



The

HACKNEY TERRIER

The newsletter of HACKNEY ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT

No. 37

Winter 1995

EDITORIAL

Welcome to the first of the new look *Hackney Terrier*. The *Terrier* began as the newsletter of Hackney Archives Department, including local history articles. Financial and editorial circumstances led to it becoming the Friends own magazine.

For the future, it has been decided to separate out the major local history articles from the news. The local history pieces are to form an annual magazine produced by the Friends, called *Hackney History*, which will appear in the summer. The *Hackney Terrier* will be principally concern itself with the news activities and acquisitions of Hackney Archives Department and will be produced by the Department, though with contributions from the Friends from time to time. There will be reviews of new books by guest reviewers - we are grateful for Alan Ruston for the first review - and short pieces to inform or entertain. Letters from readers are welcome, though the Editor for the appropriate issue reserves the right to edit or refuse publication.

We hope that the new *Hackney Terrier* proves to be as welcome to Friends as the old. Let us know what you think.

David Mander

NEWS FROM HACKNEY ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT

Sue Mckenzie left Hackney on 11 November for her new job as job-share Archivist for Lambeth. As Sue is a Lambeth resident, this will give her a much easier journey to work

in addition to a well earned promotion.

The long standing matter of retitling and regrading her post had not been completed when she left, so after advertisement and interview, we are pleased to welcome Jean Chaudhuri back for a third stint in a temporary capacity. Jean is working three days a week until we are able to advertise the full time post of searchroom supervisor.

For some time we have had records stored in part of the former Education headquarters at 30 Vestry Street, Shoreditch. Up to now this has been on an informal basis and the majority of the records there have been semi-current ones from council departments, although the very large cache of District Surveyors records are also stored there. With the support of the Assistant Director of Libraries and Arts, we have now made this presence a little more permanent and will soon use and shelve two floors, in association with another Council department who make extensive use of our service. In turn this will allow us to move under-used shelving from the former Mayors' Gallery at Stoke Newington Library and focus the majority of our out-storage on the Vestry Street site. All of which means we will have sufficient storage space to allow us to continue to collect records while the planning for new premises for all our activities continues.

After some delays the architects' feasibility study is under way, with Rumana Khair of Hackney's Design Service undertaking the work. This study, on the Annexe of the Lansdowne Drive site of the Hackney Free and Parochial School, will confirm our initial impressions that the building will indeed make

a good record office, and come up with costs for conversion. This is only the beginning, for the end use of the building after the School vacates the site has yet to be decided by Council Members, and even if this decision is in our favour, we will still have to make a case for funding the work. Our thanks to the Graham Road Residents Association, who are in support of our proposed move into their catchment area.

On the records management front our consultant, Richard Bennett, has now completed his report and this will be initially considered by the Council's Information Planning Group at the end of January.

Readers may have noticed an additional piece of equipment near the external searchroom door. This is a new humidifier, to deal with the very low levels of humidity we have been experiencing in the winter months, bad for both documents and people! Our regular users may have also noticed some changes in layout in the searchroom. We have bought a new locker unit, providing eight compartments, each capable of taking a briefcase. Two new tables have enabled us to move the visitor's register to adjoin the main desk - recognising that most of our visitors now use the ramp entrance and enabling them to sign on as part of the initial reception process. To make space for new books, the lists have now moved to a place opposite the publications stand. Sara Archard has now finished the programme of providing new covers for all lists, replacing the old ring binders and we have now colour coded the binders - blue for our archive lists, red for lists from other record offices, yellow for guides and indexes for the census and green for the photocopies of the photographs.

MAJOR PROJECTS

Carole Mills has been successful in her quest for funds for the Hackney on Disk Project, and a pilot will begin after April this year. The project will put a selection of period Ordnance Survey and earlier maps onto a data base, together with photographs and other illustrations. The data base will also include catalogue entries and back up records text and documents where

appropriate. There will be subject access to the illustrations, but these will also be linked to the map nearest in date to when the image was taken at the appropriate point, so that we hope it will be possible to use a mouse to point to a building on the map and ask if there are any views of that building. The project will also have considerable educational use, and Sutton House intend to use it in their work with schools. The funding covers the cost of a large monitor for HAD, a scanner and an upgrade of our existing database. There is a great deal of work to come before we can be sure that the software works to the satisfaction of ourselves and Sutton House. If the pilot project, due to be completed this summer, proves a success, then our goal will be to add the entire visual collection and the majority of important pre 1916 maps on to it in coming years.

