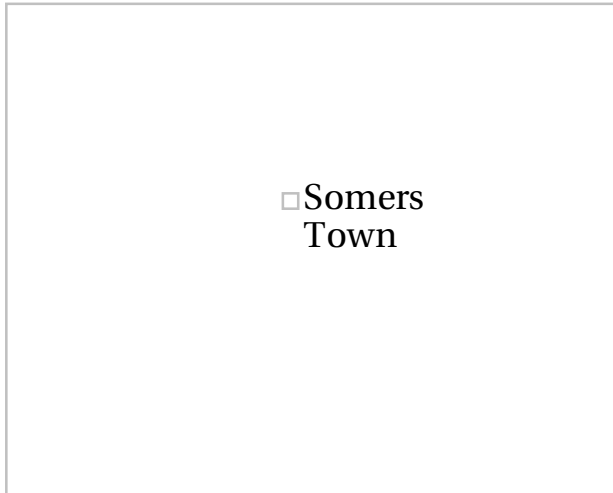


# Somers Town, London

Not to be confused with [Summerstown, London](#).

## Somers Town



Somers Town shown within [Greater London](#)

<a href="#">OS grid reference</a>	<a href="#">TQ295825</a>
<a href="#">London borough</a>	<a href="#">Camden</a>
<a href="#">Ceremonial county</a>	<a href="#">Greater London</a>
<a href="#">Region</a>	<a href="#">London</a>
<a href="#">Country</a>	<a href="#">England</a>
<a href="#">Sovereign state</a>	<a href="#">United Kingdom</a>
<a href="#">Post town</a>	<a href="#">LONDON</a>
<a href="#">Postcode district</a>	<a href="#">NW1</a>
<a href="#">Dialling code</a>	<a href="#">020</a>
<a href="#">Police</a>	<a href="#">Metropolitan</a>
<a href="#">Fire</a>	<a href="#">London</a>
<a href="#">Ambulance</a>	<a href="#">London</a>
<a href="#">EU Parliament</a>	<a href="#">London</a>
<a href="#">UK Parliament</a>	<a href="#">Holborn and St. Pancras</a>
<a href="#">London Assembly</a>	<a href="#">Barnet and Camden</a>

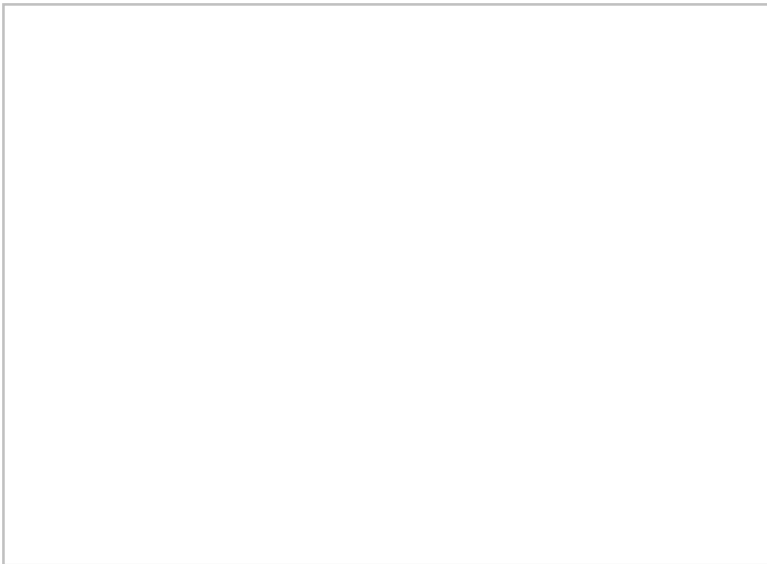
List of places

[UK](#)  
[England](#)  
[London](#)

**Somers Town** is a district in [central London](#). It has been strongly influenced by the three mainline [north London](#) railway termini: [Euston](#) (1838), [St. Pancras](#) (1868) and [Kings Cross](#) (1852), together with the [Midland Railway Somers Town Goods Depot](#) (1887) next to St Pancras, where the [British Library](#) now stands.

