## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Museum of Curiosities, Fine Art &amp; Natural History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gone with the Wynd. The Highlands &amp; Islands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Beasts, Freaks &amp; Monsters &amp; Ethnographica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Masks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Dandies - Stephen Tennant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Dandies - Sebastian Horsley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Dandies - Quentin Crisp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Erotica &amp; Juvenilia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Dead People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Treasures from the Palmer Hudson Collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>The Gnostic Temple of Agape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Magic &amp; the Occult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Skulls &amp; Marine Creatures, Osteology, Taxidermy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Curiosities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Angel Lust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Fine Art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Ted &amp; Eddy - The Museum's Mascot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>The Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>On Loan from: The Hanbury Collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Viktor Wynd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Austin Osman Spare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>The Field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Mervyn Peake, An Exhibition of Certain Rare Dreams,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Introduction by G. Peter Winnington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Commentary by G. Peter Winnington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>Michael Kemp Collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>Viktor Wynd on Peake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>The British Academy of Taxidermy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>Cocktail Bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>Absinthe - History in a Glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>Aleister Crowley - The Green Goddess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td>Allison Crawbuck &amp; Rhys Everett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>Upcoming Events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189</td>
<td>Intimate Moments &amp; Private Parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>Cocktail List</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE VIKTOR WYND

Museum of Curiosities, Fine Art & Natural History

“The marvellous is always beautiful, anything marvellous is beautiful, in fact only the marvellous is beautiful”
— André Breton, Le Manifeste du Surréalisme

The Museum presents an incoherent vision of the world displayed through wonder, enclosed within a tiny space. No attempt is made at classification & comprehensiveness; instead, The Museum focuses on the pre-enlightenment origins of the museum as Wunderkabinett—a mirror to a world so suffused with miracles & beauty that any attempt at categorization is bound to fail.

Where contemporary museumology hides 90% of a collection, attempts to educate & explain, to put the world into neat little labelled drawers dictated by an obscurantist elite establishment that has shown itself in error many times over the centuries & is obsessed with a pedantic over specialization of so-called “knowledge” that means little or nothing to anyone outside its narrow little field & oft discredited metanarratives. This Museum merely displays everything that has glittered & caught the eye of its founder—from rare priceless marvels of the natural & scientific worlds like Dodo Bones or speculum to the intriguing beauty of McDonald’s Happy Meal Toys, from old master etchings to prison inmates & mad women’s doodles, occultist’s paintings & pop art prints, the horrors & wonders of nature, two-headed kittens & living coral.

By placing the rare & the beautiful on the same plane as the commonplace, banal & amusing this Museum seeks not to educate but to subvert, to show the world not in a grain of sand, but in a Hackney basement.

The Museum has no overreaching aim beyond the theft of its visitor’s time & the hope that it will provide amusement by return & hopes to fill the vacuum between what the establishment elite believes is worthy of worship & what exists in the world. The Museum originally opened its doors in 2005 as a curiosity shop in the basement – Viktor Wynd’s Little Shop of Horrors & an Art Gallery on the ground floor called Viktor Wynd Fine Art Inc, becoming a Museum following a successful Kickstarter campaign.

The Last Tuesday Society

The Society is a ‘Pataphysical organization founded at Harvard by William James in the 1870s and brought to London in the early noughties by its Chancellor Viktor Wynd. Since then it has sought to examine and improve life through activities such as Seances, London’s longest running Literary Salon, Magnificent Masquerade Balls, Loss – an Evening of Exquisite Misery – a reinterpretation of Gunther Grass’s Onion Cellar Nightclub, Wyndstock – a boutique festival, a Taxidermy academy, Cocktail master classes, expeditions to far flung corners of the world like Papua New Guinea, a curiosity shop & art gallery. The Society is currently headquartered at its Eponymous Cocktail Bar, Gallery & Museum of Curiosities, Fine Art & Natural History on East London’s Mare Street. You are cordially invited to join us by visiting us or signing up on our website.

“It was always the idea of amusement that caused me to do things” — Marcel Duchamp
GONE WITH THE WYND

GONE WITH THE WYND: THE LAST TUESDAY SOCIETY INVITES YOU TO JOIN VIKTOR WYND & DISTINGUISHED NATURALIST & EXPLORER STEWART MCPHERSON ON THEIR COLLECTING TRIPS

Papua New Guinea is like no other place on earth. Indisputably the most culturally diverse country in the world, it is a land of stunning mountains, spectacular wildlife and one of the world’s last intact systems of tribes, clans and rituals.

The aim of these expedition is to travel back in time to witness fascinating, ancient cultures little-changed by the outside world. These unique cultures are precious examples of fading beliefs and customs.

THE HIGHLANDS & ISLANDS. OCTOBER 7TH -17TH 2019
Visiting five tribes & their ceremonies in the Highlands and on New Britain, searching for Birds of Paradise, Orchids & Carnivorous Plants.

THE MUMMIES OF ASEKI & THE TROBIAND ISLANDS. OCTOBER 18TH - 28TH 2019
To The Fabled Islands of Love for Circle Dances, Carvings & Shark Calling then to Madang in search of Queen Alexandria’s Birdwing & the Fabled Mummies of Aseki.

APPROX £3,000 PER PERSON PER TRIP EXCLUDING INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS EMAIL: EXPEDITIONS@THELASTTUESDAYSOCIETY.ORG
BEASTS, FREAKS & MONSTERS

The Museum’s collection of Polycephalous Specimens – creatures with extra heads & limbs - include the Skeleton of a Two-Headed Kitten & a Human Baby, the Mummified Head of a Two-Faced Calf, an Eight-Legged Lamb (ex Walter Potter Museum), a Two-Headed Lamb, Snake & Teddy Bear, a Kitten, Calf, Snake, Two-Lambs & a Teddy Bear.

Elsewhere see the Mounted Head & a Skull of a Unicorn, Fairies (Mummified, Fish & Tiny), the Skeleton of a Mermaid, a Fiji Mermaid, Sea Unicorns, Sea Monsters, Sprites, the Skull of a Cyclops & Leg Bone of an Irish Giant.

Ethnographica

Viktor Wynd has travelled extensively & brought back a collection of Masks, Fetishes, Totemic Figures & other objects from The Congo, New Guinea & Latin America - including an axe used by the women of Papua's Dani people to chop joints off their fingers every time a male member of their family dies.
Tens of thousands of people have attended our Masked Balls & found freedom & uninhibited joy in disguise. The Masked Balls had their origin in Mr. Wynd wanting to have a party where people could bring their ugly friends. The Museum’s collection of masks includes several that were commissioned for him to wear – including a copy of The Beast’s Mask from Cocteau’s La Belle et La Bete & others from Latin America & The Congo.

African masks cover not just the face but the entire body with a fabric or raffia costume. A mask is not about hiding the face. A mask is its own creature with its own life, habits & face. As soon as the mask is put on the wearer loses their own sense of identity & becomes the creature, the servant of the mask.

When trouble calls, serious trouble like drought, war or great sickness the most fearsome masks are called to help & women, children & the uninitiated have to hide – if they see what they must not see they will be lucky if the penalty is milder than death. There are masks for all occasions, for weddings, births & victories, they dance on stilts & on all fours, they chase foolish women, mock old impotent men & teach naughty boys & girls lessons they won’t forget. However powerful the masks may be they often find Islam & Christianity abhorrent & hide – & one thing they can not bear is the smell of gasoline.
Stephen Tennant was a work-in-progress. Born in 1906 as the youngest son of the newly ennobled Baron Glenconner, his life was an expectation of privilege. Yet he subverted that all by becoming, in the words of Jacob Epstein, the most beautiful person, male or female, of his generation. Gold dust in his hair, Vaseline on his eyelids, a leather coat copied from his brother’s First World War flying jacket (with the addition of a chinchilla fur collar), he outraged staid society by dressing as a beggar in rags, & arriving with the greatest war poet, & protestor, Siegfried Sassoon on his arm.

But that dream ended, & Stephen, as the world became serious, retreated to the Arts & Crafts manor built for his mother by Detmar Blow, deep in a Wiltshire valley. Therovertaken by the vulgarity of the modern world, he recreated his beloved

Photos of Wilsford & of his drawings & covers for books he never quite finished writing including this one for Lascar – (on loan to Queer British Art at Tate Britain April–October 2017.)
South of France – the imaginary territory of his never-to-be-completed masterpiece, Lascar: A Story of the Maritime Boulevards. & just as he forever re-wrote that manuscript, in ever-changing ink colours, & illustrated it with the tough tars & tarts of his fantasies, so Wilsford Manor was refurbished in his image.

Twenty two tons of silver sand were spread on the lush English lawns to evoke his Marseilles dream, Chinese fan palms planted, & tropical birds & lizards let loose in the grounds. In the winter, they took refuge in the house, accompanying Stephen as he turned the bath taps on his collection of shells, since they looked better that way. Meanwhile Cecil Beaton brought David Bailey & David Hockney, Kenneth Anger & Derek Jarman came to call, all rapt in Stephen’s stories of Greta Garbo or the Ballets Russes, of the Sitwells & Rex Whistler, of dear Morgan Forster & Virginia’s peculiarities, of Lawrence of Arabia & his beloved Willa Cather. & there Stephen lived on, in exquisite, decorative reclusion, reliving his past glories & imagining his future ones, such as this long-awaited exposition of his beauty & his art in London’s salubrious East End.

**Philip Hoare**


The museum has an extensive collection of Stephen Tennant’s letters, manuscripts, scrapbooks, ephemera etc
“Dandyism is a lie which reveals the truth, & the truth is that we are what we pretend to be”
– Sebastian Horsley

Sebastian Horsley was the greatest Dandy of all time, his greatest failure as a Dandy was to actually do something – he painted & wrote one book – a meandering suicide note of purple aphorisms, a book that garnered far too many plaudits & gave far too much pleasure to far too many people for anyone to believe that it was written without great effort. However neither activity took up too much of his time, or distracted him from his great work – himself. He needed to breathe the oxygen of publicity & his life garnered great media coverage – from his crucifixion in the Philippines to his death, from a heroin overdose on the night of the opening of a West End play about him at the age of 47. A Dandy is not someone who dresses beautifully & works hard, or indeed at all, & certainly not Beau Brummel who merely wished to dress so impeccably that he was not noticed, Sebastian wished to stick out even at a Liberace concert, when he left his house he wanted everyone to look at him, from his six inch platform boots to his exaggerated top hat, his figure encased in ruinously expensive hand tailored suits from the

A shine to Sebastian Horsley containing his sequined suit by Richard Anderson of Savile Row, the nails used to crucify him in the Philippines, syringes for heroin use & other paraphernalia
worlds finest tailors, cut with more than a little nod to the Regency delight in filth & beauty, he walked through our lives in the perfect glow of self adoration, striding invincibly through our awestruck consciousness, living a life poised between Savile Row & Death Row, trying to find a balance between vanity & insanity, a born performer who rarely had to search far for an audience & with little interest in any script that did not end with death. In many ways his life was nasty, brutish, beautiful & short, brought up by drug & alcohol addled adulterous & uninterested rich parents, buggered, cuckolded & betrayed by his mentor - Scotland’s most notorious gangster & convicted murderer Jimmy Boyle, addicted to the crack & heroin that would kill him, but possessed of limitless charm & love to his many friends & acquaintances. He never had a reason, & he never found a reason to be alive, he constructed a cage to trap his dreams but festered like a disease, a lighthouse in the middle of our sewer.

Precisely because of his self hatred, a trait many of us share, his admirers like to build him up to counter his own assertions, whilst detractors like to use his own words in foolhardy attempts to crucify him as the biggest, the best the most beautiful fraud of them all, a Dandy using his clothes as a barricade to hide nothingness, - “the real dandy wants to make people look, be shocked by, & even a little scared by the subversion which his clothes stand for, being a dandy is a condition rather than a profession. It is a defence against suffering & a celebration of life. It is not fashion, it is not wealth, it is not learning, it is not beauty. It is a shield & a sword & a crown – all pulled out of the dressing up box in the attic of the imagination. Dandyism is a lie which reveals the truth & the truth is that we are what we pretend to

Sebastian Horsley – portrait by Tom Medwell
be” To take him at his word, as some have one, is to rob him of the subversive power of his writing & his presence, through his exaggerations & cult of the ridiculous in all it’s forms he showed us a distorted mirror of ourselves, an honest mirror, he saw himself for what he was & us for what we are – unimportant “in the great sum of things all a man’s endless grappling are no more significant than the scuttlings of a cockroach. The universe is neither friendly nor hostile. It is merely indifferent.”

