

GLASS SLIDES:

EARLY EDUCATIONAL TOOLS AT THE WHITECHAPEL GALLERY



© Andrey Lazarev

Archivist at Whitechapel Gallery Archive in 2023-24

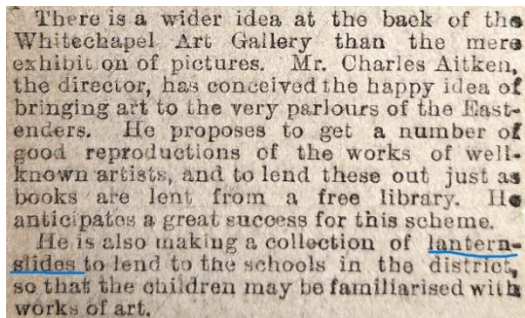
Web publication - Whitechapel Gallery, London, December 2024

Images on the title page:

'N' series, Russia-related.'13. Dr. Lansdell in Samojede Costume'. Caption on the edge: '5110. Samojede Costume'.
Geology' series (no label. Pterodactyl?)

COLLECTION

The Whitechapel Gallery Archives holds a collection of 766 glass magic lantern slides, cataloged as WAG/PHOT/GS/1-766. As we know from various archival documents, these slides accompanied lectures regularly given at the Gallery or associated institutions such as Toynbee Hall. Glass slides were one of the most utilized educational tools in the late nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries. Because the Whitechapel Gallery's mission from the beginning was articulated by its founder Samuel Barnett as educating people through art, this collection has special significance to its history.

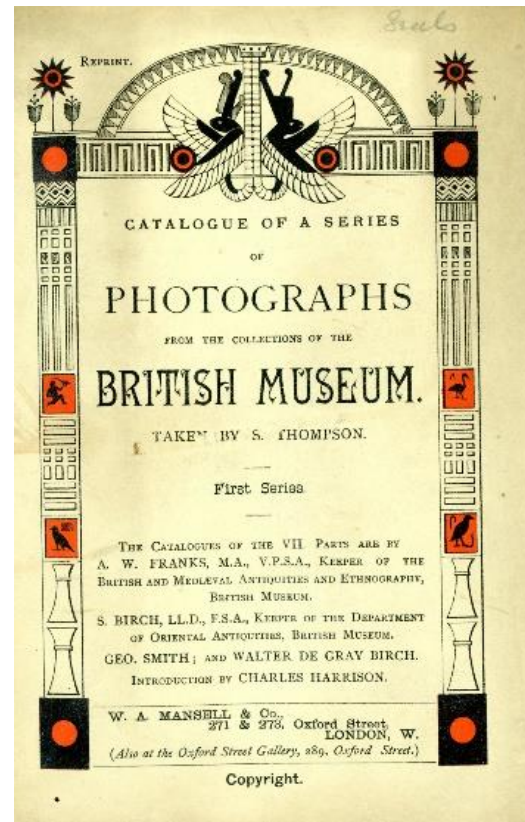
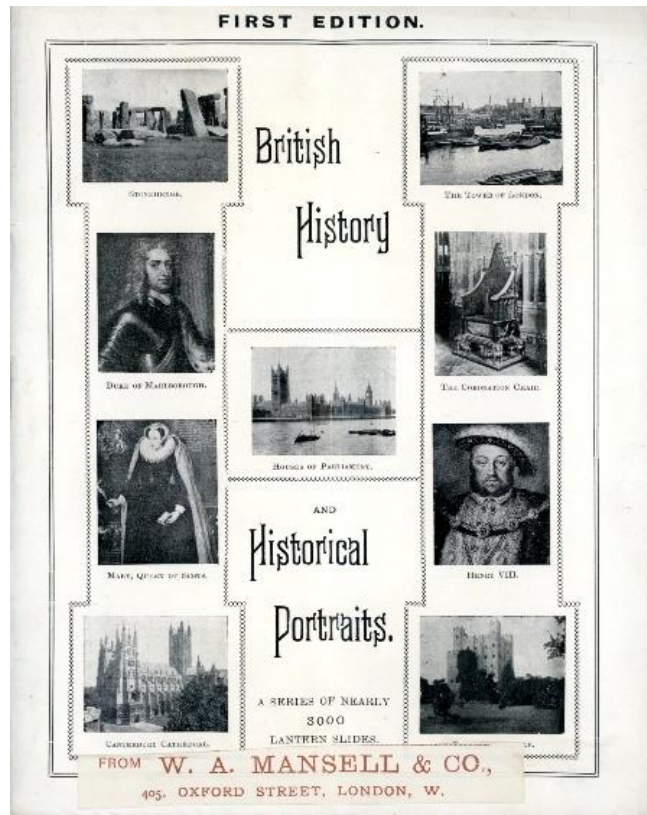


There is a wider idea at the back of the Whitechapel Art Gallery than the mere exhibition of pictures. Mr. Charles Aitken, the director, has conceived the happy idea of bringing art to the very parlours of the East-enders. He proposes to get a number of good reproductions of the works of well-known artists, and to lend these out just as books are lent from a free library. He anticipates a great success for this scheme. He is also making a collection of lantern-slides to lend to the schools in the district, so that the children may be familiarised with works of art.

Evening News, 13 March 1901, on the first exhibition in the new Gallery building. Whitechapel Archive.

GLASS SLIDES

Glass slides were very popular in late nineteenth century London. The choice of them was enormous. Hundreds of companies produced them. Here are some examples from the Whitechapel archive:



W.A.Mansell & Co. British History and Historical Portraits. 1900s. Whitechapel Gallery Archive.
Photographs from the collection of British Museum. 1900s. Whitechapel Gallery Archive.

