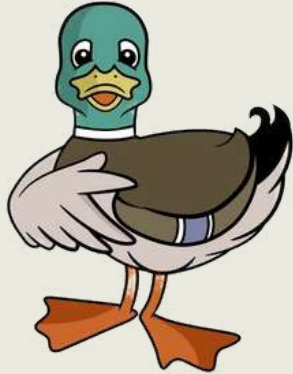
Can you believe the difference 40 years made?



Can you spot a bit of Headstone's moat at the top of both maps?



Welcome to The Industrial Harrow Room!



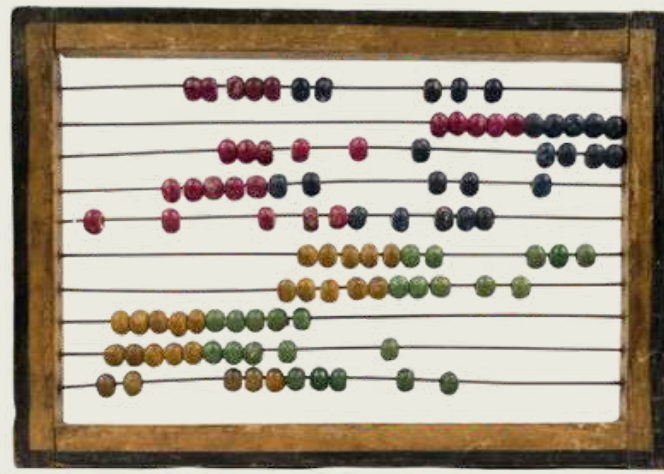
This room used to be a bedroom when the Manor House was lived in. Now, this room showcases items from the industry in Harrow and World War I.

As you can see, the floor used to be very wonky, but it was fixed during restoration in 2017!

Lots of factories were in Harrow and produced brands such as Kodak, Winsor and Newton, Hamilton Brush Works and Whitefriars! Lots of people who live in Harrow used to work in these factories, but they are now all closed. Do you know anyone who worked in a factory in Harrow?

Before vs after restoration!





1990: 229.3

This room may have been a children's bedroom at one point. That's why there are lots of toys on display. Do you recognise any of these toys?



2017: 95, 97-99



2017: 91



1991: 67.2



1991: 173.3

Harrow was impacted by World War I, many men from Harrow served on the front line. William Leefe Robinson, who lived in Stanmore, was the first person to shoot down a German Zeppelin on British soil. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for this act!



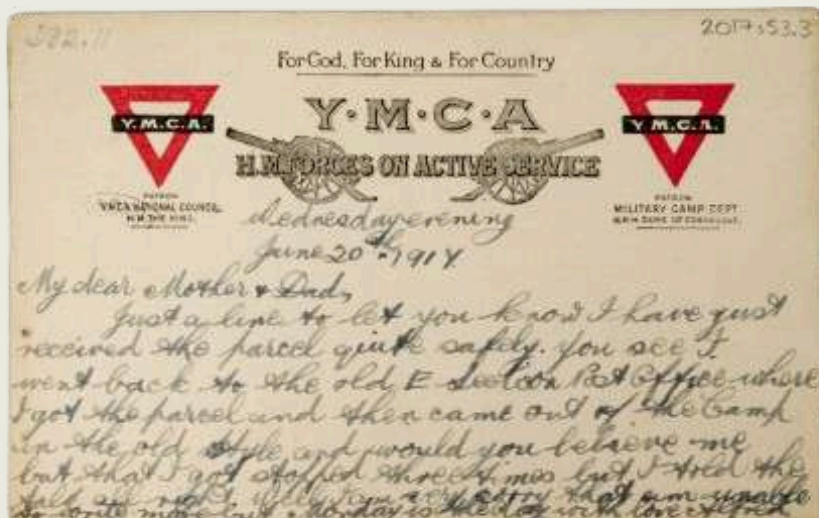
1991:41.1



1991:41.2



1992:41.3



A letter from a soldier at war. When was the last time you sent a letter?

