

B (188)

N^o 18

Hackney + South Hackney.

Miscellaneous.

Dist^{ct} -

N^o 13.

From Charles Booth,
9, Adelphi Terrace,
Strand, London, W.C.

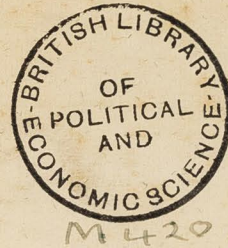
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July 20th

CD

Interview with Miss Davis (C.O.S.)
4 High St. Hoxton.

Miss Davis has only been Secretary of the C.O.S. in this district for eight months. Her information is therefore rather limited in character, and is based largely on notes left by the late Secretary, whom I propose to see also.

Miss Davis is a bright intelligent, exceedingly energetic lady, evidently with strict C.O.S. views, though a member of the Christian Social Union.

As far as possible I went through the papers with Miss Davis one by one, and got some estimate of the Clergy and the character of the district. As to the district taken as a whole the verdict is that Hackney is gradually getting poorer, and that there is not a single parish to which this does not apply to some extent.

Ston Mission, Hackney Wick :- This is the

The Churches.

the poorest and most degraded district in Hackney, and there has probably been no change since our map was made. Mr Donaldson and his clergy are ~~to~~ tremendous active, and there is a great deal doing, but very doubtful whether the effect is great. They work a good deal with the C. O. S. and in cases which they have once brought before the Society are always loyal to its advice, but they give a great deal in dollars without reference to the Society. In fact here as is usually the case with Mission work "the more you are the better you are treated."

St Augustine's, Victoria Park :- Mr Parker is a very hard working man; a good deal hampered by want of money. The whole of the parish is getting poorer except the east end which remains much the same. See very little of his charitable work.

South Hackney :- Mr Lennard is an active sensible man very careful in his methods of relief; his opinion is always worth taking. His curate work well. The Palace Road and

5

Priny place corner remains as poor as sun
and the streets on the other side of Well St.
are showing a tendency to become very poor, especially
Balcone St.

Christ Church :- Mr Walker has
very bad health and has been away most
of the time Miss Davis has been here; she
has never met him; but his curates Mr
Coff and Mr Stearns seem excellent men.
They have a relief committee and cooperate
with the G.O.S. This is a very hopeful
parish. The poorer streets in this parish are
not in the Hackney G.O.S. district.

St Michael's London Fields :- Mr Morcom
is rather a pompous person, and does not
know much about his people. Mr Penck the
Scripture reader is the greatest force in the
parish. This district remains poor as it was.
Duncan Sq. is the worst bit.

St Paul's and the Saints, Haggerston :- only
corners of these parishes are in Hackney, and we
shall hear more of them from Hoxton G.O.S.

7
Holy Trinity, Dalston :- How. half this parish is in R-10. Mr Knapp is about the most sensible parson in the District: he is very active and works well with the C.O.S. The whole of this Dalston district is becoming a working instead of a middle class district.

St Mark's, West Hackney :- Mr Sanders has a great opinion of himself and his work, which is fairly good: but he does not devote much time to his parish as he is incessantly going about to meetings of metropolitans and national societies. The parish is still well-to-do with the exception of straggle to the west of Kingsland Road which are not in this district. A very large number of Jews live in the immediate neighbourhood of Dalston Junction.

St John's Hackney (the parish church) :- Mr Gardner has had a slight stroke of paralysis and is physically quite unfit for the work. He never answers letters and is very difficult to see. A wretched man of business. His curates are fairly good but they are

priests before anything else. Has a parochial council nominally on C.O.S. lines, but do very bad work. Has a large band of lady visitors who go about spring of jobs. Chalpon Road is still dark lane, and the people in the courts off Main St are rather drunken and thriftless.

St. Luke's :- A very active parish. Sends cases to the C.O.S. and has curate or committee but give a great deal on their own account. The whole of the parish is poor and parts very poor especially the Hockley St corner, which is now dark instead of light blue.

St. Barnabas, Hornston :- Mr Blatch is a sensible man with a good steady head. Mrs Blatch is very vigorous and probably worth two curates, but she is not so sensible as her husband. They work with the C.O.S. but often help cases which could help themselves. There is little change in this parish and parts of it are still semi-criminal.

Ram's Chapel :- Dr Hamilton, the only old fashioned evangelical in the district: does not

look into C. O. S.

11
The Soul's and the Saints :- Mr Fletcher
and Mr Hankins are very much alike in the character
of their work: both are active, and know their
people well. Both send cases to the C. O. S., and
Mr Fletcher is Chairman, but both give a lot
in ~~their~~ their district. This Millfield district is going
down very rapidly, and the Soul's would have
to be ready at once. Pedro H. is about the
word-street.

St James' Clapton :- Mr Garden Brown
has only been here a short time: he is a good
small man. In the past the parish has been
very bad, and there was no organisation of
any kind.

Christ Church, Clapton :- Mr Sanky is
fairly active, but is not stud. in his methods
of work: the only poor list in the parish,
James Island is not in this district.

The remaining clergy covered by this
committee are in district 14.

Of the hon. Com. the C. O. S. see and know

little: few of them will help the society in any way. Miss Davis believes that this is one not so much to antagonism to the principles of the society as to the fact that it is mainly a clerical committee and the Church and the non-cons. will not work together even in charity. Partly also the non-cons. require the assistance of the society much less: the indifference to religion from whom the applicants for relief are almost invariably drawn always go to the clergy of the Church of England, and are sent on by them.

The non-cons. of whom Miss Davis had anything to report are:-

Lower Clapton Congregational:- Do a tremendous amount of work and are very useful. Have two missions in Hamerton.

New Grant St Unitarian:- Mr Williams is a capital man. Two good people to give information are Miss Giles and Mrs Green, Tudor House, Darnley Road.

Clapton Park Tabernacle:- Mr Jackson is

active, energetic, and easy to work with.

Catholic Apostolic :- only work among their own people : are probably dividing.

Baptist Chapel, Man St. :- do a great deal of work : would work with C.O.S.

St. James' Sq. Presbyterians :- Mrs Cook of 263 Man St. is an active worker and knows her people well.

Chatsworth Road :- Mr Innes is a typical minister : gives much in dollars.

The Salvation Army :- the adherents elsewhere are an excellent lot : probably better than in most districts owing to the neighbourhood of the Congress Hall. On occasions when the committee has had to refer to them have always found them strictly upright, which is more than can be said for many members of the churches.

As to the general question of the influence of religion Miss Davis pleaded that she had not been here sufficiently long to form an opinion : she said however that the religion

Drink.

17
Ladies were evidently tremendous of actus, with apparently a rather small result.

Miss Davis' opinion on this point is of course based more on observation of other parts of London in which she has worked than on experience gained in Hackney. It is the usual opinion that there is no vice among men and a great vice among women, and especially among those of the middle and lower middle class: this she attributes partly to grog's houses, and partly to the refreshment rooms in all the large drapers and stores which even if they have not a license will always send out for drink. The old-fashioned idea that it is in any way shameful for women to go into a public house is completely breaking down.

The efforts to promote temperance among the young by Bands of Hope is largely futile owing to the feeble management. The children are not made to regard their pledge as anything

Poor Law

Prison.

Housing.

19
serious: they attend merely for play and
travels.

The administration of the Poor Law is very
weak but improving: a great deal of inadequate
out-relief is given.

The treatment of them in the House has
become much more humane; ~~but~~ at present
there is no tendency to undue luxury. Mr
Mason the Master is an excellent man.

A very large amount of money is put
into the Banks etc of the Churches but they
would do much better if they would collect instead
of making the people come to pay in: only
those who are naturally thrifty will do this:
the thriftless must be visited if they are to save
anything. The Society is starting a Collecting
Bark.

Trinity Court is certainly an insanitary
area, and some of the houses in hamlets

Charitable Relief

21
Island are unfit for habitation, especially in
Millington N.

Hackney probably compares favourably with
many districts.

The Hackney Benevolent Society is a untruly
managed concern which gives pensions on the
rotating system, and there is no real enquiry into
the merits of the recipients.

The C.O.S. Committee is mainly clinical
and weak. It is a mistake to have a
clinical chairman. There are no working men
members: they are not ripe for it.

July 28 - J. A. Muscell
1833

Mr. H. J. Bradford, Secretary³ of the
Haclemm Benevolent Society.

This Society has been established 59
years, & has for its object the giving
of old age pensions to deserving individuals
& others in Haclemm.

There are 3 classes of pensioners: -

1st Ratepayers & subscribers to the Society,
of not less than 107. per annum for 7 years,
who receive £16 per annum.

2nd Ratepayers for 7 years in succession,
but not subscribers, who receive £12 a year;
also servants who have lived in the parish
& in one situation for 7 years, who receive
a like amount.

3rd Persons living in almshouses & having
not more than 2/6 per week endowment, who
may have £8 a year from the Society.

Small pensions may be also granted,
at the discretion of the Committee, to
the widows of former pensioners.

No one under 60 years of age, or who is, or has been, in receipt of pauper relief, is eligible, & any person who, whilst in receipt of the pension, receives pauper relief, will forfeit the pension.

Altogether, 266 persons have received pensions from the Society, amounting to £22,280, & at present there are 57 pensioners, who require an annual payment of £700.

Elections to the pensions take place every half year, by vote of the subscribers, the number to be elected depending on vacancies caused by death or on special circumstances. A subscriber of 10/- a year has 2 votes at each election, a donor of £5 four votes for life, & various other sums entitle to a corresponding number of votes.

The Society is managed by the usual officers & committee, elected annually at a meeting of subscribers, & including several prominent residents.

Last year's receipts reached £715, of which subscriptions produced £355, dividends £287, & donations £73. The expenditure was £764 - £708 in persons & the rest in working expenses.

The Society hope to make a big effort at its "diamond jubilee" next year.

Mr. Bradford has been Secretary of the Society for 9 years, & connected with it for many years previously. He has a high opinion of its usefulness, & wishes it could be largely extended, for there are always a large number of worthy applicants who are disappointed.

Mr. B. is a grocer & has carried on business in this Rd., Clifton, for 30 years. He is an elderly man of quite the tradesman type - pleasant & affable, but with no force of character, & with very few ideas outside his business & the charitable work of Hackney, which is his

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lobby - at least so far as the collecting
of money goes - I sh. be doubtful of
his administrative powers. He has 3 or
4 charity or hospital collecting boxes in his
shop, & his great delight is in getting
money for these. To this end he has
several catching devices. He has a
district wh. may be consulted by putting
1/- in the hospital box, will cash a book
note on the same terms, or give a
little card tinable, wh. is I suppose a
trading advt. Says he collects about
£60 a year in one way or another.
Recently he borrowed a large model
'bus & displayed it in his window,
with a begging ticket, & in this way
got 730 pennies put into a box at the
door.

There is I sh. say a little of the
"pleasure with business" combination about it
all. He gets a good deal of the
trade in charity tickets for his district, &

With part of this money he obtains
hospital letters, wh. he distributes to applicants
on payment of 1/-, wh. goes into the box
for more letters.

BAPTISMS.

- "They brought young children to Him, that He should touch them."
- June 2. Lawrence Victor, son of George John and Elizabeth Taverner Kelly, 7 Gomer Terrace.
 - " 6. Isabel May, daughter of Alfred Joseph and Minnie Gertrude Sydenham, 118 Manor Road.
 - " " Dorothy May, daughter of George Alfred and Ellen Heath, 7 Prout Road.
 - " 9. Florence Jessie, daughter of John William and Agnes Jane Rutland, 6 Millfields Road.
 - " 13. Eleanor Louisa, daughter of John and Helen Head, 40 Chalgrove Road.
 - " 27. Gertrude, daughter of Charles and Rebecca King, 3 Pear Tree Place.
 - " 30. John Edward, son of John Henry and Anna Maria Williams, 7 Lea Bridge Road.
 - " " Grace Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher D'oye and Elizabeth Ellen Reeve, 3 Russell Terrace.
- Two adults were baptized on Sunday, June 20th.

OFFERTORIES LAST MONTH.