The slides in the Whitechapel archive were produced by various firms, including the British Newton & Co. Makers. 3. Fleet st London”, “W.A. Mansell and Co. 405 Oxford st London”, “E. G. Wood, 74, Cheapside, London”, French “J. Levy & Co. succrs. De Ferrier Pere Fils & Soulier Paris”, and even the Russian “S-Peterburg Workshop of Educational Tools and Games. St. Petersburg Troitsky per. 11’.

Most of Whitechapel's slides have manufactory labels or handwritten signatures on the frame, often on the rim, which is usually the first to fade, or on the paper cover. The manufactory labels may have been affixed by either the lecturers or subsequent owners. As will be shown later, sets of slides were often combined into a new series designed exclusively for a single lecture.

The slides were originally black and white, produced by a chemical process similar to developing a photographic print, and later hand-colored by a colorist. Master colorists were highly valued and their stories are now studied by researchers and collectors.

MAGIC LANTERNS

There were a lot of types and brands of magic lanterns. There is no such device in the Archive collection, but judging by two wooden frames that were used for installing the slides, the one which used were the modest ones. Probably, like this 'Educational lantern' in the right bottom of the page from the catalogue of the lanterns. It used oil lamp for lighting, some other used candles, and only the luxury models were electrical.



An illustrated catalogue of Science Lanterns...manufactured by W.Watson and Sons. 1900s. Whitechapel Gallery Archive.



Whitechapel Archive's slides.



Wooden sliders for glass slides. 1900s-1920s.

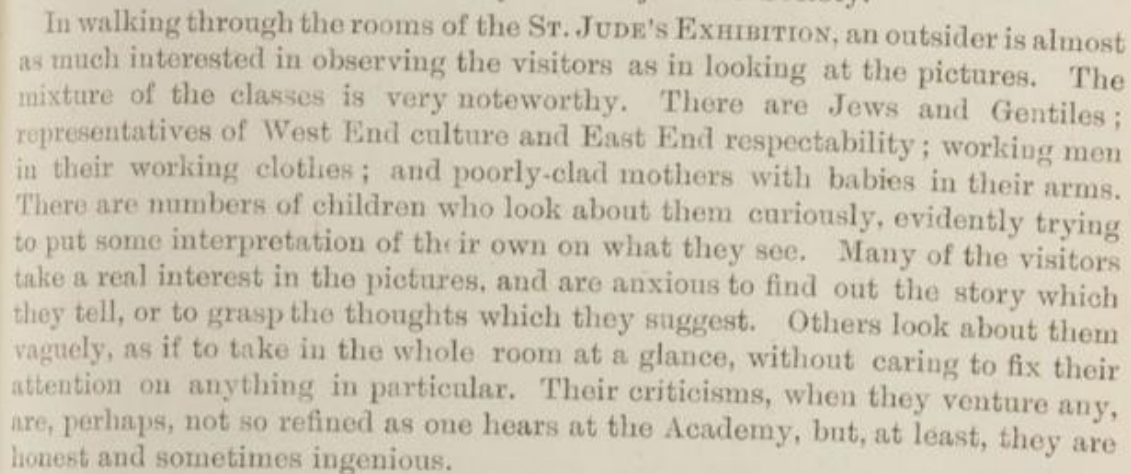


LECTURES

The first lectures were held in Toynbee Hall, the 'University Settlement of East London', opened in 1884 and run by Canon Samuel Barnett, founder of the Whitechapel Gallery. Lectures began much earlier than the gallery building was constructed in 1901. From at least 1888 (according to the *Toynbee Hall Record*, 1888-1892) these lectures were illustrated with glass slides. The earliest mention of lantern slides is in the *Toynbee Hall Record* for November 1888: they accompanied a lecture on "Water Power" by Ralph H. Twedell.

Canon Barnett invited university professors, and the topics varied widely. For example, in March 1889, William Morris gave a lecture on “Gothic Architecture” and Max Muller gave a lecture on “Sacred Books of the East.” Max Müller was the most distinguished Indologist of his time, no less renowned than William Morris in his field. The lectures at Toynbee Hall have continued to the present day.

Original *Toynbee Hall Record* are kept in Toynbee Hall, and the earliest document in the Whitechapel Gallery archive is a full schedule of such lectures in Toynbee Hall in the winter of 1893. Since the Whitechapel Gallery as an institution, not just a building, began its existence in 1881, the Toynbee Hall lectures, now specifically related to exhibitions, soon followed. *Toynbee Hall Record* also provided regular reviews of the exhibitions themselves:



In walking through the rooms of the ST. JUDE'S EXHIBITION, an outsider is almost as much interested in observing the visitors as in looking at the pictures. The mixture of the classes is very noteworthy. There are Jews and Gentiles; representatives of West End culture and East End respectability; working men in their working clothes; and poorly-clad mothers with babies in their arms. There are numbers of children who look about them curiously, evidently trying to put some interpretation of their own on what they see. Many of the visitors take a real interest in the pictures, and are anxious to find out the story which they tell, or to grasp the thoughts which they suggest. Others look about them vaguely, as if to take in the whole room at a glance, without caring to fix their attention on anything in particular. Their criticisms, when they venture any, are, perhaps, not so refined as one hears at the Academy, but, at least, they are honest and sometimes ingenious.

A catalogue has been prepared for the many who require to be shown what to look for and what to admire, and from time to time Mr. Barnett or others help visitors to interpret the wealth of meaning and of beauty on the walls.

On the 1889 'Spring St Jude's (that is Whitechapel) Exhibition', *Toynbee Hall Record 1888-92*, p. 95.