Rationing existed on the home front in World War I. Look at these shopping cards for butter, margarine and meat!

ENGLISH SPECIAL FOOD CARD. - D.6

A Butter and Margarine. Shopkeeper's Name: Address: Full Address:	B Shopkeeper's Name: Address: Full Address:
C Shopkeeper's Name: Address: Full Address:	D Shopkeeper's Name: Address: Full Address:

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Fill in your Name and Full Address clearly opposite (E) below, and register this Card at once with your Shopkeeper for Butter and Margarine, by giving him that part of the Card. He will fill up the two spaces marked "A, B."
2. Do nothing with the rest of the Card until notice is given that the Card is to be used for buying other goods besides Butter and Margarine.
3. You must produce your Card every time you want to buy Butter or Margarine.
4. It is only available at the shop where you have registered.
5. It is not transferable.

Name:
(H)
Full Address:

Name:
(G)
Full Address:

MINISTRY OF FOOD. R.2.
RATIONING ORDER, 1918.

PURCHASER'S SHOPPING CARD.

MEAT.

This Card is valid only with the Butcher who issued it, and whose name appears below. If you change your Butcher, a new Card will be issued by the new Butcher.

A BUTCHER'S NAME AND ADDRESS.

Your Butcher must stamp his name and address below before issue, otherwise the card will not be valid.

JAMES EPGRAVE
HARROW

B PURCHASER'S NAME AND ADDRESS.

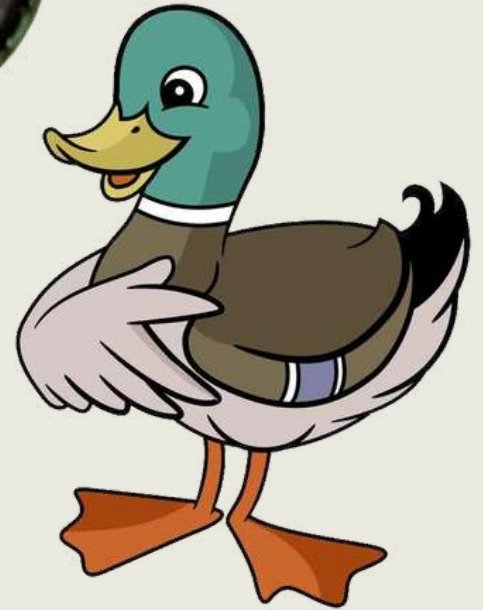
THIS CARD IS VALID ONLY WITH THE BUTCHER WITH WHOM THE RATION CARDS OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD HAVE BEEN DULY REGISTERED.

410011 VOL. 1212 STOKES 6-18 W. H. & L.

Women in the UK had been petitioning for the right to vote since 1832, but that right was not granted until just before the end of World War I.



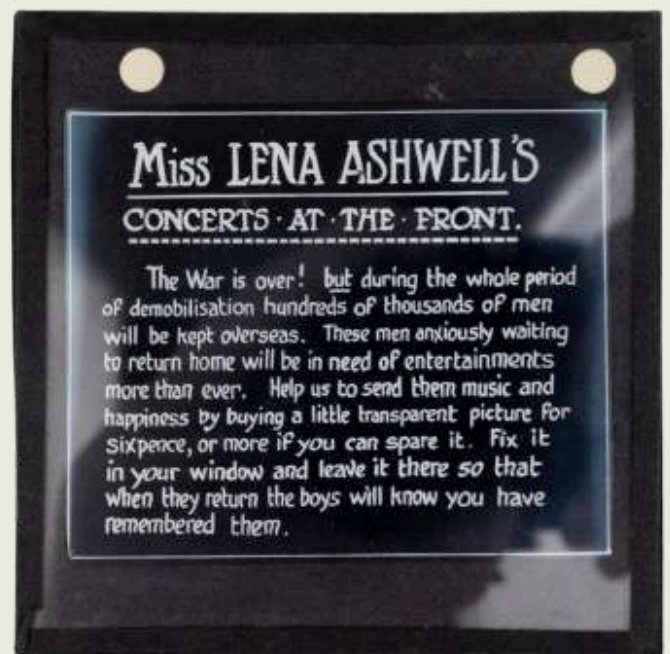
1985: 66



Harrow was also a hub for the suffragettes and suffragists. Both groups wanted voting rights for women. Sewing was one of the many ways both suffragists and suffragettes used to get their message across.