We are all, in some degree like him, we have all looked in the mirror & seen great beauty & we have all lain with our heads in the loo, even if we haven’t all, however much we’ve fantasized about it, had our heads pushed deep into the bowl, our bare backsides lashed & the loo flushed. He was that rare, indeed almost unique creature who lived life between excess & exoticism – a Decadent as deified by Jacques de Bascher “Decadence comes from the Latin word ‘cadere’, which means to fall. Decadence is something very different; it’s the beautiful way to fall. It is a very slow movement with lots of beauty. It can be kind of self-killing in a beautiful, tragic way.”

He rarely gave the impression of taking himself, or life seriously in our post Christian post ideological world he fluttered like a mayfly, danced his glinting puzzles over life’s flowing streams.

“Mayflies may only live for a day. But so what? To live for the day is all that there is. Besides, to be a dandy is to live as a martyr.”
DANDIES

Quentin Crisp

by Tim Fountain

If Quentin Crisp had not existed it’s doubtful anyone would have had the nerve to invent him. With his trademark fedora hat perched across his ‘birds nest’ hair, his heavily rouged cheeks & his fantastically flamboyant taste in scarves, the self styled stately homo of England looked like a creature from another planet.

I got to know Quentin when I wrote a play about him in 1999 called Resident Alien & I spoke at his memorial service in New York in 2000 alongside many others. The actor John Hurt described Quentin as ‘one of the truly great figures of the 20th century’. He said, ‘He was a true philosopher & the only philosopher who actually lived his own philosophy’, who ‘was born into impossibility & never wavered from his personal crusade. Tom Steele, the author & publisher, said Quentin had spent his life perfecting his idea of himself & presenting it gift wrapped to the world & Ned Rorem said ‘with his death the world weighs less’. Professor Eric Bentley, the writer, critic & academic remembered how at the height of the prominence of the gay liberation movement when sex was with as many partners as possible was not only desirable but a political statement Quentin declared ‘sex was the last refuge of the miserable’.
There’s no doubt Quentin was a huge paradox: he was a man who existed in almost total obscurity for fifty years before becoming famous almost overnight with the publication of his memoir ‘The Naked Civil Servant’ & yet who refused to live in anything except abject squalor. A man who was a regular on television & a required guest at the opening of society events & film premieres & yet who never removed his name from the New York phone directory. A man who was so quintessentially English that the singer Sting could write a hit song about him “Resident Alien – an Englishman in New York” & yet who never tired of declaring that England was a ‘terrible place, where no-one is your friend’. A man who did as much as anyone to forward the cause of gay rights & yet who never tired in telling anyone who would listen, that the life of a homosexual was ‘horrible’ & a man who said he went on working because he had to & yet who Left a small fortune to relatives, few knew he had. This was a man whose life had spanned most of the 20th century. A man born in the shadow of Victoria & the trial of Oscar Wilde, who died in the meek twilight of the Clinton years. Who had survived two world wars, seen men gaoled & executed for sleeping with other men, the legalisation of gay marriage. A man who lived for almost 50 years as a social outcast in near poverty on the streets of London in which he was born, & had then risen to become one of the most visible gay figures in the world & the natural heir to Oscar Wilde, before going on to be rejected by many in the gay movement as reactionary & homophobic. Who in his new life in New York became even more prominent, performing his one-man show, going on to write more books & a diary, & being featured in television documentaries & on countless television shows & who developed a reputation for going to every opening he was invited to. He was a flirt & a tease. A Conservative & a left wing radical, an icon & an iconoclast, an Edwardian gentleman & a revolutionary, a hater of the establishment & yet an upholder of many of his values. He simultaneously struggled to belong whilst always distancing himself from getting too close to anyone, never failing to address even those close to him as Miss or Mr. In short he was a great, glittering contradiction.

His history was a history of homosexuality in the 20th century. The journey from being beaten on the streets of London to being laughed at as passé & reactionary by other gays, mirrored the changing attitudes of 100 years of gay history. He was the last great link to Wilde. He had done as much as anyone to forward the cause of homosexual rights & yet had never sought to further any cause other than his own. His death captured in it the essence of his life: the desire to please, the craving or the spotlight, the need to remain in control & the absolute commitment, despite all his self-deprecation, to significance. The sissy from the suburbs ended his life as one of the iconic figures of the 20th century & he did it by documenting with candour, strength & generosity, the struggle that had been his life. He turned pain into humour & anger into wit. He embraced life as a great metaphysical joke to which the only logical response was laughter. He left behind him an essence so distinct that like Oscar Wilde & Noel Coward before him, his very name conjures up an attitude & a philosophy to deal with the business of living. Quentin Crisp grew up to be himself & that’s the greatest thing any of us can hope to achieve.

Tim Fountain

Tim Fountain is the biographer of Quentin Crisp, adapted Crisp’s autobiography into the Herald Angel Award winning play Resident Alien. Other plays & books include Dandy in The Underworld, Rock, Midnight Cowboy, Sex Addict, Hot Boi, Rude Britannia & How To Write a Play.
EROTICA & JUVENILIA

“The imagination is the spur of delights, all depends upon it, it is the mainspring of everything; now, is it not by means of the imagination one knows joy? Is it not of the imagination that the sharpest pleasures arise?”
– The Marquis de Sade

The Museum’s collection of Erotica illustrates the life Mr. Wynd wishes he’d led & includes Japanese Shunga, French 18th Century Watercolours, Austrian Prints (including one particularly odd one of girls, horses & possibly tennis balls), Ashanti Gold Weights, Masturbating African Figures, Chinese Paintings & Outsider Erotica by an artist best known for his soap advertisements. The Juvenilia starts with Mr. Wynd’s own (badly) painted toy soldiers from his childhood & a boat made out of matches one Christmas with his grandfather extending to tin toys & anything else he wishes he’d had & can now buy.

An extensive collection of Erotica lines the walls of the Lion’s Chamber in the Wunderkabinett. The skeleton in The Sarcophagus is rather lonely (she has no body to go out with), so why not hire the table for an evening, from £50, & bring some friends to drink & chatter around her. The chamber is dominated by the skeleton of Mortimer The Lion - formerly of Glasgow Zoo (his head hangs in The Royal & Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews), but also contains a selection of ceramics by Viktor Wynd, a Sea Monster, a scene from The Rakes Progress by Hogarth, Hans Bellmer Etchings & a deeply disturbing painting by Mervyn Peake.
19th Century French anti-clerical watercolour from a recently acquired collection

From a set of watercolours painted by Paul-Marc-Joseph Chenavard in Paris in the 1830s
DEAD PEOPLE

“If in his study he hath so much care
to hang all old strange things,
let his wife beware”
– John Donne

You are never alone in our Museum - you are always surrounded by the dead - Mr. Wynd maintains that they are far better company than the living.

The collection includes a Shrunken head from South America (the skull is first removed, the eyes, nose & mouth sewn up to keep the spirit of the dead enemy inside & in perpetual pain, the head boiled with herbs, then kept in continuous motion for 24 hours with hot sand & stones inside), an Asmat Skull from New Guinea, human skeletons, dead babies in bottles, Napoleon’s Death Mask, the preserved front bottoms of Victorian prostitutes, the skull of an Executed 19th Century Felon & the mummified trigger finger of Mexican Revolutionary Pancho Villa.
TREASURES

From The Palmer Hudson Collection

Started in the 1930’s by PHD Palmer of Gloucester. Phillip Henry Douglas Palmer collected bizarre & wonderful artefacts all his life. He worked as an administrator for the National Health Service where he came into contact with many retired doctors & physicians. These encounters led him to amass a huge collection of eighteenth & nineteenth century anatomical models & curios.

Over the years he sold, swapped & dealt to collectors all over the world & amassed a private collection which was housed in his small office at home in Downderry, Cornwall. A prolific dealer in coins, stamps & virtually anything collectable he was well known in many collecting circles. At six feet three with a smile almost as wide you couldn’t miss him at the antique fairs. In the late 1980’s & early 90’s Robbo Hudson was travelling & amassing his own collection of weird & wonderful things & met PHD’s daughter ‘Alison’. Meeting her father opened up a whole new world of “Chasing the impossible!” for him.

They shared so many ideas & Hudson learnt so much over the next fifteen years until Palmer passed away the day before Christmas 2002. The Museum of Curios was opened by Robbo & Alison in 1999 in Newquay, Cornwall. Eventually
it housed most of their combined collections until in 2001 Palmer sold his collection to Hudson being delighted to see so many people enjoying the museum. His collection alone stood at 2047 artefacts. Combined with Hudson’s own collection they had amassed over 4000 items of curios over the years. These items were either lent to other museums or galleries or sold off after the closure of the museum in 2005. A small number of artefacts have remained in the collection & only see the light of day when other collectors come to visit or a gallery houses so for an attraction etc.

The museum would like to express it’s eternal gratitude to Mr. Hudson – without his incredible generosity, support & expertise we would never be here today, & we probably wouldn’t be worth visiting if we were.

“This world is not made of milk & honey,” cried Wolf, the worm, to the skull of his father, ‘nor of the sweet flesh of girls. This world is made of clouds & of the shadows of clouds. It is made of mental landscapes, porous as air, where men & women are as trees walking, & as reeds shaken by the wind.” – Wolf Solent by John Cowper Powys
The Palmer Hudson Collection

Head Hunting

The Palmer-Hudson collection has particularly rich holdings of Asian, Oceanic & South American human heads. It is impossible to generalise & difficult to understand the various motivations that compelled these peoples to collect human heads. The skulls of Ancestors are often kept & treasured & treated almost as if they are still alive & brought out for special ceremonies & celebrations. The skulls, & in the case of the Jivaroans, the mummified shrunken heads of the enemies are collected for a myriad of reasons – primarily as a form of insult & a carrying on of unpleasantness’s beyond the grave; a ceremonial taunting of ones foes. Bound up with warfare & cannibalism are all manner of spiritual beliefs, many believe that a persons spirit, or one of their spirits, lives on in the head & by taking the skull or head one takes the spirit, perhaps to serve you in this life, or the next, or perhaps to stop the spirit doing one any mischief.

19th Century Marind-Anim Skull.
The Marind-anim, sometimes referred to as The Merauke Tribe, are a people living in South New Guinea, south of the lower parts of river Digul, east of Yos Sudarso Island, mainly west of the Maro River. Historically the tribe was warlike & famous for headhunting.
The Palmer Hudson Collection

The Dayaks of Borneo

The Dayaks of Borneo are one of the most famous headhunting tribes – the White Raja’s – The Brooke family who ruled the Kingdom of Sarawak from 1841-1946 tried unsuccessfully to eliminate the practise, (apparently there was a lull in headhunting after World War II had supplied a huge number of Japanese skulls to decorate the longhouses with) & whilst it is rare today it is not altogether unknown with reports of decapitations in 1997 & 2001 during periods of local unrest.

The skulls would be kept for 10s if not 100s of years & often be redecorated – in this case a human leg bone has been added to the skull.
The Palmer Hudson Collection

The Asmat

The Asmat collected the skulls of their ancestors & took the skulls of their enemies, when they could get them. The Ancestral skulls they would decorate & keep, bringing them out for special occasions & keeping them a part of the family. The skulls of enemies, clearly distinguishable by the hole in the temple where the brain was removed, & the missing jaw – normally used in women’s necklaces would be kept in the central men’s hut & be richly decorated symbols of pride & success in battle.

The eye sockets & nasal cavity are lined with beeswax, with red & light grey seed capsules pressed in as decorations. The red pods are so-called ‘abrus beans’ (abrus pectorius), while the grey are ‘tears of Job’ (coix lacryma jobi). The lower jaw is attached to the skull with rattan wickerwork.