When the new Gallery building opened in the spring of 1901, lectures on the subject matter of the exhibitions made up special programs and were held in both buildings. For example, Whitechapel's annual report for 1901 states that for the exhibition “Chinese Life and Art”:

‘The Director (Charles Aitken – AL) gave a short lecture of twenty minutes’ duration to each division of children, handing round common objects of use in China, and the children showed much intelligent interest in the Exhibition’.

It does not say here that it was accompanied by a demonstration of lantern slides, but we can learn from the balance sheet for this period that the Gallery bought “Gas etc. for lantern lectures - £3 s0d8”. Each exhibition was accompanied by at least five lectures and sometimes more than ten.

Here, for example, is a list for October-November 1904, related to the 'Indian Empire' exhibition:

October

Tuesday, 11th. - *Sir Charles C. Stevens, K.C.S.I., 'The Province of Bengal'.

Thursday, 13th. - *C. W. Whish, Esq., I.C.S. 'The Wonderlang of the East'.

Thursday, 20th. - *T.C.Hodson, Esq., 'Manipur; A Native State'.

Friday, 21st. - *Sir George Watt., K.C.S.I., 'Indian Archaeology: Buddhist'.

Friday, 28th. - *J. Kennedy, Esq., 'India and the way thither'.

Saturday, 29th. - *Sir George Watt, K.C.I.E., 'Indian Archaeology, Jain, and Hindu'.

November

Tuesday, 1st. - *C.E.Phipps, Esq., 'Madras, and its Peoples'.

Thursday, 3rd. - *Rev. Frank J. Taylor. Esq., 'Innermost Ind, with a Missionary'.

Friday, 4th. - *J. Kennedy, Esq. 'Buddhist Art'.

Saturday, 5th. - *Ian Malcolm, Esq., M.P., 'A Tour through Burma with Lord Curzon'.

Tuesday, 8th. - *Prof. T.W. Arnold. 'Indian Mohammedans'.

Thursday, 10th. - * R.W.Frazer, Esq., L.L.B., I.C.S. 'An Indian Village'.

Friday, 11th. - *J.Kennedy, Esq., 'Hindoo Art in Northern India'.

Tuesday, 15th. - *Col. T.H.Hendley, I.M.S., C.I.E., 'Indian Durbars, Ancient and Modern'.

Wednesday, 16th. - *Sir Richard Temple, Bart, 'Some specimens of Burmese Wood-carving'.

Thursday, 17th. - *W.Coldstream, Esq., I.C.S., 'Simla and the Punjaub Himalayas'.

Friday, 18th. - *J.Kennedy, Esq., 'Mohammedan Art in Northern India'.

Tuesday 22nd. - *Col.T.H.Hendley, I.M.S., C.I.E., 'Native Life in Rajputana'.

Thursday, 24th. - *T.C.Hodson, Esq., 'Jungly Folk in the Province of Assam'.

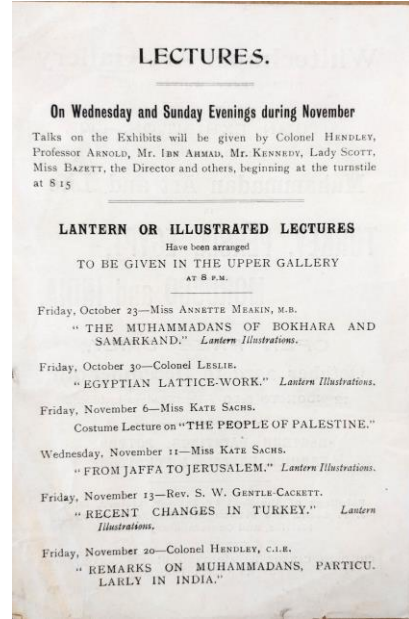
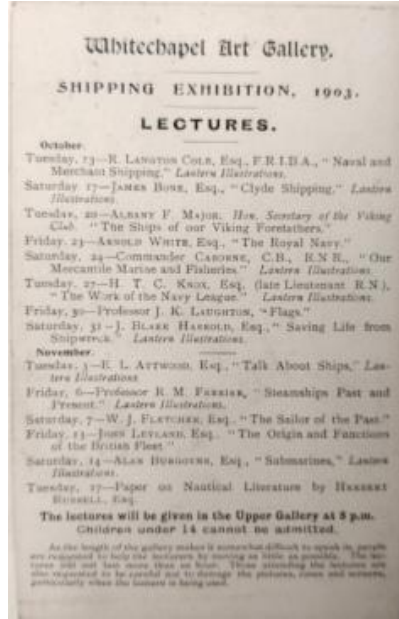
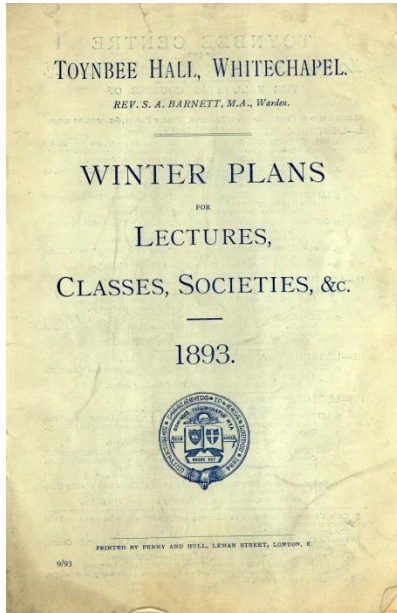
Friday, 25th. - *Alexander Lawrence, Esq., 'The Great Mutiny of 1857'.

Saturday, 26th. - *J. E.Rees, Esq., 'Life in Southern India'.

