



City Road
March 2012

**St Mark's Hospital for Fistula
and other Diseases of Rectum**

**Royal Infirmary for
Diseases of the Chest**

**St Luke's
Workhouse
Infirmary**



St Luke's Hospital
For Lunatics

French Huguenot
Hospital



**City of London
Lying-In Hospital**

**Royal London
Ophthalmic Hospital**



All but one of these seven major hospitals would disappear over the following 130 years



Why were so many hospitals established here before 1900?

Why had all but one vanished by 2000?

St Luke's



Alleyn's Almshouses (1707)





SHEPHERDESS
WALK

20
ZONE
Central
ZONE

221 The Shepherdess 221

BRANDED LUNCH
Sandwich Bar
Take Away
The Shepherdess Cafe

Istanbul
TURKISH • ENGLISH
SUPERMARKET

OFF LICENCE Tel: 020 72 51 8144

The City Cabbie

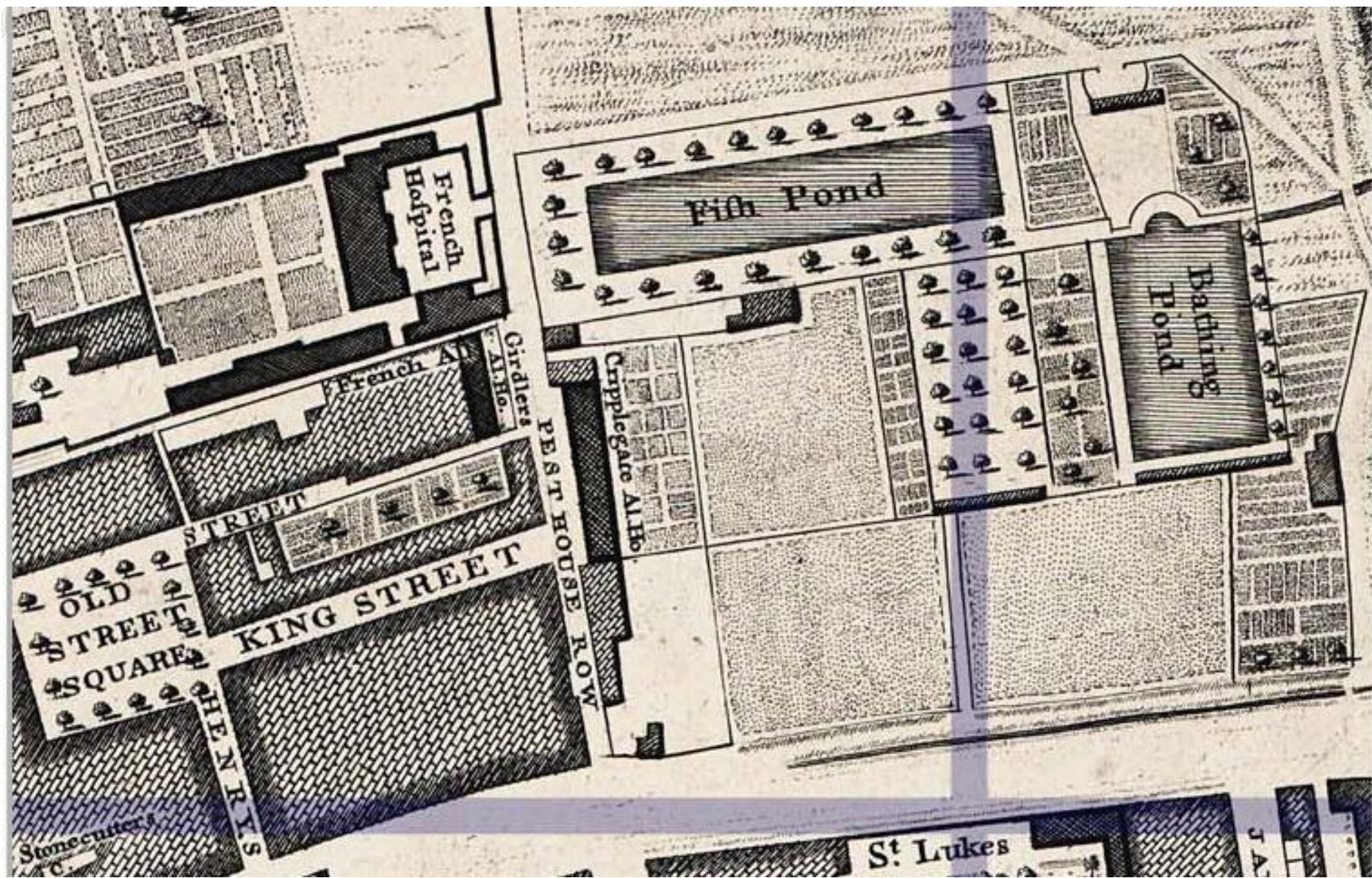
R09 HYL

The Shepherd & Shepherdess Inn (1743)

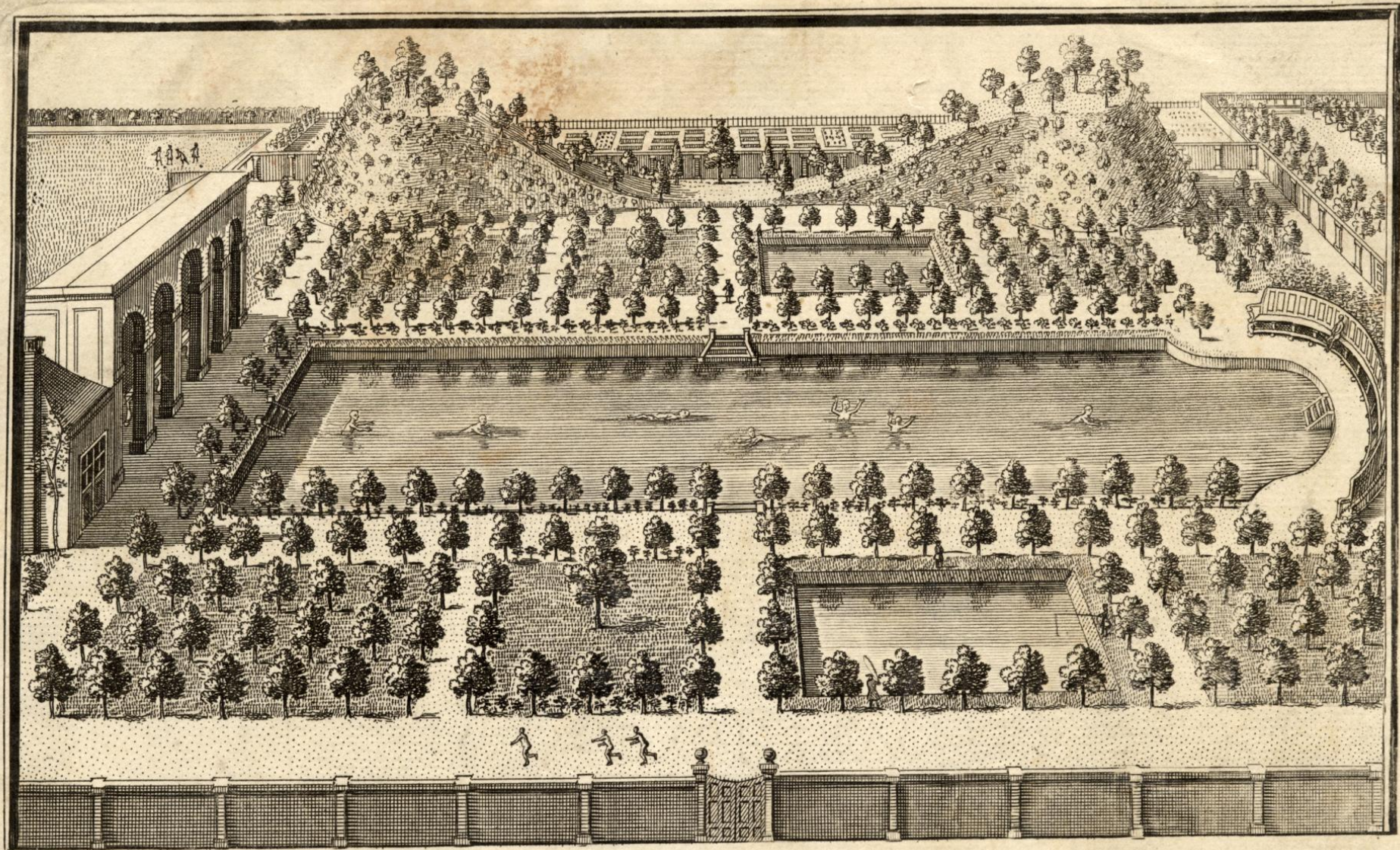
- alehouse and tea garden



“To the Shepherd and Shepherdess then they go,
To tea with their wives, for a constant rule;
And next cross the road to the Fountain also,
And there they all sit, so pleasant and cool,
And see, in and out,
The folk walk about,
And the gentlemen angling in Peerless Pool.”



