A Grand Tour of the Jewish Heritage of the South-East of England
Brackley
Brackley Town Hall
Crewe House 44 Banbury Road was the family house of the Froombergs during the war
Brackley
Crewe House Name Plate, Banbury Road
18 High Street Brackley - Home to evacuated Jewish Children during the war (the Shaws...
The Crown Hotel - A room at the hotel was used as a synagogue during High Holydays during the war
Winchester House School - Home to some 60 Jewish boys between 1920 - 1950
The Red House Home of the Extended Tibber Family During the War and Visited by Sydney Cohen
Sydney Cohen - The famous RAF pilot and the 'King of Lampedusa' who took the surrender of the entire Italian garrison on that island in 1943 and visited the Red House in Brackley during the war very shortly after the escapade.
Maids Moreton, near Buckingham
Maids Moreton AEC Hostel was a war-time hostel for Jewish refugees.
Bletchley Park
The Manor House – Bletchley Park
The home of Sir Herbert and Lady Fanny Leon (who were Jewish) and centre of war-time decoding activities at Bletchley Park Government Code and Cipher School (a fore-runner of GCHQ)
Un-restored War-Time Huts

This was typical of the early huts where the service-men and women worked in often difficult conditions. There was also a net-work of secret under-ground tunnels and bunkers recalled by one of the former Jewish staff.
The Newly Reconstructed ‘Colossus’ Computer

Professor Maxwell Newman was the architect of the Colossus which greatly speeded up decoding work and proved vital to the war-effort. It was the world’s first programmable computer and could break the codes of the most complex cipher machines, such as ‘Lorenz’. Note the punched tape drive in the foreground for inputting decodes.
The Bombe Room

The secret centre of Enigma decoding – the Bombe was a computational device, of Polish design, that could be used to break the Enigma code-wheel settings.
Work at the Park during the War. The Park employed large numbers of women.
Hut 4
Waddesdon Manor

and Buckinghamshire Rothschild Properties
Some Buckinghamshire Rothschild Properties. As the Rothschilds continued their social ascent they acquired and refined grand country seats to reflect their status and tastes.
A surviving conveyance showing wide-scale property purchases by the Rothschilds and other leading Jews in Buckinghamshire.
Waddesdon Manor - 1874-1890
Waddesdon Manor
Waddesdon Manor Interior
Eythrope and Potager Garden, built 1876-79 – A current Rothschild Residence (Cherry Trees date to 1890s and moved from Waddesdon in 1950)
Halton House - Alfred de Rothschild (1842-1918) took over the Halton estate in 1880 with hopes of providing himself with a grand residence to match those of his brothers, brother-in-law and uncles elsewhere in Buckinghamshire.
Mentmore was designed for the banker and collector of fine art, Baron Mayer de Rothschild, as a country home, and as a display case for his collection of fine art.
Ascott was acquired in 1873 by Baron Mayer de Rothschild which he gave to his nephew Leopold de Rothschild, who transformed it over the following decades into the substantial, but informal, country house it is today.
Tring Park: Baron Lionel de Rothschild bought Tring Park in 1872 and gave the property to his son, Nathaniel Mayer Rothschild, as a belated wedding gift.
Champneys: In 1900 Champneys was sold to Lady Rothschild
Aston Clinton School
Aston Clinton School – used for school children evacuated from the East End and included Jewish children from Commercial Street School.
‘Jewish’ entry from the second page of the school log-book.

22.9.39 Mr. Delmonte returned today.
23.9.39 The Jewish boys and Mr. B. Delmonte were not
at school today, nor will they attend tomorrow,
owing to the observance of the Feast of Sukkot.
These holidays are due to Mrs. Webb and myself
since Commercial Street L.E.C. School is a school
largely attended by Jewish children, but owing
to special war conditions we have attended school
today, and will do so tomorrow, since we are
not Jewish.
The Jewish children had excellent exam results!