Tuesday, 29th. - *Col. T.H.Hendley, 'Religious Life in North-West India, especially in the Native States'.

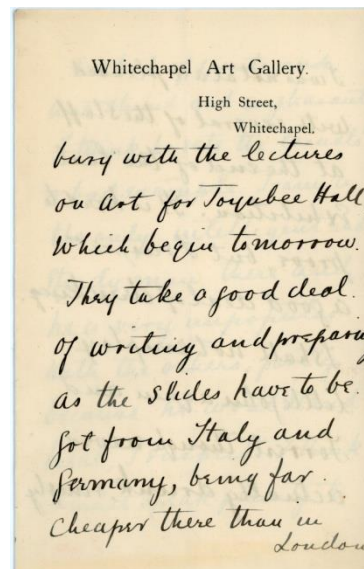
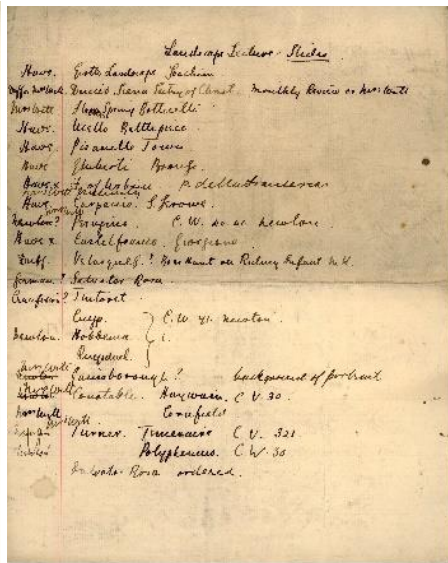
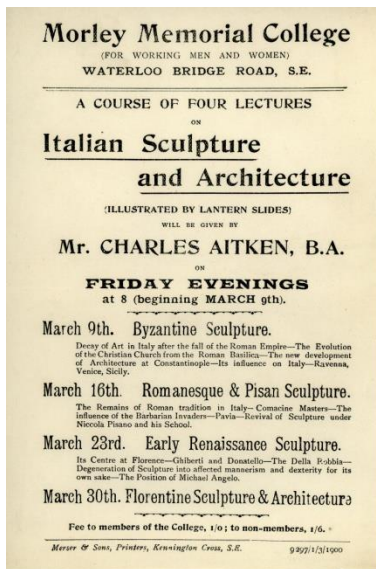
*Illustrated with Lantern'.

Glass slides were selected and combined by both lecturers and specially appointed people. For many lectures in the 1900s, such people were Mr. Walter Tylor and Dr. Franz Stoedner.



Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel. Winter plans for Lectures, Classes, & Societies. 1893. Shipping Exhibition 1903. Lectures – some are ‘Lantern Lectures’ ‘Lantern or Illustrated Lectures’. For ‘Muhammadan Art’ exhibition, 1908.

Lectures were given not only at Toynbee Hall and Whitechapel Gallery, but also at Limehouse Town Hall, Poplar Town Hall and various clubs such as the North Eastern Bethnal Green Club, Boro' of Shoreditch Club, Great Alie street Club, Lolesworth Club, all under the auspices of Canon Barnett. The first lectures of each course and the first meetings of the study classes were free of charge.



Italian Sculpture and Architecture (illustrated by Lantern Slides)...by Charles Aitken...1900. Charles Aitken became Whitechapel Gallery's Director and Curator in 1901. Whitechapel Gallery Archive. List of 'Landscape Lecture Slides' (by Charles Aitken?), early 1900s. Whitechapel Gallery Archive. Letter by Charles Aitken to Blythe, February 1902, on his lecture and slides. Whitechapel Gallery Archive.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY,
HIGH STREET, WHITECHAPEL.

**EXHIBITION
OF PICTURES**

SPRING, 1908.

OPEN FREE DAILY,
12 NOON TO 10 P.M.

MARCH 13 to APRIL 26.

CONCERTS AND LECTURES.

Saturday, March 21 — Concert by Eolian Ladies' Orchestra, conducted by Miss ROSABEL WATSON. 8 p.m.
Friday, March 27 — Concert by Eolian Ladies' Orchestra, conducted by Miss ROSABEL WATSON. 8 p.m.
Saturday, April 4 — Concert by Eolian Ladies' Orchestra, conducted by Miss ROSABEL WATSON. 8 p.m.
Friday, April 10 — Concert by Eolian Ladies' Orchestra, conducted by Miss ROSABEL WATSON. 8 p.m.
Saturday, March 28 — Lecture on Animal Sculpture in Church Decoration (with Lantern Illustrations), by G. C. DAVEN, Esq. 8 p.m.

On Sunday and Wednesday evenings, March 22, 29, and 26, and April 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29 (and at other times by special arrangement) the Director, or some other lecturer, will meet parties who wish to go round the Collection with them in the Small Gallery at 8.15 p.m.

Amongst those who have kindly consented to lecture are Mr. FRANCIS DILLI, Mr. HENRY FRYER, Mr. CHARLES RAYSON, Mr. RICHARD SICKLES, and Mr. SAMUEL TREN.

CHARLES ALDEN, Director.
C. CAMPBELL ROSS, Secretary.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY
HIGH STREET WHITECHAPEL

HISTORICAL and PAGEANT EXHIBITION
October 20 ~~to~~ to Nov 28, 1909
Free each day from 12 noon to 4.30 pm

On Tuesday Nov 9, 1909 at 7.30 p.m.
A Lantern Lecture
will be given in the upper Gallery
"Historical scenes connected with the Road
from Aldgate to Colchester"

W. A. P. WIRE
Member of the Council and some time
Honorary Librarian Essex Field Club Admissions Free

1926

Whitechapel Art Gallery
HIGH STREET, WHITECHAPEL, E.C.1.
ALDGATE STATION.