Peerless Pool (1743)

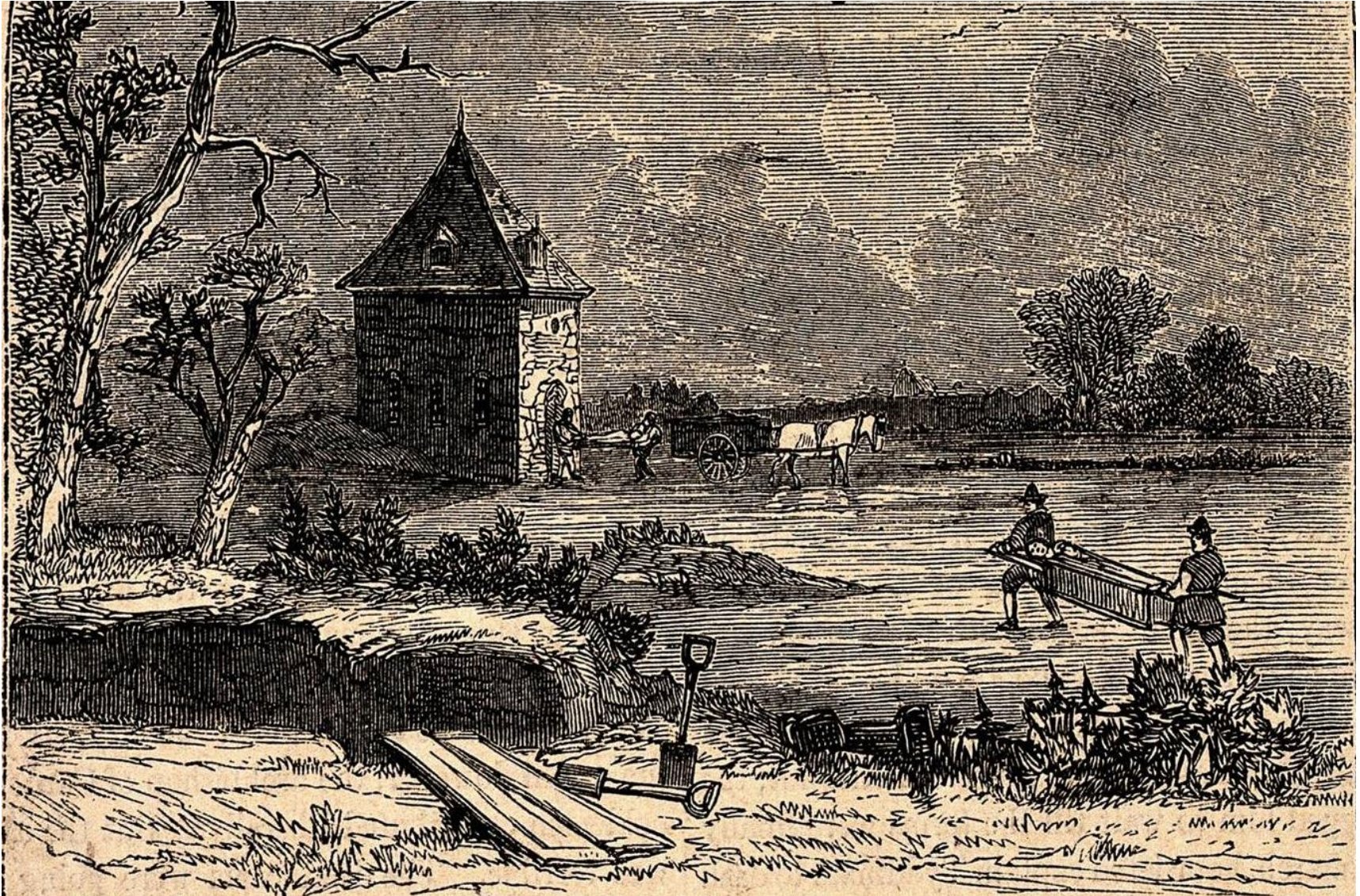


To all Gentlemen Lovers of Swimming & Bathing

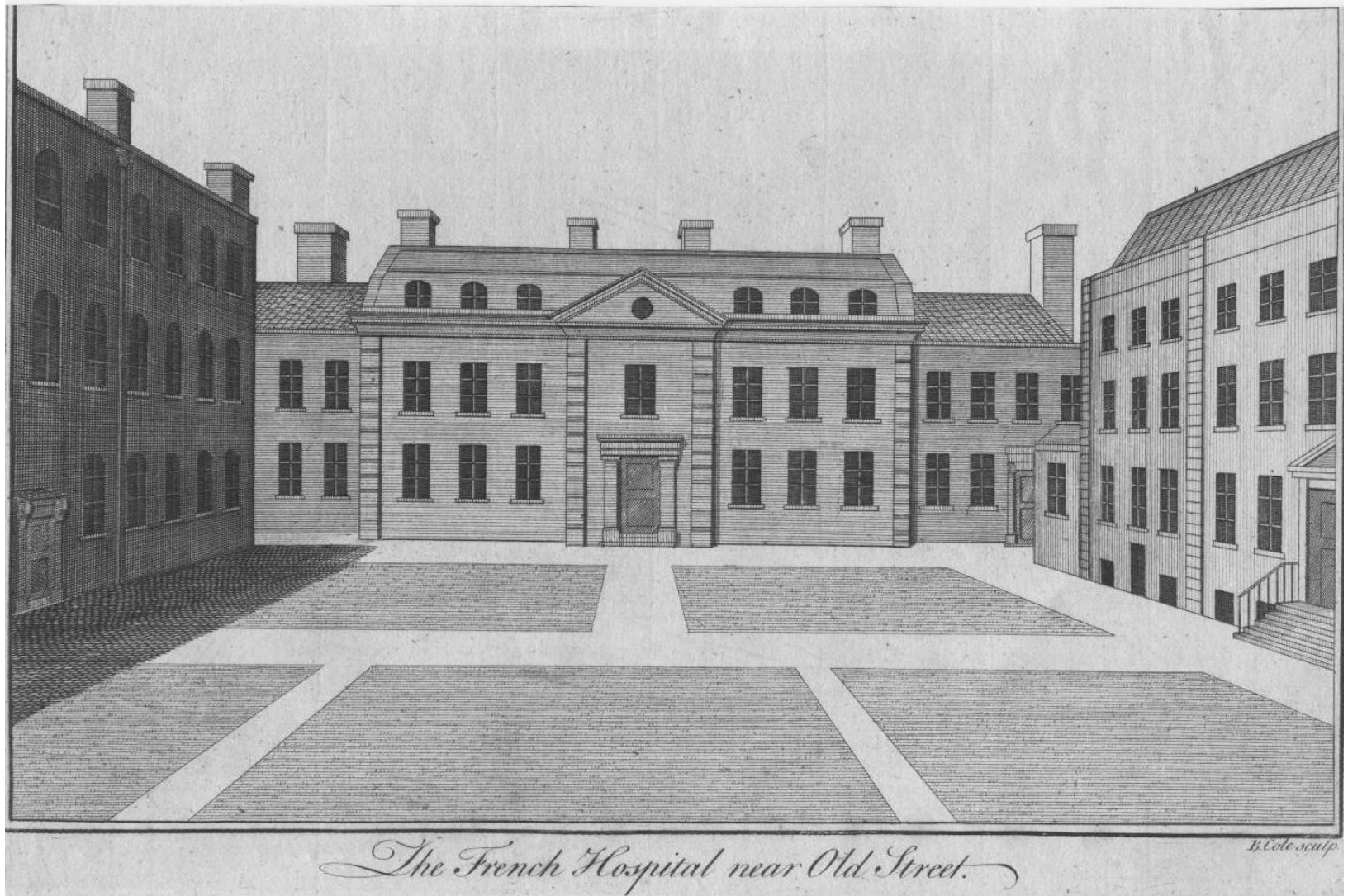
Peerless Pool (1761)



City Pest House (1594)



French Hospital 'La Providence' (Jacob Gibbs 1718)



Why were six hospitals established here between 1770 & 1900?