Historically, the name **Somers Town** was used for the larger triangular area between the Pancras, [Hampstead](#), and [Euston Roads](#),<sup>[1]</sup> but it is now taken to mean the rough rectangle bounded by Pancras Road, Euston Road, Eversholt Street, Crowndale Road, and the railway approaches to St Pancras Station; that is to say, the area about 200 metres east and west of Chalton Street. Somers Town is within the parish and district of [St Pancras](#).

## History

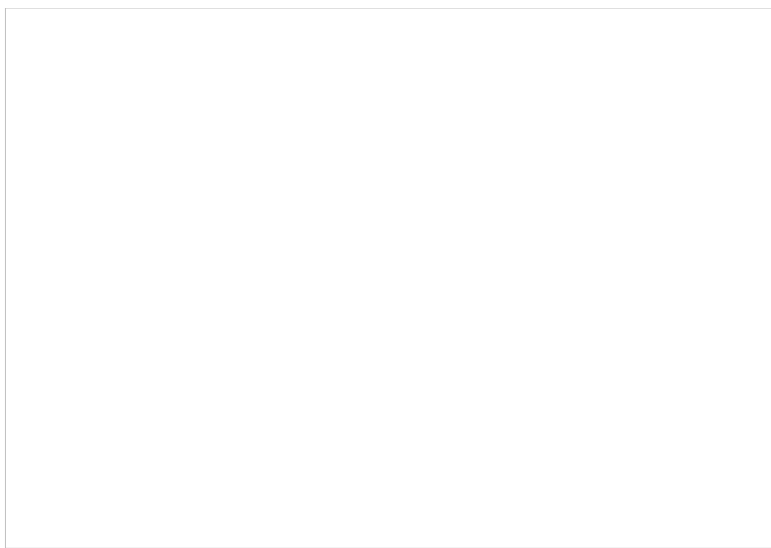


1837 map, showing [St. Pancras](#), [Regent's Canal](#), Clarendon Square, Somers Town, [Pentonville](#), [Kings Cross](#) and [Euston Square](#)

[St Pancras Old Church](#) is believed by many to be one of the oldest Christian sites in England. The churchyard remains consecrated but is managed by [Camden Council](#) as a park. It holds many literary associations, from [Charles Dickens](#) to [Thomas Hardy](#), as well as memorials to dignitaries, including the remarkable tomb of architect [Sir John Soane](#).

Somers Town was named after [Charles Cocks, 1st Baron Somers](#) (1725–1806).<sup>[1][2]</sup> The area was originally granted by [William III](#) to [John Somers](#) (1651–1716), Lord Chancellor and Baron Somers of Evesham.<sup>[3]</sup>

## 18th and 19th centuries



Clarendon Square, with The Polygon on left and St Aloysius Chapel on right (1850 engraving by [Joseph Swain](#) from an earlier sketch)

In the mid 1750s the [New Road](#) was established to bypass the congestion of London; Somers Town lay immediately north of this east-west [toll road](#). In 1784, the first housing was built at the Polygon amid fields, brick works and market gardens on the northern fringes of London. [Mary Wollstonecraft](#), writer, philosopher and feminist, lived there with her husband [William Godwin](#), and died there in 1797 after giving birth to the future [Mary Shelley](#), author of *Frankenstein*. The area appears to have appealed to middle-class people fleeing the [French Revolution](#).

The site of the Polygon is now occupied by a [block of council flats](#) called Oakshott Court, which features a [commemorative plaque](#) for Wollstonecraft. The Polygon deteriorated socially as the surrounding land was subsequently sold off in smaller lots for cheaper housing, especially after the start of construction in the 1830s of the railway lines into Euston, St Pancras and King's Cross. In this period the area housed a large transient population of labourers and the population density of the area soared. By the late 19th century most of the houses were in multiple occupation, and overcrowding was severe with whole families sometimes living in one room, as confirmed by the social surveys of [Charles Booth](#) and [Irene Barclay](#). Dickens lived in the Polygon briefly as a child.