The British Library funded project to catalogue the Tyssen religious collection proceeds apace. Philip Plumb has now catalogued and accessioned some 600 volumes, and as anticipated some rarities and curiosities have come to light. These include a satire in the form of a sermon produced in response to a levy of excise introduced by the then Prime Minister, Robert Walpole, in 1732 and printed white on black paper. A copy of this exists in the British Library, but the real identity of the author 'Robert Winer' is unknown. Other gems include a piece by Thomas Cornthwaite, Vicar of Hackney entitled *Advice to Unmarried Women: to recover and reclaim the fallen* of 1790, which went into two editions.

Philip will be producing some short pieces on the collection for future Terriers, and possibly a longer piece for *Hackney History*. He has also discovered the existence of two other Tyssen collections, one at the Guildhall Library which includes further religious writings connected with Hackney and the other at the Society of Antiquaries, which is mostly topographical and may include further Hackney material not at HAD.

PUBLICATIONS NEWS

Our Christmas cards selected from photographs of Christmas present distribution by the Hoxton Market Christian Mission were a modest success, though we were disappointed

not to get them to many other retail outlets. One customer was the Chief Executive, who adopted the cards for his own Christmas wishes. Since our last publication work has continued on two projected publications. The first draft of Jennifer Golden's *Hackney at War* has been completed, though some details and tables remain to be added. Alan Sutton Publishing are still aiming to make the VE Day anniversary deadline, when the publication of the book will coincide with a joint HAD-Hackney Museum exhibition on Hackney in the Second World war at Hackney Museum. Keith Sugden has also completed the second draft of his much expanded revision of the Museum of London's *The Archaeology of Hackney*. This will now be read by professional archaeologists while the search for funds to meet publication costs continues. Our thanks to Mike Gray who has already read and commented on the Tudor section - the book takes the story of Hackney up to 1603.

There are some new Alan Godfrey Ordnance Survey maps for the Hackney area. The 1894 edition of the Clerkenwell sheet (with part of Shoreditch on it) is now on sale at HAD, together with three reproductions of the large scale editions for the Hackney area. This is something of an experiment for Alan, who has hitherto limited the large scale maps to the Central London area. There will be four sheets for Hackney - the three now on sale are Finsbury Square 1873 (which includes the lost area of Shoreditch now under the Broadgate development), Central Hackney 1870 and 1893 (including the Narrow Way), and Homerton, also 1870-1893. The last two titles have a reduced version of the 1894 map on the back, with the map notes. Still come is South Shoreditch and Bunhill Fields, which will include the eastern end of Old Street and the Holywell area. the sheets, based on the 60" Ordnance Survey, cost £1.75 each.

In the pipeline is another picture book. The late Bill Manley had completed the text for a Stoke Newington photograph book based on the postcard collection of Dick Whetstone. After Bill's death there was some question as to whether the project could be revived, but happily Dick Whetstone has expressed an interest in seeing it to publication and we hope that a book will appear in the Alan Sutton

series in the future.

The Victoria County History article for Hackney is now complete. Rather than hold it up the retiring national VCH Editor, Christopher Elrington, decided to publish it as a single volume, and not with Stepney and Bethnal Green as originally intended. This will ensure that the article is not cut and has a full range of some forty illustrations to accompany it. Publication is scheduled for the summer of 1995. As yet there is no announced price, but we will provide details of this and the official publication date in a future Terrier.

ACQUISITION, LISTING AND CATALOGUING

BOOK COLLECTION

Recent donations have included two reminiscences forwarded from the Hackney Gazette, one of which, by Mrs V.M.Hindley is a vivid account of life in Shoreditch between the wars. Other new works include a thesis on the Refuge for the Destitute and its Australian connections by Liz Rushen, a memoir of the Hackney Empire by another Australian, Danny Varney, and Jerry White's latest publication, *Fear of Voting*. A walk through Hackney marshes has been produced by the team of Ann Woollett, Mike Gray and Michael Gabe as a free publication. HAD has about a hundred, so if interested Friends send in an A4 stamped addressed envelope, they can have their own copy, while stocks last.

