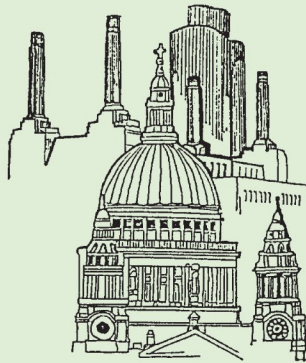


CMH

Centre for
Metropolitan
History

Annual Report
2004–5



University of London
School of Advanced Study
Institute of Historical Research

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
SCHOOL OF ADVANCED STUDY
INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

**CENTRE
FOR
METROPOLITAN
HISTORY**

Annual Report 2004–5

(1 August 2004–31 July 2005)

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1. DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Centre has had another productive year, with much attention being given in particular to the launch of the new taught MA in Metropolitan and Regional History. The course, developed jointly by the CMH and the VCH, draws on the expertise of staff in both research centres, with Dr Davies the first Course Director. The Core module, delivered over two terms, will explore methods and concepts in metropolitan and regional history. This module will also include relevant skills training through classes in visual and documentary sources and visits to sites of interest, archives and museums. Students will then take three Options from a selection including 'Mortality in the Metropolis', 'Capital City and Metropolis' and 'Local Power and its architectural expression'. Following the approval of the MA programme by the School of Advanced Study, we were pleased to receive an award of funding from the School's Initiatives Fund, which has been used for the development of course materials and advertising: Olwen Myhill has now created a very attractive publicity leaflet which has been despatched to libraries, archives and university departments. Possible collaborations with other institutions are currently being explored.

The Centre's two main research projects (described more fully below) made good progress during the year. The methodologies developed by the team involved in the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) project, 'People in Place: Families, Households and Housing in early modern London' has paved the way for the development of a new project, which will seek to examine the theme of 'Housing and the environment in early modern London, c. 1550–1750'. An application for funding will be submitted in the autumn of 2005. In the meantime the researchers on the project are working on articles for publication, and have had proposals accepted for papers to be given at two international conferences in 2006. Work has proceeded well on the 'Views of Hosts', with Helen Bradley moving on to the final stages of this Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)-funded project: the design and building of a database of the transactions recorded in the Views, and an edited volume to be published by the London Record Society. Finally, although the main phase of London's Past Online was completed in late 2004, we were pleased to receive donations from the Mercers' and Goldsmiths' Companies which will facilitate a short programme of work in the autumn of 2005 and will result in the addition of more than 3,000 archaeological records to the database.

The Centre's contribution to the work of British History Online, the IHR's digital library, continued this year and a large number of printed texts have

been added to the website. These include eighteen volumes from the London Record Society, and all eleven volumes of the *Calendar of Letter Books of the City of London*, one of the key published sources for London's government and people in the late middle ages. The work has moved on to the Centre's own extensive datasets, generated by past research projects, which include the valuable taxation records of the 1690s. This has been a longstanding aim of the Centre and will dramatically extend access to these resources as well as enabling users to search and browse across them. In the meantime, an agreement was reached with English Heritage for the digitisation, over four years, of more than forty volumes of the *Survey of London*. A second bid to the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation is planned to ensure the extension of the project through the digitisation of more medieval and early modern historical resources for both London, and other towns and cities. Matthew Davies continues to serve on the Advisory Board of the project and as the main point of contact for the digitisation of London-related resources.

'London and Middlesex Religious Houses' is a project directed by Matthew Davies and Professor Caroline Barron. It will republish in one volume the Victoria County History entries relating to the religious houses of London and Middlesex, accompanied by brief historiographical, bibliographical and archaeological updates, written by a team of researchers. Work is going well and publication is expected in the spring of 2006. The Centre made a successful bid to the Vice-Chancellor's Publications Fund for a grant towards the publication of this book, and for *Corporate Worlds: Essays on the History of European Guilds*, ed. Patrick Wallis and Ian Gadd, which will contain the proceedings of the conference on guilds held at the Centre in late 2003. Dr Davies has also been involved in editing the proceedings of the 2004 Harlaxton Symposium, which was devoted to the theme 'London and the Kingdom'. This too is expected to appear in 2006.

The Director is also taking forward plans for a study of the property holdings and estate management strategies of the London livery companies. This will initially be directed towards a published article, but it is hoped ultimately to extend this into a full-scale project based at the Centre. In the meantime, he submitted an application to the AHRC for a project 'Londoners and the Law: pleadings in the Court of Common Pleas, 1399–1509', with Dr Hannes Kleineke at the History of Parliament Trust. This project will seek to analyse all the cases pleaded before the court that involved Londoners, both in terms of the nature of the suits and the social and geographical origins of the parties. In doing so it will address questions relating to the ways in which the law was perceived and used by Londoners and their opponents, as well as the relationship of the court to the City courts in the period. During the year he took

forward a number of other initiatives, including collaborations with the Corporation of London and the Museum of London. He also acted as one of the judges for the National Awards for History Teaching in Higher Education.

The Centre's programme in comparative metropolitan history, funded by the Leverhulme Trust, also enjoyed a successful year under the leadership of Derek Keene. A full report is given below, but it is perhaps worth noting here that in April three distinguished representatives of the Leverhulme Trust (Sir Richard Brooke, Sir Keith Thomas and Dr Anne Dean) visited the IHR and heard at first hand about the activities that the Trust supports at the Centre. They were particularly interested in the ways in which support of this kind can generate new thinking and ideas, and we were pleased to receive a very positive report on the work carried out so far in the CMH and in the Centre for Contemporary British History. Stefan Goebel, our Leverhulme Postdoctoral Research Fellow, left us in September 2004 to take up a permanent lectureship at the University of Kent. A new Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Jennifer Holmes, was appointed during the year and will join the Centre in October. She will be working on comparisons between nineteenth-century London and Rome. The Leverhulme postgraduate studentship was awarded to Carlos Andrés López Galviz from Colombia, who will work on the 'Polis of the Metro: Underground Systems in London and Paris'. Carlos will be joining us in January 2006. Miguel Ángel García Sánchez, a doctoral student from the Universidad Complutense de Madrid, has spent the year attached to the Centre, where he has been able to make fruitful comparisons between poverty in seventeenth-century Madrid and London.

The Centre's research students made good progress during the year. Catherine Wright is working on 'Social and cultural connections between the English and the Dutch in England, c. 1660–c. 1720', while Laurie Lindey is researching 'The London Furniture Trade 1640–1730'. They will be joined in October by a new research student, Jordan Landes, who will be working with Dr Davies and Dr Vanessa Harding (Birkbeck) on London's role in transatlantic Quaker networks in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, having completed a Masters thesis in the United States on Quaker communities in Maryland. With our graduate community gradually expanding we have decided to include short reports from the students on their projects in this Annual Report. Unfortunately, Feona Hamilton, who was exploring the power and influence of the London merchant in the late thirteenth century and the de Rokesley family, has decided not to continue with her thesis. She is, however, using the knowledge she has acquired from her research to write the sequel to her first historical novel *Belaset's Daughter*. We wish her every success.