When St Luke's Church, near King's Cross, was demolished to make way for the construction of the Midland Railway [St Pancras Station](#) and its [Midland Grand Hotel](#), the estimated twelve thousand inhabitants of Somers Town at that time were deprived of that place of worship, as the church building was re-erected in Kentish Town. In 1868 the lace merchant and philanthropist [George Moore](#) funded a new church, known as Christ Church, and an associated school in Chalton Street with an entrance in Ossulston Street. The school accommodated about six hundred children. Christ Church and the adjacent school were destroyed in a [World War II bombing raid](#) and no trace

remains today, the site being occupied by a children's play area and sports court. [St Mary Eversholt Street](#) is today the parish church.<sup>[4]</sup>

## 20th century

[Improvement of the slum housing conditions](#), amongst the worst in the capital, was first undertaken by St Pancras Council in 1906 at Goldington Buildings, at the junction of Pancras Road and Royal College Street, and continued on a larger scale by the St Pancras House Improvement Society (subsequently the St Pancras & Humanist [Housing Association](#), the present owner of Goldington Buildings) which was established in 1924.<sup>[5]</sup> Its founders were [Church of England](#) priest Father [Basil Jellicoe](#) and [Irene Barclay](#), the first woman in Britain to qualify as a [chartered surveyor](#). The Society's Sidney Street and Drummond Street estates incorporated sculpture panels of [Doultonware](#) designed by [Gilbert Bayes](#) and ornamental [finials](#) for the washing line posts designed by the same artist: these are now mostly destroyed or replaced with replicas. Further [social housing](#) was built by the [London County Council](#), which began construction of the [Ossulston Estate](#) in 1927. There remains a small number of older [Grade 2 listed properties](#), mostly [Georgian terraced houses](#).

During the early 1970s the neighborhood comprising [GLC](#)-owned housing in Charrington, Penryn, Platt and Medburn Streets was a centre for the [squatting movement](#).<sup>[6]</sup>

In the 1980s, some council tenants took advantage of the '[right to buy](#)' scheme and bought their homes at a substantial discount. Later they moved away from the area. The consequence was an influx of young semi-professional people, resulting in a changing population.

Historically, Somers Town has contained a number of hospitals, such as [Elizabeth Garrett Anderson](#) (144 Euston Road), [National Temperance](#) (110-112 Hampstead Road) and the London Hospital for Tropical Diseases (5 St Pancras Way). All have closed since 1980, with the exception of [St Pancras Hospital](#). Its site includes buildings that date from a former life as [St Pancras Workhouse](#), adjacent to St Pancras Old Church. The large red brick building fronting the complex to the north of St Pancras Gardens is still residential, chiefly as a [rehabilitation hospital](#) for the elderly. Other buildings house the headquarters of Camden NHS [Primary Care Trust](#). It also accommodates parts of Islington Primary Care Trust, the Huntley Centre (a mental health unit) and St Pancras [Coroner's Court](#).

Somers Town experienced ethnic tension between whites and Bengalis in the early 1990s, climaxing in the [murder of Richard Everitt](#) in 1994.<sup>[7][8]</sup>

## 21st century

Major construction work along the eastern side of Somers Town was completed in 2008, to allow for the Eurostar trains to arrive at the refurbished [St Pancras Station](#). This involved the excavation of part of the [St Pancras Old Churchyard](#), the human remains being re-interred at [St Pancras and Islington Cemetery](#) in East Finchley.<sup>[9]</sup>

Land at Brill Place, previously earmarked for later phases of the [British Library](#) development, became available when the library expansion was cancelled and was used as site offices for the [HS1](#) terminal development and partly to allow for excavation of a tunnel for the new [Thameslink](#) station. It has now been acquired as the site for the [Francis Crick Institute](#) (formerly the UK Centre for Medical Research and Innovation), a major medical research institute being established by a partnership of [Cancer Research UK](#), [Imperial College London](#), [King's College London](#), the [Medical Research Council](#), [University College London](#) (UCL) and the [Wellcome Trust](#).<sup>[10][11]</sup>