Other texts with local interest include the last two volumes of the correspondence of Unitarian minister Richard Price, covering the years 1778 to 1791; a biography of John Bowring - reviewed below by Alan Ruston - a substantial illustrated book on trolleybus routes in London, including the Hackney routes, the recently published history of Sainsbury's written by the company archivist, Bridget Williams, and which includes a colour reproduction plan of the Mare Street shop and a short history and reminiscence of the Metropolitan History by a former nurse who worked their from 1943-45.

The Hackney Society have also published two new walks for Dalston City Challenge, covering the Dalston and Shoreditch areas and costing 60p each.

We have also added a number of useful reference works to the collection. Our thanks to Lilian Gibbens, our record searcher, for the copy of her new guide to church registers. We have also added more of the Society of Genealogist guides and some of the new PRO guides, covering the census, militia and other military records, taxation and manorial records.

MICROFILM

At last we have filled our gap in the Index to PCC wills by Antony Camp, the missing volume three, which we now hold on fiche, together with copies of the London Post Office directories for 1861 and 1873. At last our long battle to obtain copies of parish registers on microfilm from the Greater London Record Office has shown result and we now hold film of the St John at Hackney baptisms from 1813-86, marriages from 1754-1900 and burials from 1770-1837. These dates were those for which film already existed; next comes copies of photocopied volumes and new filming to complete the series to 1900. It is also hoped to obtain copies of the indexes at the GLRO in due course. Then the programme will turn to other churches and to other sources, including those volumes of Hackney's vestry minutes not represented by Tyssen copies in our collection.

The GLRO have now completed their part of the Greater London Archives Network Guide to London Local Archives - a copy is on order for Hackney.

ARCHIVES

There have been eight recent deposits and transfers of records. These have included a complete set of colour aerial photographs for LB Hackney commissioned by the Council in 1984. They now occupy one complete map cabinet in the searchroom. We do not have negatives and are currently investigating the copying costs with the firm that undertook the work. The survey is exceptionally sharp and the

colour enables even small details in back gardens to be seen.

Through the good offices of the Chair of the Friends, Isobel Watson, we have secured a copy of Marjorie Higgs's *From Homer to Hackney* about her life as a teacher in Homerton. From the GLRO have come a small group of deeds for the Dunlace Road area, while a further small group of records for the Workers Circle Friendly Society have been deposited. There have been two important transfers of Council records - the street naming and numbering files for Hackney and council rate books after 1968. The street naming and numbering files do have some details on name origins; Peter Foynes is in the course of producing a list which will have a short guidance note. The position of post 1968 council ratebooks has been a complicated one, but with the aid of Ron Parry of the Council's rating section, we have worked out how the volumes can be accessed (they are not arranged by ward and street as the old bound volumes were) and have taken over microfilm of later volumes. At present these are in a 16mm cassetted form, so it will be a little while before we can make them readable on our microfilms.

There has not been a great deal of time for listing work, but besides the street naming and numbering files, work has at last been completed on the records of Hackney Downs School and a final list will be available in the searchroom shortly.

VISUAL COLLECTION

Recent acquisitions have included a useful set of contemporary photographs of all the houses in Northchurch Road. From Vestry House Museum has come a small group of copy photographs of some Hackney views, spotted by David Mander. These include views of the demolition of the old White Hart public house at Temple Mills in 1901 and its successor and soldiers on Hackney Marsh during the railway strike of 1911. We have also purchased from Vestry House colour photographs of the Hackney images painted onto saucers now forming the Walthamstow Tea Service. These show the back and front of Priory House, Lower Clapton Road and the villa later named Parkfield on the west side of Upper Clapton Road when occupied by the Miss Herberts and

used as a school. The views date from about 1810-20.

OTHER NEWS

Our customer charter will go to the Education and Leisure Committee on 7 February. The final version together with the performance monitoring standards it lays down will come formally into effect from 1 April, though we already adhere to the standards laid down. There is another innovation being introduced, a Suggestions Book, which will be on the new table alongside the visual catalogue, along with the leaflet rack, removed from the exhibition lobby.

As we did last year we shall be closing for two weeks from 13 to 25 February 1995 inclusive. This year our annual stocking closure will include a great deal of work setting up the outstore at Vestry Street. The search service will be unaffected by the closure and we will try to keep pace with written enquiries. Normal service will resume on Monday 30 February 1995.

