

Clarke & Page (1904 - ca. 1923)

Herbert Hill Clarke, 1871 - 1951(?)

John William Page, 1864 - 1933 (?)

by Brian Stevenson, Kentucky, USA

Although the slide-making partnership of Clarke and Page was in business for less than 20 years, they produced a large, diverse catalog of high-quality microscope slides (Figure 1). Their slides were generally well produced in all aspects, from specimen preparation and layout to the final ringing and labeling.

The business seems to have been a fortuitous accident – by training, Clarke was an auctioneer, and Page was a surveyor. Professional slide-maker James Hornell (1865-1949) left England in 1901, to take up work as a marine biologist in Ceylon. Hornell sold off his stock, and Clarke acquired many of Hornell's slides. Clarke probably came across them through his auction business. In 1904, Clarke began retailing Hornell's slides, and shortly thereafter made and sold his own preparations. Page, an amateur microscopist and neighbor of Clarke's, joined the business in 1905. They ceased as a major venture by the early 1920s, leaving behind a legacy of microscopy excellence.

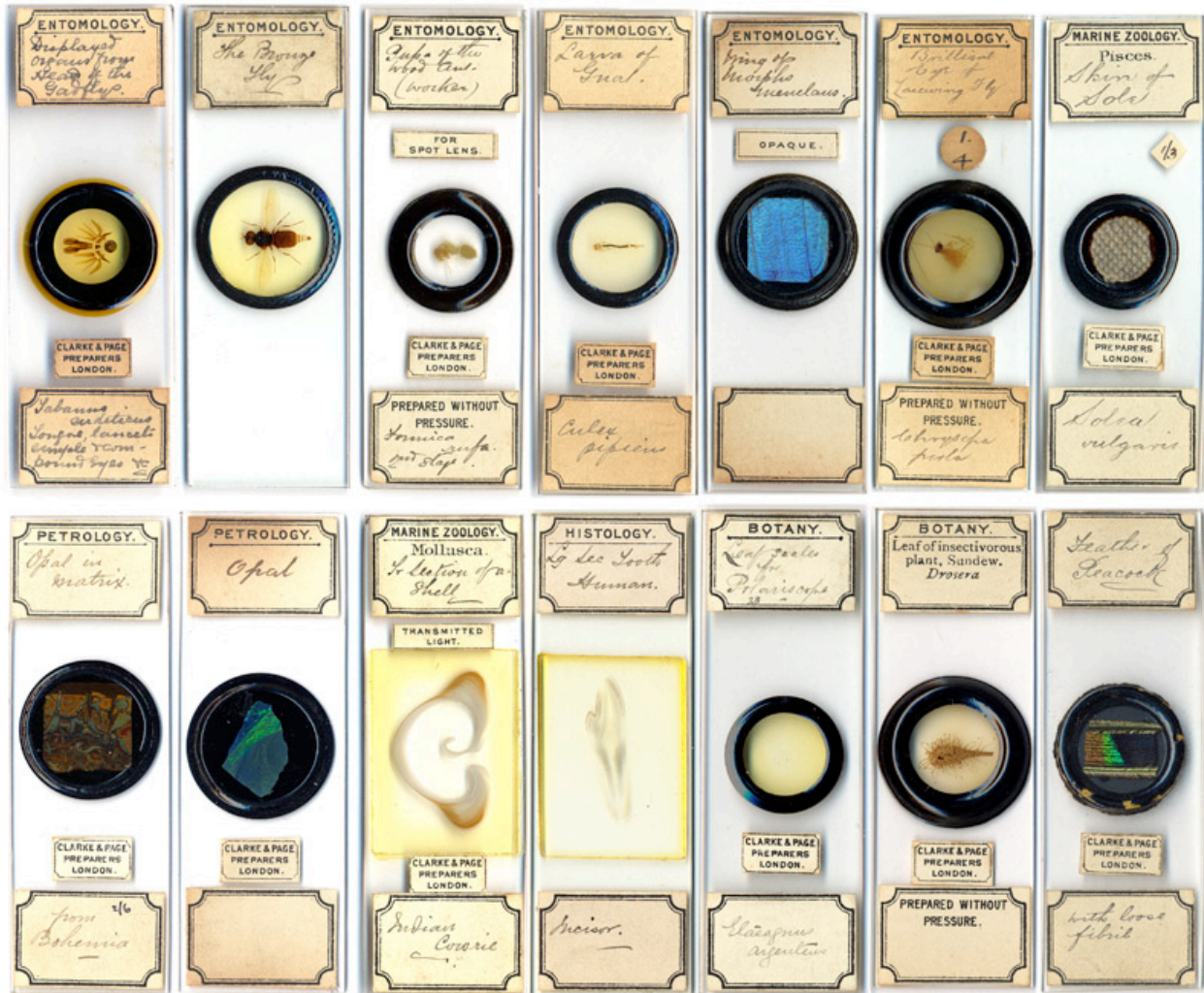


