

# The Hackney Terrier

*The Friends of Hackney Archives Newsletter*

# 108

Spring 2021



## Dear Friends,

Welcome to the New Year and to continuing uncertainties. The lockdowns and restrictions in relation to Covid-19 have had an impact on what we have been able to do in this last year, with the suspension of events and limited access to the Archives. The Archives staff have been able to keep busy, as set out below, including being able to answer queries. The production of *Hackney History* 21 is delayed; however we are delighted to support, in conjunction with the Hackney Society, the production of *Women from Hackney's History*, further details below, to be launched on March 8<sup>th</sup>.

We plan to host some online events this year, details will be on our website, and in subsequent *Terriers*. We hope this will appeal, in particular, to members who do not live in London.

Your Committee has had some changes of people and roles. Cliff Gully has stood down after over 20 years, and we would like to thank him for his enthusiastic support throughout this time. Robert Whytehead remains Chair; with Elaine Burrows, Secretary; Sean Gubbins, Treasurer; Justin More, Membership Secretary; Iain Bruce, Editor; Lucy Madison, Events; Monica Blake & Wendy Forrest. We will seek members' approval of this at the next AGM, whenever we are able to hold it.

We do hope that you will renew your subscriptions for this year; a form is enclosed. Whilst the Library and Archives building remains closed (and is currently encased in scaffolding for re-cladding), we ask that you send any postal communications, of cheques or confirmation of bank transfer, to the FoHA Treasurer, Sean Gubbins, 162 Richmond Road, London E8 3HN. The Archives email address may be used. We also now have a direct email address [hackneyhistory@gmail.com](mailto:hackneyhistory@gmail.com)

We wish all members a happy and safe 2021.

**Robert Whytehead**, Chair, FoHA

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## Archives Update, January 2021

### Introduction

**2020 has been an interesting year filled with twists and turns, but the staff at Hackney Archives have risen to the challenge and taken it as an opportunity to explore new ways of developing and opening up the collections. Here is a quick update on everything that's been going on since our last update.**

### Re-Opening / Closing

By autumn 2020 archives around the country began opening their doors again, and Hackney Archives was no exception. To make sure staff and users were as safe as possible measures were put in place that transformed the searchroom. From adding floor stickers guiding users around our one way system to closing our local studies library for browsing and introducing limited appointment slots, the team worked hard to make the new policies clear and workable. At the beginning of December all the measures were in place and Corporate Health and Safety had given the go ahead. Unfortunately the grim cloud of a new peak of Covid was beginning to darken the skies. The search room was open for only two weeks before the instruction to close again was issued. Even before the message was sent there were signs that the inevitable was coming as Covid related cancellations of bookings entered the archives@hackney.gov.uk mailbox.

### Collections: Accessions & Cataloguing

The end of another year marks the submission of the National Archives Accessions to Repositories Survey. This has given us the opportunity to reflect on the donations. Although the current situation has made receiving accessions difficult, we have had some wonderful additions. We started the year with a snapshot of Hackney in the 1970s/1980s as Neil Martinson donated a collection of images to coincide with the publication of *Hackney Archive: The Hackney Archive: Work and Life 1971-1986* and accompanying talks (acc. 2020/01). We also had a series of donations from campaign groups that reflected Hackney's radical culture. These included the Hackney Greenpeace Support Groups (2020/02), the Hackney Anti-Poll Tax Campaign (2020/26) as well as an additional deposit of material from the Knight Family Campaign (2020/26). A personal favourite was an accession of postcards sent to 7 Ickburgh Road, Hackney Downs. Deeply personal but also familiar, the collection inspired an article on our postcard collection in the January edition of Hackney Life.

As highlighted in our previous updates, the lockdown has given us the opportunity to look at our online catalogue. As part of this we have been working on adding collections that have never before been accessible outside the search room. Our first big upload was the accession records for 2019 and 2020 which ran alongside clean up of the accessions data from previous years. Accessions are now available for public consultation on our online catalogue. This has already proved useful. In October



*Image: Hackney Archives search room Dec 2020*



*Image: Postcard with photograph of St Faith's Church Stoke Newington, c.1905 (2020/92)*

a major cyberattack affected access to digital records in many areas of the Council. By simply searching our catalogue, we were able to identify 65 boxes of paper indexes to help Hackney Registration Services fill the gap.

