

The Hackney Terrier

The Friends of Hackney Archives Newsletter

107



Autumn 2020

Dear Friends,

It seems that little has changed since the last *Terrier*, the Archives have yet to reopen, although much has been planned and the staff remain busy. The Black Lives Matter movement has brought history into the headlines, and demonstrated the need for the broadest understanding of all peoples in the past, and the dangers of taking only one perspective. We feature a number of publications and websites that we hope may inform, amuse and entertain you. We trust that you remain healthy.

Robert Whytehead, Chair, FoHA

In this issue:

Philip Twells MP, banker and slave owner of Stoke Newington Church Street

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Hackney Archives Update – Sep 2020

Social Media

Since lockdown began the team has been working really hard to bring archives to people at home through social media. In April, the archives joined the national #Archives30 campaign, marking the 30 days of April with a themed tweet about their service or collections. Our tweet for #ArchiveHacks had nearly 3000 impressions. Since April 2019 we have gained over 700 followers, 370 of these have followed us in the last 6 months. We look forward to building up our following even more, and beginning to build an identity online.

Lookup Service

We have continued to respond to enquiries throughout the lockdown period and expanded our basic response to include a 'look-up' service where we will look up a specific piece of information for someone and provide a copy free of charge, as referred to in the last *Terrier*. There have been a steady stream of requests. In the 4 months between April and July 2020, we responded to over 250 enquiries and satisfied more than 60 look-up requests for users. Requests have included locating streets or buildings on historic maps and street



Selection of images of Hackney in the 1980s taken by the Rio's Tape/Slide Newsreel Group

directories, identifying inquest reports or other articles from local newspapers and providing copies of documents or articles described on our online catalogue. Sometimes a document can provide that vital piece of information that helps to solve a family mystery or the concrete evidence required for a particular purpose, such as who lived

in a particular building at a particular time, who owned a building or when it was built.

Responses from users have been very positive with comments including: "Thank you so much for this, this is incredibly helpful, and fascinating!"; "Thank you very much for your prompt reply and very helpful information, much

Continued overleaf

The Hackney Terrier

Hackney Archives Update – continued

appreciated”; “Thank you very much for your help with this, really appreciate it, my In-Laws will be thrilled to get the background information on this.”; “Mere words cannot convey my gratitude for your efforts”.

Clearly more complex and open-ended research does require a user to make an actual visit to the Archives. Many users also appreciate the experience of handling the original documents and we are currently preparing to welcome users back to the Archives, so that we can do so as safely as possible. However we hope to take forward the lessons we have learned from our look-up service so that we improve and streamline our digital services.

Reopening

Like many other archive services, these past weeks have seen the archives team get down to figuring out what reopening our service in the Covid-19 climate might look like. Thinking specifically about our collections, alcohol based sanitising gels pose a threat to the documents in our care – meaning that the archives will likely have to rely on handwashing as its main means of hygiene control....and despite all the handwashing, the advice is that any material touched by users will then need to be quarantined for at least three days before being accessible to the next researcher! In spite of the various issues, the team is generally upbeat and is looking at this as an opportunity to explore doing things differently. Having managed to keep our service going remotely throughout the period of lockdown, we’re keen to build on these foundations and continue to expand our offer as safely as possible.

Covid Collecting

Archives are often only considered in the past tense, however Covid-19 has given the archives team the opportunity to use their expert knowledge and skills to influence the present by working with teams around the council to collect Covid-19 records and memories. Coming together to share our knowledge, skillsets and networks was an obvious next step; we were better together. Last month we had our first showcase of the work we have been doing at a lunchtime talk attended by over 55 colleagues. We talked about the work the archives team have been doing including updating our collections policy, improving the transfer policy and adapting to covid by moving processes online. It was a brilliant opportunity to share our enthusiasm and passion to a larger audience that might not have known what archives were or what we did. We are by no means at the end of the project. We continue to meet weekly to update each other on our work and discuss blockages that might be stopping us.