Figure 1. An assortment of microscope slides produced by Clarke and Page. The pair produced consistently high-quality slides of a diverse subject range, from the precisely dissected and laid out insect segments of the upper left-hand slide, to the finely ground mineral, shell and tooth sections illustrated on the left of the lower row.

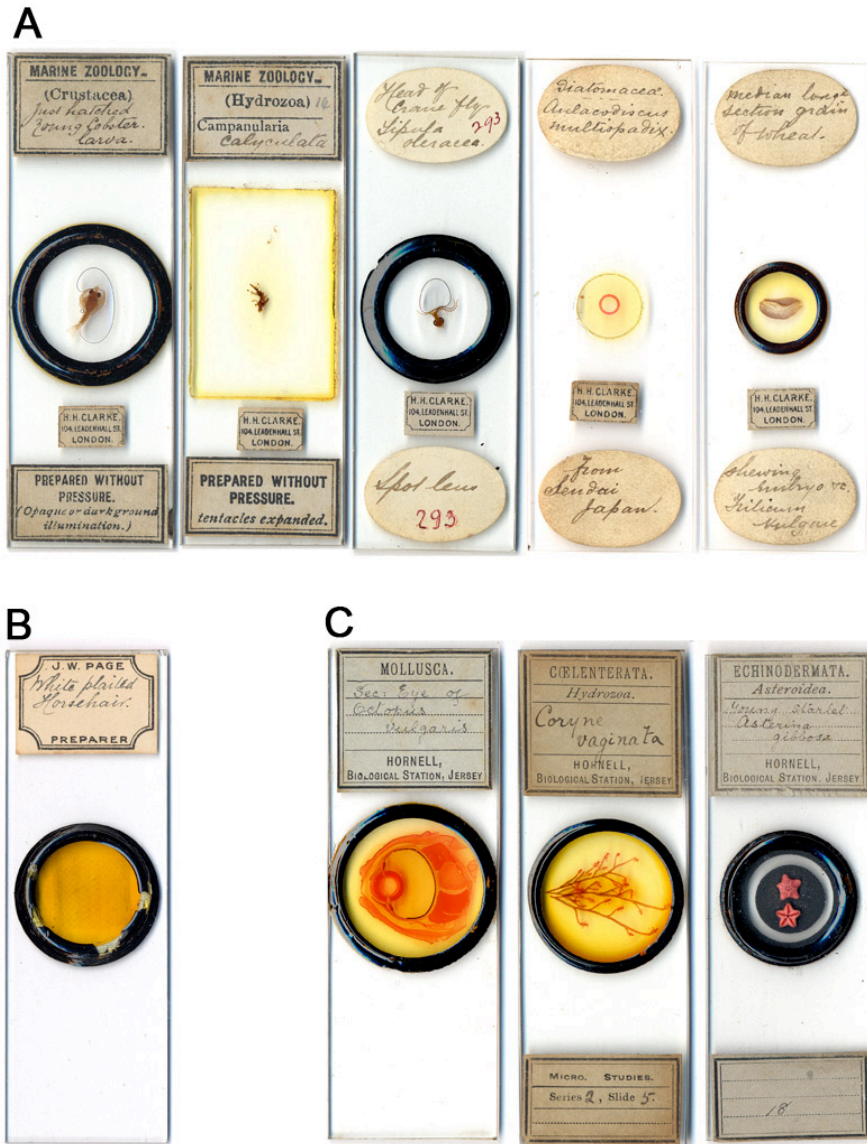


Figure 2. (A) Five microscope slides sold by H.H. Clarke, ca. 1904-1905, labeled with his name only and his original business address of 104 Leadenhall Street. The handwriting on the young lobster (leftmost) and head of crane fly (center) appears to be that of J.W. Page (compare with B). **(B)** A very uncommon microscope slide labeled with the name of J.W. Page alone. Another Page slide is shown in B. Bracegirdle's 'Microscopical Mounts and Mounters', plate 11, slide D, and bears the handwritten annotation '1905'. Such slides may be early amateur productions by Page for his own collection or for exchange with colleagues. Note that the label style is similar to that used by the Clarke and Page partnership. **(C)** Examples of microscope slides made by James Hornell, whose stock was bought up by Clarke ca. 1901-04. Early Clarke slides that bear gray labels, such as the two leftmost slides in panel A, were probably patterned in imitation of Hornell.