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rabinovitch</td>
<td>9-4-30</td>
<td>10-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gertnersman</td>
<td>10-4-30</td>
<td>10-4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Date of Birth</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Saunders</td>
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<td>10-8</td>
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</table>

- Children born on 1st March 1929; on 28th Feb. 1930, or between those dates:
  
<table>
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<td>10-9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mack Ronald</td>
<td>3-11-29</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waxhandler</td>
<td>10-2-30</td>
<td>10-6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cohen Pauline</td>
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</table>

- Children born between 1st Sept 1928; on 28th Feb. 1929, or between those dates:

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<tr>
<td>Goldstein</td>
<td>7-2-29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lopartis</td>
<td>12-12-28</td>
<td>11-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Date of Birth</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cohen Yella</td>
<td>21-9-28</td>
<td>11-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marchant</td>
<td>14-9-28</td>
<td>11-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shechter</td>
<td>14-9-28</td>
<td>11-11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
High Wycombe / Hughenden
Hughenden Manor / High Wycombe – Benjamin D’Israeli
Benjamin D’Israeli’s Chair (made in High Wycombe and kept in the Carlton Club)
South London
Lord Nelson’s Villa at Merton Place (Grove) – also owned by Asher Goldsmid after Nelson’s Death, who purchased it from Lady Hamilton to help her in her financial difficulties following Nelson’s death. Nelson had several Jewish friends and near neighbours.
The Nelson Connection

- Nelson purchased Merton Grove in 1801 for £9,000. After Nelson’s death the property went to Lady Hamilton, but she had to sell the estate by 1808, when Asher Goldsmid and other 'City Friends’ rescued her and redeemed her debts on the property by purchasing it. In 1809 Abraham and Asher Goldsmid brought the property entire for £12,930. In 1810 Abraham Goldsmid committed suicide and both Morden Lodge and Merton Place were offered for sale. A portion of 9 acres in the Wimbledon section was sold to Pinhey on which to build Rose Cottage. The rest was kept by the Goldsmid family for over 40 years, though the house and ground in Merton were offered for sale in 1815 and 1823.
The Seat of Abraham Goldsmid, Morden, Surrey
Abraham Goldsmid, by Augustus Saniwell
A personal Memento of Nelson, in possession of Goldsmid descendents.
Rose Cottage - A portion of 9 acres from the Goldsmid estate, in the Wimbledon section, was sold to Pinhey on which to build Rose Cottage.
Other South London Jewish Sites.
Jew’s Walk, Sydenham.
Oxford Heritage Projects
Samuda’s Atmospheric Railway – viaduct near Norwood.
Norwood-Ravenswood
Jewish Convalescent Home, South Norwood.
Nightingale House, The Jewish Home of Rest and Jews Deaf & Dumb School, Wandsworth.
Eagle House, Mitcham, built in 1705 for Fernando Mendez, physician to Queen Catherine: a time when Mitcham was considered the ‘Montpelier of England’.
Richmond
The first known Jew in Richmond was Solomon Medina in 1697. He lived close to what is now Richmond Bridge, but what was at that stage Richmond Ferry.
In 1838 Cohen brought the lease of Asgill House, built in 1760 for Sir Charles Asgill a former mayor of London, the site of which had in fact been owned earlier still by Moses Hart.
Tower of London
The Tower of London was a key location for the medieval Jews of England. It was a place of business, protection, imprisonment and administration.
Many Jews were hung at the Tower, particularly in 1268.
Astrolabe (Hebrew / Arabic c.1350) Note Oxford Example c. 1300
Medieval Anglo-Jewish Jewellery – Acronym ‘AGLA’ from Hebrew (?)
Medieval Jewish Domestic Ware (Museum of London)
Medieval Sabbath Lamp (Museum of London)
Milk Street Mikveh (Ritual Bath) London
Chatham
Chatham – The synagogue at Chatham was raised to the memory of Captain Lazarus Simon Magnus.
Chatham Memorial Synagogue  (Ph. G. Lancaster)
Chatham Memorial Synagogue Plan and Exterior Elevations