Finally, the Centre bade farewell at the end of the 2004–5 academic year to Heather Creaton, Deputy Director of the Centre. Heather, who came to the Institute of Historical Research in 1976 as editor of *Writings on British History*, has made an immense contribution to the Centre since its foundation in 1988. As well as her lectures and courses on sources and methods, she has been responsible for the Centre's Bibliographical and Information Services, producing a number of books and guides, which have become indispensable tools for researchers. Foremost among these is the prize-winning *Bibliography of London History to 1939*, which formed the core of London's Past Online. Heather has also served for 26 years as Hon. Secretary of the London Record Society, and has been Vice-Chairman of the British Records Association, served on the Royal Society of Arts' History Panel and the London Archives Regional Council and been a member of the Greater London Archives Network, the London Archive Users' Forum and Friends of the National Archives Council. She will be very greatly missed by everyone at the Centre, the IHR and the archives and local studies community, but we wish her well in her retirement. A highly convivial lunch party was held in August to mark her retirement, which was attended by many former CMH staff members.

The Centre's new Deputy Director will be Dr James Moore, who will be joining us in October. James previously held a lectureship at the University of Lancaster, and was formerly Research Centre Administrator at the Centre for Urban History at the University of Leicester. His research interests focus on comparative urban politics and culture in the 'long' nineteenth century, and as well as his work on Liberalism in the north-west of England he is currently completing a book on progressivism in London. We look forward to welcoming him to the Centre.

2. PROJECT REPORTS

i VIEWS OF HOSTS: REPORTING THE ALIEN COMMODITY
TRADE, 1440–1445

The Views of Hosts project, undertaken on a part-time basis with funding from the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) for 18 months from 1 April 2004 is now in the final stages of completion. The views, a small collection of documents housed at The National Archives (TNA) and originating mostly from London but including some from Southampton and Hull, were prepared in response to an Act of 1439 requiring the local business activities of alien merchants to be reported to the Exchequer by an English host.

Using the transcripts completed since the last Annual Report, each of the 74 extant views has been translated into English. The basic presentation of the information set out in the views was broadly similar, in conformity with the requirements of the Act, but some hosts added value by including extra details. Only the reported failures to view – all written in Latin – are recognisably formulaic. For the successfully completed views and partial views – written in Anglo-Norman French, English, Latin, or a mixture of all three – the order of words and phrasing used in the originals was irregular and this was not simply a reflection of the linguistic differences between them. There were clear variations in the style and layout preferred by each of the three municipal authorities, overlaid by differences due to the type of trade in which the aliens were engaged. The personal approach of each host was also idiosyncratic, which was sometimes exacerbated by unexplained changes in the host's method of recording information within a particular view. During translation, these naturally occurring irregularities were minimised for the convenience of the end-user and entailed reorganisation of each view to result in a reasonably standardised format without loss of information.

Each completed translation was then checked against the relevant transcript. Further work on the glossary was also done at this stage, for which a variety of published works including port books and customs particulars for London, Southampton and Hull were consulted. In addition, as the translations will form the basis for a volume to be published by the London Record Society, each view was given a heading which includes a standard spelling for the name of the host and the aliens for whom the view was made; the printed volume will also rearrange the translated documents, grouping them first according to town of origin, then alphabetically by host, then by date.

London

Michaelmas 22 Henry VI to Easter following (1443–44)

Thomas Chalton host

Lorenzo da Marcanuovo, merchant of Venice

This is the view of Thomas Chalton, host and surveyor of Lorenzo Merconovo, merchant of Venice, being in London and agent for Giovanni Merconovo, merchant of Venice, and others

These are the goods which the said Lorenzo received between the feast of Saint Michael in the 22nd year of our lord King Henry VI and the feast of Easter then following:

First, 161 balets woad, 10 bales pepper, 8 bales sandalwood, 40 butts of currants, 70 bales dates
Which goods were unloaded in London from two galleys, of which Girolamo de Molyn and Bartolomeo [Barthotomew] Pisane were patrons [pratrones], the 29th day of December in the 22nd year Item 48 lengths tartarin coming from Southampton, the same day

These are the sales which the said Lorenzo made between the aforesaid feast of Saint Michael and the aforesaid feast of Easter:

First, the 22 nd day of January to William Newton, 48 lengths tartarin for	£43 4s
Item the 20 th day of February to Henry Kent, 140 balets woad for	£200 16s 9d
Item the 4 th day of March to John Somerton, 4 butts currants for	£67 7s 11½d
Item the same day to John Milburn, 1 butt currants for	£16 4s
Item the 6 th day of March to Amery [M Amery] Mateny, 21 balets woad for	£80 8s 4d
Item the same day to John Acre, 1 bale pepper for	£19 3s 9d
Item the same day to John Plomer, 1 bale pepper for	£19 12s 6d
Item the 16 th day of March to Robert Coggeshale, 12 lengths brocade	£58 7s
Item the same day to Nicholas Yo, 1 bale pepper for	£21 2s
Item the same day to John Faryndon, 2 bales pepper	£41 9s 8d
Item the same day to him, a remnant of damask embroidered with gold, for	£14
Item the same day to him, a remnant of rich [tissu] cloth of gold, for	£61

These are the purchases which the said Lorenzo made between the said feast of Saint Michael and the aforesaid feast of Easter:

First, from the abbot of Gloucester, the prior of Llantony, the abbot of Oseney and the abbot of Winchecombe, 40 sacks of wool, price	£400
Item from John Faryngdon 204 dozen Southamptons, price	£112

Fig. 1. Translation of one of the views: Thomas Chalton host of Lorenzo da Marcanuovo, merchant of Venice (Michaelmas 1443–Easter 1444)
[TNA, E101/128/30 return 2]

In May, a paper was given at the Medieval and Tudor London seminar at the Institute of Historical Research, drawing on a preliminary analysis of the documents. The paper sketched the legislative and socio-economic background to the introduction of the 1439 Act, and rehearsed the provisions of the Act and how they were put into practice. It was noted that the survival of the Southampton views usefully served to supplement the London views, as their trade was inter-related and some of the alien merchants appeared in both locations. Hosts, drawn from the mercantile and civic élite, were often reassigned to the same alien merchants in subsequent years, affording them the opportunity to build a working relationship. It was observed that the process of assignment was far from random, the municipal authorities taking demonstrable care to match host and alien. William Soper, for instance, had been keeper of the king's ships during the 1420s, traded to Italy in the 1430s, and was one of Southampton's customers and parliamentary representatives; this background made him an excellent choice as host for the captain of the Florentine galley fleet in 1442–43. The paper also touched upon the views as a source for incidental disclosure of breaches of the law: aliens were explicitly prohibited by statute from engaging in the retail market or keeping their own households, and yet the views show one Coppin Lam selling at Billingsgate, as well as the operation of 10 alien households. Some of these households were inter-related, and the connection between two Venetian households – those of Francesco di Molin and Bertuccio Contarini – was examined. It was pointed out that in practice the Act targeted a small tranche of the alien community, and was better geared to monitor some types of trade than others. It was suggested that the detailed information on trading practices obtained from the views might go some way towards explaining English misconceptions about the impact of alien businesses on the national economy.