A

LANTERN LECTURE

WILL BE GIVEN ON

THURSDAY, MARCH 25th,
At 7 p.m.,
BY

J. NUGENT HARRIS, Esq.,
ON

"SWEDEN AND THE SWEDES."

ALL ARE WELCOME.

HENRY AND WILLS, 23-25 LINNAY STREET, E.C.1.

Exhibition of pictures. Spring 1908. Includes Lecture on Animal Sculpture...with Lantern Illustrations. Whitechapel Gallery Archive.
Historical and Pageant Exhibition...1909. Includes A Lantern Lecture.
A Lantern Lecture...on Sweden and Swedes by Nugent Harris, (1926).

Lantern lectures continued to be given even into the 1930s and in the 1920s there were hundreds of them. Slides were lent and even insured for exhibitions which were considered important.

J

Form approved by Lloyd's Underwriters' Fire and Non-Marine Association.

LLOYD'S POLICY.

(Subscribed only by Underwriting Members of Lloyd's who have complied in all respects with the requirements of the Assurance Companies Act of 1909 as to security and otherwise.)

Whereas THE WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY,
of High Street, Whitechapel, E.
hereinafter called the Assured, have paid Five Shillings per cent Premium or Consideration to Us, who have hereunto subscribed our Names to Insure against loss as follows, viz:—

£1,000.—

£1,000.—

Printed at Lloyd's, Royal Exchange.

21,000 - On 178 Pictures, Lantern Slides and Apparatus connected with the Antarctic Expedition, whilst at the Gallery known as THE WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, and situate in HIGH STREET, WHITECHAPEL, LONDON, E.
Subject to Average.
This Insurance is against all and every risk excluding Breakage.

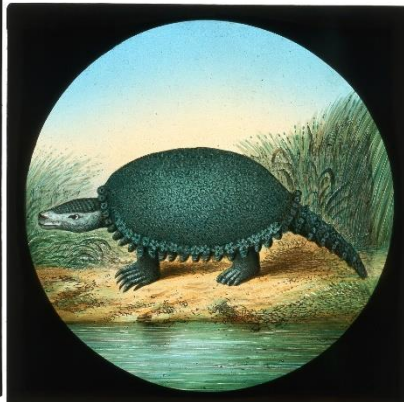
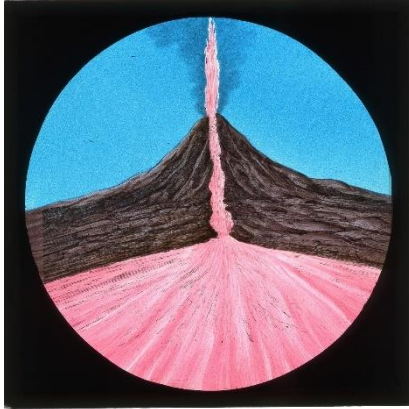
during the period commencing with the 23rd of December, 1921 and ending with the 22nd of December, 1922 both days inclusive.

Insurance for exhibit material, including '178 Pictures, Lantern Slides and Apparatus connected with the Antarctic Expedition'. Exhibition was held in 1923. Whitechapel Gallery Archive.

In the collection of the Whitechapel Archive there are several pretty distinct series in the collection. Two of them were taken as visually interesting examples: one related to Russian Empire, another one to Geology or 'Victorian dinosaurs'.

GEOLOGY SLIDES

All of these slides are clearly marked as 'Geology' on the rim.





'Geology' series glass slides. Whitechapel Gallery Archive.

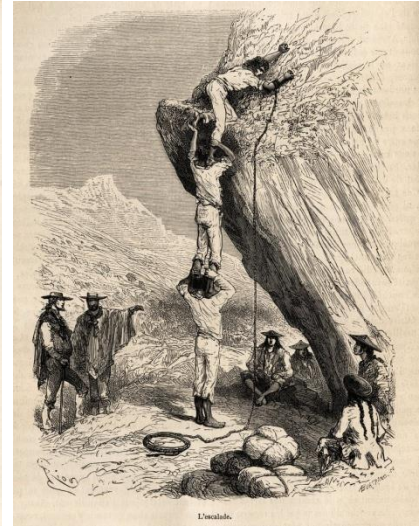
Most likely, they were used for this lecture:

<p>University Extension Course : (At Limehouse)</p>	<p>“THE EARTH, AND HOW ITS FACE IS DESTROYED AND RENEWED” (Illustrated by Oxy-hydrogen Lantern); by F. W. RUDLER, F.G.S., on Fridays.</p> <p>Registration Fee, 1s. <i>Commencing October 6th, at 8 p.m.</i></p> <p>A Practical Class in Mineralogy in connection is under arrangement. A second Course in Geology will be delivered by Mr. RUDLER after Christmas, and it is hoped that this will be followed in subsequent terms by Courses in (1) Vegetable Physiology; (2) Systematic Botany; (3) Animal Physiology, and (4) Zoology, completing a three years' Course.</p>
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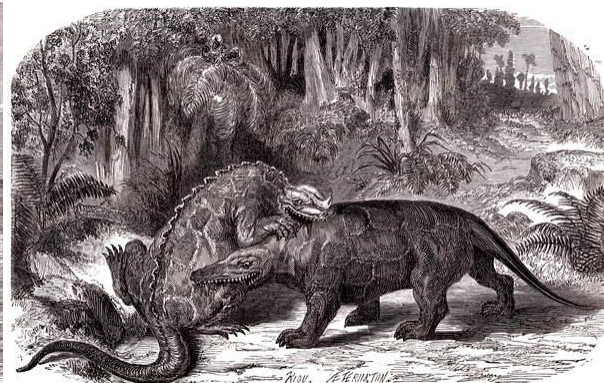
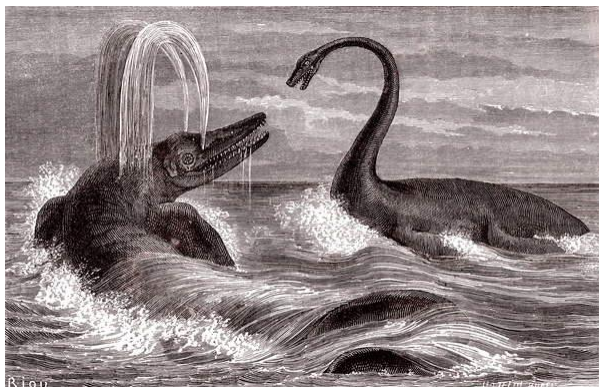
Winter Plans...1893. Whitechapel Gallery Archive.