REVIEW

AN OLD RADICAL AND HIS BROOD. George Bartle. Janus Publishing Company, 1994
isbn 1 85756 132 5 . 139 pages. £9.95

John Bowring (1792-1872), was a remarkable 19th century figure involved in so many areas of activity - an MP, a poet and writer of hymns, the biographer of Jeremy Bentham, a polymath and most notably Governor of Hong Kong. Though a noted liberal advocate of peace he started what most consider an imperialist war in China. And this is only for starters; it was once claimed that he could speak forty languages and translate almost as many. This has now been discounted - it was no more than twenty. He was also a rash businessman ever seeking after finance to support a large family; he had to spend long periods outside Britain to avoid his creditors while his sons kept things afloat financially at home.

For much of this century Bowring has been essentially a forgotten figure, being seen as a Victorian oddity who spread his effort too thinly, created a nasty little war out of nothing much and was the man who opened up Siam

for British commercial exploitation. But researches into his letters have shown that he was a remarkable figure in a remarkable time. So much so that nobody has ever attempted a biography of him; the range of his interests (only a few have been mentioned here) was so extensive that even a large volume could only gloss over the activities of a man of such massive energy.

Despite the extent of his travels he died in the place of his birth - Exeter - and was brought up a staunch Unitarian. This meant that when he moved to London in about 1812 he forged links with Hackney, and the then magnetic figure of Robert Aspland, the minister of the New Gravel Pit Chapel in Chatham Place. These facts are brought out in George Bartle's new book on Bowring. Bartle shows, using the many family letters held in the John Ryland University Library of Manchester, that Bowring while living in the City of London became closely involved in the affairs of the New Gravel Pit congregation, and in the social set that resided in the area of Hackney Road. He served on the committee from 1818 to 1825 and it was at this time that he became acquainted with the Lewin family and met Mary Lewin, younger daughter of Samuel Lewin, a corn merchant who lived in Mare Street. Samuel was a prominent member of the congregation and was no doubt well pleased that Bowring married his daughter in September 1816; after their marriage they lived near London Fields for some years and are shown in the 1821 census for Hackney.

Bowring was doing well in business at this time and was expanding in many other fields, becoming known as a noted radical. Some of the leading figures of the time visited his Hackney home, and though he was increasingly away for long periods from the country on foreign missions Hackney was where his five sons and three daughters were all born. But by 1827 his extravagance had contributed to the failure of his business and the Bowring family had to leave Hackney for good. Maria Bowring was a long suffering wife, and died before her husband. A contributory cause of her last illness was bread poisoned by some of the Chinese who hated Bowring.

George Bartle has produced a fascinating

account written from the family angle, showing how different Bowring's children were from their father. While this accurate and readable account does not concentrate on Hackney, Bartle does suggest that it was during his Hackney period that Bartle developed his powers and probably acquired some of his remarkable erudition. The last two years have seen two conferences held on Bowring's life and work, but George Bartle is the first scholar to bring out this important Hackney link so definitively.

Alan Ruston.

THE HACKNEY GAZETTE: A LOOK BACK

The Hackney Gazette celebrated its 130th anniversary with a supplement this autumn. David Mander was one of those asked to contribute a piece, and here, for the benefit of those Friends who do not see the Gazette, is an edited version of his piece.

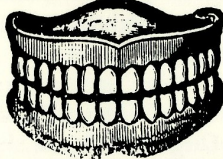
The Hackney Gazette was not the first locally produced newspaper, nor was it the first attempt by printer Charles Potter, whose two previous papers had not lasted. Making sure of his market, Potter plastered Hackney with handbills in April 1864, announcing the birth of "a free liberal and patriotic journal, especially devoted to the interests of ratepayers" and aiming to provide "full and faithful reports of all parochial, political, religious and other meetings, together with all incidents of public interest, correspondence, historical reminiscences etc will appear weekly". Advertisers were assured that they would be given a new and hitherto unattainable channel. Initially reporters were all volunteers from the Reform Party, which the Gazette naturally supported, indeed the reporters on occasions chaired the meetings they reported! Early



The late CAPTAIN PHILLIPS.

editorials were written by Aaron Ayshford and the day to day affairs were run by John Henry Bowack, manager of the printing department. The early volunteers soon found the burden of producing a paper to time conflicted with other duties and salaried staff took over. The first paid editor seems to have been William Phillips, formerly a Customs and Excise man and known to his friends as 'The Captain'. With his large balding head and long Edward Lear like beard, the Captain must have been a considerable presence in the editor's chair. He also wrote a column called *Our Local Flaneur* (one who strolls about, idles and observes) on current topics. His interests included bibliography, antiquities and music and he led the choir at St Philip's Church, Dalston. His successor, Henry Browne, was an ardent teetotaler, and never missed an opportunity to promote the temperance cause in his columns.