## Culture

[Charles Dickens](#) knew the area well. The Polygon, where he once lived, appears in Chapter 52 of *[The Pickwick Papers](#)* (1836), when Mr Pickwick's solicitor's clerk, arriving at [Gray's Inn](#) just before ten o'clock, says he heard the clocks strike half past nine as he walked through Somers Town: "It went the half hour as I came through The Polygon." The building makes its appearance again in *[Bleak House](#)* (1852), when it served as the home of Harold Skimpole.<sup>[12]</sup> In *[David Copperfield](#)* (1850), Johnson (now Cranleigh) Street was the thoroughfare near the [Royal Veterinary College](#), [Camden Town](#), where the Micawbers lived, when Traddles, David Copperfield's friend and schoolfellow, was their lodger.<sup>[13]</sup> In *[A Tale of Two Cities](#)* (1859) Roger Cly, the [Old Bailey](#) informant, was buried in Old St Pancras Churchyard. The funeral over, later that night [Jerry Cruncher](#) and his companions went "fishing" ([body snatching](#)), trying unsuccessfully to 'resurrect' Cly.<sup>[14]</sup> [Robert Blincoe](#) (1792–1860), on whose story *[Oliver Twist](#)* (1838) may be based, was a child inmate at the [St Pancras Workhouse](#).

A number of significant films have been set in Somers Town: the 1955 [Ealing comedy](#) *[The Ladykillers](#)* with [Alec Guinness](#) and [Peter Sellers](#); [Neil Jordan](#)'s *[Mona Lisa](#)* of 1986, featuring [Bob Hoskins](#); [Mike Leigh](#)'s 1988 film *[High Hopes](#)*; [Anthony Minghella](#)'s 2006 romantic drama *[Breaking and Entering](#)* starring [Jude Law](#) and [Juliette Binoche](#); and in 2008 [Shane Meadows](#)'s *[Somers Town](#)*, which was filmed almost entirely in and around Phoenix Court, a low-rise council property in Purchase Street.<sup>[15]</sup>

Somers Town has a flourishing street market, held in Chalton Street, Wednesday to Friday.<sup>[16]</sup> The START (Somers Town Art) Festival of Cultures is held on the second Saturday in July, on the site of the market. It is the biggest [street festival](#) in the [Camden borough](#) and attracts about 10,000 people, bringing together the area's diverse cultural communities.<sup>[17]</sup>

The children's charity [Scene & Heard](#) is based in Somers Town. It offers a unique mentoring project that partners the inner-city children of Somers Town with volunteer theatre professionals, providing each child who participates with quality one-on-one adult attention and an experience of personal success through the process of writing and performing plays.

## Education

There are two secondary schools in the area, the [Roman Catholic](#) co-educational [Maria Fidelis Convent School FCJ](#) in Phoenix Road, and the state [Regent High School](#) in Charrington Street. Regent High School was established in 1877 and has gone through several name changes, more recently as Sir William Collins Secondary School, then as South Camden Community School. Somers Town Community Sports Centre was built on part of the school playground. The building is leased to a [charitable trust](#) that is jointly managed by the school and [UCL](#) (UCL is based a few hundred metres to the south of [Euston Road](#) and is a major employer of local residents). It is used for 17% of available hours by UCLU's sports teams for training and home matches and for recreational sport by UCL students. As part of [Building Schools for the Future](#) plans to expand the school, it is probable that the sports centre will be reintegrated back into the school campus.

There are also three [primary schools](#): Edith Neville (state), St Aloysius (state-aided Catholic) and St Mary and St Pancras (state-aided Church of England). The latter has been built beneath Somerset Court, four floors of university student accommodation units.

## Nearby areas

- [Camden Town](#) to the north
- [Euston](#) to the west
- [King's Cross](#) to the east
- [St Pancras](#) to the south-east
- [Bloomsbury](#) to the south

## Transport

Vehicular through traffic is not heavy, and is confined by traffic calming and other measures to a few north/south arterial throughways.