The construction of the database was planned, and entity relationship diagrams mapped out. The final data input phase is dependent upon the outcome of initial trials, but is not anticipated to be problematic. The completed database will be made available via the British History Online website in 2006 <<http://www.british-history.ac.uk>>. In addition to the publication of the translations – with an extended introduction – by the London Record Society, the transcripts of the views will be accessible via the CMH website.

ii PEOPLE IN PLACE: FAMILIES, HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSING
IN EARLY MODERN LONDON

Funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC), this three-year collaborative project with Birkbeck, University of London, the CMH and the Cambridge Group for the History of Population began on 1 October 2003. Co-directed by Dr Vanessa Harding (Birkbeck), Dr Matthew Davies (CMH) and Dr Richard Smith (Cambridge Group), there are two teams of researchers: Dr Mark Merry and Philip Baker (based at the CMH), and Gill Newton and Ros Davies (Cambridge).

The People in Place (PiP) project aims to examine the changing characteristics of London families and households during the social and economic transformations that took place in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The tenfold increase in London's population between 1500 and 1700 affected many of its characteristics – origins, age and sex ratios, skills and employment prospects. Immigration, urbanisation and commercialisation fostered new patterns of sociability, gender relations, employment and consumption. These developments undoubtedly affected the size and shape of both family and household. By reconstructing and analysing the dense matrix of families, households, properties and buildings in three contrasting sample areas – five wealthy city-centre parishes in Cheapside (All Hallows Honey Lane, St Martin Pomary, St Mary le Bow, St Mary Colechurch, and St Pancras Soper Lane), an inner suburban parish under the City's jurisdiction (St Botolph Aldgate) and a new suburban area (Clerkenwell) – through the period *c.* 1540–1710, the project will contribute new information and understanding.

The principal outcome of the project is a database which performs the linkage between the individuals, families, households and properties across time. The majority of data from 'inhabitants lists' – lists generated by parochial assessments and national taxes – for the Cheapside sample area have now been entered into the database. These sources, so far, have provided information on 12,285 named individuals. What remains to be entered (hearth taxes, sundry parish listings for parishes other than All Hallows Honey Lane (AHHL) our pilot parish, and three or four more aids from the 1690s) have been photographed or photocopied and are awaiting inputting.

Inputting of the parish register material for Cheapside has now been completed, including the information from the separate Mercers' Chapel register. These have produced data on 41,442 individuals, and 18,532 Baptism/Marriage/Burial events:

Total Event

7711 Baptisms
 7118 Burials
 3703 Marriages

The completion of this work has allowed us to merge the two project databases: that at Cambridge used for the family reconstitution work and that generated by the London team incorporating all the non-parish register material and property data. As expected, the inclusion of the parish register information has acted as a kind of ‘cement’ in the record linkage processes we hoped to employ, allowing us to make sense not only of individual case studies, but also of how other sources work. For example, by taking burial data, the 1695 Marriage Duty Assessment (MDA) and subsequent returns, and parish listings for St Mary Colechurch together, we have been able to have an understanding of why those listed in the MDA and parish listings appear. Using this combination of sources we have also been able to test – and justify – the ‘4 level’ division of households and families employed in analysing the late seventeenth-century inhabitants lists (see Fig. 2).

St Mary Colechurch ‘residents’

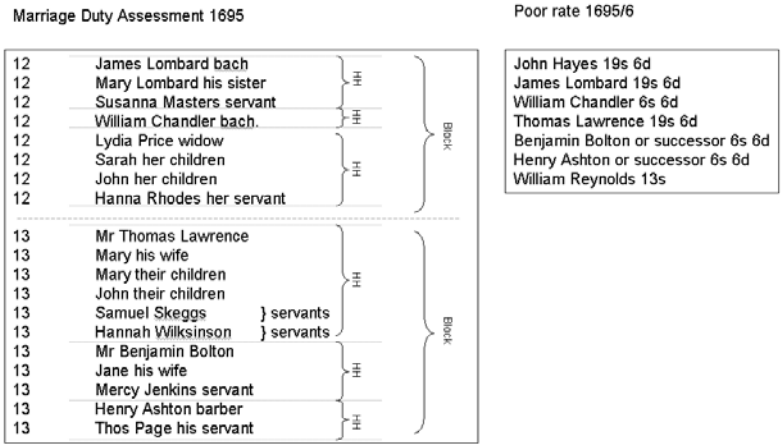


Fig. 2. Examination of individuals in St Mary Colechurch inhabitants lists 1695

The 1695 Marriage Duty assessment has been revisited, with a view to producing a paper based on the analysis of household and family composition previously

undertaken. Further analysis (and indeed coding) has been completed, this time concerned with the actual ratings of the individuals listed, rather than with their domestic groups. The paper (to be submitted to the *London Journal*) will consequently discuss both domestic groups and social status/wealth (as far as the graduated schedule of surcharges suggest the latter).

Substantial work has been done on the St Mary Colechurch parish records (churchwardens' accounts and vestry minutes) for the sample periods of 1620–1650 and 1670–c.1710. These have been transcribed and are in the process of being imported into the database. One list of each 'type' (church rates, poor relief, scavenger lists, rakers' wages, pew lists, parish officers lists etc.) from these sources has been selected for each year within the sample periods, although where more informative or especially interesting lists occur several from the same year have been included. This gives us an uninterrupted series of inhabitants lists across the sample periods, some with slightly different characteristics, which will allow us to trace residence patterns – and other factors – in the parish in some detail. Analysis of these lists will begin once they have been fully integrated into the database.

The incorporation of the existing property histories (from the *Historical Gazetteer of London Before the Great Fire. Part I: Cheapside*, D. Keene and V. Harding) into the project database has also been completed. The full contents of the Gazetteer for All Hallows Honey Lane were imported into the database as a test: the amount of work involved in doing this was extensive, and it was decided that a different approach would be taken for the other four Cheapside parishes. Consequently, an index has been generated in the database, incorporating the individuals, property identifiers, property events and dates extracted from the the *Gazetteer*. In addition, links to the relevant parts of the text of the *Gazetteer* have been incorporated, so that it is possible to jump from the record of a person, a property or a date to the full text account of the relevant event in the narrative. Given that the information in the narrative format of the *Gazetteer* does not lend itself to quantitative analysis – at least not without very significant preparation and coding – not much functionality is lost by incorporating a 'skeleton' gazetteer into the main database. Crucially, it still enables record linkage both within the *Gazetteer*, and with information taken from within the *Gazetteer* and elsewhere, while at the same time enabling the retrieval of the full *Gazetteer* record via the link to the digitised texts.