1988 90.1 2

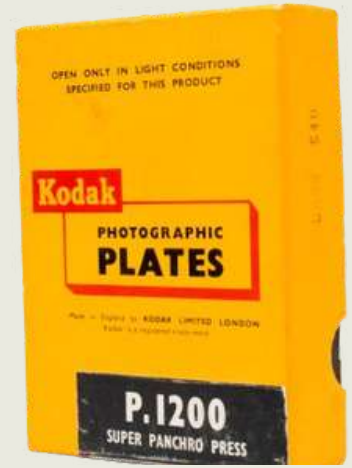


Lena Ashwell, founder of the United Suffragists Group, led a campaign to bring entertainment to soldiers still stationed on the Western Front. These glass slides were sold to fund concerts and hung in windows all over the UK.

Let's talk about the industry in Harrow!

Kodak had a large factory here and employed over 6000 people by the 1950's. Many of those lived in Harrow. While the factory no longer exists, the chimney was saved and serves as a reminder of how important it was!

1987:244



1987:246.2



2017:85



1992:113.3

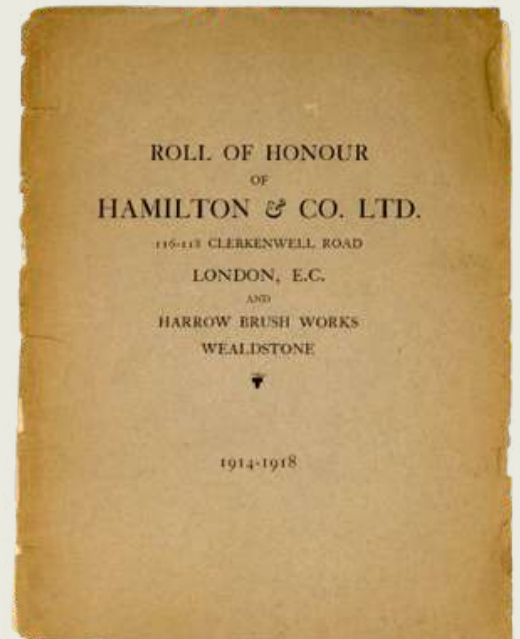


2017:72



2017:84

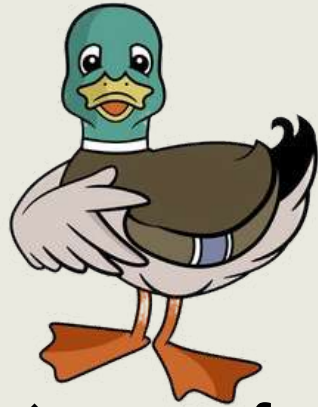
Another factory in Wealdstone made Hamilton brushes! Can you see the big model paintbrush? Look at these cool stamps!



2017:70

Winsor and Newton also had a factory in Wealdstone that produced fine art materials. You can still order materials today from their online catalogue! What would you paint?

Welcome to The Victorian Room!



This room is one of the oldest in the house! It was built in the 14th century. See the fireplace? It was added by a Council Park Keeper who used to live here; it was made using hand-made Italian tiles, how fancy! Now, this room is filled with lots of objects and information about the Victorians.