Herbert Hill Clarke was born on February 20, 1871, in Peckham, Surrey, on the outskirts of London. He was the second son, and third child, of Walter and Mary Ascough Clarke. Walter owned a business that manufactured floor and table cloths. This was a substantial operation –

in 1881 he employed 57 men and 14 boys. Walter's business was successful enough that he retired before turning 45. On his death, in 1927, Walter left an estate valued at nearly £20000. The Clarkes enjoyed the benefits of wealth, employing cooks and other servants. The 1871 census records that the 6 week-old Herbert was cared for by a 15 year-old nursemaid. At a point between 1871 and 1881, the family moved to "The Rest" in Bexley, Kent. The 1881 census reports that Herbert and his elder brother lived at a nearby private school. The Clarkes moved again between 1891 and 1901, to "Watlington House" in Sidcup, Kent. Judging from census and other legal records, it appears that Herbert Clarke never married, and continued to live with his parents.

The 1891 census listed Herbert as being a "clerk", and his elder brother, Walter, was a "*land agent auctioneer*". Herbert appears to have followed in his brother's footsteps, forming a partnership with one Edgar H. Sales that was described as "*auctioneers, surveyors &c.*". The Clarke-Sales partnership operated from 11 John Street, Minories, London. It was dissolved on February 6, 1900, with Sales continuing the enterprise.

The first known record of Herbert's interest in microscopy dates from 1892, when he was 22. That year, he published this note in *Hardwicke's Science-Gossip*, "*When using my microscope and examining parts of moths, etc., I often wondered what was the use of the spikes projecting from underneath the different legs, but could not find anything about it in any book or paper I came across. A few days ago, while sitting near a window and watching (with a pocket-glass) a gnat as it crawled up and down the glass, I saw it place its antennae between the spikes in question and its leg, and draw it along and thus plume it.*"

Clarke published additional entomological comments in 1903, including reports of him capturing various insects. In addition, he involved himself with biological studies: "*Vespid - I am making a study of the above, and especially of F. crabro (the hornet), but have experienced a great difficulty in getting specimens of the species. Can any of your readers help me by giving localities where they can be found? To be of use to me in dissecting they must be freshly caught or alive.*"

As noted above, James Hornell left for Ceylon in late 1901, so it is logical to assume that he sold his remaining microscopical preparations at that time. Exactly when Clarke purchased Hornell's slides is not known, but he does not appear to have begun selling them until 1904. The June, 1904 issue of *Knowledge & Scientific News* included this editorial note, "*In the advertisement columns of this magazine will be found a notice relating to the sale of duplicates of slides from the collection of Mr. J. Hornell, of Jersey. Many of my readers will be familiar with these beautiful preparations, which include botanical as well as zoological subjects, and as they are now being dispersed, and are offered at quite nominal prices, I have felt myself justified in calling attention to them.*"

Clarke soon published numerous advertisements for the microscope slides in a variety of journals (e.g. Figure 3). He also advertised to purchase a microtome in early 1905, indicating plans to produce his own slides (Figure 4).

FOR SALE, at Reduced Prices.

MICROSCOPIC SLIDES (dispersal of Mr. Hornell's collection), see Micro. Editor's note, June No. of *Knowledge*, Sections of Flower Buds, &c., also Marine, suitable for Students and Exhibition, new, prices from 3d. each.

MICROSCOPE, Baker's D.P.H. and fittings, £7 16s. ; Beck's London and fittings, £6 6s. ; many others, Pillisher, Ross, &c. Several Objectives. Bull's-Eye Condensers. Abbe Condensers. Eyepieces by Leitz, &c. Goerz PRISMATIC BINOCULARS. Photographic Lenses. SURGEON'S OPERATION Outfit, very fine, new, for sale, cheap. Collection of Shells. Many other useful articles. Send for lists.

Mr. HERBERT CLARKE, 104 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

Figure 3. Advertisement from the January 19, 1905 issue of 'Nature'. Note that Clarke sold used microscopes and other scientific/medical instruments, in addition to the slides he acquired from Hornell.

MICROSCOPE, &c., WANTED.