In addition, work has continued on the extension of the property narratives beyond the c.1670 end date of the Cheapside *Gazetteer*. One of the reasons for



Fig. 3. Map showing density of households in the parish of All Hallows Honey Lane, 1660s

pursuing the post-Fire inhabitants lists in such detail and quantity has been the information that these provide for residence in the parishes. The archives of the Mercers' Company have proved particularly fruitful, with numerous leases and deeds of Company properties in the Cheapside area, and a number of eighteenth-century property and street plans proving extremely useful in tracking the transmission of properties and their physical context. In terms of archival retrieval, the 'PiP project photograph hoard' stands at 2,127 images of sources, 1,014 of which have come from material held by the Mercers' Company.

Analysis of the Cheapside and Clerkenwell data – the latter being conducted by the Cambridge team – is proceeding alongside the retrieval of material for the parish of St Botolph Aldgate. Information from the 1695 Marriage Duty assessment for two precincts of the parish is being entered into the database for use as comparative material for the paper being prepared. These two precincts

will comprise the ‘sample’ area of this parish for comparative purposes with the Cheapside parishes.

The project team has given a number of papers over the year. One of them “‘For the house her self and one servant’”: households and families in late seventeenth-century London’, given at the Metropolitan History seminar at the IHR, drew the attention of the national press – and a large audience – being listed under the heading of ‘Five of the best’ in the *Independent*’s Review section.

3. COMPARATIVE METROPOLITAN HISTORY

Comparative metropolitan history, supported by the Leverhulme Trust, progressed well in several directions this year. The Trust, in the persons of Professor Sir Richard Brooke, the Trust's Director, Dr Anne Dean, and Sir Keith Thomas, undertook a visitation of the work it supports at the CMH and at the Centre for Contemporary British History. The Trust expressed itself to be very pleased with what is being done.

Appointments were made to the Leverhulme Postdoctoral Fellowship in Comparative Metropolitan History and to the Leverhulme Postgraduate Studentship. Jennifer Holmes will take up the fellowship in October 2005. Her earlier research was on the Italian Futurists and their thoughts on cities. Her new project compares Rome and London in the early decades of the twentieth century, focusing particularly on the way in which Rome at times looked to London as a model for contemporary urban policy and on how the two cities became more generally aware of each other's example and of their pasts. Carlos López Galviz was awarded the studentship, which he will take up in January 2006. His research theme, 'The polis of the metro' will compare the underground railway systems of London and Paris in terms of their impact on people's understanding of the shapes and spaces of the cities and on social practices as they evolved in relation to the new below-ground environments.

In April a two-day conference was held on 'Cities and Skills', with the support of the Leverhulme Trust. The event was in memory of Gerry Martin, a former patron of the CMH who had supported the substantial research project on 'The Growth of the Skilled Workforce in London, c.1500–1750'. The first day focused on London in the early modern period, with papers on general issues concerning cities and skill (Larry Epstein), on London's distinctive manufacturing skills before 1500 (Derek Keene), on London as a 'knowledge capital' (Rob Iliffe), on guilds and innovation (Michael Berlin), on the contribution of immigrants (Lien Liu), and on innovations in organisation and product (David Mitchell). The comparative element followed on the second day with papers on other cities and countries: Paris (François Crouzet), Antwerp (Herman van der Wee), Amsterdam (Karel Davids) and China (Kent Deng). Papers from the conference are being prepared for publication in a forthcoming issue of the *London Journal*.

Derek Keene also spent some time in organising the 'Unleashing the Archive' conference, held in November as a joint venture of the School of Advanced Study

and The National Archives. This certainly had the cross-disciplinary impact that was intended, not least through the display of works by two artists who have worked in and on archives, from whom new works were commissioned for the occasion. Papers from this conference will be published in *Archives*.

A conference on comparative metropolitan history will be held in March 2006 on the theme ‘Metropolis and State in Early Modern Europe (1400–1800)’. The event has been organised jointly with the University of Amsterdam and will be held at the Institute of Historical Research. Twelve papers will explore the complex relationship, both practical and theoretical, between major cities and the state in areas covered by nine modern countries.

Following the completion of the new history of St Paul’s Cathedral, which was awarded the William M. B. Berger Prize for British Art History for 2004, much of Derek Keene’s research time this year was devoted to completing projects set aside during the final months of writing and editing the history. These included essays on shopping and consumer culture in medieval cities, one on the early (before 1300) history of urban guilds, and contributions to and editorial work on the forthcoming collective volume on *Cities and Cultural Exchange, 1400–1700*, one of a series arising from the European Science Foundation programme on cultural exchange and to be published by Cambridge University Press. The last of these involved research and writing on the lodgings and other environments occupied by foreign traders in cities throughout Europe and the Mediterranean region during the period and earlier and the way in which such spatial and legal arrangements affected cultural flows, as well as writing a substantial introduction on ‘Cities and cultural exchange’ and contributions to other essays and preparing a series of maps demonstrating characteristics of European cities (see Fig. 4).

Another area of investigation concerned the practices of record-keeping in English towns between 700 and 1300. Apart from questions concerning the likely existence of early administrative records which have not survived, this raised interesting questions concerning the ways in which the citizens of London kept their records of the city’s rights and privileges between the eleventh and the early thirteenth century. These prompted an examination of the endorsements on the early royal charters now in the city’s archive which revealed the special care with which the charters were kept during the years 1212–14, when the citizens, the canons of St Paul’s and the barons united in opposition to King John (see Fig. 5).