Initially the Gazette appeared on Saturdays only, in the standard broadsheet form, with adverts taking up the front page. In the early years it ran to just four pages, with the first also listing coming events ranging from the new programmes at the Shoreditch theatres, through to lectures and even the launch of dancing classes at Stoke Newington College. Page two carried the editorial, which appeared under a little sketch of the Old Church Tower, ancestor of the modern Gazette's logo. On to the same page were squeezed marriage and death announcements and reports of meetings of local clubs and societies. Page three carried reports of the meetings of local government bodies and correspondence, together with the text of the most notable sermon of the week. Illustrations were proper were many years away, but towards the end of the 19th century illustrations of products on sale became ever bolder, especially artificial dentures, which snapped out under the bold heading TEETH! TEETH! TEETH! just in case the casual reader had missed the point.



MR. E. FACEY, R.D.S.
Surgeon Dentist,
 266, KINGSLAND ROAD, N.
 (Near Haggerston Station), and
 42, MYDDELTON ST., CLERKENWELL.
 ESTABLISHED 1860.

A single Tooth from 3/6 to 5/-
 An Upper or Lower set from 35/- to 50/-

Repairs of every description.
 Misfits Remodelled. Consultations Free.

Sports reporting was confined to the activities of local clubs and teams.

The Hackney Gazette was not the first in the field and had a number of competitors over the years. Rivals included the Shoreditch Observer and Hackney Express (1857-1915), the Eastern Post (1868-1938, originally based in Shoreditch) and the conservative Hackney mercury (1885-1910) in whose pages local doctor Benjamin Clarke contributed his memories of Hackney. There were also Stoke Newington papers, but the Gazette was to stay the course, taking over or seeing off the competition. From its initial Saturday issue, the Gazette added a Wednesday paper in 1871 to keep pace with expanding advertising, and moved the Saturday issue to Friday before 1875. In November of that year the Gazette upped its issue again with the addition of a Monday paper. Adverts claimed the back and front of the paper for the next sixty four years and it took the upheaval of the outbreak of the Second World War to produce the modern front page and oust the sale of cars and other products to page two.

What was the Gazette choosing to report in its early years? The newspaper was launched on a Hackney in the throes of building development and railway speculation. tollgates on main roads had only just been abolished and many new roads were not properly made up, turning into smelly muddy tracks in wet weather. Old houses and their estates were giving way to new streets while industry was gaining ground and the population steadily rising. There were still farms and the commons continued to be used for grazing, but the battle between those who wanted to use them for recreation and farmers and gravel extractors was about to be joined. The Gazette took a stand on some of the railway schemes and claimed to have played its part in ensuring that the Great Eastern Railway tunnelled under Hackney Downs, rather than put the route through an open cutting, as the Company originally wished, It is a pity that there was not a similar campaign to save Stoke Newington Common, but the late twentieth century reader looking for reports of local events is likely to be surprised at what did not make the pages of the Gazette - the opening of the horse tramway along Mare Street, for

instance.

There have been two selections of articles from the early years. In the early 1950s, David Duncan, who had been with the Gazette since 1897 and was Editor from 1911 to 1948, put together a regular column called *Echoes of the Past*. in the early 1980s Betty Knott, a volunteer working at Hackney Archives Department, produced a subject index to significant pieces from the years 1869-1880, looking at topics like education, poverty, housing conditions, religion and transport. Two themes must suffice to give a flavour of the style and content of Gazette articles, and I chose to look at pollution and women's issues.