		£	s.	d.
June 6. Whitsun Day.	6.30 a.m.	Queen Victoria Clergy		
		Sustentation Fund.	0	14 8
	8.0 a.m.	" " "	2	4 3
	11.0 a.m.	Sick and Poor.	4	3 2
	3.0 p.m.	Q.V. Clergy Fund.	0	5 6
	7.0 p.m.	" " "	4	6 9
" 7. Whit Monday.	7.30 a.m.	Choir Fund.	0	2 1
" 8. Whit Tuesday.	7.30 a.m.	" " "	0	2 0
" 11. S. Barnabas.	7.30 a.m.	" " "	0	1 6
" 13. Trinity Sunday.	8.0 a.m.	" " "	0	7 2
	(Brooke House) 10 a.m.	S. James' Sunday		
		School Excursion.	5	7 5
	11.0 a.m.	Church Expenses.	3	3 3
	3.0 p.m.	Choir Fund.	0	3 7
	7.0 p.m.	Church Expenses.	2	5 9
" 20. 1st Sun. af. Trin.	8.0 a.m.	Hospital Sun. Fund.	0	13 3
	11.0 a.m.	" " "	11	12 9
	3.0 p.m.	" " "	0	5 8
	7.0 p.m.	" " "	6	17 6
" 24. S. John Baptist.	7.30 a.m.	Choir Fund.	0	4 0
" 27. 2nd Sun. af. Trin.	8.0 a.m.	" " "	0	4 1
	11.0 a.m.	Church Expenses.	2	13 7
	3.0 p.m.	Choir Fund.	0	4 3
	7.0 p.m.	Church Expenses.	2	6 3
" 29. S. Peter, A. & M.	7.30 a.m.	S.P.G.	0	2 7
Total for the month				£48 11 0

food standing

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 James St.),
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e prominent

St. James, Clapton

8

CALENDAR FOR THE MONTH. (July)

- 1 Th Band of Hope, 6.30.
2 F Mattins and Litany, 11. Choir Practice, 8.
3 S
- 4 S 3rd Sunday after Trinity. H.C., 8 & Midday. Other Services, 11, 3, 7.
5 M Mothers' Meetings' Annual Excursion. Sunday School Teachers' Meeting, 8.
6 Th
7 W Mattins & Litany, 11. Evensong & Sermon, 8.
8 Th Churchworkers' Party at Vicarage, 5.30-9.
9 F Mattins and Litany, 11. Choir Practice, 8.
10 S
- 11 S 4th Sunday after Trinity. H.C., 8. Other Services, 11, 3, 7.
12 M Sunday School Teachers' Meeting, 8.
13 Th
14 W Mattins & Litany, 11. Evensong & Sermon, 8.
15 Th Sunday and Day School Annual Excursion.
16 F Mattins and Litany, 11. Choir Practice, 8.
17 S
- 18 S 5th Sunday after Trinity. H.C., 8 & Midday. Other Services, 11, 3, 7.
19 M Sunday School Teachers' Meeting, 8.
20 Th
21 W Mattins and Litany, 11. Evensong & Sermon, 8.
22 Th Band of Hope, 6.30.
23 F Mattins and Litany, 11. Choir Practice, 8.
24 S Short Service of Intercession, 5.30.
- 25 S S. JAMES, Ap. & M. 6th Sunday after Trinity. H.C., 6.30, 8 (choral), & Midday. Sermon in Morning by Rector of Hackney; Evening by Bishop of Newcastle. Offertories for Church Renovation Fund. Flower Service, 3 p.m.
26 M Sunday School Teachers' Meeting, 8.
27 Th Missionary Garden Meeting, at Vicarage, 7.
28 W Mattins & Litany, 11. Evensong (choral), 8. Sermon by Vicar.
29 Th
30 F Mattins & Litany, 11. Choir Practice, 8.
31 S

CHARDIN & GORICK, Printers, High Road, Clapton.

31
his methods are probably a good standing advertisement.

Of general parish affairs he seems to know but little but could probably tell anything we want to know about the charities of Hackney. There are 48 of these, Spurstovs being the best. This includes part of Foreham Rd & several streets off it, & when the leases fall in will be an exceedingly valuable property. At present it only has the ground rents.

In the Clapton district the richer people have gone out & made room for a decent middle class. Almost immediately opposite his shop (wh. is in the Lane Clapton Rd. near corner of Down Rd.), 8 old houses, standing in their own grounds, were pulled down, & fully 200 middle class dwellings erected. This is within the last 10 to 15 years.

Mr. B. & his son are prominent

members of St. James Church, Clapton, who is near by. The late vicar was ill for a good while & could do little. The Rev. Gardner Brown has been vicar about 1 1/2 years. He is energetic, & looks well after the poor along on the banks of the Lea, at Lea Bridge, where the church has a mission room.

The St. James' Parish Magazine, of which he gave me the July number, shows a good amount of activity. There are 4 or 5 services on Sunday, & 2 services every day. There are Day & Sunday schools, Bible classes, Band of Hope, Ladies Working Guild, Coal Club, clothing club, maternity club, &c.

There are 2 curates & 2 licensed lay readers.

The month's programme is subjoined:-

members of St. James Church, Glasgow,
 who is now in the last stages of
 ill for a long while & will
 the last few days have been in
 about the same. He is suffering &
 who was after the first attack of
 border of the sea, at the bridge, when
 the church has a window view
 the St. James' Parish magazine of
 the first one of the first number
 shows a good amount of interest. The
 in the same as before & a series
 and by the time we got to
 about, with some loss of hope
 John's Western Field, and that
 related that statement, but he
 there are a great many
 by the way
 the world's progress is rapid

July 27th

Muscel
133
4

CS

37

Interview with Mr Chisham and others:

Mr Chisham is the Hon. Sec. of the Hackney Trotatal Vidua Society. I found that he had got quite a deputation to meet me consisting of Mr Ransom, a Salvation Army baker, Mr West, a small shop, and a fruiterer whose name I did not catch. Mr Chisham himself is a grocer's assistant at a shop in Well St. These four with some others form the Committee of the Society which was formed 13 months ago: it consists of about 25 members, all of whom are small tradesmen or working men. The object of the Society is to "go for the drink" which they are profoundly convinced is the root of ^{nearly} all the poverty and misery around them. Their work is organized largely in opposition to the Socialists who are constantly telling the people that the capitalist and the constitution of society are at the root of the trouble, whereas the members of this Society, all of whom are poor and have lived in the slums are convinced

that men who the working class earning so much, and yet that owing to their fearful expenditure on drink they are now worse off than they are now. The method the Society adopts for spreading its propaganda is the holding of open air meetings, chiefly in Victoria Park. At the start they took a hall but found it too expensive. It is obvious that the Society is in a very small way, nor with so many other temperance organisations about does it seem likely to make a deep impression: but these men are all such excellent fellows, and so tremendously in earnest, that though they are fanatics on the drink question what one cannot but feel that their efforts must have some effect.

Of the four men Mr Chisham is the least able, but the most fluent talker. Mr Wood and Mr Pearson are both splendid fellows and the Greenough is a pleasant cheery fellow with less education than the others. All are strongly Whig men, connected closely with some Whig organisation. Our conversation which lasted about two hours

was very dissolute in character, and I took no notes, so that it is difficult to report.

Apart from their extravagant estimate of the effects of drink on poverty, the men struck me as thoroughly sensible, and their evidence on that and other points I believe to be more reliable than much that we hear. Their point of view is that of the religious working man.

Drink.

In South Hackney at all events drink has enormously increased of recent years, especially among women. Some of the houses and especially those in the neighbourhood of London Fields are full of women ~~or~~ on Monday morning. All these men are comparatively young men and Londoners, but all agree that in their youth only the most degraded women went into a public house without shame; now the most respectable women habitually do so, and young women when out with their young men nearly always go into a pub.

The shoemakers of whom there are an enormous number in South Hackney are very heavy drinkers:

While another reason for increased drink both among men and women is the extension of Working Men's Clubs, most of which are now drinking dens, and depend upon drink for their existence.

By improving the appearance of the houses both inside and out, and by multiplying the number of bars the business has greatly added to the temptation, and has made it much easier for respectable people to go into them.

The Society estimate that of every 25/- earned by working men 5/- is spent in drink, and that at least 75 per cent. of the poverty of London is due to this cause: they are therefore much pained and surprised at the statement in "Life and Labour" that not more than 14 per cent is directly due to this cause: these figures are always being thrown in their face by the Socialists, and they feel sure that if Mr Booth saw as much of the poor as they do he would realize that he is wrong.

Yet another cause of increased expenditure in drink is the excessive cheapness of the necessaries of life: less of matter can be bought in whole than

Police.

45
for 2^d & 4th. Nearly all the additional wages which
is thus left goes in drink.

There is not the smallest doubt that the
police, almost to a man, inspectors and all, are
squared by the publicans. The members of the society
have made it their business to watch houses at
closing time, and they affirm that the police are
then regularly given a drink, and practically at
any other time that they wish it. The result is
that though they ~~may~~ occasionally see people coming
out rolling with drink no publican is ever
prosecuted for serving drunken men. For an
individual to attempt to prosecute is useless, the
publican, the potman, and always swear that the
man was not drunk, and the police always give
the house a good character. In Wickham once
I ventured to speak to a policeman as to a house
close to him which was still serving people at 3.15
on Sunday: he was told to mind his own business
or he would get a broken head.

The police are also in the pay of the bookmakers

Influence of religion.

47
and with few exceptions but themselves: it is well known to the police that almost every small tobacconist, newsagent, and barber is a bookmaker or bookmaker's agent, yet none are ever prosecuted except on the complaint of someone who has been wronged or on an unjust representation from the clergy or some person of influence.

The only religious organisations which directly touch and relieve the really poor are the Salvation Army, (this was stated by Mr West, who is a Baptist, and agreed to by all) and the small missions worked by people of their own class. The poor are never really religiously touched by those who are their superiors socially and by education: they must have a religion preached to them which is absolutely simple, plain and direct. The poor who go to churches, chapels, women's meetings etc. go simply for what they can get. The clergy and ministers, men like Donaldson, Parker and Tennant are all most truly taken in, and have no spiritual influence at all among the poor. Yet they do

much good with their social work by keeping people out of the streets and public houses.

Mr. Dickson said that a large number of Mr. Leonard's whips tickets went through his hands, and that they went to people who deserve them.

Mr. West spoke in high terms of Mr. Barber, and the way he went kindly out in striving to help the people.

Mr. Ransom scoffed at the charge that the Salvation Army took numbers away from the Chapels; he himself was a reclaimed sinner, and fully believed that nearly all the members of the Army are in the same condition.

Mr. West spoke of the Churches and Chapels being entirely filled with well-to-do people who thought much more of their clothes than their religion. He instanced the Wesleyan Chapel next door (Mr. J. Price) where he felt convinced that anyone who went in poorly dressed would have to take a very back seat.

Relation of sexes.

The relation between the sexes are becoming

Education.

Decay of Hackney.

51
Much more than they were; and much less respect
is attached to a slip on a woman's part than was
formerly the case. Among men the chief topic of
conversation beside sport is as to the various girls
they know and their intention to seduce them if
possible. Hackney Common and Lower Fields are
fearful centres of immorality.

Education for some reason seems to have
made the manners of children worse; they are much
less respectful to their parents. Their language too
has deteriorated; they quarrel more, who in his childhood
lived in the Cross Road Slum, said that the children
at that time never used such filthy language as
he now hears daily from them in the streets.

Socially and morally Hackney is going
down: the big houses in White St. are now
nearly all given up to Boot factories.

July 30th -

Parrish
13

Miscell
13
5

CP (2)

Interview with Miss Edith Johnson,
the Chestnut Girls' Club, 100 High St. Hometown.

Miss Johnson is a lady between 30 and 40. In 1892 she was left the sole remaining member of her family living in the old family house at 100 High St. Hometown. She was desirous to do something for the girls of the district and so she turned the old house into a Club and went to live further west in Hackney.

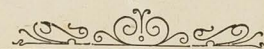
Miss Johnson is a pronounced agnostic and is connected with the South Place Ethical Society, but she has been successful in securing the cooperation of people of all denominations in the neighborhood. The club is almost opposite Mr. Mather's church and both he and Mrs. Mather are on her committee and lend her their parish hall for an annual meeting. There being a compact that Whiggin and his Whiggin should be equally excluded

from the Club.
I reached the Club at 8 o'clock. The house is a fine old one with a large garden behind, and admirably suited for its purpose. It is most clubs in summer, the attendance was not large at that hour.

Nearly all the girls, Miss Johnson says, work in factories, but they are in appearance much above the ordinary factory girls. Their chief amusement is dancing, and this goes on every night.

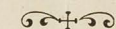
Miss Johnson thinks the Club has been a great success and attributes the success largely to the elimination of the religious element. The clergy she thinks would do much more good but for the constant suspicion of their religion which enormously hampers the good social work which they are doing. People are the poorest-tempered creatures having religion thrust upon them, and especially the tactless way in which visitors force themselves into their homes. For this reason Miss Johnson never visits any of her

girls unless asked to.



CHESTERTON GIRLS' CLUB,

100, HIGH STREET, HOMERTON.



FOUNDED OCTOBER 1892.

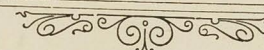
HOURS.—The Club and Garden are open every evening 7—10 o'clock ;
Saturday, 3—11 o'clock ; Sunday, 3—10 o'clock.

MEMBERSHIP.—Open to all working-girls over 15 years of age.
Weekly subscription 1d.

MANAGEMENT.—The Club is managed by the Committee and a
resident Matron.—(See previous page.)

OBJECTS.—Social and Recreative. To bring into closer friendship
the working girls of the neighbourhood, by providing them with a
homelike centre—and also to afford instruction on certain evenings
in such subjects and pursuits as may seem desirable to the members
themselves. In the past years classes have been held in Musical
Drill, Dancing, Singing, Piano, First Aid to the Injured and Nursing,
Cooking, Dressmaking, Management of Children, and Elocution.

HOLIDAYS.—"HURST COTTAGE," HOREHAM ROAD, SUSSEX, twelve
miles from Eastbourne.—Health and holiday home for Club
members, kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee by
Mr. RICHARD STAPLEY. Managed by a Sub-Committee with a
Resident Matron. Railway fare, 5s. ; board, &c., 6s. a week.



FOR THE
YEAR 1895-6.