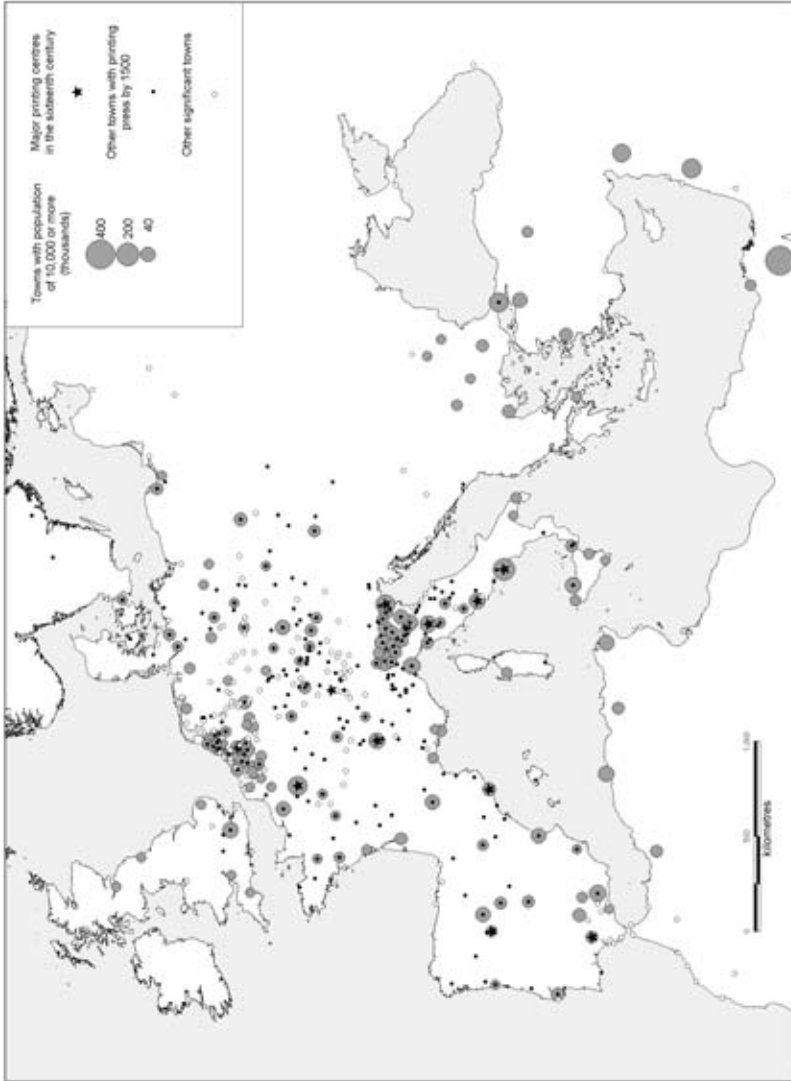


Fig. 4. Major European cities and cultural centres in 1500 Prepared for *Cities and Cultural Exchange, 1400–1700* (Cambridge University Press, forthcoming). The ‘other significant towns’ have been identified on the basis of their inclusion in sixteenth-century atlases of town plans.

Fig. 5. Endorsements on King Richard I's charter for the city of London, 14 July 1197

(Corporation of London, London Metropolitan Archives, Ref. COL/CH/01/0005/B)

This charter was important for the citizens of London since it ordered fishing weirs (kiddels) to be removed from the Thames and limited the control which the keeper of the Tower of London could exercise over the river. The endorsement on the right (*karta Regis Ricardi de kiddellis*) is by a twelfth- to thirteenth-century scribe who wrote similar (though less legible) endorsements on eight of the surviving city charters, all dating from between 1194 and 1199. According to a list compiled between 1212 and 1214, these eight charters were among the ten then kept in the city treasury, where the scribe appears to have endorsed them, probably by 1214. The two other charters had been endorsed by a different scribe at an earlier date. These procedures indicate careful keeping of important documents in a period of crisis, when the city's standing was under threat. Later endorsements on this charter of 1197 indicate that it, like several other early city charters, existed in duplicate versions, each of equal validity and bearing the royal seal. The list of 1212–14 indicates that one of the two versions of King John's charter of liberties granted in 1199 and both versions of King Henry II's charter (i.e. documents representing the most comprehensive and up-to-date statements of the city's privileges) were at that time in private hands: these charters later entered the city archive, but do not carry the distinctive *karta* endorsement. The private individuals who had custody of city charters in 1212–14 were an influential citizen in the commune, whose brother had been close to John before he became king, and a canon of St Paul's who subsequently rose to a high position in the cathedral. This may have been a device to ensure the survival of the charters in case the city treasury came under threat.



A final research topic for this year concerned the relationship between archaeology, broadly defined, and Londoners' sense of the history of the city, between the 1130s (when parts of Geoffrey of Monmouth's fanciful 'History of the Kings of Britain' were probably inspired by archaeological discoveries in London) and 1869 (when plans for a city museum at Guildhall were first formulated), setting the relationship development in a European context. While in many respects London lagged behind Italian and French cities in developing the imaginative and scientific responses to monuments and artefacts discovered in the ground that would allow such findings to contribute to the historical study of cities, there can be no doubt that Londoners were periodically enthused by discoveries of that sort. This was especially a feature of periods of rapid rebuilding, as in the twelfth century, after the Great Fire of 1666 and during the 1860s. Such periods seem to have been characterised by fruitful interactions (but also tensions) between intellectuals and 'gentlemen collectors', on the one hand, and city artisans or shopkeepers on the other.

During the year Derek Keene also helped with editing a volume of papers on 'Segregation, integration and assimilation in the medieval towns of central and eastern Europe' arising from a conference held in Budapest in 2003.

Apart from leading to publications in their own right, this research has clarified thinking on a number of themes relevant to cities in general and has contributed new findings to the history of early medieval London. This is useful groundwork for Derek Keene's major project over the next few years, a book on London in its context AD 500–1300. This will form part of a seven-volume history of London under his general editorship. During the year detailed plans for several volumes have been prepared and sponsorship for the project is being sought.

Derek Keene gave lectures and conference or seminar papers on metropolitan themes in London, Oxford and Newcastle.

4. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND INFORMATION SERVICES

i LONDON'S PAST ONLINE

Our funding bid to the AHRC for continuing work on the London bibliography was unfortunately unsuccessful; further applications were planned and a mini-project to incorporate some archaeological references into the database was arranged for the autumn of 2005.

ii RESEARCH IN PROGRESS ON THE HISTORY OF LONDON

The Centre's website contains a listing of current research on London history of all periods. Additions and corrections are welcome.

iii OTHER ACTIVITIES

In addition to general administrative duties and research the Deputy Director, Heather Creaton, prepared two major funding bids and gave several classes on London source material at the Institute, at University College and at Birkbeck College. She has decided to take retirement from summer 2005 and would like to thank her colleagues at the Centre and far beyond for their support, advice and friendship during her thirty enjoyable years at the Institute.



Fig. 6. Heather Creaton with the University of London's long service award, presented on her retirement

5. ACTIVITIES OF FELLOWS AND STUDENTS

i FELLOWS

James Galloway

Jim Galloway continued his research and writing on urban hinterlands and provisioning, and on the role of later medieval London in regional and national economies. He contributed a paper entitled 'Meat for London: butchers and drovers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries' to a meeting of the Diet Group at Somerville College, University of Oxford, in May 2005 and subsequently accepted an invitation to become a full member of the Group.

Jim researched and wrote a section on the post-1700 history of the townland of Cruicetown in County Meath, Ireland for the unpublished report 'An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of Cruicetown Church and Graveyard', edited by Niall Brady.

David Mitchell

David Mitchell continued to be concerned with the impact of changes in social and cultural attitudes upon the material world, particularly in the fields of textiles, furniture and metalwork. In the medium term, this work will result in a history of dining in England between 1500 and 1750.

