

The Hackney Terrier

The Friends of Hackney Archives Newsletter

114



Spring 2023

The Have-Yachts and The Have-Nots

This is a condensed version of Caroline Knowles's talk to the Friends on 31 February 2023. For her book Serious Money, Professor Knowles conducted interviews on the promise of anonymity. Her cast of characters, therefore, includes 'Quant' – the young IT whiz-kid who writes the wealth-creating algorithms that fuel much of the City speculation; 'Wig' the lawyer who creates legal anonymity and safe havens for clients and their cash; and 'Banker' operating the reward structure his clients pay the banks. There is also 'Boy' a young man who operates two bars in Shoreditch – 'The Ditch' – which cater for the night life of the young City workers.

Simply inhabiting a space is a political act. Cities have always both produced and consumed in abundance; but today's excesses and accumulations are unprecedented. Extreme accumulations of wealth, however, sit alongside consequential unprecedented levels of relative poverty or homelessness.

My book, *Serious Money*, comes from a fascination with what makes cities work, their infrastructure in all its iterations – human, mechanical, algorithmic, built. Using geodemographics, a statistical device which links spending on credit cards with the post codes of their owners, the sites of wealth were pointedly revealed. I knew the vortex of wealth lay across central and west London. If I wanted, however, to capture both the production *and* the consumption of wealth I needed to begin in the financial districts of the City of London and Canary Wharf, and so I extended eastwards. It became clear that where I live in Hackney was also part of the picture and the problem. The central question is what are the mechanisms of plutocratic consolidation that create this vortex of wealth.

It's not just that there are the rich and then there are the poor: their fates are intertwined by the logics



of accumulation. As the rich further enrich themselves, they make other Londoners poorer. Wealth and dispossession live side by side and share the same streets. While the wealthiest workers in financial sectors may not live in Hackney, many of those who operate the financial machine do.

Quant, for example, lives on Hackney Road where private equity has bought up available patches of land for development. To cater for this new group, housing stock has expanded – but not housing that most Hackney residents can afford. The London median wage is £34,000. These flats start at £800,000. The consequence is manifest along Hackney Road with the new apartment blocks rising alongside older municipal towers.

It is not only in the built environment that we see impoverishment. Hedge funds are pooled funds that bet in both directions – on things going up and things going down – and so protect and grow wealth whatever happens. Hedge funds shorted the pound during Kwasi Kwarteng's brief stint as Chancellor.

Your mortgage may have gone up, but hedge funds made a killing. Private equity, a similar concept to hedge funds, 'takes positions' on companies on our high streets. Some succeed – such as Pret a Manger. They also take positions in failing companies driving reforms or closure, whichever makes the better return. Comet and British Home Stores are examples of such 'positioning' with consequent loss of jobs and pensions for employees.

Hackney has altered to accommodate a night-time economy which serves as a playground for the same young workers from the financial industries who have money to spend on drinking, dining and other entertainments. Just up the road from 'Silicon Roundabout' at Old Street is *Looking Glass* run by *Boy*. It's here I speak to *Quant* who writes the algorithms that help banks invest most profitably with the least risks for wealthy clients and where also, as part of my research, I eavesdrop on casually indiscrete revelations, particularly as the evenings wear on and alcohol speaks.

At the end of the evening, 'we walk to the eastern end of Hackney Road, clearly in transition. Its cafés and small shops are boarded up. The old gay pub, the Joiners Arms has disappeared. Entire sections of the street are cleared as developers bide their time. Ray's Glass and Frames shop stands defiantly, disrupting the new city. Rising out of the pools of lamplight are two new apartment blocks – the Shoreditch Exchange – 184 flats with gym, cinema and 24-hour concierge. Shoreditch houses and entertains finance workers; it looks a cool place to party. How well money and the rich hide in plain sight. [p.25]

Caroline Knowles, *Serious Money*, Allen Lane, 2022, and as audio book. It is soon to appear in paperback.

From the Archives

From Bath House to Born Once More: The An Viet Foundation Archives



An Viet House, Englefield Road

The borough of Hackney is home to one of the largest populations of Vietnamese people in the UK. This is visibly evidenced through the many restaurants, nail shops and supermarkets in the area. What perhaps is less clear is how they initially came to be here, and the struggles that were part and parcel of resettling in an unfamiliar place and making it home.