Oxford Heritage Projects
Chatham Synagogue – The Ark with Gabriel Lancaster, Warden and preserver of Chatham Jewish Heritage
Chatham Synagogue Interior
Chatham Synagogue exterior with modern extension and Sukkah
Chatham Synagogue and Cemetery – a unique juxtaposition of cemetery and synagogue (though originally the two may have been separated)
Chatham Cemetery Prominent Memorials to Lazarus Simon Magnus, Simon Magnus (father) and Daniel Barnard
Rev. Lazarus Polack at Willesden Cemetery
Rochester
Rochester Cathedral - West Porch
Rochester Cathedral - West Porch
Rochester Cathedral – ‘Synagogue and Church’ (14th Century sculpture)
Rochester Cathedral – ‘Synagogue and Church’ (14th Century sculpture)
Sheerness
Jewish sites in Sherness, including the cemetery.
Sheerness - The entry to the little known Hope Street Jewish Cemetery
Sheerness - The Hope Street Jewish Cemetery
Blue Town
The Dock Wall with Naval dock behind the origin of Blue Town and its Jewish community
The Fountains Hotel and West Lane - Central to the Napoleonic Jewish quarter
West Lane home to Mrs F Jacob - Looking towards the Fountains Hotel
Jewish sites in Blue Town including the synagogue
Canterbury
Canterbury - The County Hotel the site of the house of Jacob the Jew
one of the leading Jews of medieval Canterbury
Canterbury - Inscription on the Beaney Institute - Henry Hart, the Jewish Mayor of Canterbury was instrumental in establishing the institute
Canterbury Synagogue (view of Egyptian pillars at front)
Canterbury Synagogue at its closure in 1932, with original fixtures
Canterbury Synagogue (view of interior from ladies gallery looking to the location of the former Ark showing Egyptian style)
Canterbury Synagogue view of side door flanked by Egyptian Style obelisks.
Canterbury Mikveh (ritual bath) building of 1847 next to synagogue, a very rare survival
Canterbury Synagogue - view from side
Canterbury Jewish Cemetery (before restoration)
The tombstone of Nathaniel Isaacs the noted African explorer in Canterbury Jewish cemetery
Fine memorials in Canterbury Jewish Cemetery, including one to Rosa Hart, the first wife of Alderman Hart
Canterbury Cathedral showing Aaron with a 13th C. Jewish hat.
Canterbury Cathedral – A medieval Jew depicted as a demon, with Jewish Phrygian Hat and distorted and enlarged features typical of these charicatures.
Willesden Cemetery – Final resting place of Henry Hart
Dover
Dover
Dover - Westmount, formerly Rabbi Cohen's School (Sussex House Academy For Jews) and Mount Ellis home of Jewish Colliery owner, JJ Ellis
Dover Cemetery - Burial plot for the seven Jewish victims of the WA Sholten - only one recieved a memorial (front of picture)
Memorial to Rabbi RI Cohen for the foundation of the synagogue and cemetery in Dover
Former Mildmay Lodge (Jewish) School - Mildmay Hotel, Folkestone Road
The Shop of Henry Hart (Left of Picture) the notable Jewish Mayor and Alderman of Canterbury
Ramsgate
East Cliffe Lodge - In 1822, Moses Montefiori made his home, with his wife, at East Cliffe Lodge, a grand Gothic villa over-looking the sea on the edge of town.
One of the remnants of East Cliffe Lodge includes the rare early greenhouse, used by Judith Montefiori.
Moses Montefiori Synagogue - Exterior with Clock and motto, 'Time Flies Virtue Alone Remains'
Moses Montefiori Synagogue - Interior Looking towards the Bimah and the entrance and gallery
Moses Montefiori Synagogue showing the Ark and Mr. da Costa who was the guardian of the synagogue for many years
The Moses Montefiori Mausoleum - After Judith Montefiori's death, Sir Moses made a mausoleum for her in imitation of the Tomb of Rachel on the road between Jerusalem and Bethlehem. He joined her at his own death. The tomb is a place of mass pilgrimage for the Charedi community.
Entrance to Ramsgate Jewish Cemetery - The brick ohel is of considerable interest as it is largely unaltered from the Victorian era.
Townley Castle College

• The Rev. S.H. Harris was regarded as one of the leading Jewish educators of his time. He was Reader, Lecturer and School Master of the Newcastle Congregation (1871), then the Master of the Jew's Hospital and Orphan Asylum in 1878 - an important communal position he held for 13 years (his wife was Matron), where by all accounts he perfected his knowledge and practice of the most modern methods of education. He was also a Council member of the prestigious Anglo-Jewish Association.