In vicinity of the centre of medical London in 18th century
– Moorfields (Finsbury Circus and Square)

- Cheap land offered opportunity to expand
- Meet local needs
- Health benefits of fresh air and sunlight
- Transport developments

1. Cheap land offered opportunity to expand

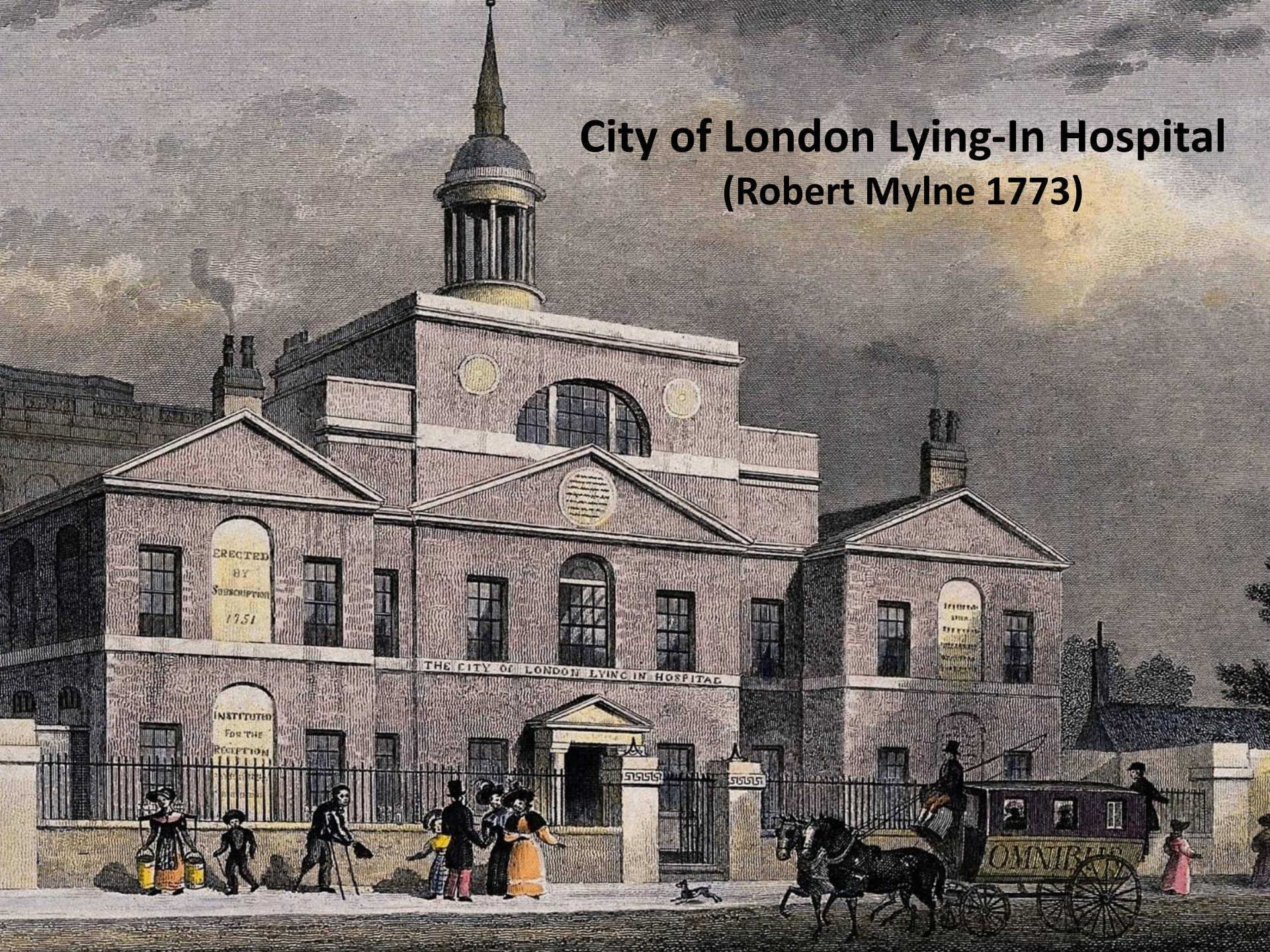
- Construction of City Road (1761)
 - continuation of New Road from Paddington to Islington (1756)
 - now Marylebone Road, Euston Road and Pentonville Road
 - by-passed congested City and West End
- Three hospitals took advantage and moved here

City of London Lying-In Hospital

- established in Aldersgate Street (1750)



City of London Lying-In Hospital (Robert Mylne 1773)



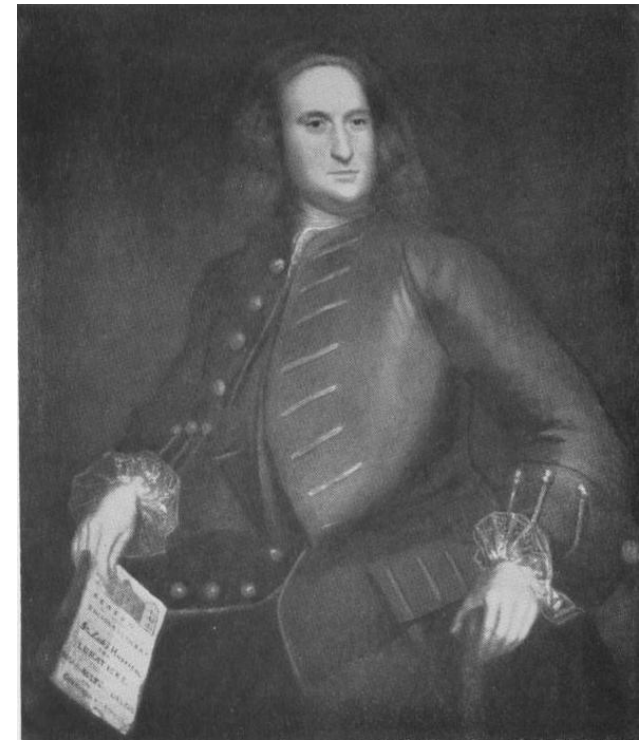


For I have heard a voice as of a woman in travail, and the
anguish as of her that bringeth forth her first child.

Jeremiah 1. 17.

St Luke's Hospital for Lunatics

- 1750 established in Upper Moorfields (Finsbury Square)
 - alternative to Royal Bethlehem Hospital (Bedlam) and private madhouses
 - 'Patients shall not to be exposed to publick view'
- Dr William Battie
 - first chief physician (1750-64)
 - described as an 'eccentric humorist'