WANTED, a Microscope suitable for general work; also Lamp, one or two Objectives, Microtome, CABINET to hold about 500 to 1000 slides. Am open to buy a COLLECTION OF SLIDES, or exchange or sell DUPLICATES. Binocular Microscope FOR SALE, mechanical stage, four eyepieces, one objective, &c. Price £4 10s. Apply to—

MR. HERBERT CLARKE, 104, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Figure 4. January, 1905 advertisement from 'The Entomologist'. This was published on the inside front cover, indicative of a serious business. Clarke's desire to purchase a microtome indicates that he was planning to produce section slides. It is likely the requested cabinet was for storage and display of his wares. The offer to purchase collections or odd microscope slides would have expanded his stock.

Clarke's business operated from 104 Leadenhall Street, London, and remained at that location through 1910. Leadenhall St. was then a hub of shipping and auction businesses. Among the other businesses at number 104 was Cattarus & Company, who were solicitors for auction houses. Since Clarke was an auctioneer, it is possible that familiarity with the locale, and Cattarus, led him to establish his business in Leadenhall Street.



SHOWING THE P. & O. OFFICES ON THE RIGHT.

(From a Photo, by George Newman, Limited.)

Figure 5. Leadenhall Street, London, ca. 1895. The nearest building on the right side is number 122, home of the Peninsula and Orient Shipping Company. Number 104, site of the H.H. Clarke and Clarke & Page businesses between 1904 and 1910, was located behind the camera operator's position. Image used for educational, non-profit purposes, source listed at the end of this essay.

Clarke advertised his wares in *Nature* through November 30, 1905. He did not send any more ads there until December 28, 1905, when Clarke and Page published the earliest known record of their partnership (Figure 6A). The business continued to sell second-hand microscopes, lenses, binoculars and other optical equipment, alongside slides for the microscope. Lest potential customers assume that all goods were previously-owned, some advertisements stressed that Clarke and Page were the “*actual preparers*” (Figure 6B). This was also emphasized by an editorial endorsement from *Knowledge and Scientific News*, “*Messrs. Clarke and Page, of 104-106, Leadenhall Street, EC, have sent me four very beautiful slides of marine objects. The staining and mounting show the structures to unusual advantage, and the prices are moderate. Messrs. Clarke and Page bought the stock of Mr. Jas. Hornell, which was, of course, limited, and I understand that these slides are their own mounting to replace his stock. They have sent me, at the same time, a catalogue of mounted slides, and if those I have seen are representative, they have fully maintained the high standard set by Mr. Hornell*”.

A. December 28, 1905

MICROSCOPIC SLIDES.

MARINE ORGANISMS, Hydrozoa, Medusæ, Crustacea, &c., true to life, without pressure, dark ground or opaque. *Very beautiful* Salon Groups of Diatoms, Radiolaria, Foraminifera, Geological, Botanical, Rosette Crystals for Polariscope. *New List* (free).

MICROSCOPES, &c.

SECOND-HAND, large and ever-changing stock. Edinburgh H. with Binocular and Monocular bodies, others including Objectives, Condensers, Polariscope, &c., by Watson, Ross, Powell and Lealand, Beck, Pillischer, Reichert, Leitz, &c. Prismatic Binoculars, Lantern Slides, Mounting Materials. *New List* (free).

CLARKE & PAGE, 104 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
Tel. :-1316 CENTRAL.

B. March 22, 1906

CLARKE & PAGE, Specialists in Microscopy.

104 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SECOND-HAND MICROSCOPES.

Van Heurck (Watson), Monocular and Binocular bodies, &c., £20.
Edinburgh H., ditto. Pillischer and complete accessories, £11 11s.

Also others.

NEW LOW and MEDIUM POWER OBJECTIVES. Large aperture, flat field, semi-apochromatic, corrected for Photography.

For **MICRO-SLIDES** (actual preparers) and all accessories, see **New Catalogue gratis.** Enquiries invited.

☛ See "NATURE," Jan. 4, '06, page 231.

Figure 6. Advertisements from 'Nature'. The December 28, 1905 advertisement is the earliest known record of the H.H. Clarke and J.W. Page partnership.

John W. Page was a logical choice as a partner. He had a strong interest in microscopy, having joined the Quekett Microscopical Club in February, 1904. Page lived at on Crescent Road, Sidcup, Kent, which was an approximately 6 minute walk (0.3 miles) from the Clarke family home at 102 Station Road. Page was also a professional surveyor. Noting Clarke's previous involvement with a surveying company, it is possible he had dealt with Page professionally.

John William was the elder of John and Charlotte Jemima Page's two children. He was born September 3, 1864, in Bermondsey, Surrey. Censuses describe John senior's occupation as "engraver on wood", "sculptor" and "draughtsman". By the age of 16, John junior was working at his father's wood engraving trade. At some time between 1891 and 1901, the Page family move to Sidcup, Kent.