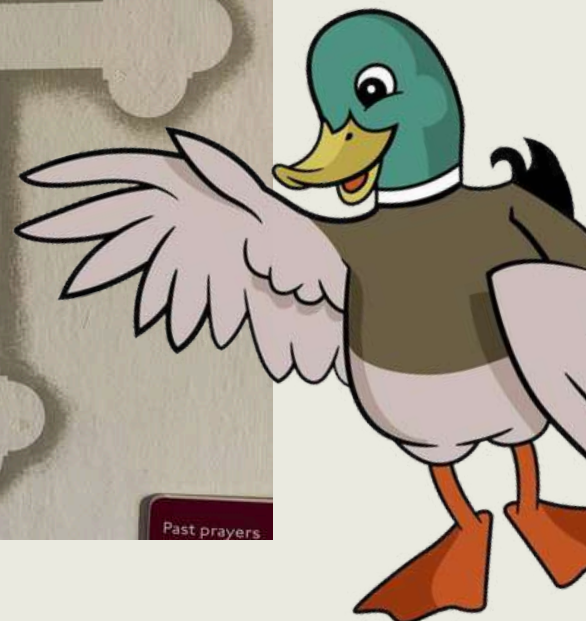
In this room, you will also see lots of train memorabilia. On the 20th July 1837, the first train ran through Harrow on the London & Birmingham Railway line, one of the first railways in the world! The Metropolitan Underground Line was extended to Harrow in 1890. Have you been on the Metropolitan Line?



There is a lot to explore in the Victorian room!

This room would have been used as a bedroom when it was owned by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Look at the cross on the wall!

Can you spot the display case with a black cape? It contains lots of fashionable items from the Victorian period. Let's explore what they are!



Victorian women often took up sewing as a hobby. They would craft clothes to wear, fix clothes and home furnishings and make toys for children.

Victorians wore very fancy hats like this one. The wooden contraption is a hat stretcher, which keeps the hat looking good as new!

There are lots of pretty hat pins, too. How many can you find in the room?



1993:70.11-12



1997:117.1



1990:59.3



1997:141.42-52



Trains played a big part in the evolution of Harrow.

The Metropolitan Line was extended to Harrow in 1880, and the station was renamed 'Harrow on the Hill' in 1894!

Sit in the train carriage in the room! The seats were usually velvet, and there were nets above them to hold luggage. Can you spot similarities and differences between trains in the Victorian period and those today?

**HARROW
& WEALDSTONE**

2017: 66

BELMONT

2017: 64

HEADSTONE LANE

2017: 65





1991: 81.7-8



1991: 81.5

Talking of trains, Mrs Isabella Beeton was one of the first female commuters to live in Harrow! She worked as a journalist in central London.

Mrs Isabella Beeton was most well known for her book on housekeeping. It has lots of tips and hints about how to keep a proper Victorian household. Furthermore, she was one of the first people to write down recipes like we do today, with an ingredients list!

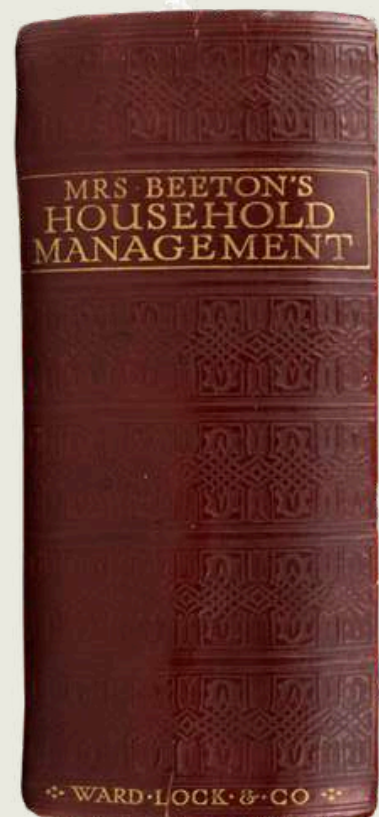
People before her would just write the method, and you would need to find the ingredients within the description, which was very complicated! Look at all the cooking and baking utensils in the room. Do you use any of these to make food at home?



1993: 230.4 - 12



1989: 147





Welcome to Whitefriars Gallery!