General Committee :

- MR. E. H. ATKINSON, 54, Hermitage Road, Finsbury Park, N.
REV. F. BLATCH & MRS. BLATCH, The Vicarage, Homerton, N.E.
MR. BEURLE, 331, Victoria Park Road, South Hackney, N.E.
MISS CARPENTER, 30, Thurlough Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
MR. J. R. R. ELLIOTT, "Cremyll," Mount Pleasant Lane, Upper Clapton.
MR. GREENHILL, 116, Downs Park Road, Clapton, N.E.
MRS. HARRIS, 19, De Crespigny Park, S.E.
MR. H. CLIFTON HARRIS, 19, De Crespigny Park, S.E.
DR. THEO. HOSKIN, J.P., & MRS. HOSKIN, 1, Amhurst Park, N.
MRS. & MISS HUNT, 14, Thistlewaite Road, Clapton, N.E.
MISS EDITH M. JOHNSON, 162, Amhurst Road, Hackney, N.E.
MRS. MAYNARD, "Helwan," Lower Clapton, N.E.
MISS PEARSE, Pond House School, Clapton.
MISS PITTS, 41, Granville Square, W.C.
MR. HUGH PARRY, 55, Buxton Road, Chingford.
MISS SECRETAN, 27, Thornsett Road, Anerley, S.E.
MR. HAROLD SEYLER, 34, Newick Road, Lower Clapton, N.E.
MR. & MRS. RICHARD STAPLEY, 33, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
MR. URWICK, 4, High Street, Homerton, N.E.
MISS LILLIE BEVAN
MISS EMILY KENDALL
MISS EMILY MARSHALL
MISS CLARA THOMPSON

} Representative Members.

- MR. W. CROWDER, *Hon. Treasurer*, 271, Evering Road, Upper Clapton, N.E.
MR. W. VARIAN, *Hon. Sec.*, 9, Percy Circus, Pentonville, W.C.

—••••†••••—

Resident Matron: MISS MARY GOODINGE JOHNSTONE.

Resident Matron at Hurst Cottage: MRS. PARKINSON.

—••••†••••—

Hon. Auditors: ATTREE, WILSON & ATTREE, Chartered Accountants.

Bankers: LONDON & COUNTY (Hackney Branch).

on June 12th and 13th, at Pond House School, Lower Clapton, kindly lent by Miss Pearse. The proceedings were opened by Lord Amherst of Hackney, on the first day, and Mr. Herbert Robertson, M.P., on the second—Mrs. Kendal generously lending her valuable assistance, as did many other ladies and gentlemen and young people, too numerous to specify. Notwithstanding the fact that three large Bazaars were going on in the neighbourhood at the time, a substantial sum (£63) was realized, and that with the £18 from the Jumble Sale lifted the finances for the time being into a satisfactory state, and enabled the Committee to accomplish one of the hopes of last year's Report, viz: a nicely-fitted Bath Room for the Members.

During the Winter the membership again reached its full number. Besides the Social Evenings and Saturday Entertainments, both musical and dramatic, Classes were held in Musical Drill by Miss Clara James; Singing by Mrs. Bunn, Piano by Miss Webb, Mrs. Beale and Miss Maynard; Dressmaking by Miss Appleton (under the L.C.C.); First Aid to the Injured and Nursing by Mr. W. Varian and Mrs. S. G. Fenton, and the "Management of Infants" by a L.C.C. Teacher; Elocution by Mr. James McLachlan; and Dancing by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Taylor, the latter Class and also the Singing being carried on during the Summer, by Mrs. Bunn and Mr. Varian.

Outside the regular routine indicated in the last paragraph the following events occurred, viz:—On the 1st November, the Annual Meeting held at St. Barnabas Hall, kindly lent on this and other evenings, by the Rev. F. R. Blatch. Mr. Richard Stapley presided, and Mr. Herbert Robertson, M.P., Mrs. Hicks, Dr. Moncure Conway and others addressed the Meeting, while Mrs. Theodore Wright, Miss Greenhill, Miss Gertrude Werge and others took part in the Entertainment, the proceedings being terminated with a dance. In December a Benefit Concert at the Morley Hall, when several distinguished Artists kindly gave their services. A New Year Party at the Club and dances for the Members at the Old Manor Rooms, Hackney, and at St. Barnabas Hall. A Musical Drill display at the latter hall, and share of one at the People's Palace (when three C.G.C. Members received Medals) and on June 20th, a Garden Party at the Club. On the last-mentioned occasion drill squads from Cleveland Hall, Rotherhithe, Lambeth and Somers Town Clubs (numbering

about 80) were entertained at Tea. The garden looked very bright with flowers and flags, and the Juvenile Foresters' Band and the visiting Clubs envied the Chesterton Girls their opportunities for open-air recreation. On July 18th, some friends gave a Garden Party for the younger sisters of the Members, which was greatly enjoyed. Miss Pearse and Miss Bristed kindly gave Benefit Entertainments in connection with their Schools, resulting in very substantial additions to the Club funds.

The Health and Holiday Cottage at Horeham Road, Sussex, referred to in previous Reports as being generously lent for Club purposes, by Mr. Richard Stapley, has been more popular than ever with the Members, a constant succession being in possession from June to October, some invalid Members also getting benefit from it, having their expenses paid from the Benevolent Fund. Hearty thanks are again due to Mrs. Parkinson and her daughter for managing the Cottage so efficiently.

The interest of the Members in the internal working of the Club is still growing, the lending Library and Coffee-bar being almost altogether carried on by their own energy, the girls also assisting with the dance music, and the half-yearly election of representative Members for the Committee showing a healthy competition.

The repairs and cleaning required in the house this year, were rather extensive, and the Club was closed for that purpose for a fortnight in August.

The Committee further fully considered various proposals for adding a Gymnasium, and Mr. Herbert Mansford kindly prepared full plans for them, but it was found that the expense was far beyond their means at present.

As regards the Club premises, Miss Johnson has generously agreed to continue the Committee's existing tenancy, whereby she foregoes the rent altogether, the Club only paying taxes and doing necessary repairs.

Messrs. Attree, Wilson and Attree have audited the Accounts for the year, and copy of the Subscription List and Balance Sheet will be found annexed. As already stated, the Bazaar, Jumble Sale and Benefit Entertainments have placed the funds for the time being in a satisfactory state, but the Committee feel that Bazaars cannot be held every year, and therefore ask for further subscriptions to carry on the work.

~~Presents of papers and the "Strand Magazine" have been~~

Sept. 3rd.

Parish notes
13

MS (2)

63

Interview with Mr W. Plant, 13 Millfield Road.

Mr Plant is and has been for four years a Religious Officer in this district: until lately he took the whole of Clapton Park, i.e. the district bounded by (roughly) Hornerton High St. The Sea, The Millfields and Clapton Road. Owing however to the difficulties of the district, and especially to that portion ~~of~~ forming the parish of St. Paul's, it has been divided and Mr Plant's district is now bounded on the south by Rushmore Road, on the west by Chateaufort Road while on the north he goes up to Innes Road, taking in the poor roads round St. Arnold Road Board School.

Mr Plant is a man between 40 and 50: intelligent, kindly, and (now) religiously inclined though in the past according to his own account he has been a great sinner. His father was a politician at Richmond, and at about 20 he became a professional cricketer and played for Surrey for some

Character of population

65
years in the days of Southwark, Jupp st. He speaks of the wicketers of that time as a truly drunken lot.

The bulk of Mr. Hunt's information applies almost exclusively to the poorer streets in Clapton Park.

Clapton Park is an awful place: the people are quite hopeless: the worst streets are Overbury, Pedro, MacLaren, and Redwald Road. The district may be summarised in the two words "Beer and Babes"; these two things are almost the only causes of poverty here: many, if not most of the men earn good money, but both they and their wives spend most of it in beer, and however large the number of vehicles there is always money for beer. The people in Detmold Road district and round Sea Bridge are really just as poor or poorer, but they are decent respectable people, while those in Clapton Park are "the dogs of London", shiftless creatures who have been driven from pillar to post, and have drifted ~~eastward~~ ^{eastward} ever from the poorer parts of the East.

And after wearing out the patience of many landlords, many of them have been driven out by charaxes in Northal Green and Shoreditch. In spite of the looseness of the rents here the landlords are wonderfully respectful on occasion and rent is allowed to run on for months. There are a few cases of decent poverty among them, but very few, attracted by the cheap rents, but people who have any self respect manage to get away when they find what their neighbors are like. The people are really identical in character with those in Hackney Wick and there is incessant shifting between the two districts.

There is only one fully licensed house in the district. The George, which Mr. Hunt declares is a house of the worst and lowest type: then an houses several off licenses and beer houses, all of which belong to the same proprietor as The George. They all swarm with women, and the drink among them is undoubtedly increasing, and especially among quite young women and girls.

The Guardians have more applications for relief in this district than in any other in Hackney, and

Drink.

Marriage.

Influence of Religion.

Health.

the large proportion of them are from able-bodied people. There are too an enormous number of orphans, while Mr. Hunt constantly has to refer to the Soc. Punitive only to children.

A very large number of the couples are living together unmarried.

Mr. Hankins is an excellent man and very popular, and does a lot of good in the social way, but his religious influence is nil, as is that of all the other denominations: the attempts of the Wesleyans (to whom he belongs) to get hold of the people Mr. Hunt describes as 'farical'. Those who make any show of religion do so ~~not~~ simply for what they can get.

Mr. Hankins gives a good deal of relief, but has discretion in his methods, and frequently refers cases to Mr. Hunt.

Considering the habits of the people and how closely they are packed the health is wonderfully good: there is nothing more than the ordinary sickness

Police.

71
of the poor. But all the houses are very built
and owing to the tenancy of the ground many
of them are terribly damp. The landlords will never
do anything in the way of repair unless forced by
the authorities.

Mr. Hunt is the son of a publican and
has a brother-in-law in the police force: he
therefore knows a good deal about the relations of
police and publicans. He says it is the universal
custom for the publican to square the police not
with money, but with drink tobacco etc. The
inspectors, superintendents etc. have used to treat
to suppers and champagne: the smaller men get
their beer, spirits and cigars. It is the universal
custom for the man on night duty to go to
a fixed spot just about closing time when
the barman brings him out a couple of cigars
and a flask of whisky or whatever else he
prefers. There are a few religious men in the
force who cannot be bribed, but they are
as nothing in the whole number.

Crime.

Wakmen's Clubs.

Drift.

Mr. Hunt's brother-in-law was a teetotaler when he entered the force, but the temptation has been too much for him, and he now drinks like the rest.

There are a good many housewives living in this district. But the crimes which usually land the people in goal are petty thefts and receiving, and still more fighting and brawling.

The clubs in this district are worse than public houses: they are the haunt of all that is bad, drink, gambling, desecration of the Sunday. The Chatsworth Social Club, and the Perseverance Club in Church St. Hornorton are especially disgraceful.

With the exception of burial insurance there is no thrift. Widows who have spent a large sum on the funeral of their husband, and in dresses more expensive than those used by the middle class in like circumstances, frequently

Out-relief.

75
apply for relief within a week of the husband's death.

The Guardians give a great deal of out-relief, but each case is very carefully enquired into; but still there is a good deal of imposition which it is impossible to detect.

Miscell
13

77
Sept. 7. 97

Interview with Mr Gardner, Head Master, Gainsborough R.E.
Brown Road, Hucknaby Wick.

Mr Gardner was Assistant-Master at the School from 1876 to 1881/2.
Has been head since 1894. Irish descent; a little opinionated;
rather portly; - how does he look, looking about.

Asked as to the district he described it as "not
heavily poverty-stricken". Two classes in it: one large & well-to-
do; the other; working a little, & are 1-2-3-4-5; but hanging
about from crime. They are mostly Catholics, & their life is made
possible by abundance of casual labour available in neighbourhood.
The conditions are on the same level as they were 10-12 in the docks,
although not so bad. [Looked around for female labour
probably also prof. application of numbers of poor class].

Another class in the district are rough but industrious workers, mostly
factory hands.

Asked how the boys in his school come about. Equally from the homes of
the well-to-do & of the industrial, but low class labourer.

Asked how he compared present with past conditions he said that
there seemed to be "less brutality & more regularity". In the old days it was

Person

the district

Class of boys at school.

How present compared -

a common thing for parents to come round to the school with a
 basket for the teacher. But that sort of thing has not happened
 now, the school has, generally, been less violent. But the
 change has kept some of the things. The girls just come to school on
 their own feet. Work seems to progress better than it ought to be in
 their work.

As regard material position though there is a low animal sort-
 of way the standard of comfort has gone up. But some are probably
 living better than any used to. But they are not troubled more.
 It was a case of 1 lb. of meat given to 1 lb. of flour. And this was
 given as far as it went, but it did not go very far. Almost better
 to have a little more bread & sugar than so much loafing &
 sugar.

As a whole the district is one of stagnation, with a certain amount
 of material material. Living things are very scarce. More than ever so
 away, there is a frequent source of regret, mixed with satisfaction, to see
 the few boys leave the district. On the other hand there is an
 inward drift of the fathers from the past. If a family get into low
 water 'here' (pointing across the road to a better class school house) they
 they come to the work: "I can see that". The result is that
 locally there are no signs of improvement. Life there is the same as

The stagnation of the district. The school
 is the same.

disturbance. No one, perhaps or otherwise, might be late
to-day long is and a distance, I'd hope myself that I shall not
die here: "A man can only make little grips of effort, only
an immortal can keep it up."