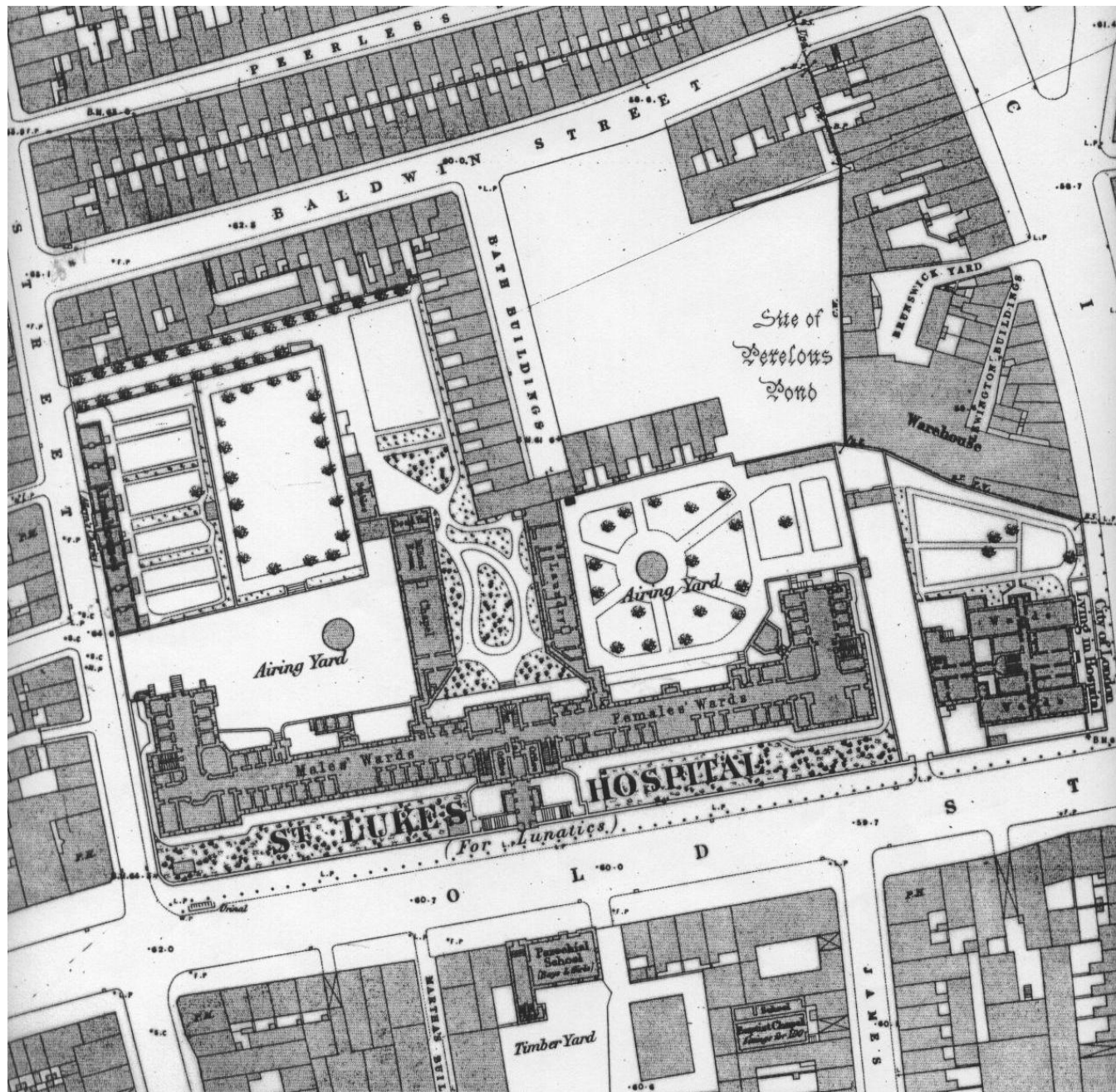




(George Dance the Elder 1750)

“a neat but very plain edifice...a building of considerable length, plastered over and whitened, with ranges of small square windows on which no decorations have been bestowed.”

Despite ‘enlightened’ ethos: large cold plunge bath to shake lunatics out of their insanity (used until 1856)





(George Dance the Younger 1786)

St Mark's Hospital

- established in Aldersgate Street
- *Infirmery for the Relief of the Poor Afflicted with Fistula and Other Diseases of the Rectum*
- known as the 'Fistula Infirmery'



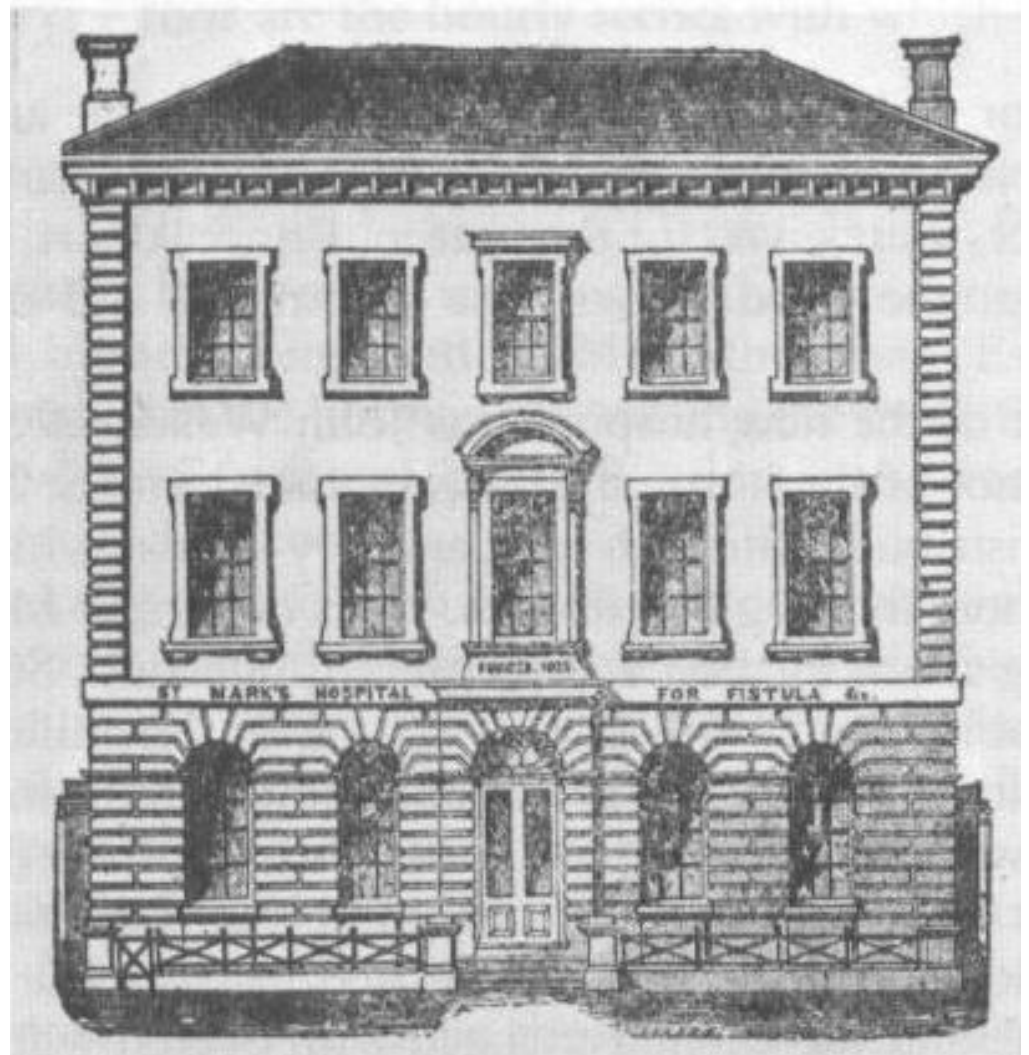
St Mark's Hospital for Fistula &c. (1854)

Benefactors included:

William Copeland
(Lord Mayor)

Charles Dickens

Lord Iveagh
(Guinness brewing empire)