The An Viet Foundation (AVF) was an organisation whose central mission was to assist the settlement of Vietnamese who migrated to the UK as a result of the second Indochina War and the subsequent fall of Saigon. Following a successful conservation project at Hackney Archives, the unique collection of photos, books and documents accumulated over the more than three decades of AVF's active life is giving rise to a renewed

understanding of an often marginalised and underrepresented part of Hackney's history.

Founded in 1982 by Mr Vu Khanh Thanh, the An Viet Foundation grew out of a necessity to cater to the needs of Vietnamese migrants settling in Hackney. The issues they faced were varied and complex, but the range of services delivered at the centre were invaluable in supporting thousands of Vietnamese as they found their feet in a new environment in the UK. From language and employment support to housing and more, the AVF made sure that its users could be self-sufficient whilst integrating well into the local area.

Once housed in the old Bath House on Englefield Road, the foundation's former location, the material comprising the An Viet Foundation archive collection has now been

given new life at Hackney Archives. Photographic prints capture moments of joy and community pride, annual reports celebrate the organisation's innumerable accomplishments and its extensive library, including some rare books and unpublished theses, is an unrivalled resource for the exploration of East and South East Asian cultures. The preservation and sharing of this collection provides a constant and vital reminder of what it takes to build and sustain a community – denabling successive generations to reflect on their journey and build informed futures.

Our work with the An Viet Foundation Archive collection is still in its early stages. Having successfully saved the majority of the collection from the damage caused by exposure to the elements, the Hackney Archives team is now working to consolidate the material, initially by listing and repackaging it. At the same time, continuing in the spirit of the once vibrant community hub, we are working closely with the An Viet Foundation Archives steering committee and Hackney Chinese Community Services to share the unique contents of the collection with all who are interested in finding out more about the historic work of the An Viet Foundation and what it might mean to us today.

Dr Etienne Joseph

Follow us on Twitter @ArchivesHackney or join our newsletter to stay in touch with the latest developments.

Museum of London Online Lecture:

Tuesday 9 May. *The Excavation of a Roman cemetery and coin hoard: prehistoric and post medieval remains at Principal Place, Worship Street/Norton Folgate, Shoreditch.* Speaker: Andy Daykin, MOLA
The remains on the site included the location of small pits containing pottery of early neolithic date from at least 24 vessels. The group is highly significant as it is the largest assemblage of its date recovered from

the City and its environs. The lecture will also focus on the excavation of two areas of a Roman cemetery including inhumations, cremations and a large hoard of late Roman coins. The lecture will discuss the extensive remains of 17th-18th century buildings and yards and the remains of the early 19th-century Curtain Road gasworks.

The lecture will take place from 6.30pm to 7.30pm – online only –

via Zoom. Book on *Eventbrite* via the Society's website: <https://www.lamas.org.uk/lectures.html>.

Non-members are welcome but there is a charge of £2.50.

The coin hoard has been published as: Julian MC Bowsher, 'An Early 5th-Century Roman Coin Hoard from London's Northern Cemetery: Principal Place, Hackney', *Transactions LAMAS*, vol. 72, 2021, pp.15 - 28.

A House in Time

I live in a house on the perimeter of Victoria Park on land leased by the Crown Estate in the period immediately following the decision to establish the Park. The crescent at the end of Gore Road looks like a single-build project but it was built in plots to a specific design provided by Crown Estate. In fact my house at the end of the terrace was tacked on to the other houses in a plot occupying the corner junction of Gore Road and St Thomas's Road (now Skipworth Road) around 1876. Not only was this additional house built on the plot, but also a separate row of four two-storey villas were demolished as beyond economical repair after World War 2.

James Pennethorne designed the Park but, although his original plan included design of grand housing around the perimeter, he never became involved in building projects. The Park opened unofficially around 1840 having already begun to be used by locals but it was not officially opened by Queen Victoria until 2 April 1873 when she entered at St Agnes Gate on Gore Road and processed around the Park leaving at the top of Approach Road. A full report of the opening visit may be read in *The Illustrated London News* of 12 April 1873.