With the two men working at making slides, their range expanded. Undoubtedly, with experience, their mounting skills would have improved. An editor's note in the December, 1906 issue of *Knowledge and Scientific News*, stated, "Messrs. Clarke and Page, of Leadenhall Street, have sent me their new list of microscopical slides, microscopes, objectives, and accessories. I have before called attention to these slides, which are similar to those mounted and sold by Mr. Hornell, and many of them are of great beauty, and moderate in price. Amongst the slides are some prepared and mounted without pressure, including slides illustrative of marine zoology, such as *Bugula turbinata*, and *Annelidae*, mounted fully expanded, triple-stained palates of molluscs, mounted for polariscope, and a particularly fine slide of the head of a blow-fly, also mounted without pressure, and showing the structure of the proboscis in a way very different to its ordinary appearance when mounted."

During the autumn of 1910, Clarke and Page moved their shop to 23 Thavies Inn (Figure 7). This may have been a better location for their business, as it was a short cul-de-sac connected to the busy Holborn Circus (Figure 8). Microscope makers Negretti and Zambra were located in the Circus. Perhaps more importantly, the Bausch and Lomb optical business was located at 19 Thavies Inn (Figure 9).

MICROSCOPY.

New and interesting **OBJECTS** prepared **NATURALLY**, i.e., **WITHOUT PRESSURE** for dark ground illumination.

Fresh Water and Marine Slides.—*Polyzoa, Hydrozoa*, extended as in life, beautiful mounts of *Medusa, Mollusca, &c., Phyllirrhoe* with entire anatomy visible, *Fish parasites, flukes, &c.* To those who have not seen the above they are a revelation of the beauty to be found in the fauna of our own and tropical seas.

Insect Parts.—Head of *Sand Wasp* with fine mouth organs, entire *Spiny Plant Bug* from Ceylon; also the rare Wild Bee-parasite *Stylops*, young *Trap-door Spider, &c., &c.*

Our lists contain besides the above, *Geological, Botanical, Diatoms, &c., &c.*

SECOND-HAND.

Microscopes, &c.—Present stock includes instruments by *Watson, Ross, Zeiss, Pillischer, &c.*

Objectives.—A large number in stock from 3-in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ -th. by leading makers.

Accessories. Eyepieces, Polariscopes, Selenite stages, S.S. reflectors, Condensers, Spot lenses, Nose-pieces and a fine large Microtome.

Full lists of above, post free.

WANTED. Microscopes and Accessories, of all kinds, purchased or exchanged.

CLARKE & PAGE,

Please Note New Address:

**23, Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus,
LONDON.**

Figure 7. Advertisement from the November, 1910 issue of 'Knowledge'. The business had just moved from Leadenhall Street to Thavies Inn.



Thavies Inn, ca. 1936



Holborn Circus, ca. 1910

Figure 8. Clarke and Page moved to 23 Thavies Inn in 1910. The left image shows the cul-de-sac circa 1936. Thavies Inn was a short street that opened directly into Holborn Circus. The noted optical firm of Negretti and Zambra was located in the building with the awning on the far left. Images used for educational, non-profit purposes, sources listed at the end of this essay.

BAUSCH & LOMB'S . . CELEBRATED MICROSCOPES

As supplied to the Government Departments of India, Australia, Africa, etc., the Universities and Medical Schools throughout the world. ——— 86,000 have been delivered.

New Models F and BH—
 F4 or BH4, complete with $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ objectives, 2 eyepieces, and double nosepiece, £6 14 6
 FF8 or BH8, complete with $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$ oil immersion objectives, 2 eyepieces, triple nosepiece and Abbe condenser, FF8 .. £13. BH8 .. £13 9 6
Each in polished lock and key cabinet.

All Models are provided with extra large vulcanite-covered stages. Mechanical Stages, £3 3 9 & £2 16 3 extra.
 Swing-down Motion to Condenser, 21s. extra.

CENTRIFUGES.
 Single Speed .. 31/3
 Double „ .. 41.9
 Also Electrical and Water Power.

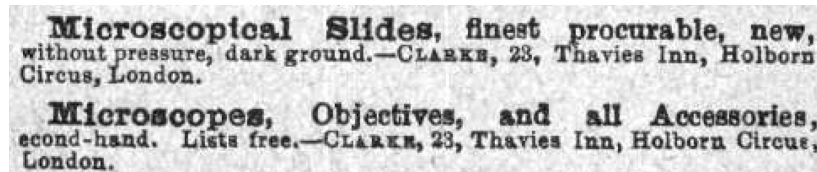
Microtomes, Photomicrographic and Projection Apparatus, Precision Laboratory Glassware, etc.

BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL Co.,
 19, THAVIES INN, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Figure 9. A 1913 advertisement from neighbors of Clarke and Page

Censuses in England were taken every 10 years. For the 1911 census, Herbert Hill Clarke described his occupation as “*Dealer in Microscopes*”. John William Page, on the other hand, stated that he was a “*Surveyor (Land)*”, working on his own account. This suggests that the microscope business was a side job for Page, while Clarke devoted a majority of his time to its operation.

A part-time interest by Page may explain certain advertisements from 1913-1914, in which only Clarke was mentioned (Figure 1-). However, the business was back to advertising as “Clarke and Page” by the end of 1914 (Figures 11 and 12).



Microscopical Slides, finest procurable, new,
without pressure, dark ground.—CLARKE, 23, Thavies Inn, Holborn
Circus, London.

Microscopes, Objectives, and all Accessories,
second-hand. Lists free.—CLARKE, 23, Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus,
London.

Figure 10. 1914 advertisements from ‘The English Mechanic and World of Science’, listing Clarke alone.

MICROSCOPY CLARKE & PAGE

23 Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, London, Eng.

Our catalogue mailed free on request, gives particulars of these unique specimens, prepared from perfect material only and being **WITHOUT PRESSURE** retain the natural forms and are equally suitable for study or exhibition

Customers abroad can depend upon every slide sent out being as perfect as if personally selected

**MARINE AND FRESH WATER ZOOLOGY, ENTOMOLOGY
DIATOMACEA, FORAMINIFERA AND POLYCISTINA
Rock Sections, Botanical, Crystals, Etc., Etc.**

TRANSIT BY PARCEL POST IS SAFE AND INEXPENSIVE

A large and varied selection of second-hand microscopes and accessory apparatus always on offer

Figure 11. Advertisement from ‘The Naturalists Directory’, 1914, with Clarke and Page together.

MICROSCOPY.

**SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE SLIDES
FOR POPULAR EXHIBITION OR STUDY.**

Zoology, Marine and Freshwater.—

Unique preparations, *without pressure*, in their natural form and beauty for Dark Ground (or transparent). *Zoophytes, Medusæ, Polyzoa*, with their glorious array of tentacles; *Holothurians* with wheel plates, etc.; a series of the curious *Salpæ* and other *Tunicates*; young *Gobies* developing in their eggs; the celebrated *Lancelet*; also the Radiolarian *Sphærozoum*, the "Volvox of the sea," etc., etc.

Insects and Parts.—Larva of *Plumed Gnat* (also for polariscope). Superb tongues of the rare *Sylvan Wasp* and *Hornet*, also piercing organs of the *Gadfly*, etc., etc.

Special Cements, Forceps, Scissors, etc., etc., for Mounting and Dissecting.

**SECOND-HAND
INSTRUMENTS,
OBJECTIVES, &c.**

NEW LIST

NOW READY.

Post free on request.

To Beginners.—Expert advice freely given on selection of suitable equipment; much time and needless expense can thereby be saved. Write or call.

WANTED. Microscopes, Objectives, etc., or whole Outfits purchased for Cash.

EXCHANGES MADE.

CLARKE & PAGE,

23, Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, LONDON.

Figure 12. Advertisement by Clarke and Page, from 'Knowledge' 1915.

While they evidently sold new microscopes, second-hand equipment continued to be a big part of the Clarke and Page inventory. A 1916 advertisement from *Knowledge* read, "Wanted – Microscopes, Objectives or whole outfits, purchased for Cash or by exchange. Call and see our

Slides. Absolutely Superb”, and a 1918 advertisement in *The Journal of the Quekett Microscopical Club* read, “Wanted. Microscopes and Accessories of all kinds, purchased or exchanged.”

Records on the end of the Clarke and Page business have yet to be located. They appear to have vacated 23 Thavies Inn by 1923, when it was occupied by a china dinnerware business.

Clarke and Page microscope slides remained commercially available for several more years. This note from a 1926 issue of *Watson’s Microscope Record* indicates that Watson had acquired a number of their slides, while also implying that they were no longer being produced in quantity, “We are able from time to time obtain a small but choice collection of specimens mounted without pressure by Clarke & Page, who are noted for their skillful mounting. They are mostly Entomological and Zoological subjects, and are unrivalled for their great beauty. They make ideal slides for demonstrations, apart from their scientific value. The prices of these range from 2s 6d to £1 1s. Enquiries are specifically invited. Full particulars will be given on application.” Watson continued to offer Clarke and Page slides for sale as late as 1930.