In preparation for re-opening, all newspapers available at Hackney Archives were uploaded to the catalogue ready for users to request them. We are now working on adding our maps and plans collections onto the catalogue which will be available soon. This year we want to carry on this work by adding archival collections that have formerly been only accessible via the paper records. These include religious collections. Keep an eye on our online catalogue and social media for updates on new catalogues to explore!

## Black History Season

Last year's Black History Season looked a little different from previous years as everything went online. Hackney Archives hosted two events. Stop & Research: Police and the Community in Hackney with local youth-led social action project ACCOUNT was sold out. Our other event, Archiving Your History, marked Hackney Archives' first foray into online events on their own. The event was well received and raised some interesting questions and areas of interest.

We are eager to host more events online and would love to hear any suggestions! If you would like to host a talk or have any ideas please do get in touch via our email address [archives@hackney.gov.uk](mailto:archives@hackney.gov.uk).

## Renaming Review & Naming Hub

In summer 2020, the Black Lives Matter movement prompted Hackney Council to address the legacies of African enslavement and colonialism within the borough in a Public Realm Naming Review. Etienne, Archives Manager, was invited to join the Steering Committee and the archives team has also been researching possible sites of contention and new names.

After an initial period of internal research, a naming hub was launched which invites the public to suggest names by adding pins to a map of Hackney. It is requested that the suggested names must have a Hackney connection and reflect the values the communities of Hackney have told us represent Hackney today – equality, diversity, anti-racism, innovation and community activism. While only the names of people who are no longer alive will be considered for future naming exercises, we are keen to share and celebrate the stories and achievements of living local heroes to encourage them to be added as well (with their permission). All the names that are suggested will be fully researched and fact-checked prior to being shortlisted for an approved list of names. If you have any suggestions or would like to learn more, please head to the Hackney Naming Hub's website <https://hackneynaminghub.commonplace.is/>

## Building Relationships

Lockdown hasn't stopped us making new connections. One such connection is with the Hidden Treasures: Celebrating Jewish Archives project. Conceived by Dawn Waterman of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, Hidden Treasures is a national network of archives that brings together the history of Jews and the Jewish community in Britain. In December, Hackney Archives was added as one of the archives. To see our profile and learn more about the project please visit [https://celebratingjewisharchives.org/archives\\_locations/hackney-archives/](https://celebratingjewisharchives.org/archives_locations/hackney-archives/)

Through one of our volunteers, we were approached by the Family Museum to join the archive (A), research (R) project and collaborative (C) hub (ARC) for found photographs and our R.A. Gibson collection was featured in their blog. To read the blog and learn more about the project please visit their website <https://thefamilymuseum.co.uk/arc/>

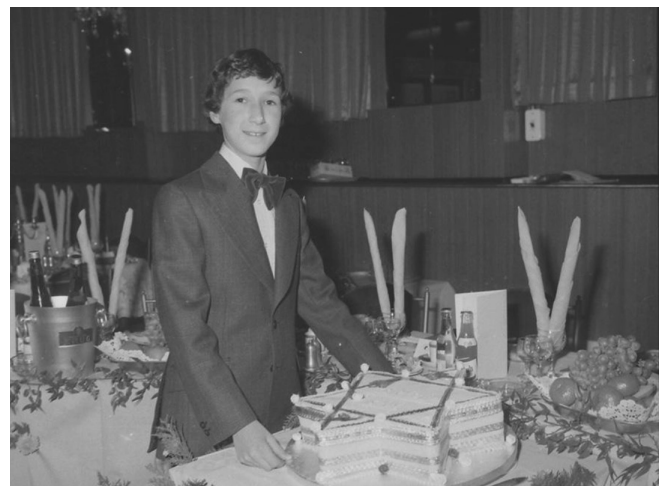
## Future

Etienne has also been working hard applying for National Archives (TNA) funding to support collections not only in the archive but also in the local community. As reported in our last update, last year we received a very large accession of material by the family of Charlie 'Sir' Collins. Unfortunately the size of the collection means we do not have the capacity to process the material alone, so we are currently in the process of applying for a scoping grant which will enable us to hire a member of staff to survey the collection's content and conservation needs.

Another hugely culturally significant collection that has come to Hackney Archives' attention is the archive of the An Viet Foundation. The An Viet Foundation, based at the old bath house on Englefield Road, was a centre for the Vietnamese community including refugees and asylum seekers that wound up business in 2017. Following this their archives were sadly neglected and some suffered water damage. With Hackney Archives' support, an application has been submitted to the TNA's Covid-19 Archives fund for money to help rescue the archives. Due to language barriers – the material is mostly in Vietnamese – it is hoped the fund will help find the collection a more appropriate permanent home.