The nose has a large nasal ornament called a ‘bipane’, just like the ones Asmat warriors usually wear through their pierced septums. This ‘bipane’ consists of a seashell, divided into two parts, with the ends curved inward into spirals & connected with cord. Round rings of rattan wickerwork hang from the left & right cheekbones, with pendants of Job’s tears & feather tassels as purely ornamental elements.

19th Century Asmat Ancestor Skull or ‘ndambirkus’ South East coast of New Guinea.
The Palmer Hudson Collection

Shrunken Heads

A curiosity museum without a shrunken head is like a cake without icing, impossible; from their first appearance in the West in the early nineteenth century they have been the subject of intense morbid curiosity & longing. It is, perhaps, surprising, that in only one place in the world amongst one people – The Jivaroan Tribes of the Northwest Amazon Rain Forest in Peru & Ecuador has the skill been mastered - an enemy is killed & the skull is removed, then the skin is boiled in a mixture of herbs containing tannins, then dried with hot sand & stones.

The eyes, lips & mouth are sown up & the skin rubbed with ash to keep the Muisak from escaping. It is not entirely clear why or how this practice was developed, it is thought that beyond being a particularly unpleasant thing to do to ones enemy it was a way of harnessing their Muisak or vengeful spirit both for ones own nefarious ends & to protect oneself from it’s powers.
(Above) 19th Century Shrunken Head

(Right) 19th Century Medical Mummified Anatomical Human Head. This extraordinary mummified head is believed to be unique, partially mummified & sliced in various places so one side of the face would concertina out it was used as a teaching aid before being acquired by the Palmer-Hudson collection.
Early 18th Century Tibetan Skull Carved With a Wheel Calendar.
THE GNOSTIC TEMPLE OF AGAPE

The Gnostic Temple of Agape was housed in the basement of a quiet building in Mile End from either the 1920s or the 1940s until it’s lease ran out in late 2016 & it was invited to relocate to the museum’s basements, with the antechamber & spell table on public view but the inner temple, open only to initiates, housed in the basement of the original Georgian building that was demolished when the current building was built in the early 20th century, accessed through the trap door under the spell table.

The current custodian of The Temple, the artist Rufus White, has moved it into a public space as he is keen to expand the membership of the dying organization, & hopes that a more public platform will encourage new devotees.

For hundreds, if not thousands, of years, The Temple, under the guardianship of the initiates, has been used as a place to celebrate the divine gift of love, to create spells, practice alchemy & summon angels & spirits from the other world.

The exact origins & history of The Temple are only revealed to third degree initiates, & much of the information surrounding this fascinating Cult is lost in the mists of time.

During its time in the Museum The Temple will continue to be in regular use when not open to members of the public.
A guide to The Temple & its Cult is in preparation & will probably be published early next year.

Alongside The Temple will be other items from Rufus White’s Collection of Paraphernalia & Regalia of Alchemy & the Occult.

We would like to express our deep & eternal gratitude to Hendrick’s Gin who very kindly financed the transportation of the Temple.

**Magic & The Occult**

The Museum holds a collection of Magical Soaps purchased in Mexico City’s Witches Market, a Pebble containing a benign spirit used by a 17th century wise woman to treat intestinal complaints & a (replica) candle made of the tallow of a hanged man, the light from which is said to illuminate the souls of thieves & show where they hid their treasure.

*Do what thou wilt shall be the whole of the Law. Love is the law, love under will.*
The Gnostic Temple of Agape may be hired for Seances or perhaps an evening of cocktails, charcuterie & cheese, or a boardroom meeting.
SKULLS

Osteology, Taxidermy & Marine Creatures

“Every passion borders on the chaotic, but the collector’s passion borders on the chaos of memories. More than that: the chance, the fate, that suffuse the past before my eyes are conspicuously present in the accustomed confusion of these books. For what else is this collection but a disorder to which habit has accommodated itself to such an extent that it can appear as order?”
– Walter Benjamin

Over 500 skulls sourced from historic collections, from a mouse to the gold plated skull of a hippo that once belonged to Pablo Escobar, the skeleton of a Giant Anteater & a Wholphin (a cross between a bottle nose dolphin & a false killer whale), fish skulls & skeletons, trophy heads, squirrels playing cards, a Japanese Giant Spider Crab & odd, odd creatures (dead & alive) from the depths of the ocean including a Giant Isopod & Pycnogonids. The Museum’s Coral Reef Aquarium is maintained by Charterhouse Aquatics whose magnificent showroom is 10 minutes walk away along the canal at Stean Street, E8 4ED.
“Curiosity is a vice that has been stigmatized in turn by Christianity, by philosophy, & even by a certain conception of science. Curiosity, futility. The word however pleases me”
– Michel Foucault

A Giant Hairball from a Cow’s Stomach, Kidney Stones, Dodo Bones, Feathers of Extinct Birds, Deformed Sea Shells from Fukushima, a Casket Containing Some of the Original Darkness that Moses Called Down Upon Earth, Blood Squeezed from a Stone by Viktor Wynd, Magic Stones, Medical & Scientific Instruments, Unidentified Objects, Condoms used by The Rolling Stones, Celebrity Poo, a Bullet & a Piece of Bone Extracted from an Irish Boys Foot in 1898, a Chocolate John Major, Three Blind Mice, a Dancing Rat, a Mummified Cat, Furbies, Dinosaur Poo, Coco de Mer, Bean Pods (from Jack’s Giant Beanstalk), Venus Flower Baskets, Horoscopes, Ammonites, Dead Plants, Tin Toys, Mummified Pygmy Child, Golliwogs, Santa Muerte, Blue Babies, Unidentified Deep Sea Worm, Giant Clam Shells, Grot, Flying Kitten, Jenny Haniver, Devil Fish, The Strange One, Dead Things in Bottles, Victorian Dolls, Argonauts, Puzzle Balls...

A Trichobezoar – or hairball – removed from a cows stomach & a collection of Bezoars removed from the gastrointestinal system of goats. In medieval & earlier times these were much valued – worth more than their weight in gold – as they were believed to be a universal antidote but in 1575 the surgeon Ambroise Pare tested it on a cook at the French court who died seven hours later in agony. However this was blamed on the surgeon using the wrong type of poison rather than seen as proof of inefficiency. Few things are capable of giving Mr.Wynd the enormous amount of pleasure a bezoar can.
Opposite: A German 19th century wax model of a Scabies mite
Above: The skeleton of a Giant Anteater
Egg from The Extinct Elephant Bird – or Aepyornis Bird of Madagascar

Relics From Viktor Wynd’s Childhood include a case containing every single British Butterfly he collected as a boy & a model boat he made with his grandfather one Christmas (he still doesn’t know if either of them enjoyed the experience).
ANGEL LUST

The World’s Longest Standing Erection.

The 18th Century Mummified Penis of a Hanged Man.

Hanged men are almost invariably observed to have erections even ejaculations. Indeed the mandrake is supposed to grow beneath the gallows from the spilt seed of hanged men. Scientifically these tumescence’s from the other side of death are termed Priapisms, but they are more poetically known as ‘Angel Lust’

Erotic Asphyxiation: “When the brain is deprived of oxygen it induces a lucid, semihallucinogenic state called hypoxia combined with orgasm the rush is said to be no less powerful than cocaine & highly addictive” George Schuman

The Phenomenon of sexual pleasure caused by the reduction in the oxygen supply to the brain known as asphyxiophilia is a not uncommon practice which is well documented since the 17th century when following its observance at the gallows it began to be used as a treatment for impotence. It has been blamed for many accidental deaths including that of Tory MP Stephen Milligan in 1994 with a black bin liner & a slice of orange & Rock Star Michael Hutchence.
FINE ART

“The reason why I do not spend my days in despair & my nights in endless weeping simply is that I am in love with my own ruin. I therefore deserve no sympathy, & probably shan’t get it: my own profound compassion is enough. I am so abnormally self-conscious that no smallest detail in this tragedy eludes me”
– W.N.P. Barbellion The Journal of a Disappointed Man

Michael Ayrton, Peter Blake, Charles Bronson, Ian Bruce, John Buckland-Wright, Leonora Carrington, Ithell Colquhoun, Shezad Dawood, Tessa Farmer, Marcelle Hanselaar, Madge Gil, Hendrick Goltzius, Matthew Killick, Kate McCgwire, Mervyn Peake, Pablo Picasso, Austin Osman Spare, Lina Scheynius, Graham Sutherland, Stephen Tennant, Theatre of Dolls, Agostino Veneziano, John Waters, Hugo Wilson, E.C. Woodard, Viktor Wynd...

Mervyn Peake - Portrait of Unknown Man.
Madge Gil - Spirit Drawing.

Hendrick Goltzius, The Adoration of The Magi, Circa 1594.
The Witches Rout by Agostino Veneziano 1505 - Shows a witch out gathering babies
**Fine Art**

**Mat Humphrey**

Mat worked very closely with Viktor Wynd in designing & building the museum, & is the current art director. He also curates photography exhibitions around the world for Bryan Adams, & Jimmy Nelson.

The works are primarily made with oil paint on board. However, his use of the medium is unusual, & the end result often looks little like standard notions of oil painting.

The panels in the entrance, although large, are a small section of a huge painting that the museum commissioned in 2011. This work, titled ‘...And the Dark Waters Covered the Earth’ was a ‘walk in’ painting covering the walls & floor of the entire upstairs space. His work is inspired by subjects as diverse as human anatomy, aquatic organisms, atomic structures, & notions of physics.

Mat is represented by New Art Projects (3 minutes walk from the Museum at 6D Sheep Lane, E84QS). In November 2017 he will be having his first major solo exhibition with the gallery.

For further information, please contact:
info@newartprojects.com
+44 (0)207 249 4032
**Fine Art**

**Stephen Wright**
**Inmates from the House of Dreams**

Artist Stephen Wright has been forced out of his house by his collection and turned it into a museum, he takes the objects he finds manipulates and sculpts them. He tells us that he is our puppeteer, sad and lonely, as such he has produced a body of work that is wonder inspiring, deeply strange, slightly disturbing and at times more than a little funny. He is neither afraid of being extremely silly nor of telling us about the deepest and darkest parts of his soul. Just over ten years ago a chance encounter with outsider art hanged his understanding of how he could express himself and consequently began the transformation of his Dulwich home into The House of Dreams Museum.

His abode has become a shrine filled warren of mosaics with a debt to popular religious art from Latin America, India & Haiti using junk, toys, litter, bottle tops, dolls, old pottery shards and kitsch souvenir objects to embellish every surface as he seeks to come to terms with the world around him with extensive texts dealing with personal crises and joys.

I saw some of his work in a shop window, falling in love I eventually persuaded him to build this elaborate installation in my museum.

To see opening times & book your place to visit The House of Dreams Museum please see [www.stephenwrightartist.co.uk](http://www.stephenwrightartist.co.uk)
In 2011 in the wake of the London riots, a mob of evil fairies (conjured by artist Tessa Farmer) invaded Viktor Wynd’s Little Shop of Horrors. The fairies commandeered a mute swan and entered the shop followed by a fleet of bird skeletons and skullships, flown by enslaved butterflies and beetles. Armed with ants, scorpions, tarantulas and spines they were surely intent on looting the contents and slaying whoever stood in their way.

Armed with a narwhal tusk, brave Mr Wynd put up a good fight and even captured some of the fairies and their ships, imprisoning them downstairs in his Curiosity Museum, but alas the swan escaped into the night. It was last seen in Antwerp.

He was naive to think he could contain the fairies. They are the king of pests and of course they escaped and surreptitiously infested the museum several years later. Wreaking havoc amongst their new playground they smashed glass bell jars, insect frames and crab shells. They bred carpet beetles and clothes moths and released them into taxidermy and Mr Wynd’s beloved red sequinned suit that had belonged to Sebastian Horsley. They vandalised his meticulously written labels, and gleefully shredded precious hummingbird skins.

This time Mr Wynd banished them, or so he thought. It seems they will never leave. Now they feast brazenly atop the giant spider crab and skulk in dark corners, plotting their revenge.