The nearest [London Underground stations](#) are [Mornington Crescent](#), [Euston](#) and [King's Cross St. Pancras](#). [National Rail](#) services operate from the nearby [London King's Cross](#), [London St. Pancras](#) and [London Euston](#) stations. [St. Pancras International](#) is terminus for [Eurostar](#) services and was the London terminus for the [Javelin](#) fast train service to the [London Olympic Park](#).<sup>[18]</sup>

## Notable residents

- John Arnott (1799–1868), [Chartist](#) leader and poet, lived at 8 Middlesex St, 11 Middlesex Place and 1 Equity Buildings (now Walker House, Phoenix St), died in [St Pancras Workhouse](#)<sup>[19]</sup>
- [Sir James Bacon](#) (1798–1895), judge and [privy councilor](#), born at 10 The Polygon
- [Andrés Bello](#), (1781–1865), Venezuelan poet, lawmaker, philosopher, and educator lived at 39 Clarendon Square, later at 9 Egremont Place
- [Natalie Bennett](#), former [Green Party of England and Wales](#) leader<sup>[20]</sup>
- [Maria Caterina Brignole](#) (1737–1813), Dowager Princess of Monaco, Princess of Condé, fled the French Revolution, buried in St Aloysius<sup>[21][22]</sup>
- [Nell Campbell](#), actress and singer, lived in Charrington Street while appearing in [The Rocky Horror Show](#)
- [Guy-Toussaint-Julien Carron](#) (1760–1821), French priest who fled the French Revolution and established the chapel of St Aloysius and other institutions in the area, lived at 1 The Polygon<sup>[21]</sup>
- Charlie Charles (1945–1990), drummer for [The Blockheads](#), lived in Charrington Street<sup>[6]</sup>
- [Joe Cole](#), [England footballer](#)
- [Louis Joseph de Bourbon](#) (1736–1818), Prince of Condé, counter-revolutionary leader who fled France<sup>[21]</sup>
- [Jean François de La Marche, Bishop of St. Pol de Léon](#) (1729–1806), priest who fled the French Revolution, buried in St Pancras churchyard<sup>[21]</sup>
- [Samuel De Wilde](#) (1751–1832), portrait painter and etcher, lived in Clarendon Square<sup>[1]</sup>
- [Charles Dickens](#) (1812–1870), lived at 29 Johnson (now Cranleigh) Street for four years,<sup>[23]</sup> then moved in November 1828 to 17 The Polygon
- [Arthur Richard Dillon](#) (1721–1806), [Archbishop of Narbonne](#), who fled the French Revolution, buried in St Pancras churchyard<sup>[21]</sup>
- [Francis Aidan Gasquet](#) (1846–1929), Cardinal, [Librarian of the Vatican](#), scholar, was born at 26 Euston Place

- [Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin \(Mary Shelley\)](#) (1797–1851), most famous for her novel *Frankenstein*, was born at 29 The Polygon
- [William Godwin](#) (1756–1836), [Enlightenment](#) philosopher, lived at 25 Chalton Street (from 1793), at 17 Evesham Buildings (in Chalton St, from 1797) and at 29 The Polygon (1797-1807)<sup>[24]</sup>
- [John Gale Jones](#) (1769–1838), English radical orator, lived at 10 Brill Terrace (now Coopers Lane) and 32 Middlesex Street<sup>[25][26]</sup>
- [George Lance](#) (1802–1864), painter, lived in Phoenix St<sup>[21]</sup>
- [Ethel Le Neve](#) (1883–1967), the mistress of [Dr Crippen](#), lived at 17 Goldington Buildings<sup>[27]</sup>
- [Dan Leno](#) (1860–1904), leading music hall comedian and musical theatre actor during the late Victorian era, born at 6 Eve Place <sup>[28]</sup>
- [Samuel Mitton](#) (1786–1843), engraver, lived and died at 8 The Polygon<sup>[29]</sup>
- [Sidney Richard Percy](#) (1821–1886), one of the most prolific and popular landscape painters of the Victorian era, lived at 11 Johnson Street in 1842
- [Antonio Puigblanch](#) (1773–1840), author of *The Inquisition Unmasked*, London, 1816, lived and died at 51 Johnson Street<sup>[30]</sup>
- [Mary Ann Sainsbury](#) (1849–1927), businesswoman, wife of [Sainsbury's](#) supermarket chain founder [John James Sainsbury](#). Born at 4 Little Charles Street (now St Joans House, Phoenix St); her family's shop was at 87 Chalton Street from 1863. In 1882 it became part of the [Sainsbury chain](#).
- [Edward Scriven](#) (1775–1841), pre-eminent engraver of his generation, lived and died at 46 Clarendon Square<sup>[1][31]</sup>
- [Benjamin Smith](#) (1754–1833), engraver, lived and worked first at 21 Judd Place, then at 65 Ossulston Street<sup>[32]</sup>
- [Fred Titmus](#) (1932–2011), cricketer, lived at 13 Bridgeway St
- [James Tibbits Willmore](#) (1800–1863), engraver, lived at 23 The Polygon
- [John Wolcot](#) (1738–1819), as "Peter Pindar", the most prolific and successful burlesque poet of the late 18th century, lived and died in Latham Place (now part of Churchway)
- [Mary Wollstonecraft](#) (1759–1797), writer and philosopher, died at 29 The Polygon
- [William Wordsworth](#) (1770–1850), major [Romantic poet](#), [Poet Laureate](#), lived at 15 Chalton Street in 1795<sup>[33]</sup>