Online Catalogue

We have also been tidying up our online catalogue. Originally released in January, some of the data needed to be cleaned as well as reviewed to improve user experience. This has included ensuring the balance between transparency and data privacy is struck, identifying and addressing almost 1000 duplicated and/or inaccurate catalogue records and working on archives collections that



Left: Snapshot of the images we’ve been looking at as part of the look-up service. Right: Member of youth-led action group Account researching using the Hackney People’s Press and Janice Knight collections as part of their Community Healing project.

have not previously been accessible online. While our project officer Guiditta has been doing a brilliant job with some of the more technical features, the archive team has been going through records manually to check the data is as good as it could possibly be. As you can imagine, this is a very long task with over 700 accession records and thousands of archive entries. Although at times it was a bit arduous, it has only reminded us of the treasures that have been donated in recent years and set our mind whirling onto the next projects/plan for the collections.

Projects

As Hackney Museum is busy preparing their exhibition of amazing photographs created by the Rio Cinema’s ‘Tape/Slide Newsreel Group’ during the 1980s; Hackney Archives is getting ready to receive the thousands of slides that volunteer, photographer and all-round-nice-bloke Alan Denney has digitised in order to preserve and share the collection. The archives will also be hosting a collection of oral histories connected to the images recorded as part of the process of publishing a book of a selection of the images and the intriguing stories surrounding them. The production of the book is being crowdfunded and the campaign has already raised over £16K! If you’d like to support or find out more take a look at the [Kickstarter page](https://www.kickstarter.com/projects/maxl/the-rio-cinema-archive-book) for the project <https://www.kickstarter.com/projects/maxl/the-rio-cinema-archive-book>, or visit the Rio Cinema website.

On the subject of campaigns, it has been touching to see the global solidarity sparked by the deeply troubling murder of George Floyd in the US last week at the hands of four Minneapolis Police officers. Sadly, the heritage team is all too aware that similar injustices have also occurred here in the UK. We know this both through our collections, and through the work Hackney Archives has done with Account, a group of local young people who have organised, in order to speak up on behalf of their community and work to eliminate issues between young people like themselves and the police, see <https://www.accounthackney.org/>. If you are interested in finding out more about the historic and current work going on in this area then get in touch with the archives team and we’ll do our best to connect you with relevant resources and people.

Etienne Joseph, Hannah Milton, Elizabeth Green

A new **Hackney Black History Map** will help residents complete self-guided or specially-led walks as part of the borough’s annual Black History season, for details: <https://www.lovehackney.uk/black-history-season>

Philip Twells MP, banker and slave owner of Stoke Newington Church Street

Philip Twells, Lincoln's Inn barrister and Conservative MP, owned 252 enslaved persons in Jamaica. During the 1850s and 1860s he lived with his banker father in Stoke Newington Church Street. Their house was near to the Falcon Inn which stood on the site of Gujarat House at number 145. The largely Quaker abolitionists of Church Street are rightly celebrated. We must also remember the slave owners next door.

The Slavery Abolition Act of 1833 had made the ownership of slaves illegal within the British Empire although servitude was replaced by 'apprenticeship' for at least five years. The 1837 Slave Compensation Act provided compensation to owners for the loss of their business assets.

The slave-owner compensation awarded to Philip was £4207 or around £300,000 today. This was shared with his brother, the Rev John Twells, who co-owned those 252 people and had a successful church career. John Twells' adopted son also entered the church and became a minister in Antigua. Both brothers also retained their association with their father's bank.

On Philip Twells' death he left the equivalent of several million pounds and his widow provided the funds to build a church as his memorial. This is the church of St Mary Magdalene in Enfield designed by William Butterfield, the architect of St Matthias Stoke Newington, who gave his name to Butterfield Green. The Twells family bank went through a number of mergers and takeovers, eventually becoming part of what became the Barclay Group.

Other Hackney Slaveowners

The 1834 census of owners demonstrates that absentee slave ownership was widespread. The Tyssen family, the largest Hackney landholders at the time of abolition, held estates in Antigua dating back to the 1600s. Working from the 1834 census, the UCL Legacies of British Slave-ownership project identifies many further slave owners with links to Hackney and demonstrates Hackney's association with slave ownership across the Caribbean. These include:

Ebenezer Fernie buried at St Mary Stoke Newington and compensated for 681 enslaved persons in Montserrat.

Ezekiel Harman born in Paradise Row, Stoke Newington Church Street and compensated for 168 enslaved persons in Jamaica.