Tessa Farmer lives and works in London. She is the great granddaughter of the influential writer of supernatural horror Arthur Machen. Her work, made from insect carcasses, bones, plant roots and other found natural materials, comprises complex installations and animations depicting Boschian battles between insects and tiny winged skeletal humanoids.

In 2007 she was artist in residence at the Natural History Museum, London and was nominated for The Times/Southbank Show Breakthrough Award. In 2011 she was awarded a Kindle Project ‘Makers Muse’ Award that funded a collecting expedition to Chilean rainforest with entomologists from the Natural History Museum.

Her work has been exhibited worldwide and is in many collections including The Saatchi Gallery, London, The David Roberts Collection, London and The Museum of Old and New Art (MONA), Tasmania. Recent exhibitions include ‘Encounters’ at Museum Aan de Stroom, Antwerp and ‘Strange Worlds: The Vision of Angela Carter’ at The Royal West of England Academy, Bristol.
Chapter One – In which Ted & Eddy are born, expelled from Teddy Bear Land captured by the nasty Pease family & sold for a sausage to kind lonely Mr.Wynd & given a new home.

Ted & Eddy were born in Teddy Bear Land – a far away magical kingdom of Teddy Bear Happiness; it’s all cuddles & huggles & endless teas of jelly, meringues & peanut butter sandwiches in Teddy Bear Land, picnics in the woods & games of hide the furry bear in the mountain.

Now when Ted & Eddy were born there was some thing decidedly odd about them – they had one body but two heads – they were greeted with horror & outrage & fear & disgust, Daddy bear looked at Mummy Bear & said – what have you been doing? Mummy Bear wanted to know who Daddy Bear really was & Daddy Bear ran away & all the other teddy bears yelled freak freak freak & threw poor Ted & Eddy in the river.

But there are two happy endings, it’s very hard to drown a teddy bear, they tend to float & can hold their breath for hours – try having bath with a teddy bear & you’ll know what I mean. They don’t like it & it makes them cold & uncomfortable & miserable & sad but they don’t die. But the first happy ending was with mummy & daddy teddy bear. Daddy teddy bear was sad & lonely & hadn’t seen mummy teddy bear for two whole hours & was desperately in need of a cuddle, as
you probably know teddy bears get very sad if they’re left on their own & not cuddled for even a few hours, that’s why most teddy bears always look so sad, they’re the teddy bears that got lost on the fringes of teddy bear land & got found by strangers & taken home; firstly they’re missing their home & their friends & families & secondly people seldom give them enough hugs & cuddles. Some people I know don’t even sleep with their bears – that is indescribably cruel.

So Daddy teddy bear was feeling very sad & then he saw some beautiful violets & picked a big bunch & went & looked for mummy teddy bear & gave them to her & she was very happy & they cuddled & huggled for hours & hours & decided not to have any more babies & to go for a picnic & to eat peanut butter sandwiches instead – with just a little bit of honey – mummy teddy bear’s favourite, they forgot all about Ted & Eddy & lived happily ever after.

Ted & Eddy floated down the river feeling sadder & sadder & wetter & wetter & colder & colder & not really understanding what had happened to them & why nobody loved them – all they’d wanted was a cuddle & a huggle & a peanut butter sandwich. There were two of them it’s true & they could cuddle each other but it’s not really the same & Eddy doesn’t like being cuddled by Teddy as Eddy often tickles him & then he tickles Eddy back & it means neither of them get a proper cuddle, & anyways their arms aren’t long enough & they were trying to stay afloat.

So down the river they floated when – whooooosh – they were snatched out & propelled through the air “it’s a biggun – I’ve caught a whopper” gloated old Mr.Pease – “Dad you’ve never caught a fish in your live” said young Mr.Pease – “well I have now”

“no you haven’t you’ve caught a teddy bear”
sale but no one ever buys anything – no one else will give a home to the things he gives a home to – from dead rats to unloved bits of stone, dead penguins, people with three legs & all the outcasts of the world.

Mr.Wynd looked at Mrs. Pease & thought she was a nasty, mean smelly person. He hated to judge but when she took out of her bag the sweetest most loveable pair – or almost a pear – (maybe an apple? ) of teddy bears, looking so sad & miserable & so desperately in need of a cuddle that he almost called the R.S.P.C.T.B. – The Royal Society for The Protection of Cruelty to Teddy Bears, but he didn’t for he thought that there were a lot of people in the world who didn’t cuddle their teddy bears properly & that they might not come out in a hurry & meanwhile the woman might go & the only way to give Ted & Eddy a proper cuddle was to buy them & cuddle them then & there.

So he put on a sad face & told Mrs.Pease that he really, really wanted a two headed fish – he had lots of two headed bears – they were two a penny he said – now a two headed fish! But Mrs.Pease hadn’t got a two headed fish – for which he would have paid millions & millions only a two headed bear that was hardly worth a sausage, however he leaned down into his drawer & found a particularly nice looking sausage & handed it over in exchange for Ted & Eddy.

As soon as the nasty woman was gone he gave Ted & Eddy the biggest cuddle they’d ever had & dried them with a hair dryer & gave them each a peanut butter sandwich with lashings of honey!

---

_The Mummified Head of a Two Faced Calf_
“How I’d like to infect at least one soul with some kind of poison, worry or disquiet! This would console me a little for my chronic failure to take action. My life’s purpose would be to pervert. But do my words ring in anyone else’s soul? Does anyone hear them beside me?”
– Fernando Pessoa The Book of Disquiet

Please choose a book from the library in the bar, settle yourself comfortably, have a cup of tea & spend a gentle afternoon reading. downstairs in The Wunderkabinett are many of Mr. Wynd’s favourite books including:

ON LOAN FROM:

The Hanbury Collection

The Hanbury Collection is as rich as it is diverse. As Hanbury explains ‘the sole guiding principle to my passion for collecting is to follow wherever my curiosity leads, & to purchase whatever inspires a sense of wonder in me. I see myself as a collector of stories rather than artefacts. The objects in my collection are merely shadows or memories of the stories they represent.’

The Gold Plated Skull of Pablo Escobar’s Hippopotamus

Pablo Escobar’s Gold Plated Hippopotamus Skull. In the early 1980’s Columbian cocaine baron Pablo Escobar built himself a private zoo on the grounds of his huge ranch Hacienda Nopales. Worth an estimated 30 billion at the height of his power Escobar smuggled Giraffes, Elephants & a variety of other exotic animals, including four adult hippopotami, into the country. Three of the hippos made the journey to Columbia safely, the fourth, an adult male, died under sedation on the journey. In typically ostentatious fashion Escobar decided to honour the fallen hippo by ordering that the animals skull be plated in gold & displayed in his office.

Escobar was shot & killed in 1993 & his goods were confiscated & Hacienda Nopales fell into disrepair. The three original
hippos bred & there is now an estimated population of over seventy hippos, some of which have extended their territory beyond the confines of their original home. Columbia now boats the only wild hippo population outside of Africa. The rest of Escobar’s seized belongings were kept in vaults until late 2013 when they were auctioned off by the National Office of Narcotics, the state agency in charge of liquidating assets seized from drug traffickers. It was here that Hanbury acquired the skull for his collection.

**The Skeleton of a Wholphin**

The bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops*) is best known member of the family of Delphinidae, the family of oceanic dolphins. This particular specimen is unique - she was one of the very few recorded bottlenose dolphins to hybridize with a false killer whale in the wild, & the only one whose skeleton has been preserved.

Both wild & captive dolphins have been know to mate with false killer whales, an animal over twice the size. The resulting offspring, a Wholphin, grows to mid way between the two parents size & shares characteristics with both.

'I was moved by the idea that two highly social creatures might find themselves alone in the Ocean & find one another, & that their desire for companionship & affection might surpass the differences between them.'

– John Hanbury 2014
"Here we have a man who has to gather the day’s refuse in the capital city. Everything that the big city threw away, everything that it lost, everything it despised, everything it crushed underfoot, he catalogues & collects"
– Baudelaire

Viktor Wynd is an artist, author, lecturer, impresario & ‘pataphysicist. Educated at SOAS, The John Cass & The University of South Florida. The Museum is intended as an artwork in its own right, a portrait of the inside of his head as an incoherent, unhappy mess. Past exhibitions, projects & installations have included ‘The Sorrows of Young Wynd,’ ‘Structures of The Sublime – Towards a Greater Understanding of Chaos’ & ‘Why I Think I’m So Fucking Special – It’s All About ME’.

He is the author of ‘Viktor Wynd’s Cabinet of Wonders’ (Prestel, 2014) & has lectured widely at institutions including The British Library, The Natural History Museum, The Barbican, Kings College Cambridge, University of Manchester. In the Noughties he reinvented London Nightlife & entertained tens of thousands of revellers with his legendary Masquerade & Halloween Balls, The Animal Party, Wyndstock & reinterpreted The Onion Cellar Nightclub from Gunter Grass’s Tin Drum as ‘Loss; an Evening of Exquisite Misery’ where thousands chopped onions & cried. He very much hopes you enjoyed your visit & would love to know what you thought - please leave a review on TripAdvisor, & if you have anything at home you think he might like, please post it to him at The Museum.

Viktor Wynd hunting butterflies in FakFak, West Papau 2013
From Viktor Wynd's Series 'A Postmodern Wilderness of Lost Youth 2001-2011':
Natalia & I in Bed With a Revolver, Williamsburg 2005,

Jenna on Miami Beach, Viktor Wynd
“Portrait of a Carthusian by Petrus Christus” one of a series of works that Viktor Wynd thinks should be in the museum, but can’t afford, so has decided to copy.

'I Always Think That it Will Be Forever But it Never is' From 'Structures of the Sublime – Towards A Greater Understanding Of Chaos'

Self Portrait as a Suicide Number 15 – From The Sorrows of Young Wynd
The Long & Lonely Nights I’ve Spent Since You First Left Home.

Blood Squeezed From a Stone ‘From The Artist as Superman’.
“There must be few people in London interested in art,” the Art Journal told Edwardian readers back in 1907, “who do not know the name Austin Osman Spare.” Before long they might have done better to ask if there was anyone out there who did know the name, weirdly memorable though it is, because Spare had his career upside down: he began as a controversial West End celebrity & went on to underground obscurity in a South London basement. Hard to categorise, impossible to pin down, he remains one of England’s strangest & most enigmatic artists. In the words of an obituary, ‘Strange & Gentle Genius Dies’ in the London Evening News, “You have probably never heard of Austin Osman Spare. But his should have been a famous name.”

Spare was born near Smithfield Market in 1886, the son of a policeman, & spent his later childhood & youth in Kennington. Feted as a prodigy, he became the enfant terrible of the Edwardian art scene, where he was hailed as the next Aubrey Beardsley. He experimented with automatic drawing some years before the surrealists, & went on to
work as an illustrator & War Artist, but for complex reasons — which would have to include changing fashion, his refusal to embrace modernism, & a lack of the social skills needed to get on in the metropolitan art world — his career foundered in the early Twenties. Having been “the darling of Mayfair” he began to fall back into working-class life south of the river, moving to a Borough tenement block & living, as he put it, as a “swine with swine.”

Increasingly reclusive & living outside of consensus reality, Spare spent the Twenties voyaging into automatic & “psychic” drawing, only to find a new identity thrust on him in the Thirties as the first surrealist (“FATHER OF SURREALISM — HE’S A COCKNEY” said a newspaper headline in 1936). This sensational & more than slightly tongue-in-cheek claim was based on his experiments with automatism, but unfortunately it didn’t mean he was hanging out with Salvador Dali & Andre Breton, dispensing avuncular advice. Instead he was trying to sell his Surrealist Racing Forecast Cards through a small ad in the Exchange & Mart.