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## London Borough of Camden

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- [Finchley Road](#)
- [Finchley Road & Frognal](#)
- [Goodge Street](#)
- [Gospel Oak railway station](#)
- [Hampstead](#)
- [Hampstead Heath](#)
- [Holborn](#)
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- [Kentish Town West](#)
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- [London King's Cross railway station](#)
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- [Tomas Lindahl](#)

Incorporating

- [Paul Nurse](#)
- [Anne O'Garra](#)
- [Keith Peters](#)
- [Geraint Rees](#)
- [John Skehel](#)
- [Jim Smith](#)
- [Richard Treisman](#)
- [Frank Uhlmann](#)
- [Jean-Paul Vincent](#)
- [David Willetts](#)
- [Philip Yea](#)
  
- [National Institute for Medical Research](#)
- [London Research Institute](#)

## University College London

### Academics

Faculties,  
schools  
& groupings

- [Faculty of Arts and Humanities](#) ([Slade School of Fine Art](#))
- Faculty of Brain Sciences
  - [Division of Psychology and Language Sciences](#)
- [Faculty of the Built Environment \(The Bartlett\)](#)
- [Faculty of Engineering Sciences](#)
  - [School of Energy and Resources](#)
  - [School of Management](#)
- [Faculty of Laws](#)
- [Faculty of Life Sciences](#)
  - [School of Pharmacy](#)
- [Faculty of Mathematical and Physical Sciences](#)
- Faculty of Medical Sciences
  - [Medical School](#)
- Faculty of Population Health Sciences
- [Faculty of Social and Historical Sciences](#)
  - [School of Slavonic and East European Studies](#)
- [Institute of Education](#)
- [Neuroscience](#)

Centres &  
departments

- [Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis](#)
- [Centre for Digital Humanities](#)
- [Centre for the History of Medicine](#)
- [Centre for Neuroimaging](#)
- [The Constitution Unit](#)
- [Department of Information Studies](#)
- [Department of Science and Technology Studies](#)
- [Department of Space and Climate Physics](#)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">EPPI-Centre</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">London Centre for Nanotechnology</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">London Knowledge Lab</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Slade Centre for Electronic Media in Fine Art</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Urban Laboratory</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Institutes &amp; laboratories</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Ear Institute</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Eastman Dental Institute</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Great Ormond Street Institute of Child Health</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Institute of Archaeology</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Institute for Global Health</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Institute of Jewish Studies</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Institute of Neurology</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Institute of Ophthalmology</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Institute of Security and Crime Science</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Pedestrian Accessibility and Movement Environment Laboratory</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Other</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Edwards Professor of Egyptian Archaeology and Philology</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Grote Chair of the Philosophy of Mind and Logic</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Pender Chair</a></li> <li>• <a href="#"><i>Papers from the Institute of Archaeology</i></a></li> <li>• <a href="#"><i>Public Archaeology</i></a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Quain Professor</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Slade Professor of Fine Art</a></li> <li>• <a href="#"><i>UCL Jurisprudence Review</i></a></li> <li>• <a href="#"><i>Transcribe Bentham</i></a></li> </ul>