MR. TWELLS, M.P. FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.



John Caspar Mais who lived at Palatine Houses Stoke Newington, claimed compensation for 76 enslaved persons in Jamaica.

Benjamin Adam, whose sons were both married at St John at Hackney, who was compensated for 276 enslaved persons in Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago.

John Amos of 12 Chatham Place Hackney who was compensated for 161 enslaved persons in Jamaica.

Ralph Bernal who attended the Reverend Hewlett's school in Shacklewell, compensated for 322 enslaved persons in Jamaica.

William Clark of the Triangle Hackney who claimed compensation for 143 enslaved persons in Jamaica.

Thomas Gillespy Junior of 5 Woburn Place Hackney who was compensated for 109 enslaved persons in Jamaica.

Alan Gillmore, buried at St John at Hackney, who was compensated for 123 enslaved persons in Jamaica.

Thomson Hankey Junior born in Hackney and compensated for 524 enslaved persons in Grenada.

Robert Hitchens, whose wife was from Hackney, who was compensated for 217 enslaved persons in Antigua.

Mary Higgin of London Fields who was compensated for 193 enslaved persons in Jamaica.

Jacob Bernelot Moaens of Stamford Hill who was compensated for 204 enslaved persons in British Guiana.

Claude Neilson of Summit House Stamford Hill who was compensated for 266 enslaved persons in Antigua and Grenada.

John James Ronaldson of Portland Place Hackney who was compensated for 148 enslaved persons in Jamaica.

George Rutherford of 19 Dalston Terrace killed himself before the award but his heirs were compensated for 892 enslaved persons in Jamaica. These may record shared ownership, as with Philip Twells and his brother.

Further details at <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs>

Kate Donington is an excellent source <https://lbsatucl.wordpress.com/2013/06/14/the-slave-owners-of-hackney-re-thinking-local-histories-of-abolition-and-slavery> as is <https://lrgr14.wordpress.com> a collaboration between the UCL project and Hackney Museum and Archives

Wendy Forrest

Bringing Back Hackney's Stocks

Anyone walking past or through the churchyard at St-John-at-Hackney before 1999 would have seen a sturdy wooden structure – not unlike a lych-gate – roofed in red tiles and protecting Hackney's 18th-century stocks. The railings around them, unfortunately, did not guard them against vandals and the Groundwork organisation removed them to the company's garden at 6 Lower Clapton Road. Initially they were protected from the weather but at some point they were moved into the open where they began to deteriorate. They were not, however, entirely forgotten.

Rescue

In 2010, local historian Sean Gubbins organised a rescue. Funded by a grant from the Borough, the Stocks were removed by a specialist conservation team to dry storage at Hackney's depot on the Marshes. There they remain, checked regularly by a group drawn from the Friends of Hackney Archives. Advice on their conservation and restoration has been sought from the Museum of London. A specification of work required has been drawn up and sent out to tender. The favoured company has quoted a figure of £15,000. An exploratory bid has been submitted to the Heritage Lottery Fund. But why are they worth conserving?