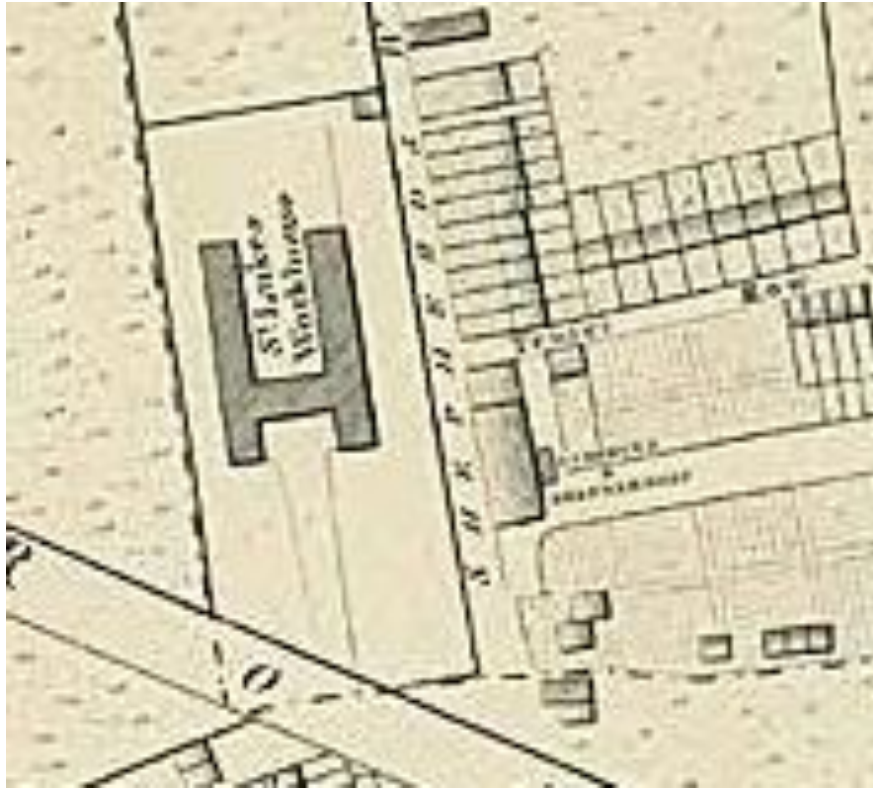


John Wallen

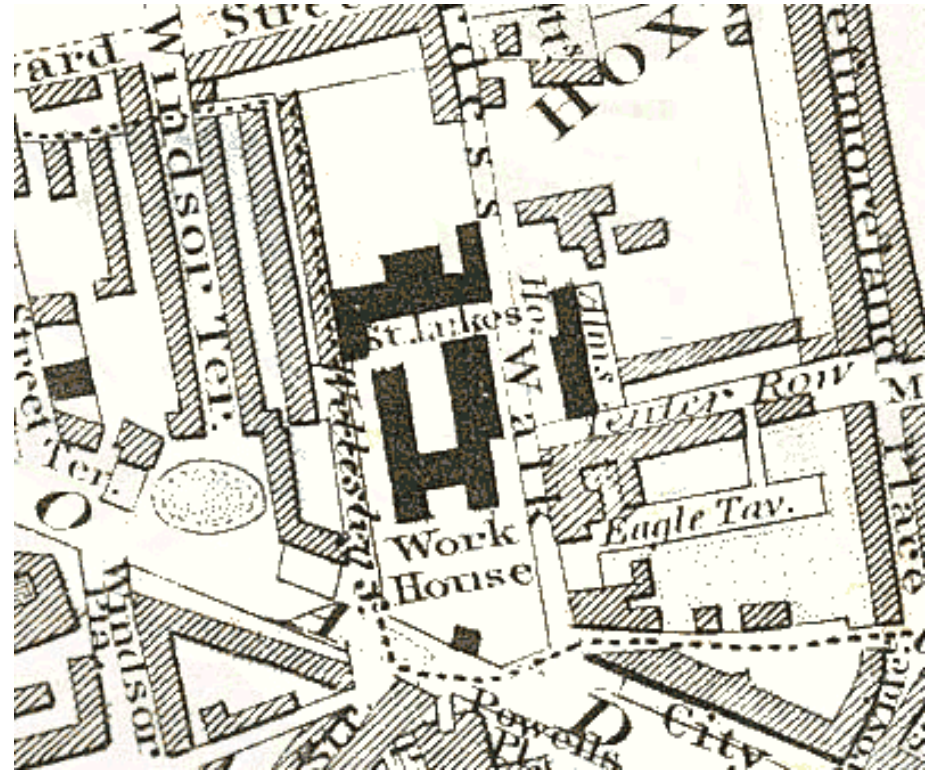
St Mark's Hospital (1896)



2. Meeting local needs



1782 St Luke's Parish Workhouse



1832
population 46 000

1850

St Luke's
245 people per acre

St Giles'
221 per acre

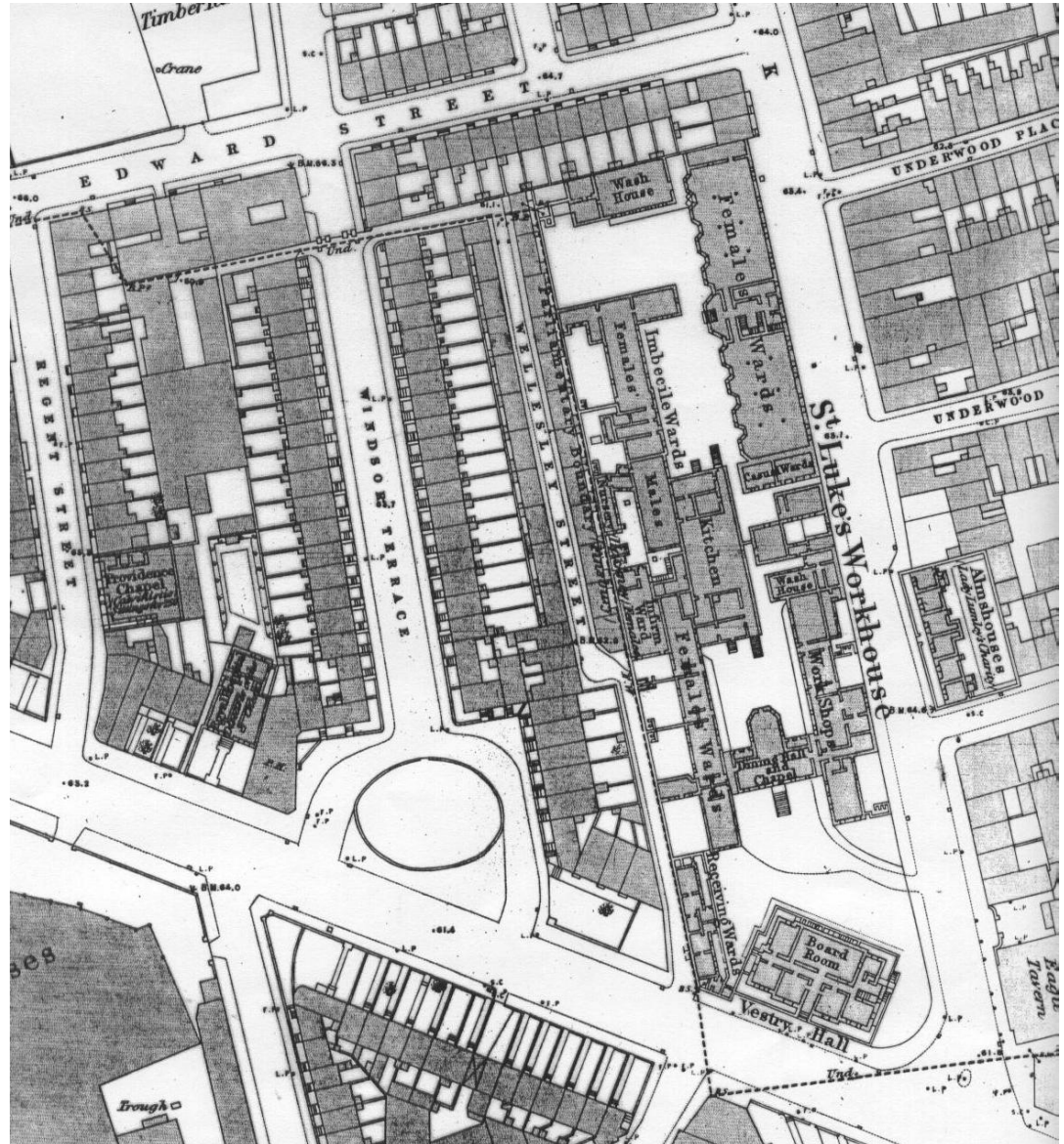
Clerkenwell
170 per acre

Westminster
71 per acre

Islington
49 per acre

1868

Holborn & Finsbury Poor Law Union



1879 St Luke's Workhouse Infirmary

(Henry Saxon Snell)