Not more than the average amount of drinking in the district.

As regards prostitution, "very little buying & selling", + does
not think that many would go on of the kind to buy the trade.
But relationships rather precarious, + mostly on a low level.
Frequency of illegitimacy increased by accident that occur a regard
the names of boys as to school. They sometimes find that they are
changed.

Two or three banks in the district, connected with one or another of
the religious agencies, + funds were supported, but as a rule the
district as a whole is in a state.

A good deal of visiting done in the district by four agencies, the
Ethiopian, the Salvation Army, the Wesleyans, they in Dyke, + his mission.
"Dyke has been long in the work."

Banking.

Prostitution

Religion

Visiting

Local Government.

Health.

Need of bus-construct.

Local owners of base-property.

No large estate.

Financial Corporation.

Local Government fairly effective now & prompt to come down on cases. On this question & on housing his garden called up Mr Wright, his Senior Assistant, who is a member of the Vestry. Mr Wright said that the health of the Wick had been very bad, but had much improved. He made Medical Officer's Report. Mainly a question of drainage, as the Wick lies low, & the sanitary condition of the houses, rather than of their actual construction. There is also a "shard" for several East-end villages in the immediate neighbourhood, & this also a source of infection & disease, mainly the cholera. He mentioned his police work in the shard - looking for the other companies, & other jobs in the employment. A bus-constructer wanted!

As the local property is managed on the standard "business" principles, & there is a good deal of 10 or 12 per cent. interest that goes on, even now, among vestrymen with an eye on the market. There is no single large estate, with owners living in houses or so. The exception was Mr Peck, a solicitor of Hillman, who owns about 200 houses. His name is kept ~~in~~ under, & the property is locally known as Mr Peck's. His person lives in the island, & is believed once to have owned the property. He has been through the bankruptcy court more than once & worked the rates for Mr Peck, who pays her a Commission. Also there are a few financial corporations, unregistered, mostly financed by Jews, which own some of the houses of the island. The largest of these

Management -

Elm Mission - Copied in last copy.

† Believed to be connected with Congregational chapel
in Chapin, which supports Mission, leaving local
people to keep up buildings -

owns Asher Road & Mallard Street, which were not built by, but
have been bought by, the Corporation. Property consists of about 250 acres.
Asher who connected the road, his high price in "improvement" - or rather,
asked a high price, he said that condition was fair, but only
because of "improvement" property. Asher is a condition prior to action of
value, he could not say it was "not strikingly true".

Mr. Gardner knows Mr. Boardman of the Elm Mission, & questioned as to
the religious influence of the district since that of course the Elm Mission
was the largest & wealthiest, but he was not sure that it was the most
advantageous. They were very active & did a lot of good. They
helped the school itself a great deal with the dinner for the children
in the winter. But he thought that the Mission was the room of
those on the look-out for the lowest objects. If you want to find
the most solid sort of person in the work, who is prepared to do
something for his religion, you must go to Byrds Mission at the
Walden Methodist Chapel. But Mr. Boardman is better than Mr.
Brimble was, for he has a nose to smell out hypocrisy. Bishop
Carter has also been there before Mr. Brimble was to find what
black-balls in his own back - but the matter was being
then working at the public-house. He was an awfully good fellow.

has an awful mischief-maker."

Mr. Gardner would rather have no Mission than one that
pays. He used to have a little kitchen table, with a few
the same table, who was just a child of the Mission feeling his
the desk. In the morning or evening asking for help, she always had
an answer directing to the work, of the table: "You are doing
nothing. Go + dig", or "You can work: go to the work-
table." When she has found from the district.

Allen generally states he was very of the Mission: that it was doing
a lot of good, was very active; that Mr. Bondman was learning his
lesson; he said it was doubtful whether more good or harm
was being done? He agreed that, although he was not present
at Mr. Bondman, but was to state of mind with regard to it.

Allen with regard to the effect of the school Mr. Gardner said
that they did their best to make the children regular, punctual
& tidy. If they succeeded in the first few of these they found
that the boys did not learn any badly. He constantly pointed
the moral of this by reference to particular instances, good & bad,
to children, teachers, & parents. The work would be easier
if they could get any support from the parents. But in the
West the children are the masters of most of the home; that is

An appreciation.

Influence of the school.

Importance of the first half-hour.

No lining classes.

Boys leave very early.

no discipline. Love says that the school is the real mission, his initial claim being that he did say that no influence was so important for the children as the school, & in the school, the first half-hour of so-called religious teaching. Whether in Pilsen or any one else may say or wish, the real use of that half-hour may be determined by the teacher, who will use it to give an opportunity to exert moral influence, & to check mis-conduct. It is at that time only that you can expect to make individual boys realize that they are getting into bad habits.

There are no lining classes in the school, but in the neighborhood one which is better situated. Few of the boys attend, this is an exceptional case of pleasure when he hears of one doing so. The early age at which the boys leave is a great trial. But they can come 4- or 5. or only that there is a great temptation to the parents to take them away. In looking round the school he can always see which boys are leaving school - the other at 17 or 18, & in the boys so leaving he can see the punishment.

Horsham is the Divisional Teacher, but he has never seen him. But he has not with that the makes any reference to the school.

Impression on seeing the boys -

Wash + Ben -

Before leaving I saw nearly all the boys, & most marked a first-
as they came in from the playground. Many speechless children
were the exception, & the girls probably old & badly shot, common.
Afterwards in Gardner's lot I saw a class of special difficulty children,
from class 6-12, a hopeless & pathetically brown group of about
30. Hardly any could read 3 letters, & probably none could write
beyond just initials. The work produced evidence of no word type, &
the one was a special center. But there that I saw were
but a few. In the I saw 1- the 1st standard (6+7)
& found half being a failure class, & the rest are in handwriting.
The center was not worked & the few that were in front
stuff in the work that had more done to boys, a bright-
instructed & well-groomed. They were very young, probably
the failure class only 3 being over 13.

Sept. 25.

Miscell
13/8

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CD

Interview with Mrs Maynard, Helmer, Lower
Clapton.

Mrs Maynard, who is a gray-haired lady
nearly on 60, is almoner of the S.P.D. for Clapton,
which includes the whole of Upper and Lower Clapton,
i.e. down to Homerton High St.

Unfortunately she does not know much of
her district, but leaves the administration of her
funds largely to the other visitors of the C.O.S.,
though she visits each case at least once.

The worst parts of her district she says
are the streets about Homerton Church, and the
lower part of Clapton Park, but the streets off
Southwold Road, (Inn St etc) she thinks
are getting almost as bad.

As to drink :- Mrs Maynard thinks there
has been a great waste of drink dating from
the time of the last General Election. She

Character of district.

Drink.

Religion.

95
has noticed too great signs of prosperity in the
trade, all the small and comparatively insignificant
houses blossoming out into parish pin palaces.

Mrs. Hazard is a member of the congregation
at Mr. Harris' Congregational Church, commonly
known as "The Round Chapel." She complains however
of Mr. Harris' entire absorption in the spiritual
work, and especially in preaching, which he seems
to look on as almost his sole duty, though he
is not a good preacher: he very seldom goes
outside his own house: he has however weak
health. In her opinion however all the non-con-
ministers in this district are much too exclusively
engaged with their own congregations, nearly all
of whom are wealthy. They know little or
nothing of the poor. She reports too the foolish
way in which they spend such funds as they
devote to relief, totally without enquiry. Her
brother is almoner at Mr. Harris' church, and
practically does the funds out to any member
of the congregation who wastes them without


the smallest enquiry. The name of the C.O.S. is like a red rag to most non-Cons in this district partly perhaps because so ~~many~~^{many} Messrs are on the Committee.

Mrs Mappard referred to the Chesterton Girls Club as doing a ~~real~~ "really Christian work" and to Miss Johnson as an admirable woman, whose moral influence on the girls was very good. Yet so great was the prejudice against the Club on the ground that it was not definitely religious that it was almost impossible to raise funds for it in the neighbourhood.

Sept. 10th.

Miscell
13
9

99

Interview with Miss Parnell,  Parnell
Road.

Miss Parnell who is a lady not over 30 is a member of the S. R. D. for South Hackney. Like Mrs Ingham she is most unproductive, and leaves the administration of her funds mostly to the C.O.S. She is however one of the District Visitors attached to Hackney Parish Church. She visits only in Orchard Place, out of Clarendon St, and this little bit she knows really well. It is coloured purple on our map. Here there are 22 houses each with four rooms; few are occupied by more than one family but many take in a lodger. Miss Parnell tells me that at one time she was able to get into almost every one of these houses, but that as the old tenants go she has much more difficulty in doing so, and that of the 22 houses there are now 10 when she is never allowed to go beyond the doorstep, and in some cases she finds it

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unless even to attempt to get in. The men in
any case the men see, and she is scarcely ever
able to see a lodger, who is always said to
be out. The houses she goes into are all tidy
and well kept. nearly all have their typical
working class parlour, and each house has a
long garden, which is always well looked after.
The tenants who come now are a less respectable
lot than those whose place they take and to this
Miss Parnell attributes the present difficulty in
getting hold of them. The Visitors in this parish
are not allowed to give relief on their own initiative,
but Miss Parnell is often asked for relief, and
is always glad to be able to relieve of the direct
responsibility of deciding, and to be able to say
that she must report the case to the Relief
Committee. Miss Parnell looks upon her chief duty
as a visitor to be to induce the people to attend
Church, but she describes the majority of them as
utterly indifferent, and says that few of them ever
attend any place of worship.

Of drink among these people Miss Parnell never

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sees any direct sign, but she never sees them
after the morning, and hears stories of a good
deal of drinking at night.

Miss Parrell describes Mr Gardiner as an
excellent organizer, but his work has been much
hampred by ill health. The work of the parish
generally she describes as very active, but the work
is carried on under increasing difficulties owing
to the falling off of funds through the shifting
of the richer inhabitants.

Pastor Frisius of the German Church.

The extent of his parish.

The easy classes have left
the labouring remain.

Tailors

Cabinet makers.

Sep 14th 97.

Miscell
13
9

105-
CD

J.H.D.

Interview with Pastor F. Frisius of the German Lutheran (Hamburg) Church in Ritsen Road next the German Hospital. A tall, curly-gray headed man. Pleasant voice & manner. Rather inclined to deplore the wickedness of the world, of the Germans in particular & the hopelessness of his task - 5 years here.

Formerly many rich or comfortable Germans in Dalston, S & North Hackney & Victoria Park & Hornerton. Now the rich have left and gone to Norwood, Denmark Hill, Sydenham.

The poor have remained here. His parish is very scattered & consists practically of all N.E. London.

Those that remain are chiefly tailors and especially makers of trousers employing 12 to 30 girls always on trousers. There are a number of them & they never seem to take up any but the trousering branch. Then there are cabinet makers, real artists; who learnt their work in Paris.

These ~~people~~^{last} come chiefly from France after 1870. They were employed in France & came over here

Hair dressers, bakers & butchers.

German clubs.

Foundation of the Hospital 1845.

less during the war hoping to be able to return -
Once here they stayed & have never gone back. To German
steadiness they have added the french artistic taste -
Then there are many hairdressers, bakers, butchers,
both master men and employees. Below them there
is an unemployed fringe always in misery.
The young ones in trouble are nearly always there by
their own fault. With the older ones it is generally
through some unlucky speculation.

Many drink that is their great vice. There are a great
many clubs in the neighborhood for Germans. There
they play, drink & spend money. It wd have a law
imposing such a sum on the opening of clubs
that it would be prohibitive - a wife had just
been complaining to her of her husband who came home
late & spent half his earnings at the club.

The Hospital was founded in 1845. now have 125 beds
It is open for everyone who has an accident. At least $\frac{1}{3}$
of the patients are English. 24000 out-patients a
year of whom $\frac{1}{2}$ are English. There is a preference
for Germans who are admitted ipso facto. English must
bring a letter with them.

The quarters of the German Jews.

Their progression - Whitechapel - Dalston - Hampstead

The green fields of 1845.

Church built 1874.

Services.

Sunday School.

Instruction in German - Saturdays.

Ms. Lelpes.

St Marks Rd. is peopled by German Jews and they are extending to Living Rd. They come from Whitechapel. & as they get richer they will go to Hampstead. It is not the Jews who go to Norwood but a better class socially speaking.

When the hospital was founded there were fields all round. Hardly a house was on the North side. The railway was not built.

The Church was built ^{in 1874} - (Mansion House station is built on the site of the old German church).

This was moved out & had to be rebuilt somewhere else.

This neighbourhood was chosen both because of its inhab^{ers} & its ^{hospital}.

Except in July, Aug & Sep. he has 2 services on Sunday & one in these months. No German comes on

a fine Sunday ^{in summer} they had rather go excursions.

Many too are social democrats - many won't

come to Church at all.

Sunday school for children every Sunday except

for 5 weeks in Summer.

Twice a week he gives a service in the

hospital.

No curates. Some to help. At least 6 times a year

he

Size of congregation.

Hostility to Church.

Church attendance.

More in the morning than the evening.

Charities.