Now based in a studio above the Elephant & Castle Woolworth’s, Spare was developing a particularly strong line in pastel portraits of local Cockneys, like his picture of a flower-seller. She is more conventionally attractive than many of the Cockney portraits, which often featured working men & in particular elderly women, with whom Spare had a particular sympathy; he had a lifelong principle that what he looked for in portrait subjects was “character & not beauty”. He also had a deep & heartfelt line in self-portraits, & was said to have done as many as Rembrandt. His own face had as much character as anyone’s, manifest in the ambitious & somewhat wary, hunted-looking young man from around 1919, still unsure of his place in the world; the unfazed stoic in the white scarf,
characteristic of Spare in later life; & the warmer & more charismatic study from 1936, looking thoughtful & a little put-upon.

One of the stranger & more hyped stories about Spare’s career involves a request from Hitler for a portrait, possibly through a member of the German embassy staff; Spare seems to have refused on principle, & briefly became a hero in the local papers. When his studio was bombed during the worst night of the blitz, 10th May 1941 – the night the Elephant & Castle area was completely devastated, with record casualties – he referred to it as “Hitler’s revenge”. Spare suffered a great loss of work in the blast, with perhaps a couple of hundred pictures & particularly his local portraits. In some cases portraits & their subjects probably perished together in the same night.

Mutating beyond straight portraiture, Spare was also producing exquisite stylizations of film stars such as Mary Pickford & Jean Harlow, using an anamorphic technique of altered perspective that he called “siderealism”, along with Pan-like “satyrizations” of male faces, often modelled on real-life locals. One of the extraordinary things about Spare’s art is the chameleonic range of styles & modes, including automatic drawing – which itself ranges from fertile scribble, with vague faces materialising, to the more developed characters of Spare’s early Twenties albums A Book of Automatic Drawing & The Book of Ugly Ecstasy. At the same time Spare’s more traditional draughtsmanship led to comparisons with Old Masters such as Michelangelo & Durer, often by people outside the art world who were surprised to find “real art” was still being made. The difficulty of getting to grips with Spare’s work on its own terms has led to similarly excitable comparisons pointing forwards; not only was he credited as Britain’s proto-surrealist in the

Thirties, but in the Sixties art critic Mario Amaya (a pop-art specialist, shot & wounded alongside Andy Warhol when Valerie Solanas tried to assassinate him) saw him as Britain’s first pop artist.

Spare’s output also includes overtly occult work, & his involvement with the occult has kept his memory alive in some quarters & yet marginalized him. At the core of his innovative approach to magic was an attempt to manipulate his own unconscious, giving his wishes the demonic power of complexes & neuroses & nurturing them into psychic entities, like the older idea of familiar spirits. In order to talk to his unconscious in a language he thought might get through to it, Spare developed the experimental scripts that can be seen at the foot of his magnificent study of a woman holding a crystal ball, with a line of “sigils” (a condensation of words, based on the principle of the artist’s monogram, & intended to bypass the conscious mind) & then four more elegant lines of the “alphabet of desire.”

Part of mankind’s long history of trying to control reality with writing, Spare’s experiments with script also make him a precursor of the “hypergraphics” movement of the Fifties, associated with the Lettrists in France. They are no less part of the long fascination, particularly in magic, with arcane lettering as the writing of otherness, both external & internal. In the words of Marlowe’s Dr Faustus,

These metaphysics of magicians
And necromantic books are heavenly.
Lines, circles, scenes, letters, & characters:
Ay, these are those that Faustus most desires.
Three centuries later the Surrealist heroine Helene Smith produced supposedly Martian script in mediumistic trances, while more recently Susan Hiller’s Midnight, Baker Street (1983) scrawls cryptically over a photo-booth self portrait with something that looks midway between Arabic & shorthand, suggestive of unconscious & nocturnal realms. And when the American writer William Seabrook — alcoholic, sado-masochist, cannibal, & sensationalistic explorer of voodoo & witchcraft — taught himself even plain Pitman shorthand as a teenager in the first decade of the twentieth century, he felt himself escaping (as if to “war, to jungles, to deserts, & ultimately to drink”) into its “mysterious, beautiful, secret, hieratic” script.

There is a less encoded occult engagement in the extraordinary 1910 drawing featuring an idealised self-portrait of a handsome youth with ram’s horns, beside a hermaphroditic devil figure with an austere, hieratic dignity. Aligned with his very organic-looking horns, the devil is stretching oddly-shaped wings upwards, their shape perhaps making more sense if they are represented both as unfurling — with a sideways, elbow-type movement suggestive to modern viewers of a bygone disco monstrosity, ‘the funky chicken’ — & at full vertical stretch, anticipating the simultaneous depictions-in-time of the Futurists, like Giacomo Balla’s dynamic dog with its moving legs in multiple positions at once. The spontaneous energy & intensity of the pencil inspires a further dancing squiggle to continue over one of the ram’s horns, as the local energy of the hand rises up like whorls of smoke from a joss stick, or the ornamental flourishes of be-bop taking off from the overall controlling melodies of earlier swing. & at the bottom of the picture is a cloudy density of ‘automatic’ line, with vague animal heads taking shape; the whole thing should stretch our idea of what was going on in British drawing in 1910.

Spare’s occultism was rooted in the place & period of his early life, with spiritualism, theosophy, & the late nineteenth-century occult revival, along with a rising excitement about the unconscious. It is a biographical commonplace to say that such-and-such a figure lived from the era of the horse & cart to the first jet planes, or some similar span, conveniently forgetting the same is true of millions of people from the same generation, but Spare really did inhabit his times in a particularly distinctive way. He lived from the dog-end of the Aubrey Beardsley era, stayed loyal to the Edwardian cult of Pan in his satyr pictures, & embraced the heyday of Hollywood Babylon & the social changes beyond, with his post-war portraits of spivs. Post-war London was a ravaged but atmospheric landscape, with stray cats proliferating in the ruins, wild plants springing up on bomb sites, & live pianists in public houses, where Spare could often be found. The Harry Lime Theme, from the 1949 film The Third Man, was popular on pub pianos at the time & a friend remembered it as “almost Spare’s signature tune”.

Moving to a dank Brixton basement after being bombed, where he looked after a horde of cats, Spare was now in poverty but he never gave up. Needing to survive outside the gallery system, shortly after the war he hit on the idea of holding reasonably priced shows in South London pubs, & mounted three with varying degrees of success. & when a popular magazine of the Forties, The Leader, ran a human-interest photo feature about Spare as a starving artist, members of the public posted him tins of food. It was this same article that brought Spare to the attention of a young couple named Steffi & Kenneth Grant, & it was in the occult writing of Kenneth Grant that Spare was to be recreated as a dark sorcerer, seduced & initiated in
childhood by an elderly witch. Grant’s mythologised version of Spare was influenced by Arthur Machen, H.P. Lovecraft, & Fu Manchu creator Sax Rohmer, & his Spare seems to live in a parallel London: a city with an alchemist in Islington, a mysterious Chinese dream-control cult down in Stockwell, & a deceptively small shop with a labyrinthine basement, supposedly decorated by Spare, where a magical lodge held their meetings. This shop, near Baker Street – then a furrier, now an Islamic bookshop1 – really existed, & part of the fascination of this confabulated life is its misty overlap with a real London. Whether Spare ever went near any of these places is another question.

Famous & obscure in his lifetime, since his death in 1956 Spare has been simultaneously forgotten & celebrated: a shadowy cult figure, collected by rock stars (notably Jimmy Page of Led Zeppelin), championed by graphic novelist Alan Moore, & taken up by the British music underground centred around Throbbing Gristle & Coil. He even made an arcane appearance on late Sixties vinyl when a little-known band called Bulldog Breed (psychedelia with a touch of Kinks-style nostalgia, not to be confused with any later bands of the same name) recorded a track about him on their 1969 LP Made in England. & now, at last, it looks as if he is finally reaching a wider audience outside the occult ghetto, & gaining the serious recognition that largely eluded him in life.

At best, particularly seen in the flesh, Spare’s work has a remarkable presence. He is, par excellence, the artist of the aura, that almost magical quality of ‘is-ness’ in a work of art that seems able to face the audience on equal terms,

1 Formerly David Curwen furs, 7a Melcombe Street. Enquiries about the basement are not welcomed.
as if it could return the viewer’s gaze. Not everyone likes this intensity, & in the Thirties an unknown ginger-haired man was seen to rush out of one of Spare’s shows shouting “Horrible, horrible! Go to Hell!” But at best his work also has an extraordinary, enigmatic beauty, & a compulsive pleasure. The French writer Georges Bataille, eroticist & thinker of extremes on the fringes of the surrealist movement, once asked if any man could love a painting the way a fetishist loves a shoe. If we ever find that man, he may well turn out be a Spare collector.

Phil Baker, Valentine’s Day, 2017

**Phil Baker**

Phil Baker is a writer in London. His books include *The Devil is a Gentleman: The Life & Times of Dennis Wheatley* (Dedalus, 2009) & *Austin Osman Spare: The Life & Legend of London’s Lost Artist* (Strange Attractor, 2011). He has also published on Samuel Beckett, absinthe, & William S Burroughs, & more recently co-edited *Lord of Strange Deaths: The Fiendish World of Sax Rohmer.*

“Darken your room, shut the door, empty your mind. Yet you are still in great company - the Numen & your Genius with all their media, & your ghost of elementals & ghosts of your dead loves — are there! They need no light by which to see, no words to speak, no motive to enact except through your own purely formed desire.”

*Austin Osman Spare, The Logomachy of Zos*
**THE FIELD**


Katarina Rose has created a fictional place called ‘The Field’ inhabited by a motley bunch of creatures . They have been brought together through some unknown force of nature, & untold obstacles have littered their lives. There are all sorts of animals, both indigenous to the U.K, & more exotic breeds that have escaped from pet shops or some other form of captivity. Together they live in a world that represents her thoughts & observations on life.

Characters include 'Confuse Us' the would be Spiritual guide, who is full of pointless advice; The Mariachi fake mermaid Sisters & their traveling sideshow; a tattooed magpie; a street artist bat; a budgie who suffers from delusions of grandeur; a depressed albino mole whom everyone thinks is a ghost; A touring magician called 'The Great Pretender'; 'Madame Bon- Bon' the sweet sadistic vole who makes lipstick from beetle's blood; 'Amazing Grace' the crayfish who miraculously escaped a grizzly end in the form of a paella... saved only by the incompetence of the chef. There are squirrels, a lizard, a parrot, pygmy shrews, rats, mice & many more creatures living in 'The Field' under the watchful eye of our protagonist; the great inimitable all seeing, all knowing' Moltar'. He's a fortune telling Mole who unknowingly creates the moral foundations from which everyone can grow. "He's also the first character I created & the one I am most fond of."

**Katarina Rose**

Katarina Rose studied Sculpture at Wimbledon Art School & worked as a Costume Propmaker/ Scenic artist/ Window Installation artist for several years in London, before setting up her own studio in Dorset.

In 2016 she was awarded an Arts Council Grant to develop her work into site specific spaces & was selected to create several pieces for 'b-side' Festivall & for The RWA exhibition 'Strange Worlds: The Vision of Angela Carter'.

For many years she has created sculptures in snow & ice including a room in The Icehotel , Lapland, 2017. She is returning this year to build a giant snow cloud installation room for 2018.

www.katarinarose.com
Moltar

Moltar has followed an extraordinarily brave path in order to fulfil his own true destiny. He has had to challenge the tyrannical mole society, in his fight to live a more authentic life above ground. Condemned by the elders as a crazy & corruptive influence, he first finds himself isolated & depressed, saved only by his love of archaeology & faith in a better life.

He spends several years doing what he ought to do & quietly deliberating over his own fate, before eventually ignoring the popular belief that a mole will go blind if he seeks to live above ground, & renouncing all he has ever known to be true. He breaks free & begins a slow & challenging journey, taking him through great tunnels of darkness & despair, but eventually transforming him from ordinary ‘John’ (from a long historic line of ‘Johns’) to ‘Moltar’, the extraordinary fortune telling mole. With his amazing insight & true psychic power he is able to help everyone he meets to realise their own true potential.