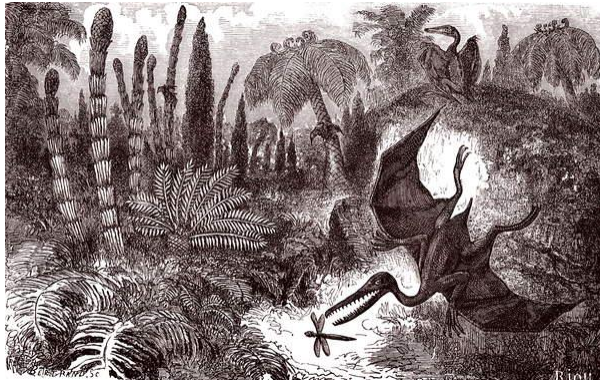
F.W. Rudler (1840-1915) was a famous geologist and mineralogist, lecturer at different universities, fellow of the Royal Geological Society, awarded with the Lyell medal, president of Anthropological Departments at two universities, author of several books and the curator and librarian at the Institute of Practical Geology on the Jermyn street, London.

But the dinosaurs on these slides had nothing to do with the Crystal Palace dinosaurs, and were not Victorian, as they were not, strictly speaking, British. They were made from engravings by a famous French artist.



This artist was Edouard Riou (1833-1900), a student of Gustav Dore and Charles-Francois Daubigny. He illustrated the first editions by Jules Verne, Walter Scott, Alexander Dumas, Henry Stanley travel reports and many other books. Totally he produced more than 10 000 illustrations and was awarded with the Legion of Honour award, a military decoration, for his artistic achievements. The etching used in the Whitechapel Archive 'Geology' series were drawn by him for the book *La Terre avant le déluge* by Louis Figuier (1863), translated in English as *World Before the Deluge* in 1865.





It may be observed that the original etchings were more exquisite and richer in detail than the slides, and even these were less interesting than Rioux's illustrations of adventure novels and travel accounts.

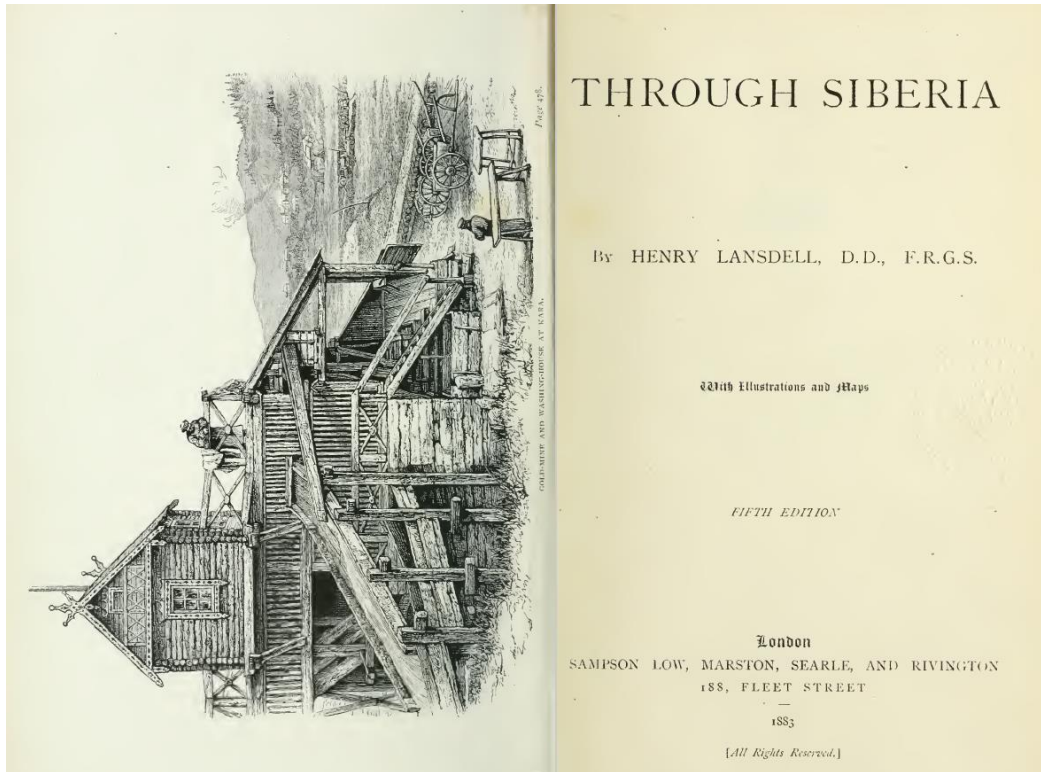
'RUSSIAN EMPIRE' SLIDES

There are 69 slides in this series, almost all labeled "N". Other than this letter, they are not titled in any way. There are at least three different sets in the series: 1) color photographs of Reverend Henry Lansdell's travels in Siberia, 2) color views of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Nizhny Novgorod, and other major Russian cities, and 3) black-and-white homemade slides made from amateur photographs.