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He visits all his congregation amounting about to 600 persons out of the German colony of 2000. He finds great hostility "not only against the Church but against God" amongst those who don't come to church. Some are "avowed enemies of God". It is not indifference but real hostility.

The morning service at 11 am is attended by 70 to 100 ~~persons~~ adults of whom half are male and half are female.

Evening service is attended by fewer persons. 30 to 70. The poorer come in the evening.

Sunday school has 75 children: 60 come regularly. Every Saturday 50 children of Germans come to learn German. He won't take English. Both father & mother must be German. This is not a bad congregation because many live so far off.

At Xmas he spends about £50 in blankets, coal, bread & meat.

He has also 25 pensioners receiving money from 'the society for the relief of distress' 1 of whom is French but the rest German. To each of these he adds 1/6 or 1/4 per wk. He also distributes a great many coal & bread tickets.

No buildings exc the Church.

No clubs in connection with Church

Two complaints.

Girls from Brandenburg & Pomerania

He never gives except to those he knows personally, unless they be stray Germans to whom he gives lockhart tickets for bread & tea: but never money to those. money only to those he has visited. He never lets anyone go away quite empty handed if they are in distress.

He hopes to get a room built for a school soon: hospital lets him have a small room for Saturday evenings & there are two small rooms in the church for Sunday school.

No clubs in connection with the church. He tried to found a singing club but they wanted to drink & dance & he it failed after 2 years.

He has two great complaints.

- 1. That Germans don't learn their trades thoroughly by a apprenticeship want.
- 2. early marriages. at 22 years. He does all he can to discourage these.

From Brandenburg & Pomerania come many girls, German who

Germans love pleasure.

Too much liberty in London.

tomorrow & the police say nothing!

No cooperation with other churches.

who work for the tailors: they are freer than in Germany
& they can make 11s. to 21s. per week. Some
are very respectable & send home money save on
not. The vigilance society has just sent him
a calculation that there are 500 German prosti-
-tutes on the Ludlow streets. It is curious but a fact
that the majority of these (working) girls come from two provinces.
Some save but the majority don't. Germans spend a lot
on pleasure. On Sundays they all go off to Epping
Forest, leaving home & church desolate, to do so.
There is too much liberty here. All foreigners sh^d be made
to inscribe themselves at the Town Hall & report
them selves, their birth place, & their trade. Then one w^d
know who people are & whence they come as one does in
Germany. As it is a man can be Schmidt today and Neumann
has no occasion to cooperate with the English church.
Some Germans go to English churches whom he would
like to come to him. [One in particular, a well-to-do
corset maker, he has even spoken to him about it, he
says he w^d if he c^d. but says that one of the
English clergymen is a very good client of his so he
feels bound to attend his church.]!

German waiters.

The German emigré

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There are very few German waiters in Dalton. They go more to central London. They are the men who shirk military service and the majority of them are Hanoverians.

For the most part the German comes over to London as an adventurer. Only a few know of places beforehand. They think London is a place where everyone can get rich. The good for nothing "what we call Bums" thinks this in the same way as the man who already knows some trade: the second succeeds but the first is worse off than before.

Pastor Frisius will be very glad to give any further information in his power & is always to be seen at the Hospital on Tuesday afternoons between 3:30 & 4:30. He talks very little English. This interview was entirely in French.

Sept. 14th

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Interview with Miss Parish, Clarence Place.

Miss Parish is an almoner of the S.R.D. and a district visitor in the parish of St. John. She is a spin and distinctly pretty old maid of about 60, who has lived in Hackney for 12 years and has devoted the whole of her time to charitable work. For some years she was Hon. Sec. of the C.O.S. and was responsible for the work of the Hackney branch.

The parts of Hackney which she knows best are the Morning Lane district and the district just west of Clarence Road, where she has visited for the church.

Miss Parish began by saying that she could not understand why on our map Chalpon Road was colored Dark Blue while Morning Lane was only light. Morning Lane, and especially the central portion of it is quite as poor and disreputable as Chalpon Road. This road

Character of population.

Louisa, besides being poor, is wretchedly unhealthy, owing to being built on a rottenness bed.

In her opinion Louisa the worst street in this district is Woolpack Place. Clarence Place off Clarence Road used to be equally bad, but has now improved slightly. However now if drunken and imprudent people disappear from Clarence Place Miss Parish usually finds them in Woolpack Place, or sometimes in St. James' Place, a shew off Clapton Road.

Of the shews around London Fields Miss Parish spoke of Warburton Place as far the worst. While in Dalston she mentioned Holly St. as poor and depraved, but all round Dalston Junction she thinks our map is too favourable. This district is steadily deteriorating.

Miss Parish is one of those who hold that almost the only cause of the sordid poverty which is found in such streets as these is drink, and is convinced that no one who has visited the homes so much as she has done, and made

Drink.

a point of watching the Public House on Sunday, can fail to agree with her. In the parish of St. John there are 29 public houses and it is impossible for remedial agencies to fight against their influence. In her opinion a reduction of licenses and Sunday closing are absolutely necessary. She suggests too that someone should publish a map of public houses.

She has no reason to think that drinking has increased among men; but thinks that men begin to drink younger than they used to and that there has been a great increase among women and girls: at one time a woman of any respectability ~~did~~ used to look round on every side before entering a public house and then sneak in; now they go in quite openly as a regular thing. Many of the Sunday night is full of men lads and girls (usually one lad with two or three girls) who go perhaps to two or three houses and of course stand drinks all round at each.

Miss Parish is constantly applied to for

surpical instruments for children, and finds that more often than not the injury is due to the neglect of a drunken mother: either she has dropped it when drunk, or lain upon it in bed, or left it in charge of a small child of seven or so while she is at the public house.

Bands of Hope are of little or no use except when the parents are themselves teetotallers: "teacher says one thing and mother does another, and often sends the children for beer just after they come home from the Band of Hope". With such an example before them the children nearly always fall away as soon as they go to work.

After drink Miss Parish thinks the most fruitful cause of squashed poverty is high rent, which leads to crowding: people take a house at a rent which they cannot afford and then have to take a lodger or lodgers: their rooms become so crowded not only with

Crowding.

Religion.

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luxury, but ^{also} with furniture, that
cleanliness becomes impossible, decency is unknown,
and ~~the~~ loss of ^{all} self respect follows.

She is therefore rather hopeless of any rapid
improvement unless something is done to ~~to~~
curb the drink traffic, and to give people
more room in their homes.

On the whole however Miss Parich admits
that there has been a sensible improvement
in the last 12 years.

A few of the poor go to Missions, scarcely
any to churches. Country people, if they can be
caught directly they come to London, can often
be brought to church, but the Londoner is almost
hopeless.

The obstacles to religious observance are first
and foremost the Sunday habits of the people;
the late rising, the late dinner (seldom before
3 o'clock, and often later) and the soaking up
liquor. [If you want to form a true judgment
of the character of the poor take it on them

at 4 o'clock on Sunday 7.

But another great obstacle is the chaff to which the Whigians and church goers are subjected. None but the strongest natures can face it. Miss Parish knew a most respectable old woman in Clarendon Terrace who wanted to do lots of butterfingers to conceal from her neighbours that she was going to church; she would start a great deal too early, or walk in the opposite direction.

Yet another obstacle is the lack of supplies in the services which are held all along the heads of the poor; while the way in which churches are so to speak hemmed with a network of folding doors makes it harder for the poor to go to them.

Of the religious bodies in Hackney the Church is now far the strongest and most active. The Non-Cons know little or nothing about the poor. For the administration of relief funds (Priests of Hales etc) though the Non-Cons express their readiness to help it is always found that they

Charitable Relief.

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are of no use, and that the matter must
practically be left in the hands of the Clergy

In the administration of relief the Clergy
are much more sensible than the Hon. Cons, but
in neither case is there any direct bribery for
whip-in-purposes, though there was a time when
the Hon. Mission here rather under suspicion in
this respect.

The great fault is the hopeless want of
organisation and cooperation; the poor frequently
have three or four different people calling on
them at once, each all giving something however
small, and Miss Parish once visited a case in
which she found on enquiry that she was
the 9th visitor. Charitable relief is bound to do
harm unless the various visitors and almoners
can meet together and agree not all to
visit the same cases, but efforts at cooperation
are nearly always coldly received by the
Hon. Cons.

CD

Mr. Donaldson.

Mr. Donaldson is an auctioneer & house agent, having offices in Wabston & Widdoway Park. He has known the district for 30 years, & has built up a very good connection. I should say - a sharp business man tolerably good hearted but with a full eye to the main chance. Thought he could not be of any use to us, evidently does not concern himself much with anything outside the range of his own business, but talked freely about property rents in the locality.

Amongst other appointments he is agent to the Rhodes Estate, comprising Roschen Place, Weyfield R., Woodland St. Forest R., Holly St., a piece of Queens R., Parkholme R., Salisbury R. &c. This estate has belonged to the Rhodes family a great many years & is owned by 6 brothers. The property is nearly all let to weekly tenants, but in a few cases the leases have not yet fallen in.

Rentals range from about 8/- to 14/-. The 8/- houses are let to old tenants; they would easily fetch 10/-, but rents are never raised on old tenants. Rents are well & regularly

Experience

Rhodes Estate

Rents

Class of Tenants.

The Rhodes as landlords.

paid, very few cases of arrears.

The demand for the houses is great - a dozen applications for one vacant house. They are thus able to pick & choose their tenants & take care to select respectable people in decent work. The tenants are largely railway employees, policemen, & postmen.

Most of the tenants have occupied their houses for several years - some for 30 or 40 - & there is very little, if any poverty among them; but nearly all let lodgings ~~as a matter~~ & probably the lodgers are rather poorer. In some cases they are the married children of the occupant, but often these have regretfully to go further afield to Leyton etc. They like to get back here when they can.

The Rhodes family are very good landlords & anxious not over-rent their tenants. They subscribe pretty largely to St. Knappe Church Schools & spend about £300 a year on the boys club & gymnasium [not a good investment is evidently Mr. D's opinion]. When the lease of the public house ran out shortly, they were offered £1000 down & 100£ a year for the renewal, but as the house did not bear a good character they unhesitatingly decided to close it. They spend a good deal on sanitary arrangements. Any case of distress amongst old

The Club lads.

Deterioration of Locality

tenants is relieved by them & they keep a stock of hospital letters for those who cannot afford to pay for medical aid.

The tenants are a very independent class, so are the lads who come to the club, usually the sons of the tenants. They are comfortably dressed & will not be patronised in any way. W. D. has tried offering them cups of coffee; sometimes, but finds they prefer to pay for them; & on offering them the illustrated papers in the club to look at has been met with the remark "Oh we have those at home."

The neighbourhood has deteriorated a good deal in the last 15 years & in the better class roads rents have gone down. The houses in the upper part of Queens Road used to be tenanted by their owners but these have gone further away & the houses now let to yearly tenants who take lodgers. Rents have not fallen in the smaller class of houses owing to the demand for them.

Another sign of deterioration is the erection of workshops on back gardens. Try to prevent this wherever they can. The Jews are coming in, but so far they are a good class. He has sold 4 houses in Parkholme R. to Jews of late.

Police Rroughs.

Religion

He has had ~~bad~~ experience of the poorer Jews & their house-farming propensities in Spitalfields & recently hopes they will not come here. [W-D feels I think that he has been bested by the Jews. Having let ~~a~~^{some} houses at what he thought was as much rent as they would fetch, he found the Jews subletting them & making nearly double £ out of them.]

The Kingsland rough has not been so much in evidence lately, but he still exists. The police are not active enough in dispersing the rough gangs who hang about Dalston Lane, &c. they might do more if they chose. W-D is sure they do not come from the streets under his charge, but mostly from W. end way or Hoxton, &c. Occasionally however one of their lads gets led away by these roughs & gets into trouble.

He is rather doubtful as to the influence on the locality of the new music hall which is being renewed out of the ruins of the Colosseum.

Education & Religion are improving influences at work, & the tendency of the people he thinks is towards steadiness & decency. There is a good deal more

Brothels

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religious philanthropic work done than formerly, &
W. Knapp. His staff are active in visiting the people &
looking after them.

There is some immorality in the locality, &
they have had to close 2 houses which were being
improperly used. They quickly do this if they have
proof. He has heard several times of one bad house
on the property now the 2 Woodlands. Kept by a W. Hines
but they cannot interfere because she has a lease of the
house. He cannot see however why the police or local
authorities do not step in.

Sept. 28th

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Miss Parish (See also Page 119).

Miss Parish has sent me the following documents:

Sept. 17.

5 Alexandria Sq^{re}
South Kensington
S.W.

Miss Parish sends a few
remarks on her own observation
of poverty. In Mr. Booth's
gauntlet she has left alone.
Music Halls in Shoreditch &

Arthur

Sept. 28th

Miscell
13
12

Miss Parish (See also Page 119).

Miss Parish has sent me the following documents:

Sep. 17. 5 Alexander Sq^{re}
South Kensington
S.W.

Miss Parish sends a few
remarks on her own observation
of poverty. In W. Booth.
Gauntling she has left alone.
Music Halls in Shoreditch &
Poplar take enormous sums
every week from the poorest
streets. Exact figures are to be
obtained, when company is formed
or a Music Hall changes hands.
A very small Public House in
Kethnal Green, now pulled down
used to take every week, over £100
on Sat & Sunday alone. - This was told
Miss Parish, by the woman who lived
there.