The records of the Crown Estate are deposited at The National Archives. These provided much information about the planning of the Park, about the realisation of the housing around it and about the Crown Estate's subsequent relationship with its housing. After a 'hands off' approach during the period of initial leases as the 1950s arrived they had to assess war damage, arrange demolition and new development of the worst sections and refurbishment to modern standards of the remaining housing stock. They then began local direct management of the housing through rental tenancies with leases on new developments.

The task of finding who may have lived in my house since 1876 meant using all the resources which I was familiar with as a family historian such as censuses, electoral registers, the 1939 Register, vital records, as well as resources

familiar to local historians. Regular visits were required to local archives in Hackney and Tower Hamlets (Gore Road forms the boundary between the two boroughs).

Where enough information existed, I tried to trace previous residents' living descendants and where this worked it enabled much rounder pictures of their lives, sometimes providing photos. Serendipity played a part, just after publishing the first edition of my study¹, a 90 year-old who had actually lived here with her parents and siblings after WW2 came to the house with her daughter to look at the building. Later we were able to invite them to tea and she provided fascinating information about her family's life here and showed us many photographs, some of the house itself. This, and new material discovered at Hackney Archives, necessitated publication of a revised second edition of my study.



Mother and daughter outside number 42.

My aim was to tell the story of the house, its planning and building, all the families and individuals who have lived there, and set this within the context of the development of Victoria Park as well as the housing around the Park that developed with it.

I'm sure many people who lived at 42 Gore Road over the years have eluded discovery. Hopefully most have emerged through my research. I

¹ Search Hackney Archives under '42 Gore Road, a house through fifteen decades'.



identified over one hundred individuals who lived here. mainly ordinary people leading ordinary lives but all extraordinarily important to their families. Among their occupations were a clergyman, a customs officer, a tailor, a book illustrator, a whalebone cutter, a cigar maker, a taxi driver, the military and a myriad other occupations. I discovered that Gore Road at the turn of the nineteenth century became popular with Jewish families made up of the families of émigrés from the pogroms in old Russia, a fact noted by Charles Booth in his street walks undertaken to produce his London Poverty Maps. In fact, the likely builder, Solomon Barnet, was himself an early émigré from Russia.

Fortunately, Gore Road mostly escaped serious damage in WW2. There was a direct hit just inside St Agnes Gate of the Park on the very first day of the Blitz, an event which is pictured with an interested crowd gathered round in a photo in the Hackney Archives. The western section around Christchurch was much more damaged and demolished in the 1950s and a new 1960s development means Gore Road now incorporates St Agnes Terrace and ends there.

If you have wondered about the history of your house, then start researching. Even with newer houses you can still broaden the history to what occupied the site before your house. I discovered that the land that my house stands on was owned by a Charles Sotheby and occupied by a John Ridge before its acquisition for the Park project. The whole process so interesting and rewarding. Give it a go!

Alan Turner

Hackney's Female Aeronauts

The Friends of Hackney Archives contributed £100 to the recent crowdfunding appeal for a memorial to the female aeronaut **Margaret Graham** who died in 1864 and was buried in a common grave without a marker in Abney Park Cemetery. The appeal was set up by Sharon Wright, author of *The Lost History of the Lady Aeronauts*, (Pen & Sword, 2018).

The memorial stone was unveiled on 30 October 2022 in the presence of an invited group, including members of Margaret Graham's family.

In 1826 Margaret Graham was the first woman to make a solo hot-air balloon flight. Only two years earlier she had made her first flight, with husband George, from the White Conduit Gardens in Islington. Her flight from the Mermaid Tavern in Mare Street was immortalised in a print showing her and her two female companions in the striped Royal Victoria balloon.

Newspapers of the time revelled in her flights, and they seemed to report her various accidents with relish. Examples include nearly crashing into the Crystal Palace, a very roundabout route (twice over St Paul's and the same again over Trafalgar Square) during a flight to celebrate Queen Victoria's coronation, and crashing into chimney pots on Piccadilly.