You won’t find him talking much about his former life underground, but if you do ask him, he will look right past you into the wind & the hills, & the trees & the sky... & smile.
MERVYN PEAKE, AN EXHIBITION OF CERTAIN RARE DREAMS

April - September 2019
Mervyn Peake, An exhibition of Certain Rare Dreams

Peake’s works “are actual additions to life; they give, like certain rare dreams, sensations we never had before, and enlarge our conception of the range of possible experience.” — C. S. Lewis

Mervyn Peake was born in China in 1911 to medical missionary parents. Educated at Eltham College, he won a scholarship to study at the Royal Academy Schools. In the summer of 1933, having completed only three of his five years, he left to join an artists’ colony on the island of Sark, where he painted intensively, producing some remarkable portraits and rather less remarkable landscapes. Spotted by the head of the Westminster School of Art, he was taken on to teach life drawing from early in 1935.

Alongside his teaching, he was invited to contribute pencil portraits of well-known figures to the London Mercury. He also made sketches of people seen in the street, painted both portraits and landscapes for himself, and also wrote poetry. He had his first major exhibition in the spring of 1938.

With the coming of war, the Westminster School closed and Peake withdraw to the safety of a tiny village in Sussex. He applied to work as a War Artist, but was drafted into the Royal Artillery, which could find little use for him. From the moment he was called up, he started writing a work of pure imagination which was published as Titus Groan in 1946. A second volume, Gormenghast, followed in 1950, and a third, Titus Alone, in 1959. Re-issued as “Penguin Modern Classics” at the end of the 1960s, they finally found the public they needed; they have never since been out of print.

Recognizing Peake’s gift for illustrating nonsense and the fantastic, Chatto & Windus brought out his Hunting of the Snark in 1941, followed by The Rime of the Ancient Mariner, which sold out within a week of publication in 1943.

It was a Swedish publisher that commissioned his Alice in Wonderland and Through the Looking-Glass; his drawings have been called the definitive modern interpretation of Carroll’s books. Nineteen forty-eight saw the publication of one of Peake’s own illustrated books for children, Letters from a Lost Uncle (from Polar Regions), which was remaindered. In the same year he illustrated Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde for the Folio Society, and he started illustrating Bleak House by Charles Dickens, but the publisher abandoned the project. His Treasure Island (1949) was the last of his great illustrated works.

In 1950, the year in which Gormenghast was published, Peake returned to teaching and, for lack of commissions, he devoted much time to writing a play, which had a very brief run at the Arts Theatre in 1957. By then, he was suffering from early onset Parkinson’s Disease, which made it hard for him to complete Titus Alone; it came out in 1959. Peake died in 1968, just as his novels were re-issued in paperback, on both sides of the Atlantic.

As an illustrator, Peake is remembered mainly for his black-and-white work. This exhibition reminds us that, given better means of reproduction, he would also have been known for his coloured illustrations.

G. Peter Winnington
G. Peter Winnington

Peter Winnington is the foremost authority on the life and work of Mervyn Peake. He has written a biography (Mervyn Peake’s Vast Alchemies), criticism (The Voice of the Heart), and edited books (Mervyn Peake: The Man and His Art) and a periodical (Peake Studies).

1, 2 & 3: An Alphabet of Kings

Sometime in 1939, Peake conceived the idea of portraying 26 fantasy kings, one for each letter of the alphabet, which he hoped to get published as an illustrated book. In September of that year, he showed them to the newly knighted Sir Kenneth Clark, the Director of the National Gallery and Keeper of the King’s Pictures, who suggested that Chatto & Windus might be interested in publishing them. They were not, but they immediately commissioned from Peake a book of illustrated nursery rhymes which was published in December 1940 as Ride A Cock-Horse.

As the probability of war grew during 1939, Sir Kenneth managed to gain government funding for a War Artists Advisory Committee, to commission works depicting various aspects of the war. Peake hoped that knowing Sir Kenneth would give him a good chance of becoming a War Artist, but he had to wait for three years: realizing that Peake drew best from his imagination, Sir Kenneth saw no point wasting his talent on bomb-damaged buildings (as Peake had suggested). In the end, Peake was asked to depict glass-blowers at work, which fired his imagination.

Fewer than ten of these drawings of Kings have surfaced so far. (The poem about them is the most recent discovery.) They were all drawn with a pencil, with much shading. Peake loved the gradations that the pencil could produce—“Hell and Heaven in a cedar tunnel,” as he put it. This style is very different from the pure line drawing that Peake was doing at the same time for Captain Slaughterboard Drops Anchor (not represented in this exhibition), but shares Peake’s delight in grotesque male figures, defined as much by their chins as by anything else.
KINGS FROM A TO Z

Exactly Twenty Six Kings I met
In the rough, gray realms of Alphabet.
At the season when long leaves twist and fall,
From A to Z, I drew them all.
As they ruled in a dim, archaic way
To the murderous sound of the sea that swayed,
And some of them wore rather footloose.
When they saw the portraits that I had drawn,
And others were far too highly bred,
To show their feelings but smiled instead.
At their fingertips, in portentously
Lifted their eyewax at the sea -
Joyed with their steeples, and then again,
Resumed their ruminate reign.
It was long ago, and my thoughts are blurred,
And all the happenings that occurred
Are shrouded, and only my portrait keep
The Kings from sliding away in sleep.
For all the things that their voices said
Are heard in the web within my head.
And the crumbling region fills with rings
That darken a shore of distant things...

May I present my Silent Kings?
4 & 5: “Portraits” of Hitler

In the summer of 1940, when Peake was hoping to be employed as a War Artist, he came up with the idea of an exhibition of paintings purporting to be the work of the artist Adolf Hitler. Taking traditional subjects, he produced bitingly satirical images in monochrome mixed media: in “Peasant Dance”, a couple of “peasants” perform dance-like contortions as they are shot; in “Mother and Child”, a mourning mother is holding her murdered child at arm’s length; in “Landscape with Figures” a group of refugees drag their weary way from a burning town; in “Self-portrait” Hitler’s face stares out of the page with the gaze of a man in the grip of an obsession. Peake sent a portfolio of 25 images to the Ministry of Information, for which they paid him 140 guineas – and then they slept on them. The pictures ended up in the archives of the Public Record Office. The full series has never been shown.

Peake revisited the theme a little later, and a series with similar titles to these was shown in New York in 1941 – but they have disappeared. The two shown here, executed using a brush and single-colour wash, may belong to the second series, or have been done for some other occasion. So far as we know, there was no corresponding picture of “Hitler and son” – a victim of the concentration camps, I think – in the first series, so I suspect that this one dates from when the horror of the camps was revealed at the end of the war. That said, some of the 1940 images anticipate horrific scenes that no one, least of all Peake, had yet witnessed.
Some time after the end of the War, Peake was invited to illustrate *Bleak House*, by Charles Dickens. He much admired Dickens’ novels; there’s a heavily crossed out acknowledgment to Dickens “with his dark and deathless rabble of long shadows” in the MS of *Titus Groan*. Predictably, he was inspired by the characters in *Bleak House*, and produced a great many portraits, both rough sketches and finished illustrations. But the publisher never came through with the contract, and the artwork – completed or merely sketched – disappeared into a cupboard, which was then raided whenever someone begged for a Peake picture.

Peake’s widow salvaged the remaining images for a book in 1983, *Sketches from Bleak House*. They were exhibited in 2003, and subsequently disappeared again. Some of the drawings shown here, particularly the portrait of Mrs Guppy, closely resemble images in the 1983 collection, but they are not the same, confirming that Peake produced numerous versions of each character as he sought to express their personality.
13: Mr Hyde

Soon after the Folio Society was founded in 1947, Peake was invited to provide illustrations for one of the most famous of novellas, *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*. He took great care to get the details right, making many preparatory drawings, as in this illustration of Mr Hyde about to take the final potion. But the commission called for images in two colours only and the printers used a golden yellow for the second colour, with questionable results. (There is another, completely different series of drawings in an American library; they have never been shown.)

14–16: Characters from Gormenghast

Throughout the early years of the war, Peake was writing *Titus Groan* and his manuscripts contain doodles and sketches that he made as he went along. Not all of them, by any means, relate to the story. He did, however, plan to depict the characters and present them in a portrait gallery within the published book. At the time, the paper used for novels was suited only for line drawings, so his publisher (Eyre & Spottiswoode) turned down the idea; his sketches and some finished portraits joined the piles of unused artwork in Peake’s studio, to be given away to friends or admiring visitors. He also made other drawings when people begged him to portray a character from *Titus Groan*.

These three illustrate admirably Peake’s ability to reveal personality, whatever the medium. They happen to include three of the most memorable characters in *Titus Groan* and its sequel, *Gormenghast*: Steerpike, the villain of the piece, whose name has become a byword for evil; one of the teachers in the castle’s school, the kind-hearted Bellgrove; and Swelter, the truculent, bibulous chef of Gormenghast.
After Peake had a breakdown in 1942, he was sent to recover in a hospital at Southport. There he received an invitation to illustrate a new book, *Witchcraft in England*. It came at just the right moment, although it was quite some time before he was at liberty to fulfil the contract. He enjoyed himself immensely, using both his pen and his brushes in a variety of techniques to produce images that are dynamic and full of feeling – so much so that the TLS reviewer feared that “the illustrations may give bad dreams to those who study them too long.” This particular image, which is not in the published book, shows his skill at expressing fear and suspicion in facial expression.
Until now, the story was that, early in 1945, the Continental Book Company (Albert Bonniers Förlag) decided to add *Alice in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking-Glass* to their new collection of paperbacked Zephyr Books. Having failed to get permission to use Tenniel’s drawings, they invited Peake to illustrate them. He completed 66 line drawings within a few months. (He had not quite finished when he undertook an assignment to the Continent with Tom Pocock.)

Over the past few years, finely drawn versions (in both pen-and-ink and pencil) of the same characters, in the same or very similar poses, many of them coloured, have come onto the market. Was it possible that Peake made these at the same time as the published line drawings? Or did he love the text so much that he revisited it after completing the commission?

Now that Peake’s letters to his wife have been acquired by the British Library, another possibility has emerged. On 31 December 1943 Peake apologized to her for his behaviour of the day before, saying that it may have been due to his disappointment over Alice. Putting two and two together and making five, I believe that Peake started making illustrations for the Alice books during 1943, probably for some London publisher who failed to come through with a contract.

In 1945 he was not so well known that a Swedish publisher would have heard of him. Obviously, someone put forward his name, and who better than a London publisher, possibly the one that held the rights to Tenniel’s work, i.e. Macmillan, who was aware of Peake’s interest in illustrating *Alice*.

That said, these illustrations are more finished than the line drawings, some with cross-hatching, that we know from the published and now reprinted volumes. Peake is well known for illustrating *Alice*: had these coloured images been used in the books, I believe his reputation would be even greater.
While Peake was discussing the publication of *Titus Groan* with his publishers, they asked him to illustrate a volume of tales by the Brothers Grimm. This enigmatic little fellow, a dwarf referred to as Red-jacket, plays tricks in the story called “The Nose-Tree”. Peake’s splendid pencil drawing far outshines the pen-and-ink version printed in *Household Tales*, which supports a theory I have been developing for some time. The inferior printing paper available for the book could not cope with halftone images. I believe that Peake must have submitted some illustrations as pencil drawings like this one, but the printer had to turn them down and ask for pen-and-ink artwork in their stead. Understandably disappointed, Peake hastily tossed off the replacement images; they are scrappy compared with drawings like this one.

**28 Red-jacket**
29 Changeling

“The Changeling” appears in one of three stories about elves. They steal a baby and leave a changeling “with a large head and staring eyes” in its place. This drawing demonstrates Peake’s skill in creating a portrait that perfectly expresses the text he was illustrating.

30: Chief Ant

In 1932, while Peake was still a student, he supplied costume designs for a production of Karel and Josef Capek’s Insect Play. Actors and critics declared that they were most effective, and he was asked to provide them again when the play was revived in 1936, and again in 1938. (It is a shame that no one else thought of commissioning theatre costumes from Peake; he obviously had a gift for it.) He drew this picture of the Chief of the Ants for the 1938 production, and gave it to Diana Gardner, who had been one of his students at the Westminster and became a friend of both Peake and his wife. On her death it returned to the Peake family.
Towards the end of the 1990s, several Peake drawings very similar to these came up for sale. Accompanied by comic verses, they had been drawn in 1946 for a new magazine that failed to materialize for lack of printing paper (which was rationed). These drawings surfaced shortly afterwards, and I guess that they were produced at the same time, only in this case the accompanying texts, which they imply, had gone missing. Some of them simply beg for a limerick: “To the Caribbean isle of Dulcina, / I retired with my pet concertina. / Its smile was so wide / That it rivalled my bride, / And charmed all the sea snakes and tuna.”