Miss Parish

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Will be very happy to help
in any way in soliciting
facts &c. &c.

She would earnestly beg
any who doubt the need
of closing Public Houses on
Sunday evening — to spend
a few Sundays in the busy
streets of poorer London, &
see for themselves all the evil.
To see especially how the
young are being thus drawn
astray —

(ii). Police—Licensed Houses—Drink, and Temperance Organization.

Licensed Houses far too numerous.

There is a whisper as to Sufpers & given by Public are difficult - A great deal influence at so much to co

(iii). The influence of the Church and other religious bodies.

The very earnest Church work the house to house visiting of Educated a very great effect for good - in many wa

(iv). The influence of Education.

fails to win the poor

This brings in some a love of Nea In others a distaste for phy

(v). Thrift and Friendly Societies.

(vi). Housing and Social Condition generally.

Too much overcrowding

(ii). Police—Licensed Houses—Drink, and Temperance Organization.

Licensed Houses far too numerous.

(iii). The influence of the Church and other religious bodies.

The very earnest Church work now going on, & the house to house visiting of Educated ladies, must have a very great effect for good - in many ways, even where it fails to win the poor to a religious life.

(iv). The influence of Education.

This brings in some a love of Neater Home, clothes &c. In others a distaste for physical work.

(v). Thrift and Friendly Societies.

(vi). Housing and Social Condition generally.

Too much overcrowding & sub letting.

There is a whisper in some districts as to Sappers & other sly attentions given by Publicans to police, which are difficult to prove.

A great deal of Temperance influence at work, but there is so much to cope with.

(vii). The relief of distress.

There is abundance of food
Much more care is given by Clergy
to its distribution

(viii). Poor Law administration.

Hackney spends £10,000 in
& has continually to enlarge.

Two facts closely linked
District

[NOTE.—Where possible, a comparison should be made betw

Causes of London Poverty

- 1 Drunkenness - involving } loss of
 } Idleness
 } Discontent
 } Less
- 2 Sickness - $\frac{3}{4}$ of this comes from
 of impure Stimulant -
 Ignorance of all Health
 & by living in a dist

3 - Overcrowding & Early Marriage

4 - Many incidental evils following

The poverty of the home, furniture, clothing
No relation to the amount of earnings
& children are found where wages are often
£1. The greatest misery & destitution

(vii). The relief of distress.

There is abundance of funds for relief -
Much more care is given by Clergy in recent years
to its distribution

(viii). Poor Law administration.

Hackney spends £10,000 in out relief -
& has continually to enlarge the Supplementary
District Two facts closely linked

[NOTE. - Where possible, a comparison should be made between Past and Present.]

Causes of London Poverty -

- 1 Drunkenness - involving { loss of work - unpunctuality
Idleness, gambling &c.
Discomfort at home -
less food &c &c
- 2 Sickness - $\frac{3}{4}$ of this comes from the constant taking
of impure Stimulant - by the "Sober" poor
ignorance of all Health laws -
& by living in a dirty atmosphere.
- 3 - Overcrowding & Early Marriages.
- 4 - Many incidental evils following the "Strikes".

The poverty of the home, furniture, clothing, food &c, bear
no relation to the amount of earnings. Very tidy homes
& children are found where wages are often 18/- & seldom more than
£1. The greatest misery & destitution are to be found are often

to be found where man & wife are earning
There is M

Most of the "out of work" results from

1. drink, or ill health, the result of being bro
crowded unventilated home
inevitable food

or from obstinate self will, developed by
knowing how to teach her child to o

2. sickness - brought on by abuse & by
overcrowding.

3 Almsgiving } These give injudicious
& Out relief } incalculable harm
Self respect.

Remedies - Better Landlords - Caring for
Better Mothers, able to develop
better

Pawn Shops - & Public Houses.

These are generally placed near &
careful observation when living quiet
revealed the fact, that tho' the clothes
obtain money - get in & cases out of it - the
pass from the Pawn Shop to the Public
Part of the money she has just receive

to be found where man & wife are earning 30/- or 35/- week.
There is money enough.

- Most of the "out of work" results from -
1. Drink, or ill health, the result of being brought up in a crowded unsanitary home, & living on unsuitable food or from obstinate self will, developed by the mother not knowing how to teach her child to obey.
 2. Sickness - brought on by abuse & by ignorance & by overcrowding.
 3. Almsgiving } These given injudiciously work
& Out relief } incalculable harm, & undermine the
Self respect.

Remedies - Better Landlords - caring for the Tenants.
Better Mothers, able to develop the gain of the
better homes at low rents.

Pawn Shops & Public Houses.

There are generally placed near each other, & a careful observation when living quite near them, revealed the fact, that tho' the clothing is pawned to obtain money - yet in 8 cases out of 9 - the woman will pass from the Pawn Shop to the Public House, & spend part of the money she has just received.

Painters, Bricklayers, & others earning
usually take either spirit or beer - at
at dinner, at 3, & at supper. 1/- day
may be quite usual - & Sat & Sunday

This is the statement voluntarily given
They will usually go excursions
& when work stops, they have little
the winter.

Liberal out-relief, & large endowments
draw the "expectant" idle poor in
& thus that District becomes poor
Free Shelters do the same - & increase
by drawing a number of idle together
each other in their idleness, & poor

Reading Rooms, Baths, Bicycles, Men's Clubs
Factory girls - Newton Lodging Houses -
much good, & helping on the Temperance.

Painters, Bricklayers, & others earning about 45/- wk. usually take either spirit or beer - at 9.30, at 11 - at dinner, at 3, & at supper. 1/- daily spent in this way is quite usual - & Sat & Sundays more.

This is the statement voluntarily given by a pauper.

They will usually go excursions on Sun or Mon: & when work stops, they have little or no money for the winter.

Liberal out-relief, & large endowed charities draw the "expectant" idle poor into any district & thus that district becomes poorer.

Free shelters do the same - & increase the poverty - by drawing a number of idle together, who strengthen each other in their idleness, & polltly crime.

Reading rooms, Baths, Bicycles, Men's clubs - clubs for Factory girls - Newton Lodging Houses - are all doing much good, & helping on the Temperance work.

Remedies for poverty. No 1.

1. Fewer Public Houses & Sunday Evening Closes
To remove Temptation a la
2. More comfortable homes. Wives & Mothers in
homes, who do not
who can cook, make

These 2 will pave the way for the higher & better
of religious influence.

The work of the clergy & the ecclesiastics is not
doing much, very much - the coming in contact with
educated ladies, every week, must have great
even where no religious results are apparent.
work is marred, & its possibilities destroyed.

- 1 over crowded homes.
- 2 many Public Houses.

To the owners of poor houses in London an app
The owner leaves the management to his Solicitor
Sends over weekly, a young inexperienced Clerk
often engages a small greengrocer, or small tradesman
the spot, to collect rents, & let the rooms. This man
keep his post, is anxious to get the money - cares little
Crowding - or character of tenants, or need of repairs
This results finally in repairs costing the landlords
& the living in over crowded rooms, out of repair
Most dreadful dirty, untidy unwholesome &

Remedies for poverty. No 1.

- 1. Fewer Public Houses & Sunday Evening Closing.
To remove Temptation a little out of the way.
- 2. More Comfortable homes. Wives & Mothers who care for their homes, who do not go out to work - who can cook, manage, & keep clean.

These 2 will pave the way for the higher & truer remedy of Religious influence. The work of the Clergy & the enormous net work of Visitors is doing much, very much - the coming in contact with refined educated ladies, every week, must have great influence, even where no religious results are apparent. But all this work is marred, & its possibilities destroyed - by

- 1 over crowded homes.
- 2 many Public Houses.

To the owners of poor houses in London an appeal needs making. The owner leases the management to his Solicitor, who either sends over weekly, a young inexperienced Clerk, or more often engages a small Greengrocer, or small Tradesman close on the spot, to collect rents, & let the rooms. This man, anxious to keep his post, is anxious to get the money - cares little as to over-crowding - or character of tenants, or need of repairs. This results finally in repairs costing the Landlord nearly double, & the living in over crowded rooms, out of repair, develops the most dreadful dirty, untidy unwholesome habits. This very

often brings fever, or sickness - & finally tenacity
to pay - (impossible to pay rent, after weeks of sic
Sanitary Inspector orders complete repairs, & tells
the owner. While having it done at the cheapest poss
the houses not profitable, & probably says rents
or the local agent thinks it well to please the owner by put

Remedies for poverty - No 7.

or by letting the house to more families.

Owners of poor houses, if unable to visit
at intervals, should employ as collectors, Educ
people, who will take a moderate rent, insu
its payment, & upon due cleanliness - who visit
good repair, & absolutely forbid all sub lett

A family occupying 3 rooms at 5/-, can affo
with room to move about in, there is far less temptati
"sub", especially if there is an oven, where a tasty m
and the rent will be paid. A house of 3 floor
4/- 5/- & 5/- will yield 14/- the owner paying 2

But if these floors are let at 5/6 - 7/- & 6/6 -
the result. The basement will have a large & a
little kitchen at back & front room have to be u
The tenants of the other floors, on any pressure of
loss of work - at once let the off room at 1/6 the
the back room at 2/6 - thus reducing their on

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often brings fever, or sickness - & finally tenants leave unable to pay - (impossible to pay rent, after weeks of sickness.) The Sanitary Inspector orders complete repairs, redcoration &c. & the owner, while having it done at the cheapest possible rate; finds the houses not profitable, & probably says rents must be raised or the local agent thinks it well to please the owner by putting on another 1/-

Remedies for poverty - No 7.

or by letting the house to more families.

Owners of poor houses, if unable to visit them personally at intervals, should employ as collectors, educated thoughtful people, who will take a moderate rent, insist alike on its payment, & upon due cleanliness - who will keep all in good repair, & absolutely forbid all sub-letting.

A family occupying 3 rooms at 5/-, can afford to keep it tidy. With room to move about in, there is far less temptation to frequent the "Pub", especially if there is an oven, where a tasty meal can be cooked and the rent will be paid. A house of 3 floors, let at ~~4/-~~ 4/- 5/- & 5/- will yield 14/- the owner paying rates & taxes.

But if these floors are let at 5/6 - 7/- & 6/6 = 19/- this is the result. The basement will have a large family, & both the little kitchen at back & front room have to be sleeping ^{& dress} rooms. The tenants of the other floors, on any pressure from illness or loss of work - at once let the off room at 1/6 week, & possibly the back room at 2/6 - thus reducing their own rent to 2/6 or 3/-

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adding greatly to the wear & tear, to the risk
& to damage of all appliances - The small
house, duct-bin, water supply, &c, is adapted
& is being used by 6 or 7 separate families.
The house let out in this way - often absorbs an
enormous amount of repairs - loss from law
If the law insisted on a separate water tap
the enormous evils of subletting would be
checked. When a tired mother has to fetch
flights of stairs, hot too much is used - & if it
attracts many impurities before it is drunk
of illness. Illness means "cant pay the rent" -
has to bear the loss. The house let at 14/-
In the course of 2 or 3 years - far higher rent

Remedies for poverty - No. 3 -

Early Marriages - & over crowding.

One result of Education is that the girl
acquired a desire in the evenings, to write,
& the girl may wish to make a dress - but
home, table full of food & crockery, noise &
high on the shelf to be out of her
occupations are quite impossible.
Then both boy & girl save their earnings, &
Sunday suit - but in the crowded home,
keep them, they hang in dust on the door - or
bed - & spoiled by the little children.

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& adding greatly to the wear & tear, to the risk of loss of rent - & to damage of all appliances - The small back yard, wash house, dust bin, water supply, &c, is adapted for one family & is being used by 6 or 7 separate families. result, quarrels & sickness. A house let out in this way - often absorbs all the rent in the enormous amount of repairs - loss from bad tenants, &c. &c. If the law insisted on a separate water tap for each tenant, the enormous evils of subletting would have a wholesome check. When a tired mother has to fetch water up 2 or 3 flights of stairs, not too much is used - & if it stands long, it absorbs many impurities before it is drunk, & so sows the seeds of illness. Illness means "cant pay the rent" - & the owner has to bear the loss. The house let at 14/- a week, will give in the course of 2 or 3 years - far higher profit than the one producing 19/-

Remedies for poverty - No. 3 -

Early Marriages - & over crowding.

One result of Education is that the girl & boy of 16 or 17, has acquired a desire in the evening, to write, draw, carve, read & the girl may wish to make a dress - but in the crowded home, table full of food & crockery, noise rampant, lamp high on the shelf to be out of baby's reach - all these occupations are quite impossible.

Then both boy & girl save their earnings, & buy a decent Sunday suit - but in the crowded home, there is no place to keep them, they hang in dust on the door - or get trampled on the bed - & spoiled by the little children.