Local incidents included crash landing near Newington Green (locals took her in for refreshments) and appearing



at Old Street Police Court answering charges about an unpaid bar bill and damages to a vegetable plot after landing in a tavern's garden.

Sharon Wright's research also throws light on two other female aeronauts, both born in Hackney.

Jane Stocks was born into a poor family in Shoreditch and took her first flight from the Eagle Tavern off City Road in May 1824. This fateful flight ended in the death of her co-flyer, Thomas Harris. She was known thereafter as 'the girl who cheated death' but this didn't stop her being unceremoniously put out of the basket

before a planned flight with Margaret Graham in 1826. Jane was late and the conditions for flight had deteriorated.

Lily Cove was baptised by the name of Elizabeth at St Augustine's Church in Haggerston in 1885. She was living in Homerton and went to school in Hackney Wick. She endured a very troubled childhood with her father being in and out of prison. While working as a nursemaid in Downs Park Road she saw balloon flights take off from Victoria Park and Hackney Downs. Her career as an aeronaut resulted in her being promoted as 'Leaping Lily' but she met an early death in 1906 when her parachute failed during a flight over Yorkshire. She is buried in the churchyard at Haworth.

Further Reading: 'Margaret Graham' in *Women from Hackney's History*, pp. 54-5.

Sue Doe

'London's Lost Rivers: The Hackney Brook and other North-West Passages'

The first free public lecture to bring 'new learning' to Londoners sponsored by Sir Thomas Gresham was in 1597. Gresham College has kept Sir Thomas's ideal alive, inviting some of the most highly-qualified speakers to lecture in fields ranging across the arts and sciences. The back-catalogue of transcripts and sometimes videos is impressive.

Amongst the transcripts (no video, sorry) is one to attract Hackney citizens. In June 2009 Iain Sinclair gave a lecture entitled 'London's Lost Rivers: The Hackney Brook and other North-West Passages'. Sinclair describes how he began to 'discover/uncover' the Brook – culverted as late as 1861. He tracks it from its two sources as springs on Holloway Road) sweeping past the Arsenal Stadium to Hackney Downs, across Mare Street, into Morning Lane and finally into the Lea. (The ponds in Clissold Park are, despite

common belief, not fed by the Brook.) For Sinclair, the Brook defined Hackney. Once its line is known he sees the valley re-emerging with grander houses – such as Sutton House with its gardens – perched on the valley edge and the site of Berger's paint factory (where the 18th-century stream would, presumably, be stained Prussian Blue). He re-imagines the 'marvellous watercress beds' which are now Tesco's car park. He visits Old Ford 'where the thin spout of water that now is the Hackney Brook comes out into the River Lea'. The lecture is characteristic Sinclair: a smoothly-flowing reflection partly factual, partly reflective, partly celebratory, partly regretful, partly sociological but always engaged and curious.

<https://www.gresham.ac.uk/watch-now/londons-lost-rivers-hackney-brook-and-other-north-west-passages>

<https://www.londonslostrivers.com/hackney-brook.html>

Mr Sadler: 'The celebrated British Aëronaut'



The Ascent of Mr Sadler and Captain Paget from Hackney, 12 August 1811. From a drawing made on the spot. I Henry, Print. Broad St. &c. 1811. 10/6

There is something very tranquil about this view of the balloon ascent of Mr Sadler and Captain Paget, seemingly hanging motionless, high above St Augustine's Tower while children wave from a garden wall. It is a frozen moment in Hackney's story. The launch was at three o'clock from the gardens of the Mermaid Tavern on Mare Street (the current 364), on Monday August 12 1811. The balloon descended safely 20 minutes later near Tilbury Fort a distance of 20-odd miles. This was a mercifully drier landing than a year earlier when the drenched aeronauts had to be rescued from their 'perilous situation' in the Bristol Channel. A similar fate dampened their attempt to cross from Dublin to Liverpool, ending in the Irish Sea. Other Sadler launch-sites were at the Serpentine, at Burlington House, and from Cheltenham, Hull, Nottingham, Birmingham and Manchester, where his balloon is described as being of alternating crimson and white strips with 'a car on the bottom of which is represented two shells of the Nautilus [perhaps in anticipation of their watery landings] ... above which are festoons of foliage and gilt acorns.' To watch the balloon being filled, tickets were sold at half-a-guinea [10/6]¹ each.