The rapid growth of Hackney attracted industrial concerns who were anxious to avoid regulation and none too particular as to what they did with their waste products. Industry was to contribute many a noxious stench to Hackney Wick and travellers on the North London line in the 1930s recall the need to hastily shut carriage windows if an unwanted bit of Hackney air was not to be carried on to Hampstead or Stratford, acrid in their nostrils. The factories of the 1870s were not so tightly packed together as they were to become, but more than made up for it by what they poured into the atmosphere. On 27 September 1871, a special correspondent brought the problem of Daveys Chemical Works to the notice of readers. Sited just by Homerton Bridge on the Hackney Cut, the works processed tar and the pollution affected households for half a mile around, as well as visitors to Victoria Park. The reporter found:

"piles of tarry casks and tubs and old boilers and a hundred other objects, black and stinking, lying about in all directions. Stills and furnaces send forth their fumes in far too great abundances and on the outer boundary is a 'tank' or reservoir of filthiness, open and exposed to atmospheric action that constitutes a host of dangers in itself. On the canal were lying sluggishly about a dozen barges embedded in murky slime ... coloured with the rainbow gorgeous tints, the emanations of exuded tar ... While the tall chimneys vomit forth their fumes, there is another evil constantly at work below. Streams of water with poisonous stuff dissolved within them are allowed to escape

and passing underground for about a couple of hundred years, appear in an open drain ...The drain in turn links to the sewer in Wick Lane, killing anything in the water. Residents complain of sickly children and adults with headaches, loss of appetite, with water in open cisterns frequently covered with slimy iridescent matters"

Several hundred people signed a petition to the Local Board (a predecessor of Hackney Council) to try to have the works removed. Factory legislation was urged by the gazette in 1875 and factories were not the only source of pollution to come under attack: articles helped to ensure that refuse dumps in Craven Park and Upper Clapton were removed, while the poor state of domestic water supply received regular coverage. These were the years of private water companies, with Hackney served by the east London water Works Company, whose supply was the worst in London, the Gazette claimed in 1871. Parishes were urging that the companies be bought out, but it was not until the twentieth century that London's water supply was brought under one body and issues of iniquitous charges addressed.

Sewers and drains were not all they might be, judging by a report from the Gazette in February 1878. One Sunday evening "a large rat measuring twelve and a half inches was seen composedly crossing Well Street into Havelock Road[near Frampton Park Road] just as members of congregations were returning home from church and chapel. A chase was started by the men and boys and the rodent took refuge up the leg of the trousers of Mr Bright, a nearby resident, who immediately killed it".

The nineteenth century Gazette was written by men and intended primarily for a male audience. There was no section for women, though the paper occasionally covered women's issues. For example in May 1880 there was a short paragraph on a meeting held at Homerton Evangelical Hall to discuss women's franchise. Although the meeting was chaired by a man, it was well attended by women, some coming from as far away as Manchester and arguing the case for women taking part in elections, citing experience in Manchester and on the London School Board. The motion that female

householders (this was not the age of universal make suffrage) should have the vote was carried.

The Gazette report of this meeting was neutral, but in an article headed *Mens Rights and Women's Wrongs* in July 1871, advocates of women's rights are taken to task. married women are not in the same position as slaves in the former Confederate States, and while the Gazette opposed wife beating - advocating the lash as a punishment for errant husbands - women had to provide full domestic support. the thought that any wife should work away from home without the consent of her husband or keep any money she earned. " the idea is preposterous. What! the household to be left, the family neglected, the husband to be stricken from his throne as master - never - and we are quite sure that these 'searchers after women's wrongs' are doing much evil by endeavouring to place woman in a sphere she was never destined to fill". the family is all and "good and worthy women were those "whose love and gentle influences purify and elevate the families to which they are both ornaments and blessings".

Thus far and no further was also the theme of a piece on the education of girls that also appeared in 1871. This was firm in its support for a proper education for girls - but only to ensure that they would be capable of meeting their responsibilities within the Victorian marriage. This should ensure that "her husband may feel her capable of entering into his plans and being interested in those matters which occupy the chief part of his time and powers". Better education would also result in less gossip and conversation raised above 'commonplace' subjects.

Reading the Victorian Hackney Gazette is to peer, as it were, through the heavy curtains and drapes and catch a glimpse of the inhabitants of Hackney fulminating, pontificating, polluting - but also struggling, teaching, fighting to save open spaces and much else besides. The prose is sometimes vivid, sometimes hindered by self conscious pomposity, but in the columns of the Gazette a great deal of human life and much else is preserved, making the paper a prime source for the study of Hackney's history.

DAVID MANDER