He has been immediately occupied with the Goldsmiths' Company's '1682 Mark Plate' Project and the preparation of a database covering the second half of the seventeenth century. This should aid the identification of the some 630 marks on the mark plate which was begun in 1682 and used until at least 1697. The database could also lead to a better understanding of the structure of both the trade and the Company in Restoration London. In part, this work informed two papers concerned with innovation in the goldsmiths' trade: the first was given at the conference in memory of Gerry Martin at the IHR in April 2005 (see above, p. 15), and the second at the Society of Antiquaries in June.

In addition, David has been correlating the results of his previous studies of the inventories from the Court of Orphans to track changing fashions in upholstery fabrics used for bed and room hangings between 1660 and 1735. This investigation will form the basis of two further papers to be given respectively at the Abegg-Stiftung in Switzerland in the autumn of 2005 and at the Victoria and Albert Museum in May 2006. The latter will concentrate upon colour preferences and will attempt to explain why there were such striking changes over the seventy-five year period.

Graham Twigg

Graham Twigg has now completed his study on epidemics and plague in London. The typescript is currently being commented upon by colleagues. He has also finished his book on *Bubonic Plague: its history and natural history* and a paper on ‘Plague in Cornwall’. He is currently exploring ideas for other related, but ‘plague free’ studies.

ii STUDENTS

Laurie Lindey

Laurie Lindey is working on the London furniture trade in the early modern period. Her principal interests lie in the socio-economic makeup of London furniture makers, their geographical networks of manufacture and the hierarchal structure of the trade. The research for her doctoral thesis at the CMH began in September 2004 with transcriptions of various manuscripts contained in the archives of the London Joiners’ Company. Thereafter she has designed and is developing a database of furniture makers mostly derived from the Joiners’ Company apprentice bindings and freedom records for 1643–1720. Laurie is also working with Dr David Mitchell at the Goldsmiths’ Company on his project to provide a database of Company archives from 1657–1698. She has recently published a brief article on cane chair manufacture in St. Paul’s Churchyard for the *Furniture History Society Newsletter*, No. 155, August 2004.

Catherine Wright

Catherine Wright began part-time work on her MPhil/PhD thesis on ‘Social and cultural connections between the English and the Dutch in England, c.1660–c.1720’ in October 2004. Supervised by Derek Keene and Matthew Davies, her study aims to examine networks and relationships within the Dutch community, or communities, in late seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century London, and relationships that Dutch people built with the host population. It is hoped that the study will raise questions about integration and acculturation of the Dutch community in the city, and about perceptions of identity among Dutch immigrants and English citizens of Dutch origin. Catherine has begun work on the archives of the Dutch Reformed Church in Austin Friars, which are a rich and valuable source of information, and has conducted some initial surveys of the London dwelling places of members of the Church community, of their occupations, and of their places of origin. She will be presenting some of these results at a conference held by the Association of Low Countries Studies in January 2006.

Catherine was delighted to be awarded the Scholarship for Huguenot Research for 2004–5. She also presented a paper at the Reading and Texts in Early Modern Europe Seminar, at Oxford, on “‘The Pismire of the United Provinces’ and ‘The nearest neighbour to the Divell’”: early Stuart observations of the Dutch’. In addition to working on several private research projects, she acted as a compiler for the *Economic History Review*’s annual list of publications, and catalogued websites for the Humbul Humanities Hub.

Miguel Ángel García Sánchez

Miguel Ángel García Sánchez joined the Centre in July 2004 as a visiting research student working on a PhD thesis on the ‘Sociological analysis of poverty in two European cities: a Madrid-London comparison, 1550–1700’. He has been studying this subject for two years at the Department of Early Modern History at the *Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas* (Madrid), under the supervision of Dr Alfredo Alvar and, with the help of the FPU Studentship granted by the Spanish Ministry of Education and Culture, he has been able to continue his studies at the CMH. As well as receiving advice from Derek Keene and Matthew Davis, the interaction between Miguel’s research and that of the People in Place project has been mutually beneficial.

Miguel’s thesis aims to test both Max Weber’s theory on the differences between Catholic and Protestant countries’ responses to the poor and Michel Foucault’s claim that the poor relief systems adopted by Northern Europe were, generally, more successful than those of the South.

Having drawn some conclusions about Madrid’s relief system, Miguel started his research in London by identifying an area of the city for detailed study. Castle Baynard ward was chosen because of the number and range of rich sources, such as poor account books, poll tax assessments and marriage duty assessments, which have survived and are available at Guildhall Library and London Metropolitan Archives. Miguel has created a database from which he is compiling case studies to be used in assessing the changes experienced by families of varying degrees of poverty over the period, as well as examining the social networks of the poor.

Much more research needs to be done before final conclusions can be reached, but during the year Miguel presented papers on the methodology he is using to compare poverty in London and Madrid and summarizing some of the early results. In November 2004 he gave a paper on ‘The “culture of poverty”, newly revised and applied to early modern history’ at a conference organised by the

Portuguese Economic and Social History Association at the Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon and, in January 2005, '*Pobreza y redes sociales en el Madrid del siglo XVII. Los albañiles de Leganitos y los yeseros de Zurita*' ('Poverty and social networks in seventeenth-century Madrid: the masons of Leganitos and the plasterers of Zurita') at a conference on social networks at the Autonomous University of Barcelona.

APPENDICES

I

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(Date of membership of Committee given in parentheses)

Chairman

THE DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE (Professor D. Bates, B.A., Ph.D.)

D. BEASLEY, B.A., Librarian, The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths

J. BOLTON, B.A., B.Litt., F.R.H.S., Professorial Research Fellow, Borromei Bank Research Project, Queen Mary, University of London

P. GAUCI, B.A., M.Phil., D.Phil., Fellow and Tutor, Lincoln College, Oxford (to 31 July 2005)

L. GOWING, M.A., Ph.D., Reader in Early Modern History, King's College London

V. A. HARDING, M.A., Ph.D., Reader in History, Birkbeck, University of London

J. LOHMAN, B.A., M.A., Director of the Museum of London and Professor in Museum Design, Bergen National Academy of the Arts, Norway (to 31 May 2005)

D. McINTYRE, B.A., Ph.D., Group Director, Public Programmes, Museum of London (from 1 June 2005)

J. W. MARRIOTT, B.Sc., B.A., Ph.D., Director, Raphael Samuel History Centre, University of East London

J. F. MERRITT, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Research Fellow and Director, Stuart London Project, University of Sheffield

J. R. SEWELL, M.A., F.S.A., D.A.A., O.B.E., former City Archivist, Corporation of London (to 31 July 2005)

R. TRAINOR, B.A., M.A., D.Phil., F.R.Hist.S., Ac.S.S., F.K.C., Principal, King's College London; Chair, Advisory Council of the IHR (from 1 August 2004)

C. A. M. WANG, Director, Global Banking, Business Continuity Management, Deutsche Bank; Deputy, Ward of Cornhill, City of London (from 1 August 2004)

J. WHITE, Dip.P.H.I.E.B., Dip. H.M. (Chartered Institute of Housing), Local Government Ombudsman and Visiting Professor, Birkbeck College and Middlesex University

L. C. WRIGHT, B.A., Ph.D., Fellow of Lucy Cavendish College and University Lecturer in English Language, University of Cambridge (to 31 July 2005)

II

STAFF OF THE CENTRE

Director: MATTHEW DAVIES, M.A., D.Phil. (Oxford)

Deputy Director (and Editor of Bibliography): HEATHER CREATON, B.A.,
M.Phil. (London), A.L.A.