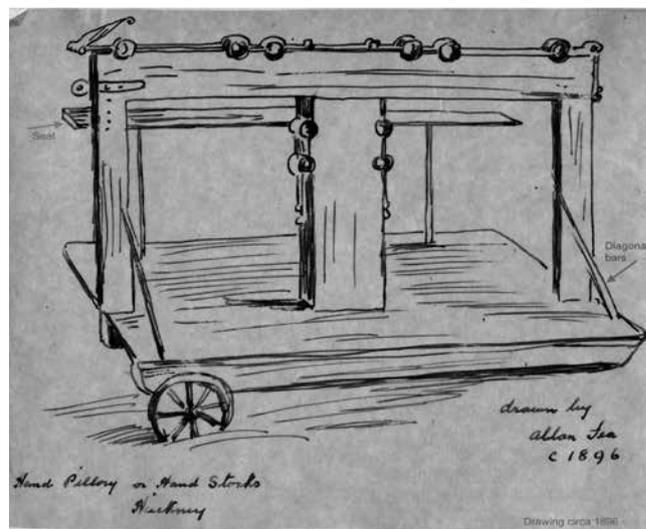
Form and Function

The Hackney Stocks are unique in form and function. A photograph from the 1950s when they were brought out as part of a local fair shows them in prime condition. Unusually, they have a bench – although offering little comfort – and the malefactor is restrained by the wrist rather than by the ankle. An iron bar is swung down onto the horizontal wooden beam and fastened to the upright strut. On each side of the central strut are two sets of similar wrist restraints – though how they were used and on whom remains a mystery. References to the structure talk of 'Stocks and Whipping Post'. There is no evidence of a 'post' in the normal understanding of that word, but if a whipping were the sentence, restraint by the wrist as seen in the picture would allow the sentence to be carried out easily.

The Administration of Justice

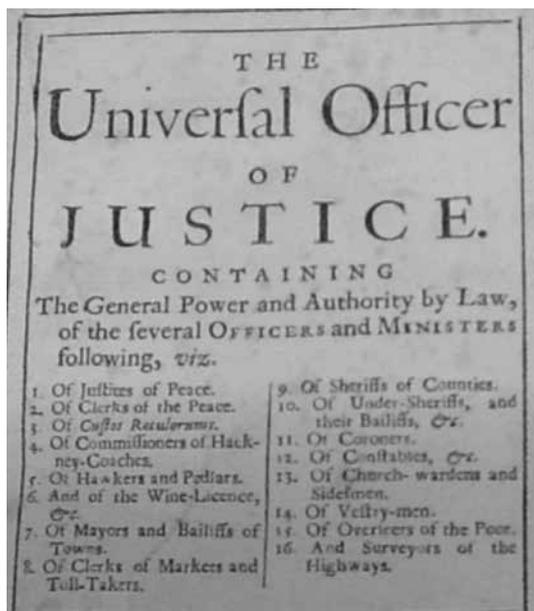
The first legislation for the provision of stocks in English villages was passed in 1351. It is a reasonable assumption that Hackney would have followed the law, but it is only in 1630 that we have the first record of a payment being made by the Vestry of St-John-at-Hackney for the provision of a set. The Vestry was the de facto local government organisation until the reforming statute of 1894 stripped them of their secular jurisdiction. Their principal duty was the administration of the Poor Law.

While it was the Vestry which provided the Stocks, it was the local magistrate who dealt with the cases. So far as the administration of justice in 18th century Hackney is concerned, we are lucky to have the detailed case notes of one of the borough's Justices of the Peace – Henry Norris¹. He was a wealthy merchant but was keen to be recognised also as a gentleman. Being a magistrate was one step on



that ascent. He had an unfashionably old house on Grove Street, slightly to the west of today's Lauriston Road, but had this demolished and a smart classical replacement built. He heard most of the cases in this house though the church vestry itself or a local inn – such as the Mermaid Tavern² on Mare Street – were used.

Norris was not trained in the law but there was help on hand in books such as the 1731 'Universal Officer of Justice'³. At a time when local justice could be bought, Norris had a reputation for honesty, though he was considered strict. Citizens seem to have been reasonably law-abiding. Perhaps the very local prominence of Norris and the other magistrates – not to mention the very visible presence of the Stocks themselves – dissuaded potential transgressors from misbehaviour. Lacking a police force, it was the church Beadle who had, as one of his duties, 'To apprehend Vagrants and Wandering Beggars and carry them before the Justices in order that they may be Punished.'⁴ It was, incidentally, also his duty, 'To Convey Foreign Poor with Passes to their Settlements' – thereby



avoiding the burden of their upkeep falling on the ratepayers of Hackney by returning the vagrants to their own parish which had responsibility for them. Normally, however, it was up to any person who felt him or herself to have been wronged to instigate an action through an accusation and to pursue it him or herself before the Justice. Norris is sometimes seen acting as a mediator between heated neighbours rather than as a stern administrator of the law. Norris's Justicing Book and the Hackney Petty Sessions Book run from 1730 to 1753 and contain 1,753 cases (an average of 76 a year) among which there are only five people sentenced to the stocks. Of those five, two were additionally to be whipped, not for the crime itself but for failure or inability to pay a fine. Even being set in the stocks could be commuted by payment of a fine in aid of the poor of the parish. Those that found themselves literally 'cuffed' were for minor matters – though 'profane swearing' was twice cited:

8th August 1731: Ed. Bullock charged with profane Swearing twice this day between 3 & 6 a Clock in Marestreet. [Fined] 2 shillings for use of ye poor or Sett in ye Stocks 2 hours.