• He became founder, head and proprietor, of the Townley Castle School in 1890, which saw itself as a 'high-class' establishment, similar to Eton or Harrow. The Jewish Standard of, 5 September, 1890, declared its opening as a 'high class' boarding school, for young Jewish gentlemen, with excellent (and sanitary) facilities and grounds and whose curriculum would embrace the requirements of modern education and would enjoy the input of visiting scholars, as well as to provide moral and religious education. Crucially, a surviving prospectus for the school, also declared that 'Religious Services, too, are regularly conducted in the synagogue attached to the school'.
Townley Castle College - The main building, which contained the main accommodation for the school, and probably the synagogue
Ramsgate - The school synagogue at Townley Castle College. This synagogue was previously a 'lost' synagogue until its photograph was discovered by Terry Wheeler.
Townley Castle College - One of the class-rooms which were probably in the annex to the rear of the main building
The Dining Room
Winchester
This unique lead token, with Hebrew letters, appears to date from the 13th century and was probably issued by a local Jewish money-lender and reflects a less well-known, but important contribution by Jews to local currency and investment. In actuality, lead tokens are concentrated around former Jewish quarters suggesting that Jews were distributing small local currency as much as coin of the realm.
Winchester Cathedral – Old Testament Prophets, painted in 12th and 13th centuries, depicted in contemporary Jewish head-wear. The use of the hat may be to remind Christians of the supremacy of the NT over the OT.
Southampton
Southampton Jewish Cemetery
Southampton Cemetery with a unique European portrait tombstone to a transmigrant, stuck at the Southampton transmigrant facility, who died awaiting further travel to her destination.
Southampton Emigrant’s Home, now re-used for modern-day refugees and migrants.
Hastings and St Leonards
29 Robertson Street. Among the earliest Jews to be born (c. 1853) in Hastings, was Berman Defries, the son of Louis Henry Defries, a hardware man at 29 Robertson Street, Hastings,
51 Warrior Square - From 1895 services were mainly conducted by, Mr Abraham Abrahams (c1841-1907), at ‘Strathclyde’, his wife’s boarding house at 51 Warrior Square.
The Castello Fountain, opposite the former St Leonards pier, was presented by James Castello in 1908 in memory of his late wife, and recently restored by members of the Castello and Quixano Henriques families.
Albany Hotel, Robertson Terrace, Hastings. In 1894 the Anglo-Jewish Commercial Directory listed a C.A. Schawabe as the proprietor of the Albany Hotel, 7-9 Robertson Terrace, which was a large hotel.
Albany Hotel Entertainment Hall
Albany Hotel – Bombed in the Blitz. The Albany Hotel was hit by a bomb dropped by a Focke Wolf 190 on 23rd May 1943. This early afternoon raid, carried out by 10 aircraft was the second worst of the war in Hastings, resulting in the deaths of 25 and injuring 85 others.
St Leonards 15 Eversfield Place. Amongst the definite Jewish residents, Samuel Stiebel (1798-1883) who died at 15 Eversfield Place, St. Leonards, was a wealthy and philanthropic East and West Indies merchant, whose grand-nephew was barrister Sir Arthur Stiebel.
Beaufort House – Rev. Benders College. The Joseph sisters had ran a boarding house in the elegant Regency-style, Wellington Square, since 1875, but moved in July 1878, to Beaufort House, where Bender’s college was then established in 1881. The existing Winchester House School eventually moved to Brackley
Beaufort House – Rev. Benders College. The name of the house survives on the gate piers.
Robertson Terrace. In October 1881, High Holyday services (conducted by Abraham Ornstein) were held at the Josephs’s at 12 Robertson Terrace.
2 Robertson Terrace. From the end of the nineteenth century there has been a continuous presence of dozens of Jewish families resident in Hastings. In 1921, a “Hastings, St Leonards, and Bexhill Congregation” was announced, with services at Criterion House, 2 Robertson-terrace, Hastings (the address of Mrs Kornbloom), conducted by Rev. I. Young.
Brighton and Hove
Some Brighton Jewish Heritage Places
Brighton - Jew Street, the Birth-Place of the Brighton Community c. 1792
Middle Street Synagogue - Poly-Chrome Brick Exterior (Built 1874)
Middle Street Synagogue - Interior
Middle Street Synagogue - Ark
Sassoon Mausaleum – Bombay Bar and Function Room, junction of St. George’s Road and Paston Place, Kemp Town (b. Sir Albert Sassoon in 1892)
Brighton Station and Viaduct (1841) - David Mocatta (1806-1882) – He also Designed Ramsgate Synagogue
Florence Place Cemetery (1826)
Jewish Cemetery, Florence Place - Tombstone to Murdered Police Chief, Henry Solomon (1844)
Jewish Cemetery, Florence Place - Tombstone to Murdered Police Chief, Henry Solomon