Although lockdown may mean the archive is once again closed to the public, we are working hard to make the archives as accessible as possible. Throughout the covid crisis Elizabeth, our Archives and Local Studies Assistant, has done a fantastic job of responding to enquiries. We are also now pleased to have Lisa McDermott on board, on a temporary basis, to help support the enquiry service. A Relief Assistant in the Library Service, Lisa has helped us out before and so knows the ropes. The service has been so successful that we have now officially launched a look-up service for a fee. To learn more or to request our team to do a look-up please visit our enquiries page <https://hackney.gov.uk/archives-enquiries>

**Hannah Milton**, Senior Archives Officer



*Image: Colour image taken at a Bar Mitzvah in Hackney in 1976 by studio photographer R.A. Gibson. Part of the Gibson Collection, Reference: C5730\_23*

## Women from Hackney's History

The Hackney Society leaflet *Famous Women of Hackney* is now over 20 years old yet still attracts buyers at community events. There remains an appetite to discover the range of ways that Hackney women have organised together and challenged gender norms. The Hackney Society decided to update the publication and that this would be an obvious partnership project with Hackney History.

A new book is in preparation entirely written and produced by Hackney women volunteers. It features women who lived or worked, were born or buried in today's borough. It will not try to be an exhaustive survey of significant Hackney women and includes many that are not famous as stories of ordinary women often illuminate their place and period as well as those of outliers and frontrunners. The women selected for inclusion represent a breadth of background and achievement. These women might not be the most famous in their field: a film editor, for example, could be of more interest than a screen star. The focus on completed lives/dead women limits the representation of communities more recently arrived in Hackney but the book will aim for breadth.

There does not seem to be anything similar already available. Histories of women in Whitechapel and Bow, such as East End Suffragettes, have been popular but do not extend to Hackney. The style and format is planned to attract a general reader with brief illustrated biographies of around 500 words each. This will be a book to dip into rather than read cover to cover. There should be sufficient novelty to attract traditional readers of Hackney Society and Hackney History publications but the audience should also include schools and youth groups.

It is planned to have the book published on March 8<sup>th</sup>, International Women's Day, 2021.

*There is a reduced price offer for the first month, please go to [www.hackneysociety.org/page/womenfromhackney](http://www.hackneysociety.org/page/womenfromhackney)*

### **A sample entry is that of Carrie Maude Eve 1863-1955**

Carrie Maude Eve was the first female mayor of Stoke Newington.

Carrie Maude Eve was born in Hackney, daughter to Caroline and William Eve, city surveyor and architect. Carrie was the eldest of seven children. The family appear to have lived in some comfort with a cook, housemaid and nursemaid in their home at 113 Albion Road.

In her twenties, Carrie was living with her uncle and family who ran a boarding school in St Leonards, Sussex. No doubt she was helping care for the schoolchildren and this gave her a taste of work with children. By 1897 Carrie was back in London, working at St Ormond's Hospital for Sick Children where she stayed for three years. Moving to the Midlands, she spent a year in Derbyshire Royal Infirmary before returning to St Ormond's. She gained specialist qualifications during four months at the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic and then became matron at Wycombe Abbey, a private girls' boarding school.

By this time Stoke Newington had become a Metropolitan borough, the smallest of the London boroughs created in 1900 by the Local Government Act of 1899. None of the new boroughs were planned to have a population under 100,000. The population of the Stoke Newington

Vestry fell well short of this threshold but the government felt unable to combine Stoke Newington with a part of the much larger Hackney vestry as they were aware of the 'great ill-feeling and mutual ill-will' between these two districts. Stoke Newington was therefore joined with South Hornsey to create a borough of around 50,000 people.

Carrie's father, William, was formerly a member of the Stoke Newington Vestry and now Stoke Newington Borough Councillor. All the councillors were independents, having no party affiliation, and this continued to be the case for decades. The Labour Party only won control of Stoke Newington Council – taking all the seats – in 1945, twenty years before it merged into the enlarged borough of Hackney. Mutual ill-will had, by that time, long passed.

In 1902 William Eve was elected Mayor of Stoke Newington. Carrie became a Stoke Newington councillor the year after her father died. Within a few years, she was also elected Mayor and held office 1924-25. At this time the Town Hall and municipal offices were still on Milton Grove and the path between Milton Grove and Albion Road retains the name Town Hall Approach to show where they were located. She was the first female Mayor of Stoke Newington and the second in London after Ada Salter in Bermondsey. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson was the first woman to be elected Mayor and took office in Aldeburgh in 1908.