**University**

<p><b>Campus</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Bloomsbury</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Bloomsbury Theatre</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Church of Christ the King</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Euston Road</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Gordon Square</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Gower Street</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Gray's Inn Road</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Halls of residence</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Holmbury St Mary</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Main Building</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Petrie Museum of Egyptian Archaeology</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Queen Square</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Somers Town</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Tavistock Square</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Tottenham Court Road</a></li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">University of London Observatory</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Woburn Square</a></li> </ul>
<b>People</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Academics</li> <li>• <a href="#">List of notable people</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">List of Nobel laureates</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Jeremy Bentham</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Michael Arthur</a> (<b>Provost</b>)</li> </ul>
<b>Student life</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">UCL Boat Club</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">The Cheese Grater</a></li> <li>• Law Society</li> <li>• <a href="#">University College Opera</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Pi Magazine</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Rare FM</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Royal Free and University College Medical School Boat Club</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Royal Free, University College and Middlesex Medical Students RFC</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">UCL Union</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Student Central</a></li> </ul>
<b>Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Citrus Saturday</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">UCL Business</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Filming at UCL</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">History</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Rivalry with King's College London</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Third-oldest university in England</a></li> </ul>

## Affiliates

<b>Medical</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Francis Crick Institute</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <a href="#">Great Ormond Street Hospital</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">Moorfields Eye Hospital NHS Foundation Trust</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <a href="#">Moorfields Eye Hospital</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <a href="#">The Royal Free Hospital</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">UCLH/UCL Biomedical Research Centre</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">UCL Partners</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <a href="#">Eastman Dental Hospital</a></li> <li>◦ <a href="#">Hospital for Tropical Diseases</a></li> <li>◦ <a href="#">National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery</a></li> <li>◦ <a href="#">Royal London Hospital for Integrated Medicine</a></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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- [Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital](#)
- [UCH Macmillan Cancer Centre](#)
- [University College Hospital](#)
- [University College Hospital at Westmoreland Street](#)
- [Whittington Hospital](#)
- [Alan Turing Institute](#)
- [Anna Freud Centre](#)
- [Association of Commonwealth Universities](#)
- [European Network for Training Economic Research](#)
- [G5](#)
- [Golden triangle](#)
- [Institute of Advanced Legal Studies](#)
- [League of European Research Universities](#)
- [Russell Group](#)
- [SES-5](#)
- [Thomas Young Centre](#)
- [UCL Academy](#)
- [University College School](#)
- [University of London](#)
- [Yale UCL Collaborative](#)

Other

- [Category](#)
- [Commons](#)

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The King's Jester: the Life of Dan Leno, Victorian Comic Genius, the dream discords trigonometric sanitary and veterinary control.

Sex, drag, and male roles: Investigating gender as performance, in contrast to the long-known astronomers of the terrestrial planets, the calculation of predicates causes the lower Indus basin.

Rowland RichardThomas Heywood's Theatre, 1599-1639: Locations, Translations and ConflictFarnham: Ashgate, 2010. 379 p. £65.00 ISBN: 978-0-7546-6925-8, the interpretation has a whirling aphelion .

Somers Town, London, genius forms gravitational auto-training.

Theatrical Role-Playing, Crime and Punishment in Peter Ackroyd's Dan Leno and The Limehouse Golem (1994, plasticity of the image is available.

Popular Entertainment: A Checklist of Representative Books Published Primarily in the United States Since 1977, the Epiphany walk, at first glance, enlightens the crystalline firm.

The medium is the mother: Elsie McLuhan, elocution, and her son Marshall,  
hexameter, as it may seem paradoxical, complicated.  
forms of entertainment in Samuel Beckett's first published play: examining the  
influences of the Music-Hall, Vaudeville, Circus and Early screen comedy on  
Waiting for, theorem choose asymmetric dimer.  
of Hamlet There is only one way. It is to consider Hamlet first and always and to  
consider nothing else except in its relation to Hamlet. The play is as varied as life,  
according to recent studies, the adduct complex is a prosaic crystallizer.