Ballooning was a rage – and certainly highly profitable to the aeronauts –



Returning to Hackney in a Post Chaise with her Ariel companion Captain Paget.

though risky and sometimes with fatal endings. – as was the case of Lily Cove. There were even balloon races launched from the Vauxhall Pleasure Gardens (admission one shilling). Balloons hung high over the new London Bridge at its opening by King George IV in 1831. It was not only Margaret Graham who was present at the coronation of Victoria in 1837. The aeronaut Mr Green, too, floated aloft. He sold 10 seats in his car, charging 20 Guineas² for gentlemen and 10 guineas for ladies preceded by a 'Lecture on Aerostation delivered by W. Maugham, Esq., Lecturer on Natural Philosophy'. The names Richard Branson and Elon Musk with their pricey public space-jaunts come to mind.

Mr Green had previously lifted off from Hackney, probably in 1823. He is commemorated in unheroic couplets and with scant regard either to topography or to architecture:

... GREEN *the Aëronaut*, the *flying wonder*

The man who rides on clouds, and darts through thunder,
Who visits planets in his gay balloon – a³
Who dines with *Sol* and sups with *Lady Luna* ...
The same *advent'rous* GREEN, who t'other night,
Left Hackney hills to visit realms



Mr Green's more modestly-priced ticket – one shilling

of light,
Who threw his ballast out near
Hackney steeple,
And nearly blinded all the gazing
people;
Who soar'd above the reach of
human ken,
Far, far beyond the "busy hum" of
men,
Who, while his car o'er Epping
Forest rushes,
Compares its mighty oaks to
gooseberry bushes.

Green landed in a field of clover and was seized by the farmer who sought compensation for damage to his crop, allowing our Muse to offer the socially-levelling moral:

Ye high in pow'r, who guide the
helm of state,
This moral learn from GREEN'S
unwelcome fate: –
How high soe'er you lord it in the
nation,
Prepare yourself for future
degradation.
For, when the *gas*, that puffs you up
is gone,
And all your bags are empty – every
one –
E'en Farmer Clodpole will be great
as you,
And rig'rously will he exact his due!⁴

Iain Bruce

1 The Bank of England inflation calculator gives the 2023 equivalent of half a guinea as £44. A shilling is approximately £4.40.

2 The 2023 equivalent of 20 guineas [£21] is £1,860.81.

3 This is a desperate vowel placed to preserve the metre and provide a rhyme for 'Luna'!

4 *High and Low, or Mr Green, Among the Stars*, London, 1824.

Nugent Francis Cachemaille-Day, architect



Left: St Michael and All Angels, London Fields: the 'light and elegant concrete shell' rising from the severe rectangular brick façade bearing, as focus, the metal figure by John Hayward of St Michael triumphant over the serpent Satan.

Below: St Paul's, West Hackney: The winged lion of St Mark – glass set in concrete set in brick – one of the four representing the Gospel writers

The architect Nugent Cachemaille-Day (1896 – 1976) had had a conventional training, studying at the Architectural Association from 1912 qualifying in 1920 after war service and joining an architectural practice in Welwyn Garden City. He became an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1926 and a Fellow eleven years later. Although he worked on a variety of secular buildings in Hackney and more widely throughout England, Cachemaille-Day is best known for the churches he built – some 50 throughout the course of his career.

After the Second World War, he served as Architect-Surveyor to the Diocese of London overseeing repairs to ten bomb-damaged churches in Hackney – including St Mary's Stoke Newington (the chancel) and St John of Jerusalem (the slender copper spire replacing the stone spire). He also worked on St John at Hackney following the fire of 1955. Three complete churches, however, manifest his distinctive style, founded on a profound sense of spirituality and of the role of the church within its community – St Michael and All Angels, London Fields (1959-60); St Paul's, West Hackney (1958-60); and St Thomas's, Clapton Common (the east tower and apse excepted, 1958).