Carrie, who remained single, had continued to live with her parents at 195 Albion Road long after her siblings had left home. She had moved to Cuckfield in Suffolk by her mid-seventies and spent the end of her life in a house named for her mother's maiden name, Todd House or Cottage, which was where she died when she was 92.

We know that Carrie continued her municipal responsibilities long after she gave up her office as Mayor of Stoke Newington. She worked across Hackney and Stoke Newington, forging links between the two boroughs and continuing her lifelong interest in children's welfare. In 1935 she was awarded the MBE.



## NE Signs

Before 1917, London had been divided into 10 postal districts, comprising points of the compass, plus EC and WC. The one for NE only lasted a few years, but if you look carefully as you walk around parts of today's

N16, Dalston and south-east Hackney you can still spot NE street names. Sam Roberts, who has written about and leads fascinating walks about 'Ghosts signs,' has tracked down all of the 63 surviving NE signs. He has recorded them on a hand-finished black and white 'zine' (A6 size, 8 pages),



which opens out into an A3 montage of all 63 signs. You can order a copy for £4.50, including post and packing, at [www.ghostsigns.co.uk/nesigns](http://www.ghostsigns.co.uk/nesigns).

Sam will be writing an article telling the story of the NE

Postal District in the next volume of *Hackney History*.

(Also see *Terrier 18* (Spring 1990) for an article on London Postal Districts, with special reference to the NE district, by Simon Morris.)

## The Rio Tape/Slide Archive: Radical Community Photography in Hackney in the 80s.

**Eds. T. Stoll, A. Denney & A. Woodyatt, Isola Press, Oct. 2020**

The rediscovery of some 12,000 slides in the Rio Cinema basement created by the Tape/Slide Newsreel Group has resulted in the production of this 256 page amply illustrated book. The Group was formed in 1982, as part of the cinema's community role, and ended in 1988. The book's chapters are thus subdivided into Beginnings; 1983;1984; 1985; 1986-88; and Endings; interspersed with two essays: The radical Rio – the people's cinema of Hackney by Andrew Woodyatt, and The Tape/Slide Newsreel Group photos in context by Alan Denney; and Forewords from Michael Rosen and Zawe Ashton.

Each chapter combines colour pictures with recollections of the various illustrated incidents from some 22 principal contributors, either involved directly with the Rio or in Hackney politics at the time, who are introduced at the start, and others. The photographers went out to pursue a variety of topics over the years, from political demonstrations to community activism, studies of the workplace, shops, minority groups, urban topography, and local festivals. The 1980s were a time of considerable stress in the area and society more widely. We are reminded of campaigns to save the NHS; the M11 Link Road protest on Graham Road; and the anti-apartheid movement. The death of Colin Roach and the search for an explanation; the deportation of the Hasbudak family; the squatters movement; and the impact of national issues, such as the Miners' Strike; Greenham Common; AIDS.

Some of the images were taken close to the Rio, of Kingsland High Street, Ridley Road market, and they did not even have to leave the building to capture a police raid on Sandringham Road. Incidental pleasure can be gained from the clothing and hair styles of the day, motor cars, early computers, and youthful poses.

The book can be purchased from the Rio Cinema, or [isolapress.com/shop](http://isolapress.com/shop) – price £26.00.



The slide archive is being digitised by Alan Denney and will be deposited at Hackney Archives.

# Black Women in the Baptismal Records at St John at Hackney

It has been suggested that a 1737 Hackney court case shows that, while there were thousands of Black Londoners in the eighteenth century, there were few in Hackney. Scipio, a Black hawker from Shoreditch, was accused of stealing washing from a Hackney garden simply because a witness described one of the thieves as Black and he was the only Black man known to the accusers. There is evidence of other Black lives. We have records of some of the Black women baptised at St John at Hackney in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. These are among the only traces available before more systematic population records, such as the national census, were available.

**Katherine** was baptised at St John at Hackney in 1710. She is recorded as the daughter of Margaret, ‘Madam Mitchel’s negro’. This proprietorial description strongly suggests Margaret was enslaved. She may have been brought to England, where it was fashionable to have a Black servant, by a Hackney family. She may have been bought, as was not uncommon, in an auction at the port of London. Would her daughter Katherine’s status be different if she had been born in England? The law of England did not recognise slavery but neither did it grant freedom to those who were enslaved.