One wonders what occasion could have inspired the exploding barrel. Was it: “A singer of dubious renown / Was banned from the pubs of the town, / For whenever she sang, / The bungs all went bang! / And the barmen all started to clown.”

With the galleon of Z, Peake seems to have invented the container ship. What a shame he is not there to witness its success.
Jackson is a turtle adopted by the eponymous hero of *Letters from a Lost Uncle*. The book reproduced Peake’s pencil drawings, with the badly typed text pasted in, and the overall impression was of a dull grey, lacking contrast. The book was remaindered. This drawing of Jackson is the only instance I have seen of Peake colouring an image from the story, and bringing it to an entirely new life.

© G. Peter Winnington
January 2019
The Michael Kemp Collection

"Almost 50 years ago I was given Peake’s Gormenghast trilogy and I was immediately drawn to the descriptive prose which painted for me startlingly clear pictures of the people and landscape of his invented world. It was another 10 years before I realised that he actually painted those same people and landscapes and so much more. That started my search to acquire for myself examples from a range of his illustrated books. From a stuttering start whilst raising a family and paying a mortgage, the collection gradually expanded over the years to cover almost 100 original drawings and watercolours. I have been lucky enough to find drawings from some of the most regarded works from his ‘golden period’ of the 1940s, though the highly desirable drawings from his ‘Treasure Island’ continue to elude me. A selection is shown here, most of which, in this form, have never previously been seen in public.” Michael Kemp, January 2019

The works in this exhibition are part of Michael Kemp’s extensive private collection. Established as a book dealer since 1979, he deals in interesting and unusual books, manuscripts, maps and ephemera. He also holds the largest stock of books, periodicals, ephemera, original illustrations, etc. by Mervyn Peake available for sale anywhere.

For details of current stock, contact him by email: mike@michaelkempbookseller.com

Copies of art by Mervyn Peake reprinted by permission of Peters Fraser & Dunlop (www.petersfraserdunlop.com) on behalf of the Estate of Mervyn Peake

Photos © Johanna Salomez

Viktor Wynd on Peake

"A seat for the sunset, coral, green and grey. Two coppers for the standing! Three coppers for the sitting! A copper in the trees. The sunset at your bloody doorstep, friends. Buy it up! Buy! Buy! Buy! ‘Coral, green and grey,’ mumbled Muzzlehatch. Are these the colours of the sky tonight? Do you pay my dears to see the sunset? Ain’t the sunset free?" Titus Alone

My fascination with Mervyn Peake began as a teenager when I devoured the Gormenghast trilogy and hungrily entered the dark world. I read them again in my early twenties living in Paris and then I must confess that I didn’t give Peake much thought for another decade or so until I met a beautiful girl who was obsessed by Peake and then I read again. But I also read Mr. Pye which became, and remains one of my favourite books, I also discovered his drawings and paintings and began to buy some. In 2011, in my eponymous gallery I curated a (commercially) very successful exhibition of his work & his wife’s Maeve Gilmore. By this stage, I think, alas, the girl had disappeared, with my love (and indeed one of my Peake drawings that I sent to her, but I still don’t know if she got it or if she liked it) but my love for Peake only increased and more and more of his drawings and a couple of his paintings came into my house, together with a magnificent portrait of him by Maeve that is one of my greatest treasures. However as a collector I became frustrated as very little turned up, until I met Mike Kemp I thought this was perhaps because there wasn’t so much material outside the family, but when I saw his collection and felt the depth of his obsession I realized that I really couldn’t compete and that I should be grateful for the pieces I have that bring me joy and pleasure every day.

There are a few pieces by Peake in the permanent collection downstairs including a sketch of Quentin Crisp, a magnificent oil painting and a portrait of Swelter, the Gormenghast cook.
THE BRITISH ACADEMY OF TAXIDERMY

A Division of The Last Tuesday Society

We have been teaching taxidermy since 2007 & offer the largest breadth of classes in Europe. Classes from £35 - Choose: Anthropomorphic Mouse Taxidermy, Crab, Mole, Snake, Goat, Fox, Crow, Canary, Deer, Rabbit & many more (all specimens are ethically sourced).

“We left late at night, stuffed mice in hands & glowing with satisfaction”
Virginia Ironside in The Oldie

‘I can’t suppress a squeal of delight at my creation’
The Financial Times

www.thebritishacademyoftaxidermy.org
The Cocktail Bar, as experienced today, opened its doors in 2016 when Directors Allison Crawbuck (Brooklyn) & Rhys Everett (London) joined together at The Society, bringing with them a mix of New York’s illicit Speakeasy culture & London’s experimental cocktail scene.

Welcome to their Wunderkammer. A Drinker’s Cabinet of Wonder filled with the most unusual spirits, of the old world & the new, together in one curious exhibition of extraordinary elixirs.

Allow each round to provide you with a passage to the furthest corners of the world, transported to an experience outside the categorical boundaries of time.

Seek and you shall find: hidden here are explorations of alchemy & magick, pleasure & fantasy, celebrating the point at which mystery sparks intrigue for a world unknown.

Join them on a quest to rediscover the old drinking traditions of different cultures from around the world, bound together to create one cocktail list in the heart of Hackney.
“After the first glass, you see things as you wish they were. After the second, you see them as they are not. Finally, you see things as they really are, and that is the most horrible thing in the world.”

— Oscar Wilde

Absinthe — there is no spirit so notoriously favoured by the rebellious minds of art & literature. Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec famously meandered the brasseries & brothels of bohemian Paris carrying a hollow cane, filled with a personal stash of the green spirit. Paul Verlaine & Arthur Rimbaud’s explosive affair, famously fuelled by a shared love for Absinthe, would eventually result in the attempted shooting of his young lover by Verlaine, twice. An Absinthe induced vision of 19th century France is forever immortalised in Vincent Van Gogh’s jarring colour juxtapositions and, most famously, in the tale of his self-mutilated ear gifted by the artist to his favourite prostitute. Pataphysics founder, Alfred Jarry, was perhaps the only Absintheur mad enough to drink his Absinthe neat, being a devout alcoholic who considered water to be a terrible poison. Even the ‘Wickedest Man in the World,’ Aleister Crowley, wrote an ode to “The Green Goddess” while observing its lucid influence upon the patrons of The Old Absinthe House in New Orleans. Pablo Picasso, Charles Baudelaire, Oscar Wilde, Émile Zola — the list of famous Absintheurs would inspire anyone to pick up a glass of this tantalising elixir, but what is this “tongue-numbing, brain-warming, idea-changing, liquid alchemy” as described by fellow Absinthe drinker Ernest Hemingway?
History In A Glass

There are three essential botanicals needed in the distillation of traditionally made Absinthes; fennel, green anise and grande wormwood (artemisia absinthium). Temperance campaigns would later make accusations that it was the thujone found in grande wormwood that gave Absinthe its hallucinogenic properties, however, wormwood as a botanical has long been used in the practice of holistic medicine. The earliest example of wormwood’s medicinal properties can be found in an Ancient Egyptian medical papyrus dating back to 1550 BC and references continue to appear in ancient herbal remedies of centuries old medical manuscripts, prescribing wormwood as a cure to almost anything: intestinal worms, fevers, stomach ailments, venereal disease, bad breath and, ironically, even as a cure for drunkenness. The origin of Absinthe as it is known today, however, dates back to the 18th century with a French doctor named Pierre Ordinaire. Living in the the Swiss border region of the Val-de-Travers, Dr. Ordinaire’s botanical elixir — a so called “wonder drug” of its time — was already nicknamed “La Fée Verte” or “The Green Fairy” in the 1700s for its seemingly magical properties.

As the story goes, Dr. Ordinaire left his recipe to the two Henriod sisters of Couvet, Switzerland, whilst on his deathbed. The Henriod sisters would then later sell the recipe to a gentleman, Major Dubied and it is here with Dubied that Absinthe’s commercial potential was first realised — not only a cure-all tincture, but as an enjoyable aperitif! With his son-in-law, Henri-Louis Pernod (formerly known as Perrenoud), Major Dubied opened the first Absinthe distillery “Dubied Pere et Fils” in 1798 Switzerland, marking the pivotal moment in this spirit’s debauched history.

Driven by a particularly high demand from their French consumers and in avoidance of the taxes incurred by the exportation of spirits across French/Swiss borderlines, the astute Henri-Louis established his own distillery in France’s rural commune of Pontarlier in 1805. “Maison Pernod Fils” would be the first of many Absinthe distilleries to open in this small town on France’s western border, inspiring an attraction for The Green Muse that would soon run strong through the veins of bourgeois society.

For the duration of a century long Absinthe frenzy leading up to the spirit’s eventual ban in 1915, Pontarlier would remain the centre of France’s Absinthe production. What started with Henri-Louis Pernod’s first distillery producing a mere 16 litres of Absinthe per day in 1805 would lead the way for more than 1,000 distilleries to open across France at the height of the spirit’s popularity and an astonishing 36 million litres of Absinthe consumed per year in the country by 1913.

Paraphernalia & Rituals

Absinthe may have been vilified as the root of all madness in the creative circus that was Belle Époque France but the truth was, mind altering substances were everywhere. Cocaine, heroin, opium, ethanol, hashish, cannabis — drugs that are illegal today were all readily accessible and even socially fashionable by the fin-de-siécle. Intoxicating substances even poured their way into the hands of the higher powers; His Holiness Pope Leo XIII & Queen Victoria both openly enjoyed Vin Mariani, a mixture of red wine and cocaine, as their preferred pick me up & drink of choice.
Decadent paraphernalia and drug-like rituals fuelled public intrigue and curiosity for “La Fee Verte.” The ceremonious rituals of preparing one’s “dose” of Absinthe would always be left for the patron to perform — as for being an Absintheur, it was an art form in itself. Ornate glassware and perforated spoons of Art Nouveau design were provided as props to accentuate their spectacle. For those Absintheurs “with sugar” decorative fountains provided the means to delicately drip ice water slowly through the newly invented sugar cube, sometimes stacked 1, 2 or even 3 high. And for the Absintheur who took their Absinthe “pure” carafes of water were held high in the air, away from their glass, showcasing their ability to masterfully drip the water, “touching” their spirit with excellence & ease. Whether adding ice water by fountain or carafe, with or without sugar, the most important show of all, La Louche, would reveal itself in the patron’s glass — where a seductive dance of water & spirit meet before the eye. By adding ice water to Absinthe, drip by drip, the contents of an Absintheur’s glass would entirely change — liquid alchemy of the most delectable kind.

La Fin de la Fée Verte

Widely misunderstood at the time, alcoholism and addiction spread across Europe by the turn of the century, causing great alarm in headlines. Research on the effects of “absinthism” was starting to surface precisely at the same time the wine industry was suffering from the phylloxera epidemic, destroying the vital grapes in vineyards across Europe. Limited wine production lead to unavoidable price hikes.

Absinthe was being produced at such large quantities that a glass of the infamous green spirit could be purchased
for a fraction of the cost of a glass of wine, even a kilo of bread. For the first time, Absinthe surpassed wine as the national drink of France, leading to the wine industry’s collective support of the temperance movement to ban the favoured spirit.

Absinthe’s tumultuous history leading to its prohibition, however, leads back to where it all began, in Switzerland. On 28th August 1905, a horrific scene of events would unravel in the small canton of Vaud. Jean Lanfray, a labourer, French by birth, was found wounded from a self-inflicted gunshot to the face, unconscious, clutching the body of his murdered daughter. Inside his home, officials would find the body of his pregnant wife and second daughter, both murdered by gunshots of the enraged and intoxicated Lanfray. While it was found in their investigation that the known alcoholic consumed a mixture of wine, brandy and various other spirits earlier in the day of the crime, an amount that would have any average man face own on the floor, the defendant’s lawyer and newspaper headlines focused on one particular drink as being the cause for the horrific murders — two glasses of Absinthe.