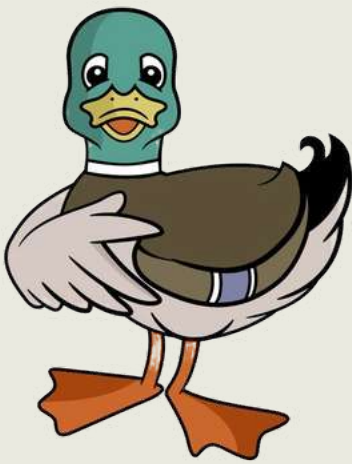
Hey all! You've probably heard of Blackfriars before, but do you know about Whitefriars? The Whitefriars glassworks were established in 1680 at Temple in the City of London. They were based in Temple because it was easy to access the Thames from which sand, clay, coal and other materials could be easily transported - all of these materials are used to make glass! Whitefriars Street still exists today, off Fleet Street. There used to be a monastery with monks there that wore white habits, hence the name!

But it wasn't always called Whitefriars. In 1834 the glass factory was purchased by James Powell who renamed it James Powell & Sons, and it stayed that name for five generations!! They moved to Harrow in 1923 and built a factory in Wealdstone. They even carried a lit brazier from the old factory to the new one so that the fire started in 1680 still burned! In 1962 the company was renamed Whitefriars, but sadly closed down soon after in 1980.

In 1962 the company was renamed Whitefriars, but sadly closed down soon after in 1980. They made lots of lovely things like these millefiori and cut glass items you can see in the tank cases! People still collect, trade, and sell pieces today. This afternoon we'll look at some more!



Welcome to the Whitefriars Room!
By the time they moved to Wealdstone,
Whitefriars had been making glass for
almost 250 years!





Whitefriars was and still is well known for mastering many different glass techniques.

Three are shown in these cases: millefiori, blown glass and cut glass.



Making millefiori is a complicated process with many stages. First, the glass was heated, coloured, and stretched into 'canes'!

Canes were bundled together and put into a ferrule (mould). Below you can see the front and side of the wooden design for the Three Kings paperweight ferrule, which would have been cast in metal to make a hollow mould like the flower shaped one on the left.

Finally, the canes would be reheated and stretched again, to make the beautiful 'core' design like in the large blue cane to the right!



Can you see all the canes inside the flower??





Whitefriars specialised in making millefiori paperweights!

After the cane core was formed in the mould, it was cut into segments so that the pattern on the inside could be seen, forming a 'button'. A large gather' of clear glass was then poured over the button to form the characteristic paperweight dome-shape. Finally, the paperweight was rolled by hand on newspaper to give it a shine!



Can you spot the Three Kings design from the mould we saw before?





They also made lovely cut glass from lead crystal, like chandeliers and goblets! They used moulds to cast the general shape, and following cutting mats like the one on the left to guide the design, they used grinding wheels like the one on the right to cut and polish the glass.

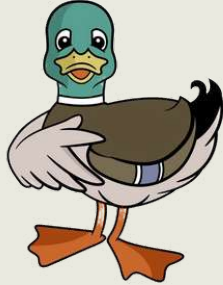


We can see the four stages here, on the 'Stanmore' pattern glass:



After glass leaves the mould...guidelines are hand-drawn...then the cuts are made... and finally polish and acid bath to bring out the shine

A Message from Bill the Duck!



Hi I'm back with more glass! This afternoon we're visiting my friend Dilly Duck, who was made by Whitefriars. The innovation of blown glass combined with moulds meant that the glassblowers at Whitefriars could get really creative with making vases, cups, and animal figurines.

These pieces are the ones people typically think of as classic 'Whitefriars' glass; each one has a pattern number and people like to try to collect them all! Each pattern was attributed directly to designers like Geoffrey Baxter, William Wilson, and Harry Dyer, who liked to innovate and experiment with beautiful, bright colours and textures. Most of these fun designs were made in the 1960s and 1970s.

I like the knobbly vases and that weird banjo one, too! But my favourite are the swans - they don't have official names like Dilly Duck, but we have named them Sybil, Sylvia, Sammy, and Scott. And of course we can't forget Polly the Penguin and Harry the Horse!