**Margaret Creighton**, simply listed as a Black woman, was baptised at St John at Hackney in 1768. She was baptised as an adult. Did this mean she was probably not born in England? Was she enslaved? While Black men might arrive as sailors or soldiers, women were usually in some kind of domestic servitude. Olaudah Equiano had not yet settled in England and there was not yet an abolition movement.

**Ann**, who like Katherine is given no last name, was baptised at St John at Hackney in 1800. She is recorded as an African negro and her place of origin was Africa. Had she been enslaved and brought, by whatever circuitous route, to England? There were perhaps 10,000 Black Londoners at this time, most in domestic service. But their status was often unclear. Was she treated as property, paid as a servant or a free woman working for herself, possibly as a hawker or craftswoman? The Somerset judgement of 1772 meant that she could not lawfully be taken out of the country against her will.

**Maria Morton** was baptised at St John at Hackney in 1830 when she was about 25 years old. She is a servant but is resident in the Homerton Workhouse at the time of her baptism. Her country of origin is Australia. Maria is described as a negro women and a native of the New Province in New South Wales. Presumably she is an indigenous woman who may have been employed by a colonial family, brought to England and then let go as we know was not unusual with Indian ayahs.

**Mary Ann Muttoo**, a cook, was born about 1814 and baptised in St John Hoxton in 1839 when she was 25. She was born in Madras and presumably came to England when the family she worked for returned from a colonial posting. Was she waged or enslaved when she travelled? The ambiguous status of some Black Londoners would have been finally resolved in 1834 when slavery was abolished in most British colonies freeing more than 800,000 enslaved people.

*Records from the London Metropolitan Archive Reversing the Lens project.*

**Wendy Forrest**

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## History that belongs to us all

Hackney Council have announced an important initiative in teaching history, more details can be found on their website.

### Hackney’s Diverse Curriculum

Over 500 schools across the UK have signed up to Hackney’s Diverse Curriculum: The Black Contribution teaching packs, to ensure Black history is taught as British history.

Cllr Anntoinette Bramble, Deputy Mayor of Hackney, comments:

*I believe Black History should be taught as part of British History and thought about how we can do this in Hackney. I am therefore proud to present Hackney’s Diverse Curriculum – the Black Contribution. This groundbreaking work has been curated by Hackney teachers and supported by Hackney Council, and will enlighten young people with an education not just about the history of Black people, but about a history that belongs to us all. ... As well as providing balance to how we teach British history in schools, we hope it inspires a more*

*tolerant and inclusive-minded community.*

*We welcome other boroughs or educators to access the Diverse Curriculum to adapt and use within their own teaching*

The curriculum features over 50 modules which can be adapted for the needs of students and used at any time. Modules include; When I Grow Up (for Early Years), The Windrush Generation, Activism, Untold Stories, Stories of our Lives, British Identity, Diversity in Science, Windrush; an exploration of British History, and Windrush Past and Present.

Hackney Council also sent a Black history poster map celebrating the borough’s local Black landmarks and legacies to all its schools and residents as part of their Black History Season.

## Sir John Cass (1661-1718)

In response to the Black Lives Matter movement Hackney Council has set up a 'community steering group made up of local cultural historians' along with instituting a wider public consultation to decide on alternative names for streets bearing names of those involved in the slave trade. The first consequence has been the removal on 5th December 2020 of the signs for Cassland Road Gardens.



Has gold entirely blinded your eyes and stupified your heart? Can you see, can you feel no harm therein?'

The current reassessment of the role of Britain in the slave trade partly answers the question of conscience. It is not only Hackney Borough that is moving on the matter. The charitable Foundation which bears Cass's name is one of the largest

educational charities in London with assets of nearly £200 million. Grants last year totalled around £1.8 million. The Foundation's Annual Report records, however, that this will be the last year to bear Cass's name. The statue to Cass has already been removed from the Foundation's offices in Jewry Street. Schools have been renamed: Sir John Cass's Foundation Primary School is now The Aldgate School; Sir John Cass's Foundation and Redcoat School is now Stepney All Saints Church of England School; the Cass Business School is now the Business School at City University. In Hackney the Sir John Cass Hall of Residence is now the Well Street Halls of Residence.