1st February 1734: Robert Wright of Well Street, smith, for being drunk & assaulting Henry Batt in his own house – a levy of 2 shillings for the poor or Sett in ye Stocks 2 hours.

19th September 1735: James Bolton of Saint John of Hackney did profanely Swear two Severall times saying By God each time. Set in ye Stocks 2 hours.

17th July 1741: Abell Brierly & Eliz. Cox found stealing beans in ye Hamlet of Mile End unable to pay 20 shillings levy each. A warrant issued to whip them.

The Hackney magistrates would commit serious cases to the Grand Jury at Middlesex Sessions at Hicks Hall in St John's Street, Clerkenwell. Cases that the Jury determined should be tried were sent to the Old Bailey where they were dealt with along with those from the City of London.⁵ In the same period covered by Norris and the Petty Sessions Books some 47 cases involving persons from or crimes committed

in Hackney were referred. These range from murder and highway robbery which always bore the death sentence to grand larceny – theft of items worth more than a shilling – which normally brought transportation. 25 of those 47 were found guilty: 14 sentenced were sentenced to death, 9 to transportation with two whippings and one branding.⁶

We can see in Justices such as Henry Norris the base level of the English judicial system, in the role still fulfilled by the local magistrate. At Norris's disposal – though rarely used – were the Stocks. Hackney's, unique in form, tie us back to the 18th century and remind us of a time when justice was a very public affair. They are certainly worth restoring.

Iain Bruce

If you would like to register support for this project, and hear about progress, please email SaveHackneyStocks@gmail.com

1 Paley, Ruth, ed., *Justice in Eighteenth-Century Hackney: The Justicing Notebook of Henry Norris and the Hackney Petty Sessions Book*, London Record Society, vol. 28, 1991, <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/london-record-soc/vol28/pp32-46>

2 *ibid.* Entry 361, 29th October, 1751: see also: 'closedpubs.co.uk' http://www.closedpubs.co.uk/london/e8_hackney_mermaid.html

3 The Preface states: 'The Reader will here find sufficient Satisfaction [with all matters] handled all together and contained in the Compass of a Pocket Volume, for the Ease and Benefit of all Persons Justices of Peace and their Clerks ... will be instructed in this Treatise in their General Duty and how to act in their respective Offices...' See:

The Universal Officer of Justice Containing the general power and authority by law, of the several officers and ministers following, viz. 1. Of justices of peace. ... 16. And surveyors of the highways. Anon 1730

4 Paley, op. cit. Entry 361, 29th October, 1751.

5 For a description of the justice system at this time, see A Brief Guide to the English Court System in the 18th Century <https://www.londonlives.org/static/CriminalCourts.jsp#Sessions>