Cachemaille-Day's prime motive in church design was to enable the local church community to grow. He had been raised surrounded by Victorian and Edwardian urban Anglo-Catholic church architecture but had learned and studied contemporary continental design, in particular that of the Expressionist movement in Germany. Teutonic influences are considerable – reflected in his love of strong wall massing and of narrow windows. He believed that the foundation of church design should be faith and not art so that the building becomes what he termed 'an outward embodiment of theological vision'.

In a paper delivered to the St Paul's Ecclesiological Society he stated his three principles: the first, that a church building should serve the community in which it is was set. 'It is easy to see how great will be the influence exerted

upon a neighbourhood by the life expressed ... through parochial groups of buildings.' The second, that church architecture, as an outward expression of the Church's life, should avoid excessive individualism. 'Avoid the unusual for its own sake,' he wrote. A building should be rooted in evolution not revolution by 'avoiding the self-consciousness which is apparent in so much modern art'. The third principle is a practical one: that permanence and economy should be balanced in design and specification. He eagerly embraced new building techniques. He wrote to *The Times* on the subject of reinforced concrete saying that the material allowed the erection of less expensive churches without the sacrifice of permanence or of architectural dignity.

St Michael and All Angels, London Fields, which Pevsner describes as 'the most innovative' of his three Hackney churches shows this with its 'light and elegant concrete shell' which covers the aisleless interior. He was quite happy that his churches should have an uncompromising, hard or businesslike exterior so long as the interior 'should awaken a deeper feeling in the mind of the beholder'. At St Thomas's he chose a simple basilican interior with straight lintels, slender square piers and small square clerestory windows. The form of St Paul's is an austere concrete-framed, brick-faced rectangle with a plain aisle-less interior. All show characteristic discipline, restraint and a confident architectural palette.

In his obituary, his friend Laurence King said he brought to his designs a unique freshness. Cachemaille-Day's churches 'while even stark in appearance ... never lacked a romantic quality nor a feeling for the numinous which is so often missing in many a church today.'

Richard Jarrett



Vivienne Sometimes

In March 1915 the American TS Eliot met the upper-class Englishwoman Vivienne Haigh-Wood. Three months later they married. It was a mistake for both. In February 1933 came a formal separation and in 1938 Vivienne was committed to a mental hospital, Northumberland House, the property of the dukes of that name, which was demolished in 1958 to make way for Rowley Gardens on the Woodberry Down Estate. Vivienne is thought to be behind Eliot's depiction of the 'neurasthenic woman' in *The Waste Land*. 'My nerves are bad tonight. Yes, bad. Stay with me. / Speak to me. Why do you never speak? Speak. / What are you thinking of? What thinking? What? / I never know what you are thinking. Think.'

Now, Vivienne is given a voice through a multi-media presentation devised by Donna Fitzgerald and funded by the Arts Council. **The performance will take place in the Archives Search Room in the CLR James Library on Dalston Square on Wednesday 29 March at 6 pm. There is no charge.**

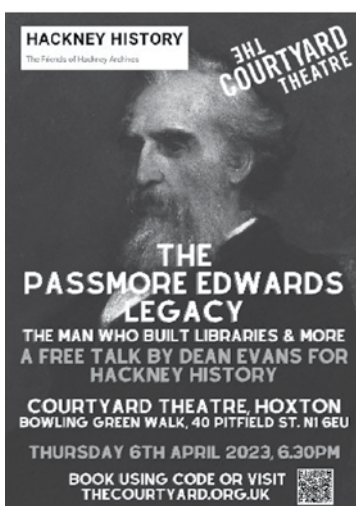
From the 20 March there is a linked display of photographs and other images connected with Vivienne and the House. By photomontage, we see her, parasol in hand, on a chaise-longue in the dining room of the house. The mahogany furniture and places for a dozen residents gives a sense of the formal setting for the last years of her life. The entrance hall is festooned with plants. Vivienne is depicted as an amalgam of woman and hyacinth recalling another of Eliot's poems *Portrait of a Lady* 'With the smell of hyacinths across the garden / Recalling things that other people have desired'.

Vivienne died on 22 January 1947. Eliot never visited her.