Sacred to the memory of

Henry Solomon,
15 years Chief Officer of Police
of the town of Brighton,
who was brutally murdered
while in the public discharge
of the duties of his office
on the first day of March 1844
in the fifty-fifth year of his age
the town of Brighton.
Florence Place Cemetery - Tombstone to Martin Loewe who die of a brain hemorrhage in the sea at Brighton 1859 (Epitaph by Dr. Louis Loewe)
Florence Place Cemetery - Tombstone to Levi Emanuel Cohen, Founder of the Brighton Guardian Newspaper (1827)
Borough Cemetery off Bear Road (f. 1868)
Brighton Pier – Financed by John Howard 1899
Brighton Pier – Financed by John Howard 1899
Brighton Pier
New Synagogue (Reform) Community Founded 1955 Building Dedicated 1967
New Synagogue (Reform)
Liberal Jewish Cemetery (Hove Cemetery, Old Shoreham Road)
The Palmeira - Commemorates the Palmeira Estate of Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid (a reference to his formal title) the Remnant of the Wick Estate purchased in 1830 and Adelaide Crescent and Palmeira Square were developed thereon.
Adelaide Crescent & Palmeira Square - Isaac Lyon Goldsmid
Hove Hebrew Congregation
Brighton and Hove Progressive Synagogue (Founded 1935)
St Anne's Well Gardens - A donation to Hove by Flora Sassoon
1913
Devonshire Place – Former Synagogue Est. 1824 Rebuilt 1838
Devonshire Place Blue Plaque

City of Brighton & Hove
DAVID MOCATTA
1806-1882
Anglo-Jewish Architect
Remodelled this building as the City’s first purpose built Synagogue in 1838
Former Private Synagogue, Philip Salomons (d. 1867) - 26 Brunswick Terrace, Hove
Brighton Town Hall and Former Police Station – Site of Murder of Henry Solomon, the First Jewish Police Chief in 1838
GUILDFORD
Panorama of Excavated Chamber, Showing Columns and Sedilia
Photograph of Excavated Chamber in Dillon’s Shop Floor
Panoramic Side View of Chamber
Castle – the Keep
Guildford High Street (Isaac of Southwark Site on Left)
Entry to ‘Synagogue’ Chamber in Basement of Burton’s
Inside the Excavation
Supporting Column With Remnants of Dado Decoration
Indigo Pigment and ‘Unfinished Corner’
Full-Size Image of Excavated Chamber in Shop Floor
Oxford
The Botanic Gardens and Magdalen College - the Jewish Cemeteries

“THIS STONE MARKS THE PLACE OF THE JEWISH CEMETERY UNTIL 1295”
Magdalen College – Conduit in Former Hospital Chapel
The Northampton Jewish Tombstone
Remnants of St John’s Hospital at Magdalen College
The Botanic Gardens and Magdalen College - the Jewish Cemeteries cont…
Remains of the Culvert at Magdalen College
Former St John’s Hospital Buildings at Magdalen
Magdalen College
Christ Church Meadow and Deadman's walk - the path of Jewish funeral processions
Merton College - the Ascension Day Cross, Bek’s Hall, and "the counting house" of Jacob the Jew

Front Quad
Merton College - the Ascension Day Cross, Bek’s Hall, and "the counting house" of Jacob the Jew cont...
Jacob of London Wax Seal
(This Shape of Seal Was Usually Reserved for Women or Clerics)
Starr, for Sale of Halegod Hall, from Jacob to Bishop Walter de Merton (1267)
St Aldates, or Great Jewry Street - The Synagogue, Talmudic Academy, and Jewish Halls

“This street known till 1300 as Great Jewry contained many houses of the Jews including the Synagogue which lay to the north of Tom Tower.