3. Fresh air and sunlight

Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Chest

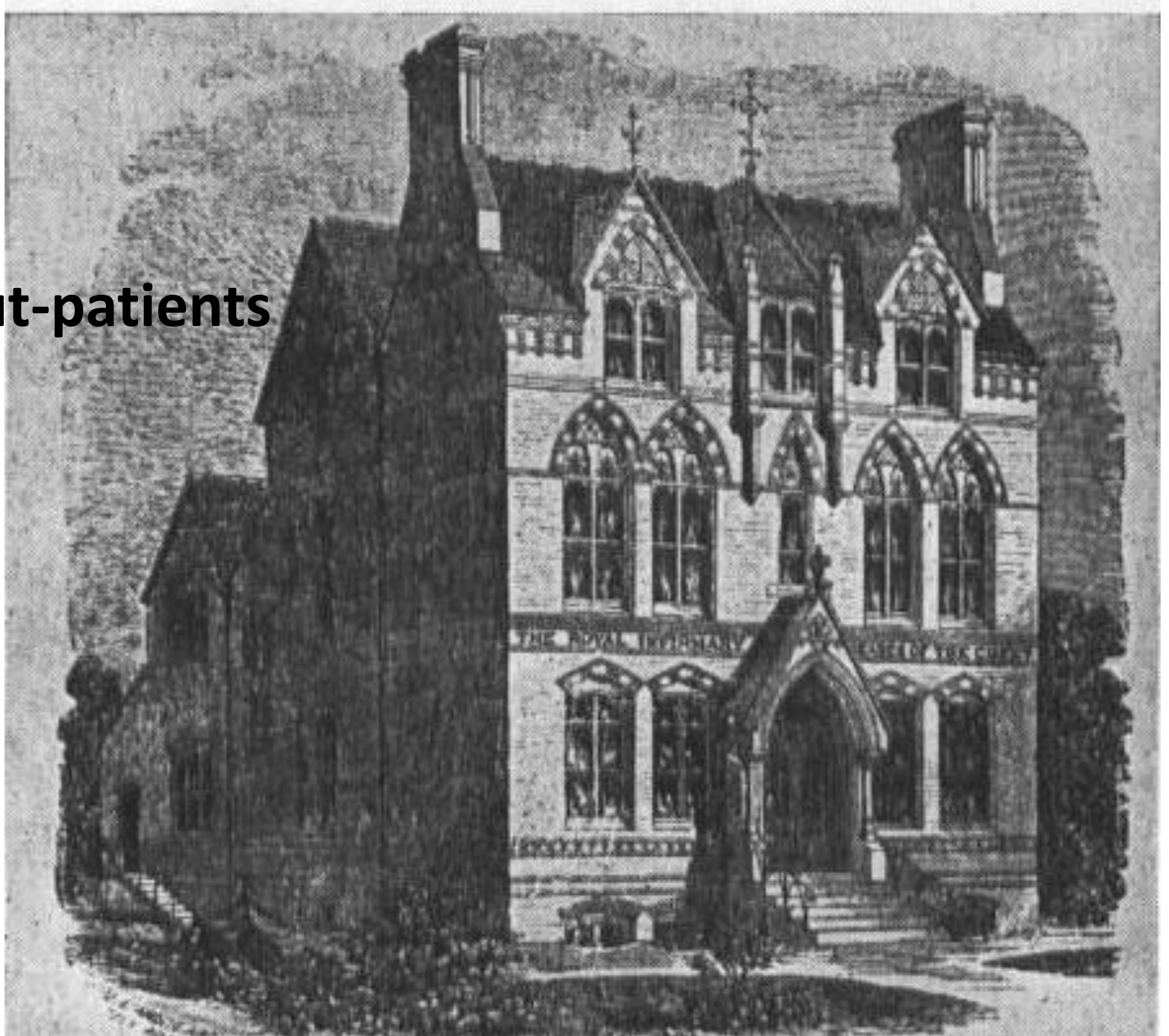
Established 1814 by Dr Isaac Buxton in Spitalfields and Finsbury Square as
Infirmary for Asthma, Consumption and other Pulmonary Diseases

First specialist chest hospital in the world

Opposed because wards heated in winter
- unproven benefit and suffer when return to their miserable homes

Moved to City Road 1849

1865
rebuilt
26 beds
6000 out-patients



THE NEW WING

PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG DECLARING THE NEW WING OPEN



THE MEN'S WARD

THE CHAPEL

Extended 1885

THE OLDEST HOSPITAL IN EUROPE FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

The Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest,

CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Founded by H.R.H. the late Duke of Kent, A.D. 1814.

Rebuilt 1863. Enlarged and New Wing, 1876-77.

New Wing for In-Patients, 1884.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

VICE-PATRONS—

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., &c.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., &c.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., &c.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c.

PRESIDENT—

TRUSTEES—

The Right Hon. the Lord Wolverton.

Colonel Makins, M.P.

The Right Hon. the Lord Charles Bruce.

The Right Hon. the Lord de Rothschild.

TREASURER—The Hon. Pascoe Glynn, M.P., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.

The Central Position of this old-established Hospital:

The fact that it receives Patients from all parts of the Kingdom:

That a New Wing, containing Eighty Beds for In-Patients, has just been added to the Hospital:

That it has dispensed its benefits for more than seventy-years:

And that it is dependent on Voluntary Contributions:

Urge the Council to commend its claim for increased support, especially in the form of ADDITIONAL ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

Donors of £31 10s., or Annual Subscribers of £3 3s., may recommend One In-Patient and Eight or Four Out-Patients, per annum.

JOHN J. AUSTIN, *Secretary*.

BANKERS—Messrs. Glynn, Mills & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath to the Treasurer for the time being of the *Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road, London*, the sum of*
the Institution; the said sum of*
to be applied in and towards carrying on the charitable objects of
to be paid free of Legacy Duty, out of each part of my
personal estate as I may lawfully bequeath to the purposes of the said Institution, and I direct that the receipt of the
Treasurer for the time being shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same."

* The sum to be expressed in words at length.

4. Transport developments

London Dispensary for Curing Diseases of the Eye & Ear

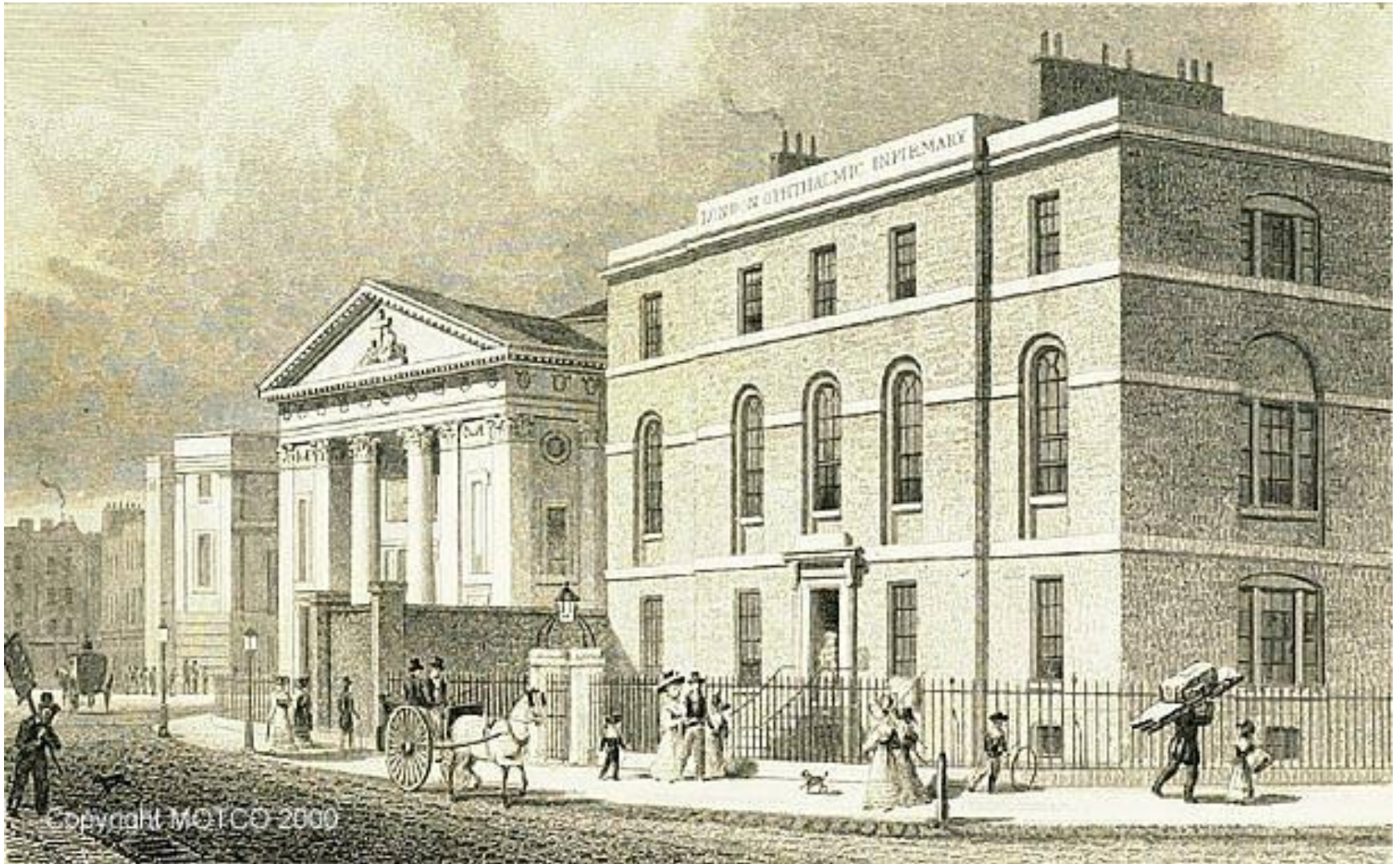
Established 1805 in Charterhouse Square

- John Cunningham Saunders
- 2nd eye infirmary in London
- died 1810 (aged 37)