6 The Proceedings of the Old Bailey, 1674 to 1913: <https://www.oldbaileyonline.org/>

London Parish Maps to 1900

Ralph Hyde LTS Publ. No. 183 2020

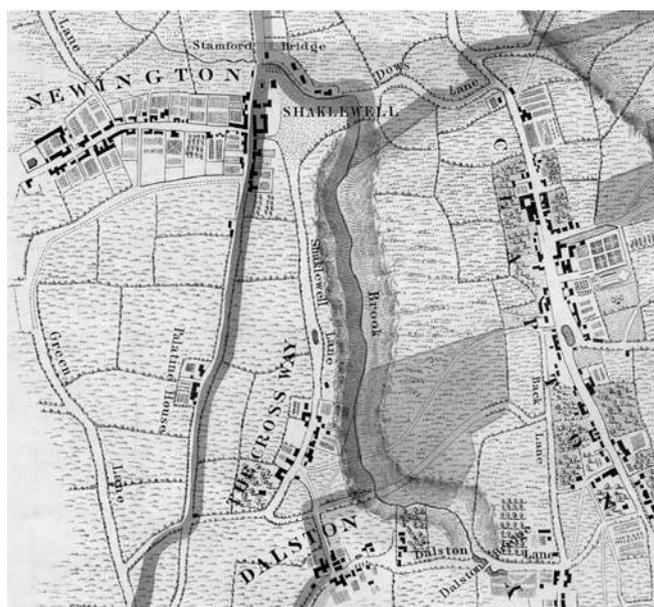
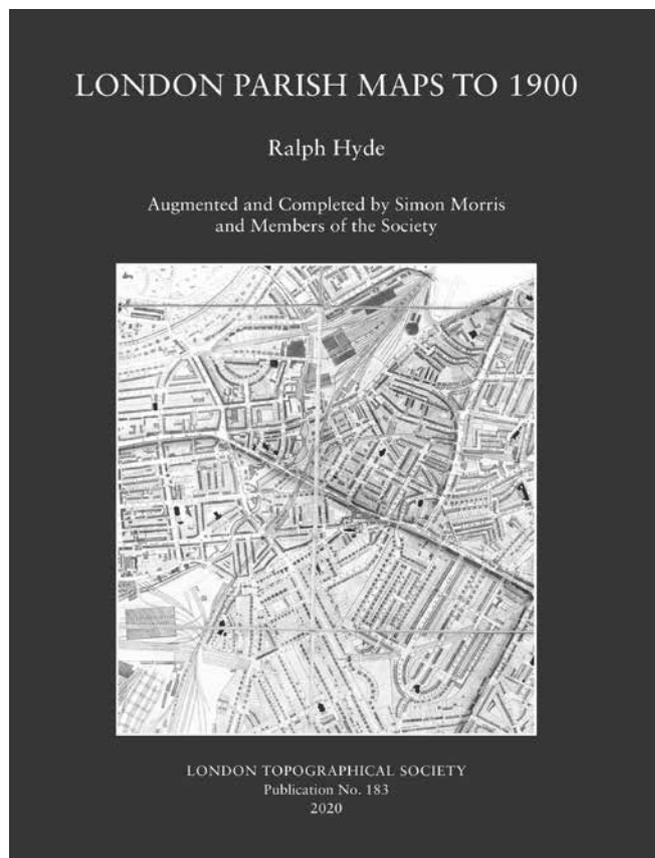
The London Topographical Society's annual publication this year is a catalogue of all the parish maps dating from c1750 to 1900 from the area of the former London County Council. This project was initiated and largely completed by the late Ralph Hyde, his work was finished and checked by Simon Morris with LTS members' support. Hackney Archives' volunteer Kate Starling worked on the Hackney entry. Introductory essays include a history of Parish Maps of London by Peter Barber; on the compilation of the Catalogue by Simon Morris; and several aspects of the maps, including the surveyors and mapmakers, by Laurence Worms.

The earliest maps of London parishes date from the 1660s, they were compiled for various reasons, but became particularly important from the 1830s to establish how tithes had been commuted. The Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 caused a number of parish maps to be compiled to identify the wealthier of the parish and assess their contributions. Such parish maps might be used for other administrative purposes. Despite an attempt at standardisation to a high quality of mapping, the maps vary greatly in scale and detail, according to what vestries were prepared to pay. Some mapmakers made extra income from publishing the maps, or excerpts from them. As parishes became more densely built-up in the late Victorian period, and with more responsibilities placed on the parish vestries, so local authorities employed full-time surveyors and ever more-detailed maps and plans.

The Catalogue entries record the map publication date & publisher; mapmaker; title (and any dedication); surveyor (and date of survey if known); the map's size; its scale; notes on the map, its detail, and any special characteristics. Brief biographical details of the surveyor or mapmaker where known are provided. Archive(s) references are provided so that the original may be consulted. Many maps are illustrated in the text.

Of the LB Hackney entries, the earliest map [catalogue entry No. 184] is Richard Blome's 1720 map of *Shoreditch/ Norton Folgate/ and/ Crepplegate Without/ Taken from ye last Survey/ With Corrections* published in John Strype's edition of John Stow *A Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster*. The earliest Hackney parish map [No.172] is John Roque's *Map of the / Parish of Hackney, / Surveyed by John Roque, 1745*. The version in the catalogue, however, is a lithograph of about 1830. Stoke Newington's first map [No.193] is William Merrington's *Map/ of the Parish and /Prebendal Manor / of Stoke Newington / in the County of / Middlesex / From an actual Survey 1814* published in William Robinson *The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Stoke Newington* 1820. Each of these is illustrated in the text.