While judges found the defendant’s case inadmissible due to the fact that Lanfray consumed this Absinthe more than 10 hours before the murders took place, sending him to prison for 30 years, headlines sparked widespread fear. Public votes across Switzerland in astonishing numbers called for the ban of their beloved spirit. News spread like fire across Europe. The Netherlands, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, The United States and eventually France would all be among the list of countries to ban Absinthe by 1915 — the only spirit in history to be singled out in a widespread prohibition of this kind.

Revival of the Green Goddess

Absinthe still remains one of the most mystifying spirits on any back bar. The Green Fairy’s influence has been forever immortalized by the work of the 19th century’s most creative & well-lubricated minds.

Clamours of debauchery can still be heard from the Absinthe soaked depictions of Lautrec’s Montmartre at its prime. Vibrations of colour found radiating from Van Gogh’s cafe scenes offer a sense of what Hemingway was referring to as the green spirit’s “brain-warming” and “idea-changing” powers. Absinthe’s greatest ability was to inspire a critical eye for the changing world as seen through the bottom of a glass. More than a century after the ban, contemporary producers have returned to tradition in the distillation of premium absinthes now available in all countries where La Fée Verte was once loved. Sip on Jade’s Esprit Edouard Absinthe, painstakingly reverse engineered from pre-prohibition era bottles by the microbiologist & Absinthe connoisseur T.A.Breaux, and rediscover the titillating Green Goddess for yourself.

The Last Tuesday Society’s curated menu of Absinthe has been carefully selected to transport one’s senses back to this time of great revelry — where absinthe poured long into the night and the green veil of the glass in hand provided as much inspiration as the most curious setting in which a true Absintheur would position one’s self.

For further reading on the infamous green spirit, guests can find the wonderful research by authors Jad Adams, Phil Baker, T.A. Breaux, Barnaby Conrad III, David Nathan-Maister and Betina J Wittels in the Society’s library.
ALEISTER CROWLEY

By Rhys Everett

The Green Goddess

Artist, poet, novelist, occultist, drug fiend, sex addict, practitioner of magick and avid absintheur — Aleister Crowley was labeled evil and egotistical, a raging genius, and a messiah of anti-Christianity.

Many others to have sipped from a glass of absinthe in hopes for a ‘tête-à-tête’ with the green fairy would later drift into a dark fate of alcoholism, addiction and madness. Yet, there is no other man to have achieved all three with such elegance as Aleister Crowley, the self proclaimed “Wickedest Man in the World”.

Crowley’s fondness of mind-altering substances led him down a dark discovery of cocaine, ether, cannabis, opium, heroin, and mescaline, along with his habitual dose of absinthe — all part of his rituals in obtaining what he described as his “Peak Experiences.” These experiences of illumination, revelation & heightened insight became some of Aleister Crowley’s best masterpieces.

Crowley was so fond of his absinthe that he dedicated what he described as his “best essay” to the exquisite elixir. The “Green Goddess” was written on a bitter cold February day in 1918 as a personal and philosophical observation of the Old Absinthe House, its clientele, the French Quarter and the city of New Orleans.

“Sipping the second glass of that fascinating but subtle poison... where one could get real absinthe prepared in fountains whose marble was worn by ninety years' continual dripping.”

Crowley was an great admirer of the Old Absinthe House and accompanied the elegant, marbled fountain on several occasions over his life — where his passions would be ignited by absinthe and poetry, expressing “Art is the soul of life and the Old Absinthe House is heart and soul of the old quarter of New Orleans.”

As for the essay itself, Crowley held the work in such high esteem, claiming it as “the only rival to ‘The Heart of Holy Russia’ for literary excellence and psychological insight.”

Sip of Seduction

Aleister Crowley was a well document bi-sexual and became particularly fond of one man in particular, a fellow poet named Victor Benjamin Neuburg. After their initial meeting in 1906, Neuburg soon became an initiate into Crowley’s (a spiritual organisation founded by Aleister Crowley and George Cecil Jones, where members are taken through a graded series of syncretic initiations to gain an advancement of humanity or enlightenment of the individual).

Before long the pair began a torrid, sexual love affair and started experimenting with new initiations that would ultimately lead to Crowley’s discovery of “Sex Magick”. One initiation in particular is known as “The Paris Working” — a six-week period of intense ritual involving strong drug
use in which they would invoke both of the gods Mercury and Jupiter.

On a separate evening in Paris, many years before, a young Neuburg joined Crowley for a night of inebriation and revelry. Having never succumbed to the Green Fairy himself, Neuburg had hesitations about the notorious spirit. Crowley instead warned his friend against drinking anything other than absinthe: “Drinks in Paris are terribly dangerous, especially to a nice young man like you; there is only one really safe, mild, harmless beverage and you can drink as much of that as you like without running the slightest risk, and what you say when you want it is, Garçon! Un Pernod!”. 

Before long, as Crowley described, the poet, accomplished with an honours degree in medieval and modern languages, could not even find the words to order his dinner.

"Apollo, who mourned at Hyacinthe's demise, 
Refused to concede this victory to Death. 
Much better that the soul, adept in transformation, 
Had to find a holy alchemy for beauty. 
Thus with his celestial hand he drained and crushed 
The subtlest harvest of the garden goddess, 
The broken bodies of the herbs yielding a golden essence 
From which we measure out our first drop—of Absinthe! 
In lowly hovels and in glittering courts, 
Alone, in pairs, drink up this potion of desire! 
For it is sorcery—as one might say—
When the pale opal wine ends all misery, 
Opens beauty’s most intimate sanctuary—
—Bewitches my heart, and exalts my soul in ecstasy!"

Aleister Crowley
“The Green Goddess”
“Absinthe – mere mention of the word opens a door into the shadowy fringes of the human psyche. Enveloped within the seductive green liquid, one finds a realm of the misunderstood, the creative, the sinister, the beautiful, the bohemian, and the fashionably tormented. No spirit has caused such sensationalism or controversy as this celebrated but sordid herbal elixir. Within the dark corner of London that is The Last Tuesday Society, one gains clear passage through an opaque, unsettling world by imbibing the finest, most historically authentic absinthes, painstakingly resurrected and skillfully presented for your pleasure. Santé!”

– T.A. Breaux
Founder of Jade Liqueurs Fine Absinthes
Voodoo That You Do


After experiencing the enchantment of New Orleans’s French Quarter, something other than Gris-gris, Alligator heads, Voodoo dolls and an appetite for Po Boys had to come back to London with us. Walking around Rue Bourbon — famed for Mardi Gras celebrations, unimaginable live street Jazz performers, Marie Laveau’s House of Voodoo and of course the ‘Hurricane’ cocktail — we were overcome with inspiration to start mixing our own spirits. Playing on the classic ‘Hurricane’ and ‘Corpse Reviver #2’ we combined the two original ideas to develop a cocktail that possess the ability to revive any corpse left by the Voodoo gods. Equal parts Havana 3, Cocchi Americano, Velvet Falernum and Lime with an extra added few dashes of Jade Nouvelle Orleans Absinthe and a Peychaud’s bitters rinse; the combination of spirits should definitely be enough to keep Ogun away. Folklore has it that Ogun, is the Warrior and powerful spirit of Metalwork, War, Hunting, Civilisation and the all important Rum making... The experiences of New Orleans have been replicated to you, in this cocktail. We hope you enjoy.

P.s. Ogun has been known to possess a man through the subtleness of drinking rum. These possessed men will wildly wave machetes, smoke cigars, chase women, and demand rum by shouting, “Gren mwe fret,” which translates to “My testicles are cold”... If you notice any odd behavior, please contact a member of staff.
Aéroclub Pontarlier


In 1838, Henri-Auguste Junod founded the Junod Distillery in Pontarlier, France with his artisanal Absinthe “Junod Superior.” His Absinthe was one of the most popular of its time, challenging the likes of the hugely successful Pernod Fils Distillery as the most reputable absinthe of the era. Launching forward to 1907, Junod’s grandson August succeeded his grandfather as the head of their family distillery, making Junod Superior Absinthe one of the most desirable and popular brands before the eventual French ban in 1914.

In addition to his love of the green fairy, August Junod was also a great admirer of American aviation pioneers, the Wright Brothers. After several failed attempts of his own at flight, on a Saturday afternoon around 15:40, the people of Pontarlier witnessed a strange machine rise above the shooting range, defying the laws of gravity as Junod soared across a sky of “Champagne.”. The first flight by Pontallisian Auguste Junod was achieved on 29th October 1910 in his 50cc Farman biplane III.

The spectacle aroused the whole town of Pontarlier as they watched in marvel while Junod took to the skies above them. Within a few years Auguste Junod became a specialist in aviation, bringing together over 10,000 visitors for Pontarlier’s first air show. Auguste Junod’s fate would come to a tragic end when, in 1927, the pilot eventually died in an aircraft accident — nevertheless, doing what he loved. We have honoured Auguste Junod in the most true tradition with a simple twist to the classic ‘Aviation’ cocktail... Santé!!
Meet the Directors

Allison Crawbuck & Rhys Everett

Collectors, Researchers & Absintheurs — Allison Crawbuck (Brooklyn) & Rhys Everett (London) took over London’s most curious cocktail bar in 2016, bringing with them a shared passion for the mysterious world of Absinthe. Together, they have curated London’s most extensive list of premium absinthes in celebration of the artisanal distilleries working with an ode to tradition today.

Founders of The Absinthe Drinker, their quest for discovering the untold tales of La Fée Verte is shared for guests to explore with each round from their menu at The Last Tuesday Society. Forgotten traditions and pre-prohibition recipes transport the senses to experience that exists outside the boundaries of time.

Their passion for the Green Fairy has taken the duo around the world in search of the many unknowns that still remain in the alluring history of Absinthe.

Follow their research & upcoming events via @TheAbsintheDrinker
Upcoming Events

Absinthe Hour

Join us in grand celebration of the classic Belle Époque tradition that was L’Heure Verte: Absinthe Hour.

A precursor to the “Happy Hour” known today, L’Heure Verte transformed 19th century cafes into marvellous assemblies of creative & wandering minds alike. Meet together with an Absinthe in hand & channel the intoxicating inspirations of La Fée Verte. Enchant yourself with our weekly Absinthe specials.

Wednesdays - Fridays from 6:00pm-7:00pm
Reservations Required.

The Absinthe Drinker: Explore the Mysteries of Absinthe with a Tasting

Join Directors, Allison Crawbuck & Rhys Everett, as they reveal the history & mysteries surrounding the infamous Green Fairy. Explore the newest untold tales discovered by the pair with a tasting of 3 unique Absinthes each month!

10 Apr | 08 May | 05 Jun | 03 Jul | 07 Aug

The Hallouminati

An indulgent evening of cheese & wine with The Dark Knight Of Cholesterol. Six courses of Europe’s most interesting cheeses presented with stories of their origins and makings.

13 Feb | 13 Mar | 17 Apr | 15 May

Visit www.thelasttuesdaysociety.org/listings for more information on our upcoming events & dates.
Intimate Moments & Private Parties

The Austin Osman Spare Room, The Sarcophagus Table & The Gnostic Temple of Agape are available to hire for drinks, boardroom meetings & intimate moments with prices starting at £100 for an evening. The Spare Room fits 20-25, up to 8 may sit around the Sarcophagus & up to eight may squeeze round The Spell Table in The Gnostic Temple of Agape.

Please ask for details of other hires / private events / wedding receptions / wakes / Christmas parties / etc – we are also able to offer private Cocktail Classes, bring in our petting zoo for your event – be it a romantic date for two around the Sarcophagus or a party for 80 in the whole museum. Mr.Wynd is also available to give private tours.

Location Hire for Film Shoots or Filming starts at £150 an hour.
Cocktails

**Bareback Ryder**

**Brujita**

**Coconut Freak**

**El Calafate**

**Garden of Agapé**

**The Great Pretender**

**Little Hard, Big Easy**

**In Fairyland**

**The Witches Cradle**