The remainders of the lives of Herbert Clarke and John Page remain uncertain. Brian Bracegirdle’s *Microscopical Mount and Mounters* suggests that Page died in 1933. A genealogy tree maintained by a distant relative of Herbert Clarke suggests that he died in Croydon in 1951. However, neither death can be definitely assigned to the microscopists.

Outside Suppliers to the Clarke and Page Business

During the early days of his business, Clarke sold microscope slides produced by James Hornell. The partnership also sold slides made by Eduard Thum (Figure 13). Evidence described below suggests that two other slide-makers who have been hypothesized to produce for Clarke and Page probably did not do so.



Figure 13. A 60-diatom type plate by Eduard Thum, and distributed by Clarke and Page. Note that they clearly identified Thum as the maker, and that the Clarke and Page label had the word “preparers” cut out.

The slide labels used by Clarke and Page are strikingly similar to those used by Frederick Enock (Figure 14). However, the labels are not identical. Enock was a well-regarded professional who had been selling slides under his own name since 1884, so it is doubtful he would have worked without credit for an upstart competitor. Nor is it likely that Enock gave his competitors much useful advice. J.S. Pratt wrote in 1921, "*Some thirty years ago, Mr. Enock explained to me his method of mounting insects' heads without pressure, asking me to keep the secret to myself, and, so far as I know, and I knew him very well, he never confided the secret to anyone else*". Clarke and Page produced insect mounts "without pressure" ten years or more before Pratt published on Enock's method, indicating that they worked out their method without help from Enock. Several other slide-makers used labels similar to those of Enock and Clarke & Page (Figure 15, below). Some of those may have been coincidental: Enock, Page, Baker and Cuzner were all members of the Quekett Microscopical Club, and may have shared information on printers. There is a strong possibility that Clarke and Page intentionally copied Enock's style to attract the attention of customers.



Figure 14. Slides of insect heads prepared without pressure by Clarke & Page and by Frederick Enock. While the labels are similar, they are not identical – note particularly the word arrangements on the lower labels. As discussed above, it is not likely that Enock prepared for Clarke & Page.



Figure 15. Microscope slides labeled by Clarke and Page, and by other makers/sellers: H.J. Baker, Edgar Cuzner, Charles Owen and the J. Swift company. Care should be taken before using label shape to attribute a microscope slide to Clarke and Page.

Occasional comments on internet auction sites have suggested that one H.J. Baker produced diatom slides for Clarke and Page. While Baker used labels similar to those of Clarke and Page, Figures 14 and 15 show examples of similar labels being used by several other slide-makers of the era. With few known exceptions, the handwriting on slides labeled “Clarke & Page” bear one of two handwriting styles, which can be linked to Clarke and Page through their individually-labeled slides.

The most likely maker of the H.J. Baker slides was an insurance accountant named Henry James Baker (1873-1937). Henry was an amateur microscopist, and joined the Quekett Microscopical Club in 1906. That connection to Enock, Page and others may account for his choice of label style. Of the H.J. Baker slides with which I am familiar, there are no duplicate specimens, consistent with a personal collection but not a professional’s output. While it is possible that Baker may have provided some slides to Clarke and Page, there is no compelling evidence. However, Baker’s microscope slides are well made, and are certainly desirable collectibles in their own right. As an aside, Bracegirdle’s *Microscopical Mounts and Mounters* illustrates a slide in plate 11-P that bears a label with what looks to be Baker’s handwriting and a circular trade label from Edmund Wheeler - possibly, this was a Wheeler preparation that was owned and re-labeled by Baker.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks to Steve Gill for generously providing historical records, and to Ted Bernhardt for sharing slide images and other information.