This leads to paupering, to spending the week
 or music halls - and to both boy & girl
 early - to marry & have a home of their
 A girl marries at 17 - finds often her head
 down when she is only 25 - energy goes, her
 dirty & neglected, the little child is sent to the
 beer, which secures help for her - but brings
 - & to more misery, more discomfort creep
 finds no comfort - & spends his savings & the
 children are weak & sickly, grow up ready
 disease, & this poor mother who married a
 confirmed invalid, or prematurely old

The present crowding & subletting,
 of sanitary accommodation, the sleeping
 the rooms with no oven or boiler, no cup
 for coals, for clothes - these things that
 to create poverty, sickness, drink &c, &c
 if owners visited personally at intervals
 better class of agent - an educated lady
 & insisted on low rents, plenty of rooms &

This leads to pauping, to spending the evening in the streets or Music Halls - and to both boy & girl deciding very early - to marry & have a home of their own. A girl marries at 17 - finds often her health fast breaking down - when she is only 25 - energy goes, home & children get dirty & neglected, the little child is sent to the "Pub" for $\frac{3d.}{11}$ of beer, which seems to help her on - but brings on greater distress - & so more misery, more discomfort creeps in - the man finds no comfort - & spends his evenings & wages at "Pub" children are weak & sickly, grow up ready to catch any disease, & this poor mother who married at 17 - is often a confirmed invalid, or prematurely old before she is 30.

The present crowding & subletting, the scanty supply of sanitary accommodation, the sleeping in basements - the rooms with no oven or boiler, no cupboards for food for coals, for clothes - these things that help so tremendously to create poverty, sickness, drink &c, &c, could not exist if owners visited personally at intervals, & employed a better class of agent - an educated lady of business capacity & insisted on low rents, plenty of rooms for each family &c &c

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OH S.H.D.

Interview with Mr Stoddart. 93 Gore Road. South Hackney. House agent - recommended by Father Dunn.

Mr Stoddart is a small man, wears glasses, quiet pleasant voice, lives & works at home using the first floor back room as his study. His son (abt. 21) is also in the same line of business. He is between 50 & 60 yrs old, has been in the district all his life and remembers the time when the children of the ~~neighbourhood~~ ^{neighbourhood} used to pick water crosses in what is now Del-grove road, just on the north of morning Lane.

- The largest estates in South Hackney are
- 1. Sir John Cass's which is roughly the land lying between the Cassland Road & the Wick Road.
 - 2. The Valentine Poole estate just west

(continued on page 177) J

Sept. 16th.

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Interview with Mr S. J. Arnick, C.O.S.,
Heath St., Hampstead.

Mr Arnick was Sec. of the Hackney
C.O.S. before Miss Davis for two years.

He is a very young man who came to Hackney
after a short training in Walworth.

Miss Davis' information was based on his
notes, and I found that I could get little
more out of her than a repetition of her
evidence.

Of the clergy he has the highest opinion
of Blatch (but he is getting rather stereotyped),
and the lowest opinion of Marcom, who is
indolent, and knows nothing of his people.
Lennard he thinks deotes himself chiefly to the
rich, and respects the poor.

As to the Parish Church, Gardiner was a
good organizer, and succeeded in getting a large
band of workers about him, but the material he

The Clergy.

had to draw on was bad, and the work was done by "inefficient curates and still more inefficient old ladies." The parish is going down and the church is chiefly filled by "old and semi-decayed inhabitants of the parish. However the present curate is a good man.

Hawkins (the son's) is a good man who knows his people well, and exercises a good influence, but the parish is "always sinking: you can almost see it getting worse."

Fletcher (the saint) is a Churchman and nothing else: does a great deal for those who come to Church, but does not work among the poor.

Donaldson is a strong man, and the Mission workers generally do as much as any workers could with such a population: but the effect of their work is much more noticeable among the women and girls than among the men. Lady Alba Hobart Hampden works well among the girls. At first Mr Urwick said he thought the men were scarcely influenced at all: however subsequently he said that in the

The Non-Conformists.

Thrift

C.O.S. in Hackney.

Some written of 1894-95 - a good many decent men
have been sent up by the Mission, who may of course
have been made decent by the Mission influence.
The Mission has too much money, and would probably
do better if poorer.

Walker (Christ Church) is scarcely in his
proper place as a parson, but his curate Stearns
and Cook are the best in Hackney.

The Non-Conformists would work with the
C.O.S. but in they do little visiting among the
poor and know little about them. However they have
lately gone in for a good deal of giving of
free meals in the winter.

Thrift is abnormally low in Hackney, certainly
worse than in Waltham and Hampstead, especially
of course in South Hackney. There are 12 Free-
lodges in Dalston to 3 in South Hackney with a
much larger population.

The C.O.S. makes no advance in Hackney;

and it is very hopeless soil for it. The district is going down fast, and the rather repulsive doctrines of the C.O.S. are most unattractive to the lower middle class.

The Committee is too weak to stand the introduction of working men.

Sept. 20th.

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Interview with Mr. J. Packmaster, Hackney
Union.

I had a short interview this morning
with Mr. Packmaster who is relieving officer for
a district including the south side of Clapton Park,
sharing the south with Mr. Bunt and going
south to High St.

He has been an R.O. for 15 years and was
previously in Hackney Wick for 18 months and
in Clapton (including the Island) for some
years.

He considers the lower part of Clapton Park
(Pedro St, Madaven St, Redwell Road & etc) as
the worst bit in Hackney in proportion to the
population there are more drunken, profligate and
irresponsible people there than in any other part
of the district. It is considerably worse than
Hackney Wick, when, though the people drink
a great deal, they will usually work when they
can get it. but Clapton Park is full of

public house loafers who live on their wives
 and families. "The George" in Spa Road is the
 vilest house in London. It is known locally as
 "The Combed" and is always full of women.
 The police shut their eyes, and won't see what is
 going on.

The condition of the district is largely due to
 bad administration of the Poor Law: it has
 usually been under new and inexperienced relieving
 officers, who have not followed up cases properly,
 and numbers of drunken people have been getting
 out-relief. In a year Mr Mackintosh has
 reduced the out-relief by £7 a week. When the
 people find their relief stopped they shift off to
 some parish where the administration is more lax.
 Hackney has suffered much from the ~~the~~ strong
 administration in other districts. Numbers of
 people come here because it is lax. Out-relief
 is all right with proper administration: but it
 necessitates smaller districts and more R.O.'s.

After Clapton Park about the worst street
 in the D's District is Templar Road, from which

There are a large number of applications, though
Frank Coult is worse and ought to come down.

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G. H. D.

Interview with Mr. G. Stoddart & Son, house agent, con.
- continued from page 161

West of the Kenton Road between Cassland Road
and Well Street.

- 3). The Ballance estate just north of the Wick
Road (. Ballance, Hasselt, Oriel roads).
- 4). Lodgige's estate belonging to the old Hackney
family of Lodgige who still live there, which
lies between Lodgige's Road & Well Street.
- 5). The St Thomas' Hospital estate, which includes
St Thomas' Square off Mare Street and the
houses from Well Street to Victoria Park
Road.
- 6). The Magers estate: a small estate by
Magers almshouses north of St John's Ch.
Lauriston Road.
- 7). The Crow estate. Victoria Park Road,
Gore Road, Cawley Rd.

For

For particulars of their management it wd be best to apply to their respective agents. Mr ^{Geo} Sparkes lately the agent of the Cass Estates wd be the man to tell most about South Hackney. He lived in South Hackney for 40 years & has only just retired to live at Finchley - address. Methersdale Church End. Finchley.

The St Thomas' estate is "notorious as a blackmailed" "charities might at least be expected to have a conscience." The lease is produced for the first holder & he has a chance of reading it. Subsequent holders of their houses buy them (as people generally do) without reading the original agreements and then find that only the hospital solicitor must be employed & that at the end of the lease not only have the houses to be put into thorough repair but a fine of £40 paid as well. Rents on this estate are all paid by letter direct to the Hospital office.

There are hardly any freehold houses until you come to the outskirts. 80 houses along the Sidney road at the 2nd of Ballance St are freehold. The best way

of discovering where the freeholds are is by getting one of the ownership voters lists. They are not generally to be seen except at the Parish church door where they remain until an enterprising house agent happens to pull them down. There are always several of the younger men on the look out for these, they might copy them if they liked but they prefer to take them bodily away, none complains.

No rents in Hackney are higher than £100 + £10 or 1/2 ground rent. This would be for a large house in the Victoria Park Rd or the Ring Edwards Road which are the two best in the district. As a rule a nine-roomed house with a garden behind fetches £36 to £40 + £7 ground rent. His own house costs him £40 + £7 ground rent. It is a little more expensive because of its good position - a little further west where the gardens are larger the rents are £45. For a double fronted house about £80 with £10 ground rent is the usual thing.

Most of the leasehold houses have 30 to 40 years

years still to run. The oldest house that he has heard of has not more than 9 or 10 years. This would be in the oldest part of Hackney off the centre of Well Street.

The best built houses are in Ring Edwards Road, they were laid out for good tenants & taken by good tenants & well built in consequence. They have not more than 11 or 12 rooms but the reception rooms are large 26 ft x 12. & some have a carriage drive round to the back of the house.

The worst built are the flesh houses lately built at the NW corner of Hackney Common (Meynell Crescent). rent £40 + £17 ground rent. They look new now beside the older houses but in 40 years time if they are still standing they it will be the older houses that will look new. But these new houses let off well. People will have a bath-room & they like the smartness of them.

Every neighbourhood has ups & downs. The first tenants are generally of a fair class. They go when the freshness wears off. A lower class succeeds them, they

they go, then comes the crucial moment, for and the district either goes up or down. If the houses are good & well-built a better steady class comes because they have seen that the houses have stood some wear & become seasoned. If however the houses are bad a still worse class succeeds & the neighbourhood goes down for good. The Gore road is an instance of good houses passing through the ordeal successfully; its period of trial was 10 yrs ago when one in every 4 houses was unlet. Now rents are going up & every house is full. The Pedro St district is an instance of the second class. The houses are bad and the tenants are gradually becoming worse. Rents here are not falling in consequence. They are even showing a tendency to rise but it is because so few of them are paid in full. The landlord asks for more & gets less. He charges highly in the hope that some of the better of his tenants will cover his loss on the worse.

Instances of rentals in Hackney & Clapton.
 Gore Road. 9 rooms. £40-£45 + £7 ground rent. garden & front. Double fronted houses £80

£80 to £85. + £10 ground Rent. The bulk in the
Gore Road are £40. at the very east end
£36 + £8 ground rent.

St Thomas' Road. 8 rooms. £34 to £36 + £8 to £10
ground rent, tenant paying rates & taxes.

King Edward road. The 4 large mansions at the
corner of Mac St. let at £80. no garden.

Meynell Road. Double fronted. flash. speculative
modern. with bath rooms. £40 per annum

Queens Gate Villas. £45.

Christie, Barron Gate, Annis Roads - good houses
£26 to £28 per annum.

Of the poorer streets.

Chalgrove Rd. north of Morning Lane. 8/6 per wk.

Hedgers' Crove E. corner of Casland road.
7/- to 9/- per wk.

In Clapton.

Cricketfield Road. £36 + £7 ground rent
with 70 years still to run.

Blencoe Road. freehold. 8/6. per wk.

Glen arm, Clifton & Medean Roads. £30 to £36

Jaws

Jews are the worst tenants. They let their children
 spoil the house so. He had one man whom he did
 not like to refuse as he gave him $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
 in advance. When he left he found all the
 walls smeared, paint rubbed off. But disagree-
 -able tenants as they are the Jews are grad-
 -ually taking up the better houses near the
 Victoria Park & in the King Edward Road.
 It has been a gradual influx, nothing sudden about
 it. Now there is a synagogue & more than ever
 are coming.

Personal

The Work: the mixed character of the population.

As an report: the action of the police.

Interview with Mr J. F. Coffin (Receiving Officer of
16 Cadogan Square

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CP

Mr Coffin is just leaving his present house to take up another
R. O. district under the Housing Board. For 9 years he has
been working in Clapton Park + Hammer Green, + for the last 4
years + exclusively in the work. The evidence in regard to the
dates only. Clapton Park is a village + has altered. The people
to see what is done by the R. O. is done - Mr Buckmaster
+ Mr Black. They might be seen together at the office -

The people of the work are a mixed lot, coming close to
the work - but a good many "unskilled painters" among them.
But though fairly mixed, they are very mixed socially.
+ throughout the interview Mr Coffin repeatedly expressed the re-
spectability of a section, that however, "will not like to
be termed respectable" or to have the work labelled as a

The importance of the Women as wage earners.

The population not a very striking one.

Rents.

Raised recently.

Improvements.

No empty rooms.

Health.

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into the best streets of Whitechapel - Broad St. &c. and
since the winter seriously, not however, in the winter in the
winter to compare with other.

He said that there was a good deal of money earned, that
of the, through the local factories, the women constituted a considerable
proportion, after coming in with the men, & after the maintenance of
the family, especially in the winter months. But in winter the assistance
is generally "limited", as he says, and as a consequence, & as
early severe season always means a large number of ap-
plicants for relief.

As a rule the population is not migratory, the large majority
being fixed here. In every season - in the summer migration for a
considerable number to the country for the hop & fruit-picking.

Rents are rather low, there being a few single rooms at 1/3, &
a good many at 1/6, going up to 2/6 for 1-3. Re-
cently there has been a rise, generally of 1/2 when made at all.
He thinks the landlord would - secure a better class of tenant. A
good deal has been done lately to improve property, especially in
the district is full, this is

The importance of the Work as wage earners.

The population not a very healthy one.

Rents.

Raised recently.

Improvements.

No empty rooms.

Health.