Merrington also published a plan [No.173] of the Parish of Hackney 'as describing its Boundary and Public Roads' 1823, illustrated by detail showing Lower Clapton.



Excerpt from [No. 172] *Map of the Parish of Hackney*, surveyed by John Roque 1745; lithographed by Dean and Munday c1830 and extracted from Roque's map published in 1745. Hand-coloured to show parochial divisions.

Hackney Archives hold a photocopy, but at time of going to press the compilers had not seen the original map. A grim, but topical, map [No. 188] is Hector Gavin's 1850 *Plan of the Parish of St Leonard Shoreditch. Shewing the deaths from Cholera during the Epidemic of 1848-1849*. Comparison can be made between a commercially printed map of Stoke Newington [No. 194, 1846 & No. 194(2), 1855] by local stationer Charles Miller, and the parish tithe map surveyed and published by Richard Allerton in 1848 [No. 195]. All of these are illustrated.

The biographical texts provide much factual information on the mapmakers, engravers, publishers, vicars and landowners involved. Quirky detail is also provided, such as

Hector Gavin M.D. died at Balaklava as the result of a freak accident with a faulty pistol; or of Francis John Tyssen's unusual love life.

We should be grateful that so many of the maps have been reproduced, all in colour, to illustrate the text. However, the larger ones have inevitably been reduced to such small scale that eye-strain may be induced if they are studied too closely, although detail is usefully provided at times. This can only spur us to consult the originals, Hackney Archives of course holds a good proportion of the maps or reproductions of them. Others can be found at the London Metropolitan Archives; Lambeth Palace Library; the Wellcome Collection; and the British Library.

Londontopsoc.org

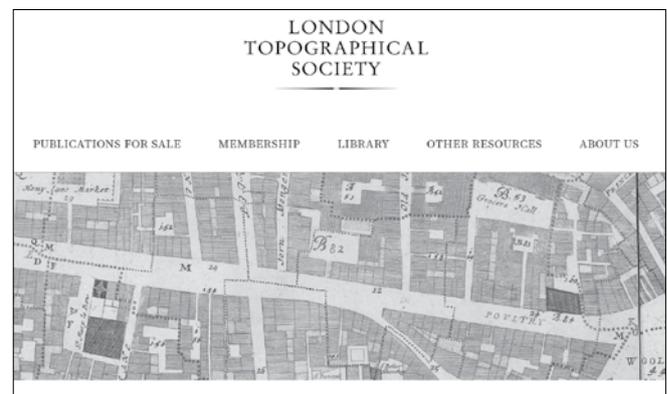
The London Topographical Society are keen for people to explore their newly updated website. They have recently added their Newsletters from 1975, with a partial index – to those from 1975 to 1999.

The home page has five headings, including 'Publications for Sale' and 'Membership'; 'Library' takes you to the:

Newsletters

The Society's Journal – that is the London Topographical Record; and its original incarnation Illustrated Topographical Record of London (1898 – 1900) that was largely devoted to images of historic structures prior to demolition. The Record, produced once every five years, has been digitised from Vol. 2, 1903, to Vol. 29, 2006, and is freely accessible online. Subsequent volumes can be purchased.

Maps Plans and Views is a selective range of images, including some unusual and rare maps, such as: 'London from a map showing proposals for Anne of Cleves' voyage to England' Anon. 1538; or a 1943 German map of London.



Historic Film Clips of London features some of the films that the Society helped fund restoration of by the BFI for their Britain in Film project, including 'Hoxton... Saturday July 3rd, Britannia Theatre – Fantastically lively images from around East London's greatest music hall, 1920'.

Complete list of LTS publications both lists the publications and indicates how they might be accessed, either online, through libraries, or by purchase from the Society.

Ridley Road Market – Tamara Stoll

In the summer of 2017 photographer Tamara Stoll took a stall in Ridley Road Market to trade postcard images she had of it and to collect reminiscences from the traders and shoppers.