Administrative and Research Assistant: OLWEN MYHILL, B.A. (Birmingham),
Dip. R.S.A.

Leverhulme Professor of Comparative Metropolitan History: DEREK KEENE,
M.A., D.Phil. (Oxford)

Leverhulme Postdoctoral Fellow: STEFAN GOEBEL, M.Phil., Ph.D.
(Cambridge) (to 31 August 2004)

Views of Hosts: Reporting the alien commodity trade 1440–1445

Research Officer: HELEN BRADLEY, B.Sc. Soc. Sci. (Southampton), B.A.
(Kent), Ph.D. (London)

People in Place: Families, Households and Housing in Early Modern London

Researchers (CMH team): MARK MERRY, B.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Kent); PHILIP
BAKER, B.A. (London), M.A. (Sheffield)

London's Past Online (to 30 September 2004)

Research Editor: DAVID TOMKINS, B.A. (Leicester), M.A. (Sheffield)

Assistant Research Editor: EILEEN SANDERSON, B.A. (Reading), M.A.
(North London)

In addition to his interest in the social history of early modern London, **PHILIP BAKER** is a Research Associate of the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography and has researched and written on the civil war period. He is currently completing an article examining the hostile response to 1640s' radicalism and is writing a study of the origins and early history of the Levellers. Returning to part-time work after a career break, **HELEN BRADLEY**'s general interests are in the later 14th- and early 15th-century commodity trade; particularly the City of London, the role of its alien merchant communities and livery companies and their interdependence on both an institutional and personal level, shipping patterns and the movement of goods, the expanding imports market, and the development of administrative methods to track and record the trading activities of target groups. **HEATHER CREATON** regularly lectures to student groups

about sources for London history. She is also Honorary Secretary of the London Record Society, serves on the London Regional Archives Council and is a member of the Greater London Archives Network and the London Archive Users' Forum. She also serves on the Council of the Friends of the National Archives.

MATTHEW DAVIES has researched and written extensively about London's crafts and guilds, and the parliamentary representation of the City in the later Middle Ages. He is a member of the council of the London Record Society and on the editorial board of the journal *Cultural and Social History*. **STEFAN GOEBEL**'s main research interests are the cultural history of war. His book *The Great War and Medieval Memory: War and Remembrance in Britain and Germany, 1914–1940* will be published by Cambridge University Press. He is now working on a book-length study of Coventry and Dresden in the aftermath of the Second World War. He is also a collaborator in the forthcoming second volume of *Capital Cities at War: Paris, London, Berlin 1914–1919*. In autumn 2004, he took up a lectureship in modern British history at the University of Kent at Canterbury. **DEREK KEENE** served as a member of the 'Urban Panel' (focusing on problems of urban regeneration) sponsored by the Commission for Architecture and the Built environment and by English Heritage, the London Advisory Committee of English Heritage, the International Commission for the History of Towns, the Fabric Advisory Committee of St Paul's Cathedral, the British Historic Towns Atlas Committee, and the Winchester Pipe Rolls Committee. He is a Trustee of the *London Journal*, a core member of the 'Cities' team in the European Science Foundation's programme on 'Cities and Cultural Exchange', and a member of the international advisory panel to Belgian inter-university research group on 'Urban Society in the Low Countries (later Middle Ages–16th century)'.

MARK MERRY's principal interest lies in the expression of status in late medieval urban communities, and he is currently working on a book examining the formation of the political elite of Bury St Edmunds in the fifteenth century. He also has an interest in the use of digitisation in historical research, and acts as IT consultant on a number of projects covering subjects ranging from early modern clothing to medieval archaeology. He teaches the Institute of Historical Research's 'Databases for Historians' training courses. Apart from administering the Centre, designing publicity and typesetting publications, **OLWEN MYHILL**'s main historical interest is the impact of religious nonconformity on rural society in the nineteenth century. After working in professions as diverse as the police force and the funeral business,

EILEEN SANDERSON has more recently moved into academic librarianship, specialising in the provision of information and learning resources for remote users. **DAVID TOMKINS** has managed a number of web-based bibliography and archive projects relating to art, history and education. He is also Secretary of the Artists' Papers Register and is a member of the Public Monuments and Sculpture Association.

III

VISITING RESEARCH FELLOWS

JAMES A. GALLOWAY, M.A., Ph.D. 'Medieval market networks'
DAVID M. MITCHELL, B.Sc., Ph.D., M.I.C.E., 'Textile trades in early modern London' and 'Cultural history of dining in England, 1500–1700'
GRAHAM I. TWIGG, B.Sc., Ph.D. 'Epidemics and the plague in London'

IV

POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS

FEONA J. HAMILTON, B.A. (Open), M.Phil. (CNA), M.I.Mgt., 'The power and influence of the London merchant in the latter half of the thirteenth century, with special reference to the de Rokesley family' (M.Phil./Ph.D.) (withdrew 2005)
LAURIE A. LINDEY, B.A. (Eckerd Coll., Florida), M.A. (Royal College of Art), 'The London furniture trade 1640–1720' (M.Phil.)
CATHERINE R. WRIGHT, B.A., M.St. (Oxford), 'Social and cultural connections between the English and Dutch, 1660–1720' (M.Phil.)

V

CONFERENCE AND SEMINAR PAPERS

Helen Bradley:

'Regulating alien trade in fifteenth-century London', Medieval and Tudor London seminar, IHR, May 2005.

James Galloway:

‘Meat for London: butchers and drovers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries’, Diet Group, Somerville College, Oxford, May 2005.

Derek Keene:

‘Metropolis and regions: complimentary or conflicting spaces and identities’, ‘Regions and Regionalism in History’ international colloquium, Newcastle, September 2004.

‘English urban archives: the formative centuries’, Anglo-French Colloquium ‘Du papier à l’archive, du privé au public: France et îles britanniques, deux memoires’, London and Oxford, October 2004.

‘The London famine of 1315–17 in its context’, seminar paper in the series ‘Famine and disease’, Institute of Archaeology, London, October 2004.

‘London as a metropolis over 2,000 years’, Historical Association, Hampstead, November 2004.