Glass jug pattern
9617

in Blue, Tangerine,
Ruby, and Kingfisher
on the left and above.



Banjo vase pattern
9681 in Cinnamon on
the right.



Bark vase pattern 9689 in Tangerine,
Ruby, and Kingfisher, below.



The 'Textured' and
'Knobbly' ranges were
two of the most
popular types of
glass styles made in the
1960s and
1970s at Whitefriars.
Here are some
examples.

The Banjo vase is my
favourite – it really
does look like a banjo!

Love your bubbles, Dilly and Polly!



Hiya Harry,
fancy pose you got
there!



There will always be room for
you guys in my duck pond, Sybil, Sylvia, Sammy, and
Scott!



A Message from Bill the Duck!



Hi there! There's just so much glass to show you that I couldn't fit it all into one day! Whitefriars didn't just make glass objects, they also designed and made stained glass windows which can now be found all over the world, I've heard there's even one with my cousins the Kangaroos down under!

In 2016 the museum people worked with over 100 young people from Harrow in a Young Roots project to learn all about the history and heritage of Whitefriars. They worked with the last Chief Designer and Manager of the Stained Glass Studio, Alf Fisher OBE, to design and create a piece that shows off all sorts of Harrow history! It's displayed in our Moat Cafe now, have a look next time you're picking up my duck food!

The museum has a very special 19th Century sketch book in its collection - it belonged to James Powell, the owner of Whitefriars himself.

The team here worked with the Museum of London to have the sketch book digitised - they even made a video & blog about it! I think I might install one of these windows into my duck house, what do you think?

We have lots of original drawings for stained glass windows in the Museum collection.

Many windows designed by Whitefriars are still visible today – like this one at St Peter & St Paul Bassingbourn in Cambridge!

But how do you get from drawing to window?? Let's follow the Young Roots project to find out!



First you design your window on paper. This is called a 'cartoon'.
Whitefriars artists took inspiration from all over.



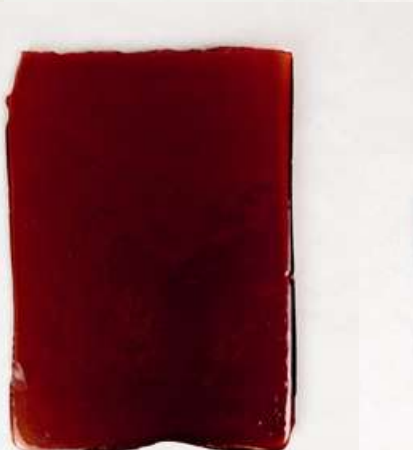
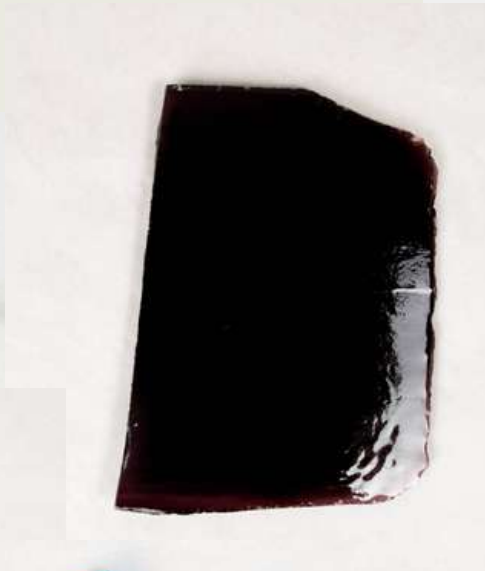
Next you cut and form the lead comes which hold the glass in place for your design.

You can see the soldered lead comes surrounding this piece of sample stained glass. It shows three types of stained glass techniques – coloured, etched, & painted!



Raw coloured glass lumps, called 'cullet' are melted down and blown into a 'Norman slab glass' mould.

Then the individual slabs are cut from the blown mould and broken into pieces to fit the window sections!



Finally the pieces are secured and the lead canes soldered together. Isn't it beautiful? This window now hangs in the Museum café!