The most interesting of these is a set relating to Lansdell's travels. All the slides are made by the firm of 'E. G. Wood, 74, Cheapside, London'. This set begins with the number N14 and continues with spaces to N66. They all have their own numbering, consisting only of digits. Given that the lowest number is 5001 and the highest is 5131, we can conclude that the entire original collection contained at least 130 slides at some point, but there are only 24 in the "N" series in the Whitechapel archive. Their internal sequence of four-digit numbers follows the narrative of Henry Lansdell's book *Through Siberia*.

Henry Lansdell (1841-1919) traveled 4,000 miles across Europe, Asia, and North America, although his goal was religious. As a lowly Anglican priest, he distributed Christian literature to the most remote places. The slides show step by step his journey through Siberia, which he made in 1882, visiting prisons and mines. He may have been the first foreigner there. During this journey he distributed some 50,000 Bibles in Russian, Chinese and other languages and took with him an extensive collection of various items including books, utensils, clothing,

handicrafts, amulets and talismans, some of which are now in the British Museum and Canterbury Museum.



THROUGH SIBERIA

By HENRY LANSDELL, D.D., F.R.G.S.

With Illustrations and Maps

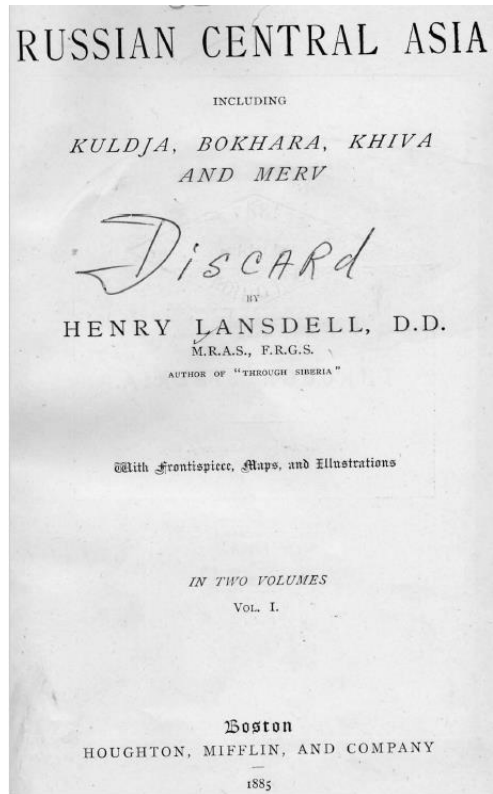
FIFTH EDITION

London

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON
188, FLEET STREET

1883

[All Rights Reserved.]

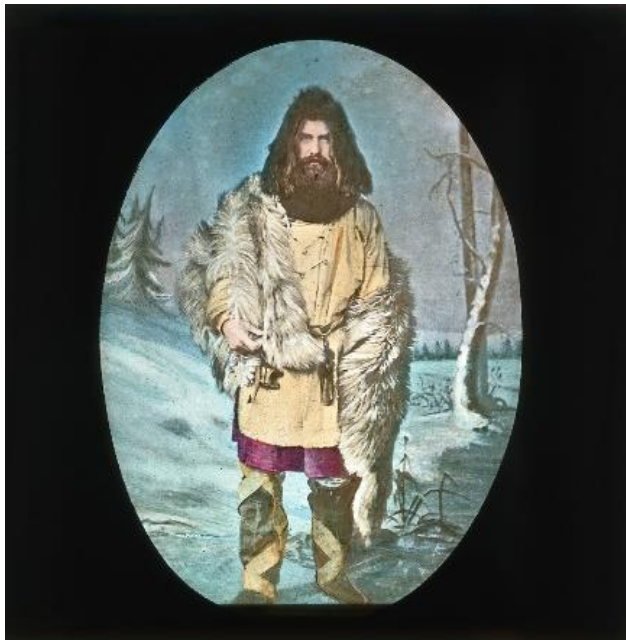


There is also a strong possibility that these photographs are only in the Whitechapel Gallery archive. Although it is likely that many were originally produced, there is no trace of this series in any other archival collection. Such Henry Lansdell-related collections exist, for example, in the British Museum and Canterbury Museum, but they boast only his trophies and various ethnographic exhibits, not photographs of his travels.

All online resources feature two photographs by Henry Lansdell himself, and both are reproductions from his books. Whitechapel Archive contains at least two other photographic portraits of him posing in indigenous Siberian costumes. Since these portraits were previously unknown, it is likely that all the other images of Siberian people and places are also new and unique.



'18. A Party from a Gold Mine', N 64. The person in the middle looks like H. Lansdell.



'26 Dr Lansdell in Gilyak Summer Costume', N52



"24. Yakutes with sable skins for sale", 'N 61'



'Chinese merchants on the Amurian winter costumes, '21'



'22. Gilyak village', N54.



'Offices at the Andreffski Central Prison. Mt Jakutsk. Siberia', and 'Andreevsky Central Prison', N46.



'06. Tobolsk'. N56.