‘London as a site of skills: rise, fall and rise again, 1100–1700’, ‘Cities and Skills: a colloquium in memory of Gerry Martin’, Institute of Historical Research, April 2005.

‘Archaeology and ideas of London, 1130–1869’, ‘Tracing the origins of metropolis and capitals: local history, antiquaries and urban archaeology’ conference, Maison française d’Oxford, May 2005.

Mark Merry and Philip Baker:

‘“For the house her self and one servant”: households and families in late 17th century London’, Metropolitan History Seminar, IHR, January 2005.

‘Family, housing and household in early modern London’, Pre-Modern Towns Group meeting, IHR, January 2005

David Mitchell:

‘Innovation in organisation and product: London goldsmiths, 1660–1720’, Gerry Martin Memorial Colloquium, Institute of Historical Research, London, April 2005.

‘The goldsmiths’ trade in Restoration London: its structure, products and services’, Society of Antiquaries, London, June 2005.

Miguel Ángel García Sánchez:

‘The “culture of poverty”, newly revised and applied to early modern history’, Portuguese Economic and Social History Association conference, Lisbon, November 2004.

‘Poverty and social networks in seventeenth-century Madrid: the masons of Leganitos and the plasterers of Zurita’, Social Networks conference, Autonomous University of Barcelona, January 2005.

Graham Twigg:

‘Plague’, Camberley Natural History Society, June 2005.

Catherine Wright:

“‘The Pismire of the United Provinces” and “The neerest neighbour to the Divell”: early Stuart observations of the Dutch’, Reading and Texts in Early Modern Europe Seminar, Oxford, Autumn 2004.

VI

PUBLICATIONS

Philip BAKER, contributions to the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*: ‘Barber, Edward’, ‘Brooke, Humphrey’, ‘Chillenden, Edmund’, ‘Edwards, Thomas’, ‘Larner, William’, ‘Petty [Pettus], Maximilian’, ‘Prince, Thomas’ (Oxford, 2004).

Helen BRADLEY, contributions to the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*: ‘Bosan, Bartholomew’, ‘Falleron, James’, ‘Garner, Richard’, ‘Maunche, John’ (Oxford, 2004).

Matthew DAVIES, contributions to the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*: ‘Banquell [Bankwell], Sir John’, ‘Carpenter, John’, ‘Fitzwilliam, Sir William’, ‘Holland, Ralph’, ‘Percyvale [*née* Bonaventure], Thomasine’ (Oxford, 2004).

James A. GALLOWAY, ‘Urban hinterlands in later medieval England’, in K. Giles and C. Dyer (eds.), *Town and Country in the Middle Ages: Contrasts, Contacts and Interconnections* (Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph, 2005), 111–30.

Derek KEENE, ‘Industrial clustering in London, c.1300-1930’ (Diebold Institute Working Paper no. 27, prepared for the Entrepreneurship and Public Policy Seminar, Cambridge 2002; available at: <<http://www.dieboldinstitute.org/papers.htm>>).

Derek KEENE, 'Metropolitan comparisons: London as a city-state', *Historical Research* 77 (2004), pp. 459–80.

Derek KEENE, 'Towns and the growth of trade', in D. Luscombe and J. Riley-Smith (eds.), *The New Cambridge Medieval History, Volume IV c.1024 – c.1198, Part I* (Cambridge, 2004), pp. 47–85 and 758–76.

Derek KEENE, 'Visualisation and representation of the medieval city: the case of twelfth- and thirteenth-century London', in R. Czaja (ed.), *Das Bild und die Wahrnehmung der Stadt und der städtischen Gesellschaft im Hanseraum im Mittelalter und in der frühen Neuzeit* (Toruń, 2004), pp. 195–208.

Derek KEENE, contributions to the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*: 'Colechurch, Peter of', 'le Fayre, Mark', 'fitz Ailwin, Henry', 'fitz Osbert, William', 'Servat, William' (Oxford, 2004).

Derek KEENE, 'The early history of English guilds: their role in social and economic organisation', in P. Massa and A. Moioli (eds.), *Dalla corporazione al mutuo soccorso. Orgnizzazione e tutela del lavoro tra XVI e XX secolo* (Milan: FrancoAngeli, 2004), pp. 71–85.

Laurie LINDEY, 'Cane chair manufacture in St Paul's Churchyard', *Furniture History Society Newsletter*, No. 155 (2004).

David MITCHELL, 'The Three Londons' and 'A Passion for the Exotic', in Mireille Galinou (ed.), *City Merchants and the Arts* (London, 2004), pp. 3–9 and pp. 68–82.

David MITCHELL, 'Banquet napkins: their design, ownership and use, 1550–1650', *Bulletin du CIETA*, no. 81 (Centre international d'étude des textiles anciens, Lyon, 2004), pp. 48–56.

David MITCHELL, 'Le linge de table dans les cours européennes aux XVII et XVIII siècles', *Tables royales et festins de cours en Europe 1661–1789* (XIII Rencontres de L'Ecole du Louvre, Paris 2004), pp. 127–162.

David MITCHELL, contribution to the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*: 'Fowle, Sir Thomas' (Oxford, 2004).

VII

SEMINAR ON METROPOLITAN HISTORY

October 2004–March 2005

(Wednesdays, fortnightly, 5.30 pm, at the Institute of Historical Research)

- ‘The first Australian suburbs’, Graeme Davison (Monash)
- ‘Trouble in Arcadia: the London suburb, 1840 to the present’, Jerry White (Local Government Ombudsman)
- ‘Silent spectators: going to the cinema in London, Berlin and St Petersburg before 1918’, Brigitte Flickinger (Heidelberg)
- ‘The passing of the “nut”? Masculinity, youth and consumption in World War I London’, Laura Ugolini (Wolverhampton)
- ‘Conspicuous Consumption: dining out in the Victorian West End’, Brenda Assael (Swansea)
- “‘For the house her self and one servant’”: households and houses in late seventeenth-century London’, Mark Merry and Philip Baker (Birkbeck/CMH)
- ‘Struggling heroes: the public librarian in late Victorian London’, Michelle Johansen (IHR and East London)
- ‘Educating the underclass: Walter Besant’s ideas of poverty, 1882–1900’, Mike Finn (Cambridge)
- ‘Coventry and Dresden: the politics of transnational remembrance after 1945’, Stefan Goebel (University of Kent and CMH)
- ‘The structures of the everyday city: space and urban practices in popular Barcelona, 1914–1936’, Jose Luis Oyon (UPC Barcelona)

VIII

SOURCES OF FUNDING

Comparative Metropolitan History: The Leverhulme Trust

Projects: The Arts and Humanities Research Council
The Economic and Social Research Council

The CMH Accounts for the year 1 August 2004–31 July 2005 are published as part of the Accounts of the Institute of Historical Research in the Institute’s *Annual Report 2004–5*.

website: www.history.ac.uk/cmh

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