1931”
Map of Medieval Jewish Oxford

THE OXFORD JEWRY

KEY
1. Isaac f. Moses; Albéric Conyers (＝Josephin); Moses f. Isaac; Guildhall 1190.
2. Isaac f. Moses; Albéric Conyers; David of Oxford; Dennis Conyersorum; Lower Guildhall.
5. Aaron de la Rye?
6. Moses of Welford (？); Beneftey f. Moses; Reynolds; Peto la Veneria (?).
7. Chere.
8. (a) Milo f. Dauodone; (b) Chere [or Vivus].
9. House of God; Moses of Oxford; Joseph f. Moses; Jacob le Eveske; Benedict le Eveske; Sarah widow of Benedict; Dunclington's Inn.
10. Samuel of Berkhamsted.
11. —father of Ps.; Benedict de Caust; Ps.
13. Meir; Benedict de la Cornere.
14. Lambard of Credle; Moyse Hall.
15. Michael; Vives le Lang (Keryny's Place).
18. Coen of Worcester; Moses f. Jacob and Isaac le Eveske.
19. Moses of Bristol and Dauodone; Copin of Worcester; the Synagogue.
20. Benjamin f. Coen of Oxford; Miledegol; Jacob Miledegol.
23. David of Oxford; Meir.
St Aldates, or Great Jewry Street - The Synagogue, Talmudic Academy, and Jewish Halls cont...
St Aldates, or Great Jewry Street - The Synagogue, Talmudic Academy, and Jewish Halls cont...
Oxford Castle Mound
Oxford Castle and the Jew’s Mount
Jews Mount Site Bulwark’s Lane
Osney Abbey Gateway
Medieval Cellars at 121 St Aldate’s
Cresset Lamp Typical of Those Used in Wealthy Jewish Households
Medieval Stone Cresset Lamp from Town Hall Site
“This extension to the Town Hall stands on land at the centre of the Anglo-Saxon town, later the heart of the Medieval Jewish Quarter and fronts a new street laid out by Christ Church in 1553.

This plaque records a joint project by Oxford City Council and Amey Building
November 1995”
The Medieval Synagogue Site (Christ Church)
The Alleged ‘Domus Conversorum’
The Houses of Moses Ben Isaac and David Of Oxford (now Oxford Town Hall)
Excerpt from Medieval Prayer Book and Summary of Law of Kosher Slaughter (Corpus Christi College)
Hebrew / Latin Interlinear Text (Corpus Christi College)
Another Hebrew Latin Inter-linear Text (13th Century)
List of Christian Debtors in Medieval Prayer Book c.1200
(From Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford)
More Debtors
Hebrew / Latin Interlinear Text (Corpus Christi College)
Starr, for Sale of Haledgod Hall, Oxford, from Jacob to Bishop Walter de Merton (1267)
Jacob of London Wax Seal
(This Shape of Seal Was Usually Reserved for Women or Clerics)
Balliol College – Chapel

Chapel East Window
The Star Inn
King’s Arms – Moses Montefiore Visit
The Bodleian Library
Balliol College – Basevi Building (1826)
Sir Isaiah Berlin’s Study - All Souls College, High Street
Sir Isaiah Berlin’s Teffilin - All Souls College, High Street
Jacob's Coffee Houses, High Street
Plaque for Jacob’s Coffee House

Nearby stood the Angel Inn where one Jacob opened the first coffee house in England in the year 1650.
Jacob’s Coffee House
Old Fire Station
Silk’s Stores 1952
Einstein’s Blackboard – Hooke Museum of Science, Broad Street
The Late Bobbie Silk Silkdale

ROBERT (BOBBY) SILK

SILKDALE CLOSE

18 May 1899 – 24 October 1991
Bedford
Oxford Heritage Projects

Bedford

HAROLD ABRAHAMS
1924 Olympic 100 metres champion, whose deeds were immortalised in the award-winning film “Chariots of Fire”, was born in a house on this site on 15th December 1899.

BEDFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL
Northampton
The Northampton Jewish Tombstone c. 1259 - 1290