1822 growing demand led to
move to Finsbury Square



London Ophthalmic Infirmary




Robert Smirke (1822)

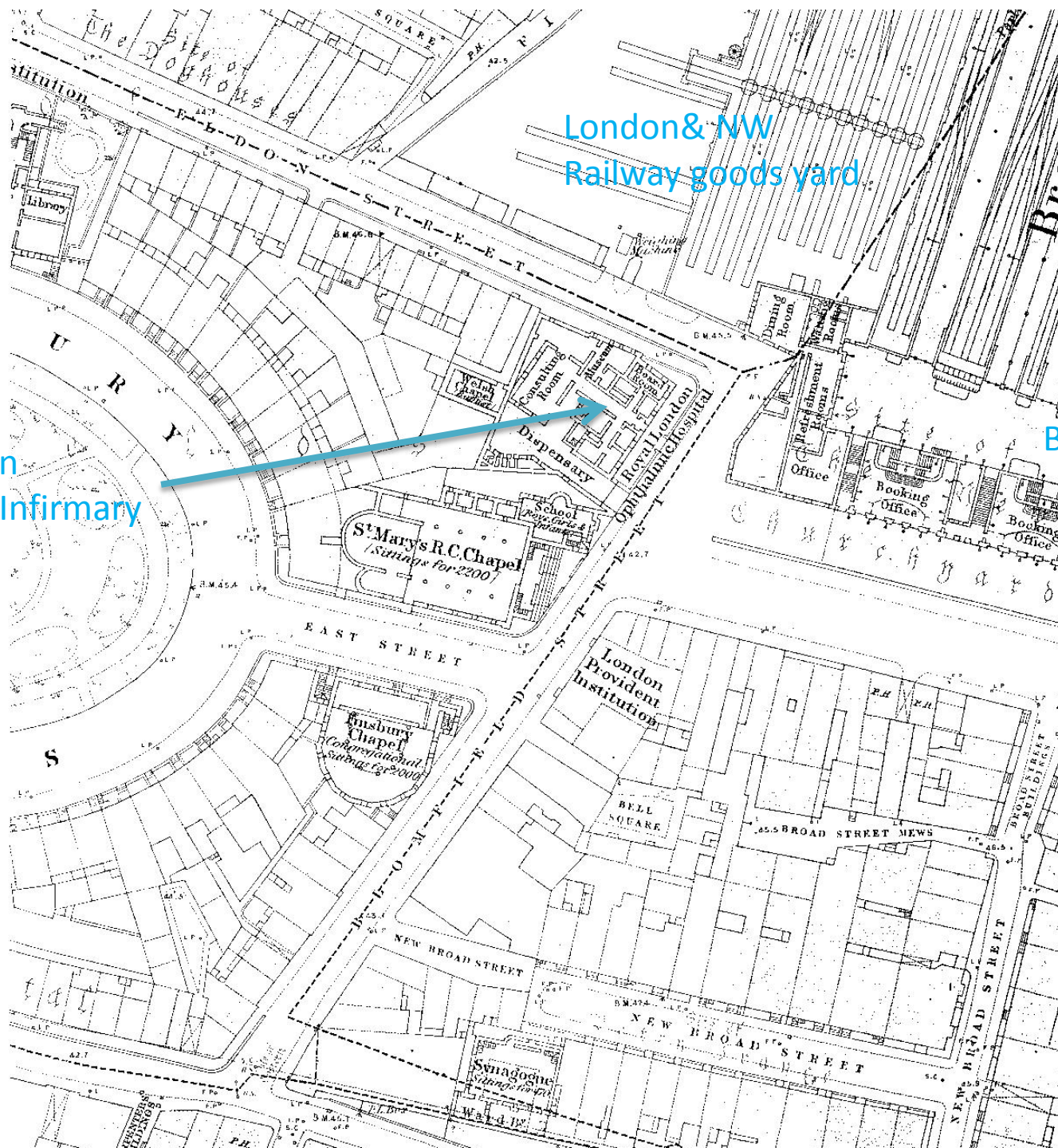
1884

Royal London
Ophthalmic Infirmary

London & NW
Railway goods yard



Broad Street
Station
(1865)



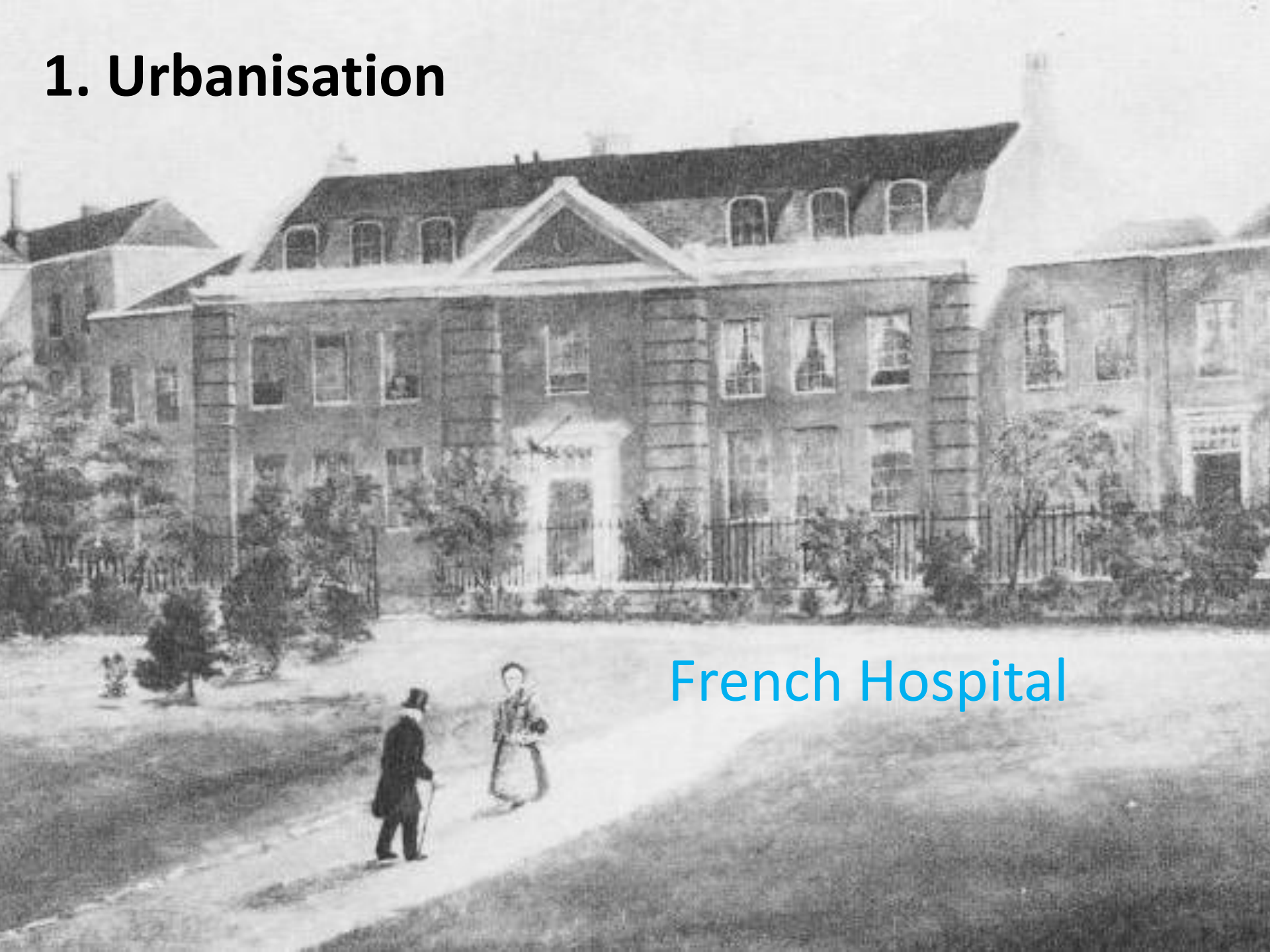
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital 1898



Why had all but one hospital vanished by 2000?