In 1705 Sir John Cass, who had lived in Grove Street, Hackney, became a director of the Royal African Company established first under Charles II in 1660 and re-established under George II in 1750 by 'An Act for Extending and Improving the Trade to Africa'. The 'trade' involved was lucrative indeed and was the foundation of the integrated economic expansion of the British Empire. As one submission to Parliament made by the Company itself puts it: '[We] doubt not but that it will be considered, that Negroes are essentially necessary for our American Plantations, that the best Negroes are bought on those [west African] Coasts, where the Company's Forts and Settlements are; that from those Coasts we import Gold, Ivory, Bees-Wax, Beaver, and many other valuable Commodities, in return for British Manufactures and the Produce of our East-India Trade.' The extent of the commodification of human beings – listed along with miscellaneous goods – can be shockingly gauged by an undertaking by the Company in 1663 to supply Spanish colonies in the Americas with 3,500 slaves a year. Britain found itself in continuous competition with the Dutch, French and Genoese in the enslavement of Africans.

London, Bristol, Liverpool and Glasgow prospered on the proceeds of slavery. How best to recognise Britain's guilt is a matter of lively debate. Statues and street names are a conventional way of honouring someone: removing them removes a stain. Removing them, however, renders Cass and others like him invisible in the public domain and with that invisibility the opportunity to learn historically and locally is lost. How best to respond is part of the current debate.

### Iain Bruce

#### Sources:

On the Royal African Company, a comprehensive collection of material can be found at: <https://dp.la/> and search for "Royal African Comany" [Digital Public Library of America]

On Sir John Cass's Foundation annual report for 2019-2020, see: <https://register-of-charities.charitycommission.gov.uk/charity-search/-/charity-details/312425>

On this trade in human beings were personal fortunes made. An admiring writer at the time marvels at how 'Men may rise from £70 per annum to 20 or £30,000 capital'. In a counter pamphlet *Notes on the Slave Trade* (1783) the writer Anthony Benezet asks a slaver: 'Is your conscience quite reconciled to this? Does it never reproach you at all?'

## The Muffin Man

In 1861, Henry Mayhew in his *London Labour and the London Poor* had recorded: The ringing of the muffin-man's bell – attached to which the pleasant associations are not a few – was prohibited by a recent Act of Parliament, but the prohibition has been as inoperative as that which forbade the use of a drum to the costermonger, for the muffin bell still tinkles along the streets, and is rung vigorously in the suburbs. The sellers of muffins and crumpets are a mixed class, but I am told that more of them are the children of bakers, or worn-out bakers, than can be said of any other calling. The best sale is in the suburbs. 'As far as I know, sir,' said a muffin-seller, 'it's the best Hackney way, and Stoke, and Dalston, and Balls Pond, and ; where the gents that's in banks – the steady coves of them – goes home to their teas, and the missuses has muffins to welcome them; that's my opinion.'

*Extract from Paul Blake 'Did you know the muffin man?' - London Historians Members Newsletter Jan 2021*



London Metropolitan Archives news

# The London Picture Archive

Not a new archive, but an old one refreshed, the London Metropolitan Archive have rebadged the Collage website, with new introductory pages and the London Picture Map, which allows searching by map; searches can also be made by street name or subject matter, as well as key words.

The new home page has featured galleries on specific subjects, as well as information on the collections, and tips on searching.

### The Metropolitan Map project

The Metropolitan Map project has allowed the LMA to not only catalogue and make available for research many hundreds of maps, but it has also allowed them to look in more detail at the maps within their collections. The project archivist Amy Proctor draws attention on their website to some of the more decorative maps. These maps allowed the cartographer to not only produce an item that was visually appealing but also to convey a message about the city that they were portraying:

<https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/things-to-do/history-and-heritage/london-metropolitan-archives/collections/decorative-maps-of-london>

### Audio Anthology – London Voices and Sounds

At the beginning of November, the Unlocking our Sound Heritage (UOSH) team released its first Audio Anthology to coincide with Basement Tapes Day and World Audio-Visual Heritage week.

This short compilation of tracks from across the project includes oral history, experimental music and the performing arts. To date the UOSH team has digitally preserved over 6,000 at risk and vulnerable recordings, making the job of creating this compilation a challenge.

Track 6 – Memories of Petticoat Lane Market with Hyam Gilbert Interviews with Hackney Residents, Hackney Archives.



# Abney Park Events

Abney Park website is hosting regular talks, podcasts, virtual walks and documentaries covering a variety of topics, including Music Hall and its stars, with a documentary by Colin Sell; the history of cemeteries; aspects of black history; abolitionists; wild life; suffragettes; and Margaret Graham Abney's Aeronaut.

Keep an eye on their website: <https://abneypark.org/events>



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