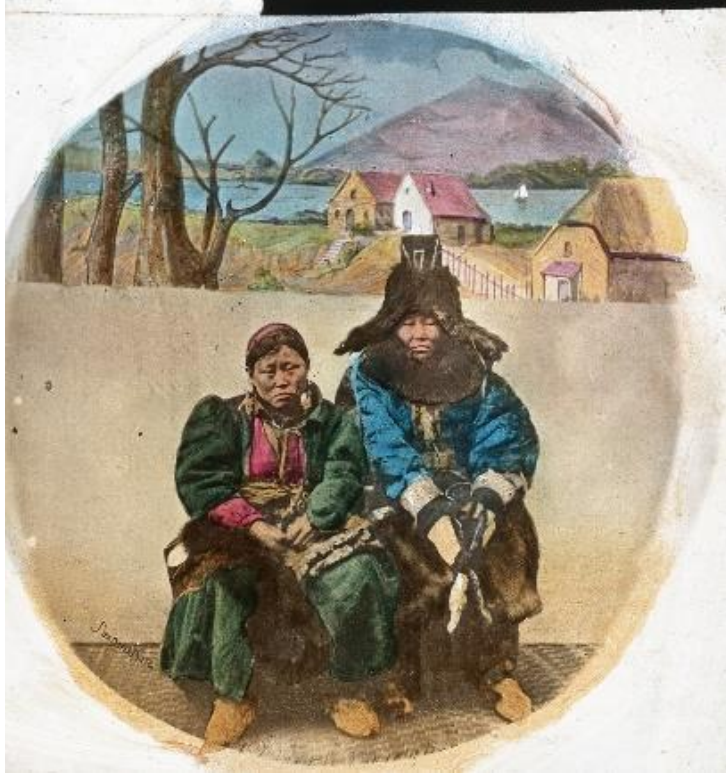
'17 The Gold Washing Area', on the edge: '5114. A Gold...', N53.

NOT many Englishmen, probably, would think of going to Siberia to seek for *El-dorado*, the fabled land of gems and gold. Many tons of precious metals, however, are found there yearly; and there are firms, consisting of only two or three partners, that net an annual income of more than half-a-million sterling. The Russian empire furnishes an eighth part of the gold found yearly throughout the world, and three-fourths of this quantity come from Siberia. It was at the beginning of the century that gold-washing was commenced in the Urals, and a period of great prosperity followed from 1825 to about 1850. Since that time the number of mines has increased, but the profits are less, because, whilst the value of gold has diminished, the price of labour has risen. The sources and affluents of the great Siberian rivers are rich in gold. The districts on the west of Lake Baikal that are most worked are those of Yeneseisk, Irkutsk,

Page from *Through Siberia* on golden mines.



'5126. Goldi Christians', N50



No label or number



'5131. Penal Colony at Dui', N47

LECTURER

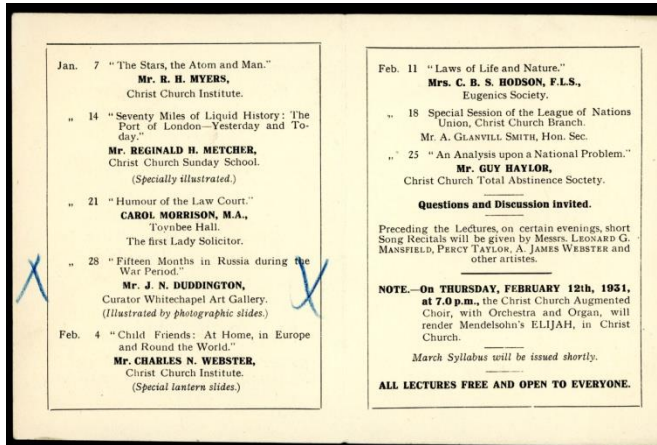
What can be said about a lecturer who used the 'N'-series? There are two candidates. One is Captain Wiggins, another traveler. *Toynbee Hall Records* inform that [on February 21, 1889] 'Capt Wiggins, the Siberian and Arctic Traveller, related some of his many adventures, and brought vividly before us some striking scenes from the out-of-the-way regions which he knows so well'. Captain Wiggins was famous enough to be mentioned in Lansdell's own book *Through Siberia*: 'Captain Wiggins says that he never witnessed among the Siberian miners such scenes of depravity and disorder as may be witnessed among the Australian and Californian miners, or, even, at times, in the low streets of English seaport towns' (p.225). But wouldn't it be strange if a famous traveler used slides of his lesser famous colleague to illustrate his lecture, along with some rather mediocre photographs of Russian landscapes?

It was definitely a lecture about Russia as a whole, combining such far-flung topics as Siberian travel, the sight of capitals and provincial life into one trio. And the lecturer was most likely the secretary/director of the Whitechapel Gallery from 1920 to 1947, John ("Jack") Nightingale Duddington, married to the Russian translator and psychologist Natalia Ertel-Duddington, daughter of the once-famous Russian writer Alexander Ertel. Both Natalia and Jack visited Russia several times before and during the Great War. Two photographs of him at Ertelevka, the Ertels' country mansion, with her and some other Russian relatives can be found on the Internet.



Photo by Dmitry Karachevsky, 1915, available online: <http://rusalbom.ru/photo/default/36071?date1=1914&date2=1920&order> Duddington is the first from the left on the first row.

On 28 January 1931, J.N. Duddington gave a lecture, titled 'Fifteen Months in Russia during the War Period, illustrated by photographic slides' at the Christ Church Institute, Westminster Bridge road in London.



So if the "N" series was put together by him for this lecture, we can assume that the twenty-odd amateur black-and-white photographs depicting provincial scenes, as from Chekhov's plays, were taken by Duddington himself. If this is true, the "N" series contains not one, but two unique collections of photographs!



N26



N39



N22



N36

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