This and other illustrated essays on historical microscopy may also be read on the author’s web site, <http://microscopist.net>

Resources

Baptism record of Herbert Hill Clarke (1871) Camberwell St. George, Surrey

Baptism record of John William Page (1864) Bermondsey St. Mary Magdalene, Southwark

Bracegirdle, Brian (1998) *Microscopical Mounts and Mounters*, Quekett Microscopical Club, London, pp. 22-23, 126, plate 4-L and 11

Clarke, Herbert H. (1896) The legs of moths, *Hardwicke's Science-Gossip*, Vol. 28, pp. 140-141

Clarke, Herbert H. (1903) Epidemic among caterpillars, *The Entomologist*, Vol. 36, p. 191

Clarke, Herbert H. (1903) Vespids, *The Entomologist*, Vol. 36, pp. 290-291

Clarke, Herbert H. (1903) *Geometra vernaria*, *The Entomologist*, Vol. 36, p. 291

Clarke, Herbert H. (1903) Species of the Genus *Plusia* in Kent, *The Entomologist*, Vol. 36, p. 291

Clarke, Herbert H. (1903) *Pyrameis cardui*, &c., in Kent, *The Entomologist*, Vol. 36, p. 293

The Country-Side (1905) Advertisement from H.H. Clarke, June 3

England census, birth, marriage and death data, accessed through ancestry.co.uk

The English Mechanic and World of Science (1914) Advertisements from Clarke, p. 510

The Entomologist (1905) Advertisement from Herbert Clarke, Vol. 38, inside front cover

Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society (1949) Obituary of James Hornell "who came first to Ceylon in 1901 with Professor Herdman of Liverpool, to investigate the famous pearl fisheries of the island rendered meritorious service to the Ceylon Government as the Marine Biologist and Inspector of Pearl Banks", Vol. 48, p. 348

Journal of the Quekett Microscopical Club (1904) February 19, "Messrs. J. Burton, L. W. Allardice, C. Graham, A. C. Butterworth, D. Finlayson, J. W. Page, and R. Gurney were balloted for and duly elected", Series 2, Vol. 9, p. 74

Journal of the Quekett Microscopical Club (1906) March 16, "Messrs. P. Murrell, H. J. Baker, G. Vogeler, B. J. Capell, and C. E. Heath, jun., were balloted for and duly elected members of the Club", Series 2, Vol. 9, p. 437

Journal of the Quekett Microscopical Club (1918) Advertisement from Clarke and Page

Knowledge and Scientific News (1904) Note on slides by H.H. Clarke, New Series, Vol. 1, p. 135

Knowledge and Scientific News (1906) Notes on slides by Clarke and Page, New Series, Vol. 3, pp. 362 and 621

Knowledge (1910) Advertisement from Clarke and Page, Vol. 33, p. xii

Knowledge (1915) Advertisement from Clarke and Page, New Series, Vol. 12, January, p. vi

Knowledge (1916) Advertisement from Clarke and Page, New Series, Vol. 13, December, p. iv

London Gazette (1900) "Notice is herewith given, that the Partnership heretofore consisting between us the undersigned, Edgar Howe Sales and Herbert Hill Clarke carrying on business as Auctioneers Surveyors &c. at No. 11 John-street Minorities London under the style or firm of Sales and Clarke has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from the sixth day of February 1900. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Edgar Howe Sales", page 929

Medical Annual (1913) Advertisement from Bausch and Lomb, 19 Thavies Inn, p. xvi
Nature (1905) Advertisements from Herbert H. Clarke, Vol. 72, pp. cxiv, cli, ccxxv, et al.
Nature (1905) Advertisement from Herbert Clarke, Vol. 73, November 30, p. xlvii
Nature (1905) Advertisement from Clarke and Page, Vol. 73, December 28, p. lxxxv
Nature (1906) Note on slides by Clarke and Page, Vol. 73, p. 231
Nature (1907) Advertisements from Clarke and Page, Vol. 77, pp. xxiii and lxxv
Pharmaceutical Journal (1913) Advertisement from Clarke, p. 21
Pottery Gazette Diary & Trade Directory (1923) Evidence that Clarke & Page had left 23 Thavies Inn: "China. Johnson, S., Ltd., 23, Thavies Inn, E.C.", p. 95
Pratt, J.S. (1921) Mr. Fred Enock's method of mounting heads of insects without pressure, *Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society*, pp. 141-146
Spolia Zeylanica (1929) "The late Professor Sir William Herdman, F.R.S., accompanied by Mr. James Hornell, proceeded to Ceylon in December, 1901", Vol. 15, page 169
Watson's Microscopical Record (1926) Vol. 7, p. 31
Watson's Microscopical Record (1928) Vol. 14, p. 29
Watson's Microscopical Record (1930) Vol. 19, p. 28

Street images

Leadenhall Street, ca. 1895, <http://www.pandosnco.co.uk/buildings.html>

Holborn Circus, ca. 1910, <http://chethamslibrary.blogspot.com/2012/08/celebrating-london-2012.html>

Thavies Inn, ca. 1936, <http://www.monnerys.org/monnerys1900.php>