- Urbanisation
- Changing attitude to treatment
- WWII bomb damage
- Changing medical technology

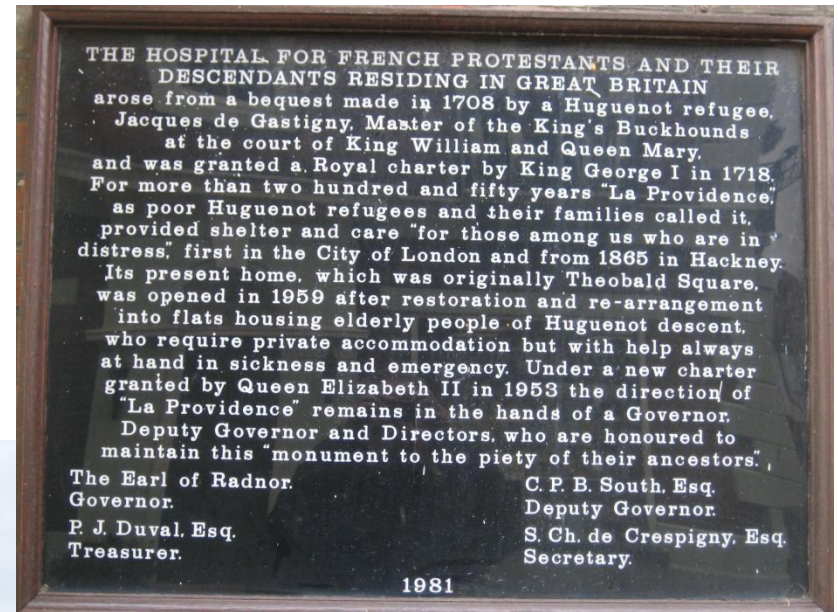
1. Urbanisation



1865 Victoria Park, Hackney



1960 Rochester (almshouses)



2. Changing attitude to treatment

St Luke's Hospital: closed 1917



Sold to Bank of England – print works
Demolished 1963



St Luke's Workhouse Infirmary

1930

London County Council

1127 beds

1936

St Mathew's Hospital

600 beds

1948

NHS

320 beds

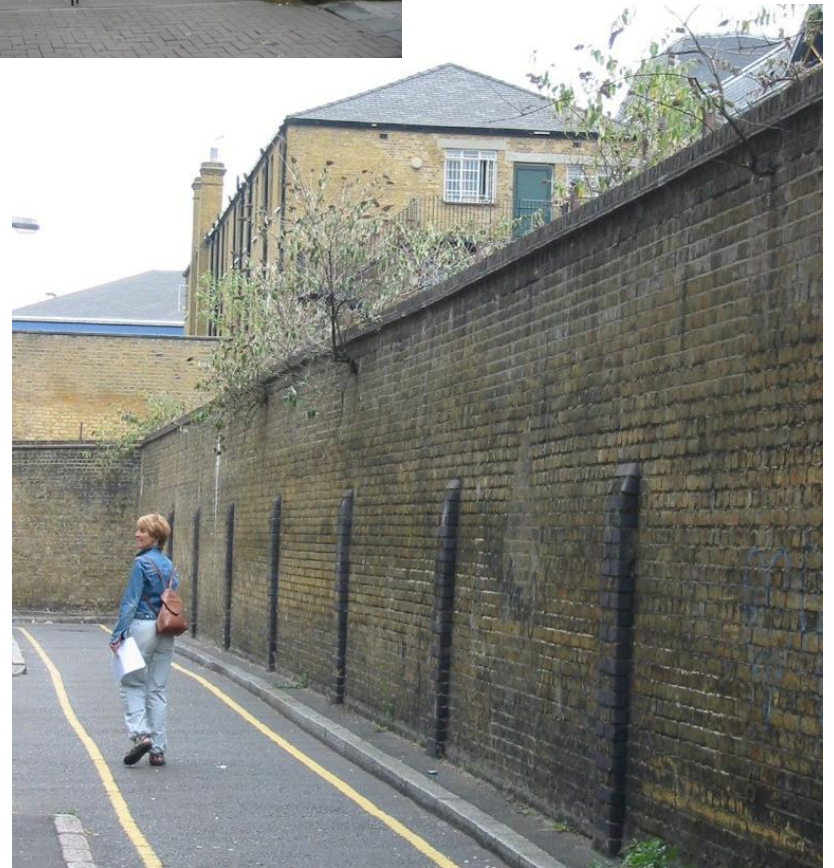
1960s

Geriatric Hospital

1987

Closed/demolished





3. WWII bomb damage

Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest



Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest Nurses' Home (1905)



City of London Maternity Hospital

1907 rebuilt following damage from construction of Northern line



"BABY'S SMILE
REWARDS YOUR
CHARITY."

There's a BABY in Your Pocket!

A Baby who, one day, will be a useful citizen of London, if you will only help him out!

In your pocket he is just a one-pound note; but send that note to us and we will soon turn it into a Baby.

Be a fairy godfather to that Baby, Mr. Man! Give him a chance. There are 6,999 other City men doing the same good thing.

Seven thousand fairy godfathers at £1 each are clearing off the debt of £7,000 brought upon this hospital by the War. *The interest alone on this debt deprives 70 poor mothers and babies of hospital benefits every year.* We average 1,400 confinements annually, besides which our splendid staff gives skilled and loving care to four times as many poor women in their own homes.

That Baby needs your help, Mr. Man. *Can you fail him?* Not if you remember this is the City's own hospital and you are a City man.

CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL

Patron: H.M. THE QUEEN.

President: THE LORD MAYOR.

Will YOU be a fairy godfather?

We have accepted the gift of this space from the proprietors of Glaxo in confident belief that everyone who has the honour of the City of London at heart, and everyone who loves a baby, will answer our appeal.

This Hospital is doing great work—not only in giving poor London babies a fair start, but also in training many of those Nurses upon whose skill and knowledge the health of your own babies so much depends.

Please make your cheque payable to the Hon. Treasurer.

CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL APPEAL COMMITTEE,

Hon. Treasurer:
LADY COOPER, O.B.E.

20, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Chairman:
Mrs. J. GLUCKSTEIN, M.B.E.

4. Changing medical technology

1927



Continued to expand

1927

71 beds (including 9 pay beds)

1930s

Shifted focus to cancer

Staff helped establish British Empire
Cancer Campaign

1948

“jewel in my health service” Aneurin Bevan

But isolated from rest of medicine

Took 50 years of discussion

1995 moved to Northwick Park Hospital



St Mark's Hospital Nurses Home (1926)



By 2000...only one survivor



1935



1944
Flying bomb struck
Proposal to demolish and move out of London

1948
NHS

Merger with
Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital
and
Central London Ophthalmic Hospital

1956
Moorfields Eye Hospital

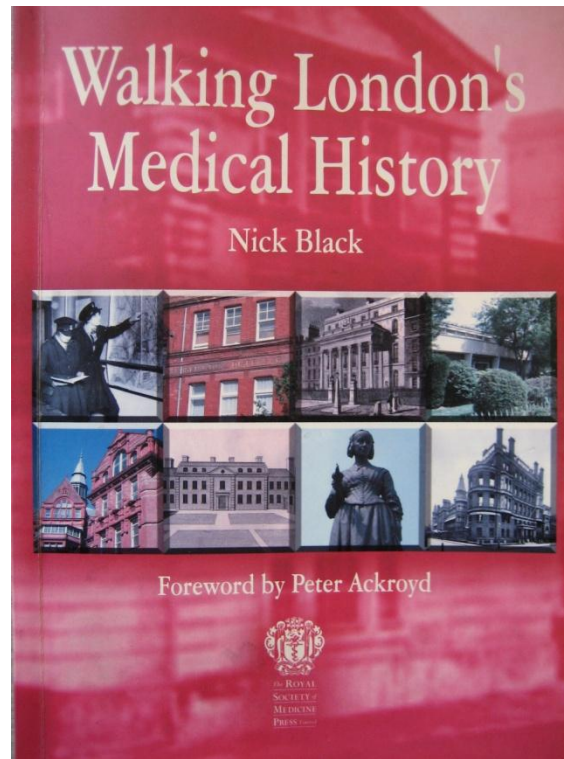
1988-91
Other sites closed



The lost hospitals of St Luke's - not just a curious historical tale

- Wide-range of factors shape our hospitals
 - well-recognised: attitudes to illness and disease, medical technology
 - less recognised: land prices, physical environment, other needs for land, war, social policies
- Like other activities, health services ebb and flow across the metropolis

You can go and see what remains of the lost hospitals



...although a new edition in October.