This book is the outcome of the project, it features Stoll's own market photographs, portraits and still life images. Other illustrations are drawn from Hackney Archives; the Rio Cinema slide project archive; traders' personal albums, and elsewhere. One section reproduces newspaper articles on the Mosley riots.

The text draws from a large number of interviews, that are roughly sub-divided by subject matter: the origins of the market and some traders; shoppers' memories; traders' memories; the record shops; and some concluding thoughts on social tensions and gentrification.

Throughout, there are recollections of notable characters, immigrants' experiences, and the communities they found there, all told in their own voices. Page numbers cross-reference one part of an interview with its other parts. The individual texts are demarcated on each page by, sometimes disconcerting, variations in font size, with some too small for comfortable reading.

All in all this is an evocative impression of the market and its habits, and provides insights, in particular to several generations of immigrants. As one contributor's grandmother put it: *You don't have to go around the world. If you stand here long enough, the world will go past.*

Ridley Road Market Tamara Stoll 2019

www.tamarastoll.com

Horrid Hackney

'Horrid Hackney' is a new blog written by friend of Hackney Archives, and founder of 'Bring Your Baby Guided London Walks', Lucy Madison. The website features daily articles concerning various 'horrid' aspects of Hackney's history – whether it be crime and punishment, workhouses and madhouses, or the destruction of now-lost significant Hackney buildings. The blog can be found at www.horridhackney.com. If you have any suggestions for blog entries you can contact Lucy at Lucy@bringyourbaby.org



Ian Fleming, The Hackney Mortuary & 'Operation Mincemeat' (1943)

Hackney Mortuary, at St John-at-Hackney Churchyard off Lower Clapton Road, played a small but crucial part in the famous Allied forces deception 'Operation Mincemeat' during World War II.

Ian Fleming, more famous now as the creator of James Bond, was the brainchild of 'Operation Mincemeat'. Along with MI5 intelligence officers Charles Cholmondeley and Ewen Montagu, he painstakingly created a back-story for a staged deception to send the Nazis on a wild goose chase, and it involved the body of Glyndwr Michael, a vagrant who had committed suicide.

The body of Glyndwr Michael was transported by MI5 from St Pancras Hospital to Hackney Mortuary, where he lay for three months on ice before being moved to Scotland as part of the plot.

Henceforth, Cholmondeley and Montagu transformed the vagrant's

corpse into a fictitious officer, 'Major William Martin'. The body was planted with a number of fake 'secret documents', before being dropped out to sea off the coast of Spain.

Operation Mincemeat convinced the Nazis that the Allied forces planned to invade Greece and Sardinia in 1943 – instead of the planned invasion of Sicily. It caused the Germans to disregard later genuine document finds, and is said to have changed the course of the Second World War.

This true story also informed the non-fiction book The Man Who Never Was by Ewen Montagu.



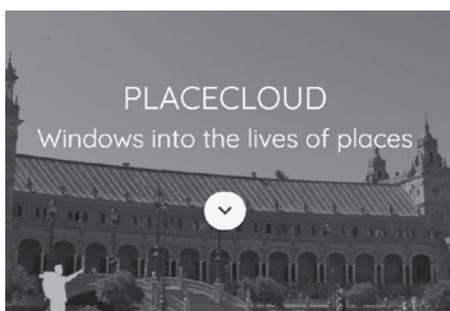
Placecloud

George Fort would like to draw attention to his new platform called Placecloud:

'Placecloud helps local history societies and archives attract a younger audience by publishing a new form of content: 'viewpoints' – short podcasts attached to specific buildings or places. Do have a look on the Placecloud site to see the viewpoints that have already been published by historians.

There's more info here: <https://placecloud.io>

We are also working with Footways (<https://footways.london/>), who have created a map of "quiet and interesting streets" for walking in central London. Footways is supported by funding from TfL. We are aiming to populate these streets – and those further out – with viewpoints so that Londoners of all ages can experience the extraordinary cultural value of the everyday places that surround them.'



STOP PRESS

ZOOM TALK 20th October by Amir Dotan

A Glimpse into Hackney Archives' photos of Stoke Newington

Details to join will be posted at www.hackneyhistory.org and <http://www.hackneysociety.org/>

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