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with the best sheets of Waterbury - broad-ft. &c. and
since the winter unusually not unusually in the
winter to compare with other.

He said that there was a good deal of money earned, that
of the things the local families, the women contributed a considerable
proportion, the coming a week or two men, to the maintenance of
the family, especially in the winter months. But in winter the weather
is generally "terrible", as he says, and as any winter, & an
early severe season always means a large number of ap-
plicants for relief.

As a rule the population is not migratory, the large majority
being fixed here. The only migration is the summer migration for a
considerable number to the country for the hop & fruit-picking.

Rents are rather low, there being a few single rooms at 1/3, &
a good many at 1/6, going up to 2/6 for 1-2. Re-
cently there has been a rise, generally of 1/6, which is not all-
together the landlord want to secure a better class of tenant. A
good deal has been and likely to improve property, especially in
the house of the Victoria Road. The district is full, there is
difficulty to find rooms. There are no common lodging-houses.

The health of the town is "not strongly bad" in the
morning, being plenty of air, and the situation of the district
there is some fear epidemic from time to time, but present-
ly there is a certain amount of better-fact. He said

Wants of work home + personal cleanliness.

The work streets.

wishes to attend to very largely to the amount of personal +
aesthetic cleanliness. There is no camp soap + water going, the
only bathing is a special privilege. The girls increasingly dis-
like the old washing found as "appalling". In hot weather
you get people of this; "I never saw anything like the English
one". Was in a boat one day + saw the lake cleaning team.
The women helpless. An accident has to get rid of them. He had
never occurred to her but I suggested to wash the lake.
"That is: they are either very ignorant - or very lazy. These
cleanliness they can get rid of a lot of poverty".

The work-streets are

Hampden St: + there is certainly "a curious state of things
and trees". Women is called "fo-a-gone
please - that".

Foster St - very poor.

Chapman St: also very poor - the longer hairs of the
hair, his family but he is quite
very beautiful.

the best sheets -

banking

Novelty

Amusement:

Football, some spread of

Education: No single place -

the best sheets are:

Window Room

Maple Room

Blow Room

finish work - done on a level in Blow Room

There is a good deal of drinking & the public house
and an enormous trade. Monday is the women's free day.

But ~~the~~ who think that education is very common. Some
cases are when suspected applicant for relief or asked to
produce marriage license. But the law is difficult to get at.
When cases are discussed the story is in the paper in some
detail.

There is no proof of amusement. Some perhaps the fact. But in
the winter the story is in the paper a certain amount of attention -
wonder - Council etc. and a seasonal council. The fact that in
the past is a new thing. a good many are by the way. but some are from the
west. On looking to the ground in "Crested" which like is a few years ago.

The Board think of the present but is unable to find places
for all the children. They are going to build another. Gables
the best water "washed".

The police: Co-operation not.

No "bullying" by the police.

Religious influences.

The prevalence of the Elton Mission.

The district leading to improve.

As regard the police he is on the best terms with them; he
"likes this a rule", & thinks them a "very respectable & experienced"
body of men. "We can help em over greatly".
He says there is certainly no bullying by the police. In a
criminal district he can imagine that it might go on, but
people do not see for the most part - simply poor, & those who
bring out for police is to stop a drunken brawl, - some who
stand it.

Of religion indeed he puts the Elton Mission far & away first. There
are many something, the Wesleyan in the ~~the~~ mission & being
back to. are doing good work, & the Salvation Army is doing a
little, but the Elton Mission has got the lead. He is "aching"
for an press; he admits how the work would be
what it is - but writes, & altogether cut out any two not -
is far out. He especially noticed is provision of a road,
& the Guardian contribution ~~for~~ toward express the incited.

Of the work as a whole, he says though that it was
improving; & more improve. He says road to Bradford

Importance of direct road to Stamford, as proposed.

His personal relations with the school.

View of his duty as a R.O.

the bridge over the valley is proposed to make in as a
first step for the work, then indeed "after it" the
character. It is at once become an important throughfare
for a large amount of business, this one occasion to Stamford
in our vicinity in the north of way.

In Coffin began the interview in an ^{friendly} attitude, but reminded
me of the Boston remarks done by Dyke, that he would
never speak so strongly about anything. But before he finished
I felt that Coffin had given his best to the cause, the
impression is a comparatively favorable verdict. His own
personal attitude to the place is also interesting. What he really
he found that he had a great many high qualities to deal
with, but by far more he felt our disposition of the kind +
our respect. He has not a feeling of opposition for the place
+ in love to the respect. He has many friends among
the poor; they are in very "kind" terms, + generally polite.
He for whatever he is able to do.

But as a R.O. he has always thought that his most
important work was not to give relief in kind, but to
bring the higher members of families to a sense of their duty.

The district: great rapid growth.

The school: two classes of children.

Cause of irregular attendance:

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Interview with Mr. Anderson
Here notes, & Anderson R^d - Board School.

Mr. Anderson has been at Anderson R^d about 15 years.
Great change during this time. The hill people said school
could not be filled, it was so isolated. Now new
roads surround the school, & 750 houses are said to have
been built in its immediate neighborhood. This rapid expansion
is quite recent - things. Even now they are only making the roads
by the road, & few appear - cannot be predicted. The new houses
seen directly built, & in any case for a time, are likely to be
occupied by a better class. But very few children have begun to
come in from these yet.

One reason the school is attended by the class of children,
from 1/3 to 1/2 of whom are very poor. The part of the class are
largely employed in home industries (perhaps especially those of
the industries of the hill-people) & it is these children that make
the majority of the school. Attendance - very low, 80%.
good, & the poor appear - then can only get an average of about
75%. This low figure - doubt - entirely caused by the irregularity
of the poor child. Partly - the road - cause, although the school
- are to many things, & the children are being constantly kept -

The Architect said that the view, who was always "looking" to him about the actual, was the man to see, that as our view was also a kind of suppressed quest. He takes a rather expanded view of things & talks in a glowing way, about the actual, the people, and the school & probably is tired of an inner struggle to be noted. He is rather a Capote man, & expressing a President for the year of the National Union of Teachers, probably feels that there is something wrong in his being still attached to the books & the Hammer Marks, on the one side & the other.

The temptation to save the first money offered.

Party & early age of leaving school.

Free dinner versus free books.

Asked what the boys said when they left school, he said that they took the first 2/6 that offered. This was apparently explained by the prevailing poverty. The low condition was intensified by the demand for dinner and they give in the winter. Money goes up to 500 & down to 1000 - above winter. They used to give books but it is almost impossible. If offered to him now, he would refuse. Giving books would supply the school, &

the cause for disease would depend on the nature of food, which
the fish would get as it feeds on the plankton. He has
had better experience of this, these fishes instead of plants.

He has seen at least the large larvae & something
apparently, they probably are good to 13. Very few are
the very small larvae that he has seen in the
place of five years' attendance, or 6-yr - about
certainly. But if the water is good it is not
in evidence. Then go on the sand. But after
an hour can go beyond the horizon of
of 5,000,000 small larvae in a glass bowl at 11.

Other of the large larvae - a tall, hi-a. said that
was quite the exception. He has no stops on the
is really it is not 1 in 100, truly "one in a
blue moon" is he applied to for a character. But
the time he got a few days with very little
the fish satisfactory things, but the work was very
well - these exceptions in the water.

Tosses sandy bottom, + character sandy asked for.

No beneficial home influence.

The influence of the school.

Improvement under the New Regulations:-

There is of course no home influence to bring up the school. In the home it is said: "that what it is, at any rate in the best corner, representing the irregular work of the school. The true grounds - rather low, there is a good deal of irregularity. Other as to whether the influence of the school was it - coming on the hand he thought it was to some extent, although very little in the corner."

Other as to the real influence of the school on the boys. In a. said that it was decidedly improving under the new regulations. While under the old rules the teachers had no time for anything but to work for the mechanical results enforced. If they gave time to names or decisions, or if time for swimming & work - nothing at all was found, this position as a teacher was changed. Due to this is done, & outside the actual results as measured by the old standard are but now, the real results are much better. In a. feel strongly, & it will seem, can be equally on the point. Due to this fact do not before the school can

No continuation class ~~is present~~, no demand for them.

The master of the whole school.

as was very early - "complaints attendance" which became a reality.

There are no continuation classes at the school, the present state is better or no demand for them. This may perhaps be created by the boys who may come in from the new & better-housed houses.

Just before I left, a person named [unclear] called to see the boys mastered in the front hall; in a group of the hymn, then in song "Jesus, lover of my soul". He had prayer in his own place, in a private in the [unclear]; the [unclear] moved on to the piano. He was an very steady & very [unclear] the [unclear] of [unclear] in the [unclear] ~~with the [unclear]~~ ~~very~~ tightly closed eyes & clasped hands, getting on a wave [unclear] the [unclear] in notes - one note. He has a [unclear] sense of [unclear]; said that the [unclear] had especially

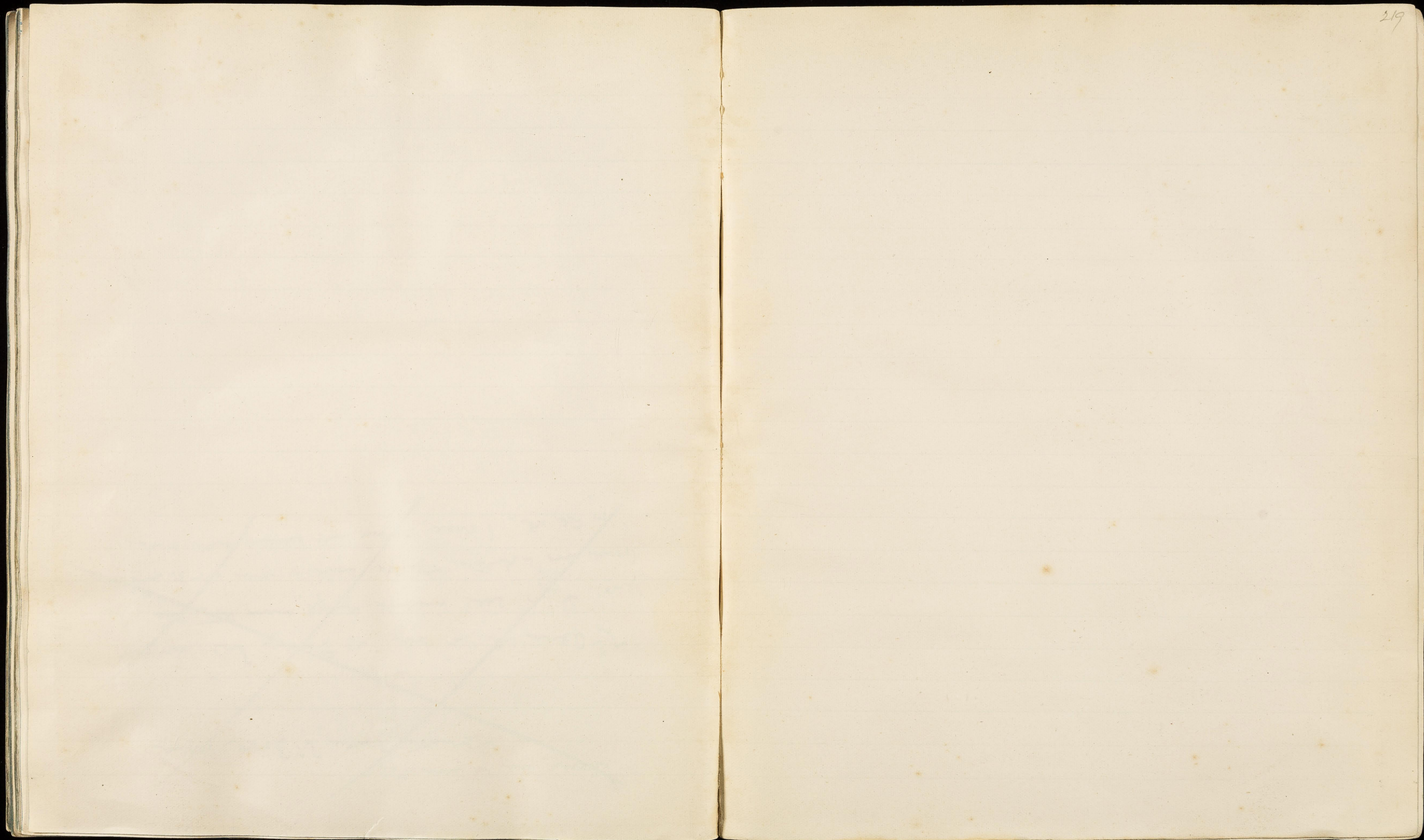
Number of badly shod children.

Personal

returned to "personal meeting" at Dalmeny Post house; the
people over the house were very warmly & interestingly
I found that the meeting was an issue of his as the sign-
to be sub-discipline & devotion, but to prevent the learners
from keeping the boys in!!

The sign of the boys were then passed to the president
of the house, that is now with the main lot.
On the present point marked by his a. and special
attention to it, there was not a 10 or 15 or perhaps
more. Now for the whole school, we always for the beginning
boys, a certain number of whom come to school of course
have good books, the proportion will I think be
too low on average.

The Assistant is a man of about 50; Capable;
& for the year the third best of the original learners of the
country. He is probably an excellent disciplinarian and teacher,
but he has not a happy disposition.



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