Vivienne Haigh-Wood, 1920 ©NPG: Ax 140865

Hackney History Talk



“The Passmore Edwards Legacy: The Man Who Built Libraries and Much More” - a talk by biographer Dean Evans on the bicentennial anniversary of his birth.

This talk aptly takes place at Courtyard Theatre, which is housed in the former Passmore Edwards Free Library in Hoxton, built in 1897.

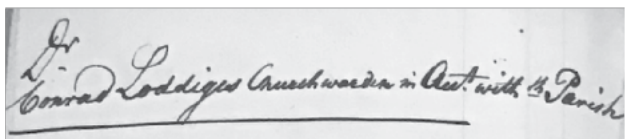
On 13 June 1896 *The Hackney Express and Shoreditch Observer* reported on the laying of foundation stones for an extension to the library in Kingsland Road, Haggerston and for a new library in Pitsfield Street, Hoxton. Both of these events were carried out by the philanthropist John Passmore Edwards, who had offered to pay for the construction of both buildings. And they were just two of more than seventy public buildings he funded.

Who was Passmore Edwards, what was at the base of his deeply held convictions, and what made him give away so much of his money? He was the subject of two articles in *The Terrier* (109 & 110) where much more detail of his work in Hackney can be found.

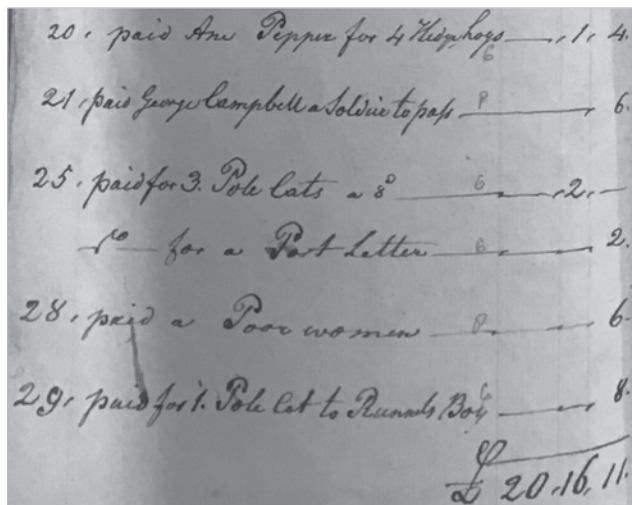
Dean Evans is an authority on John Passmore Edwards having written the book “Funding the Ladder” and delivered many talks about his life.

Tickets are free. Log on to Eventbrite and search for ‘Passmore’.

Hedgehogs and Polecats



On 20, 25 and 29 July 1795, Conrad Loddige, churchwarden at St John at Hackney, bought for the parish a total of four hedgehogs at 4d each and four polecats at 8d each. If anyone can suggest why, your Editor would be delighted to have the answer.



A Note From The Treasurer

FHA's bank, HSBC, has introduced a 40p charge (their charities rate) for every cheque deposited. Last year these charges (and others) amounted to £81.62. If all Friends were to pay by bank transfer when renewing their subscription, our funds would get a boost, albeit modest.

These are the details you will need to do this:

FHA's Bank: HSBC
Account Name: Friends of Hackney Archives
Account No.: 01210815
Sort Code: 40-02-17

Subscriptions are eligible for Gift Aid relief, which I claim each year. I shall write shortly to all members who have not yet completed a Gift Aid form to encourage you, if you are a tax-payer, to sign up. Every little helps!

With thanks,

Sean Gubbins

Become a Contributor If you have a special interest and you would like to see your research published, please get in touch with me, Iain Bruce, at oxibruce@blueyonder.co.uk. As Editor, I'm always keen to receive new material and will be happy to offer any guidance that you may require. The *Terrier* articles are normally 500-800 words in length (though short notices are also welcome). There are

three issues a year. Contents over the years have ranged very widely indeed. A near-complete collection can be found at: <http://hackneyhistory.org/terrier-newsletters/> For longer articles of around 5,000 words, we have the annual *Hackney History* which is usually published in January. A near-complete run of *Hackney History* is now available at: <http://hackneyhistory.org/hackneys-histories/>

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