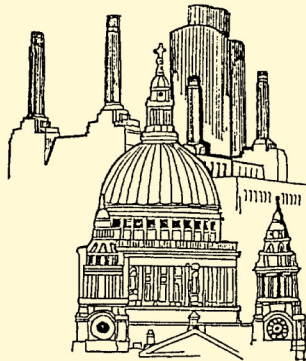


CMH

Centre for  
Metropolitan  
History

*Annual Report*  
*2005–6*



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 2005–6*

(1 August 2005–31 July 2006)

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## 1. DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Centre has had a busy year, during which it obtained funding for two new major research projects and a collaborative doctoral programme. We were especially delighted to hear that Sir Brian Jenkins GBE had agreed to take on the role of Chair of the CMH Advisory Committee. Sir Brian, Lord Mayor of London in 1991–2 and formerly Deputy Chairman of Barclays Bank plc and Chairman of the Charities Aid Foundation, was a Patron of the CMH from its inception in 1988 until 2003 and has provided much support to the Centre over the years. His arrival comes at an important time for the Centre and for the Institute of Historical Research as a whole. As this report goes to press we are in the midst of a review by the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) of the School of Advanced Study and its constituent institutes, which aims to evaluate our research facilitation role in London, nationally and internationally and to make recommendations concerning future funding and direction. The CMH will be fully involved in this process, which will be concluded by the end of the summer of 2007, and we will be consulting widely with the various constituencies that we serve.

At the start of the academic year we were pleased to welcome James Moore as our new Deputy Director, following Heather Creaton's retirement. 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. As well as contributing to the MA programme as a tutor and course administrator, James is developing a number of outline research proposals, one of which (on urban governance) is likely to be submitted to a funding body during 2006–7. We also welcomed Jennifer Holmes as our new Leverhulme Postdoctoral Fellow. Jennifer recently completed her PhD thesis at the European University Institute in Florence on "'A Futurism of Place": Representations of the City and the Rejection of Domesticity in Vorticism and Italian Futurism, c.1909–1918'. Her new project is a comparison between Rome and London in the early twentieth century, examining the ways in which the cities looked to their own and each other's pasts and presents as sources of identity and of ideas for planning the future.

The Centre was involved in two successful funding bids during the year. Particularly pleasing was the news that the Centre had been awarded funding of just over £243,000 by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) for a new project, 'Londoners and the Law: pleadings in the court of common pleas, 1399–1509'. The aim of the project, co-directed by Dr Davies and Dr

Hannes Kleineke, a former colleague now at the History of Parliament, is to analyse and make available online information from the ‘plea rolls’ of the court of common pleas – the largest surviving body of medieval English common law records. These are held in The National Archives (class CP40). We were delighted to be able to appoint Jonathan Mackman and Matthew Stevens as the two postdoctoral researchers on the project from 1 June 2006. We were also delighted to hear that the Wellcome Trust had awarded funds of £197,000 for a project entitled ‘Housing environments and health in early modern London 1550–1750’. This will be a follow-on project to the AHRC-funded ‘People in Place: families, households and housing in early modern London’, and will investigate issues of environment and mortality in contrasting areas of London. Like its predecessor, the new project is a collaboration between the Centre, Birkbeck, and the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure. Further information about these projects is provided later in this report. In the meantime, People in Place was awarded funding under the AHRC’s research dissemination scheme, which will result in the publication of a short pamphlet containing some of the results of the project, as well as the creation of a website which will provide a portal to the project reports and datasets.

The Centre continues to be an active partner in British History Online, the IHR’s digital library <<http://www.british-history.ac.uk>>. A large number of London sources are now on the site, including data from tax returns, ecclesiastical records, and sources for the city government from the medieval period onwards. We were pleased to hear of the award of a further grant of US\$900,000 by the Andrew W Mellon Foundation for Phase II of the project. This will see the digitisation of a further tranche of London material, including published chronicles and livery company records, Middlesex sessions records, Sharpe’s *Calendar of Husting Wills*, Beaven’s *Aldermen of London*, Stow’s *Survey of London*, as well as further CMH datasets.

Meanwhile, work on the ESRC-funded project, ‘Views of Hosts: reporting the alien commodity trade 1440–1445’ came to an end in September 2005. The end of award report led to the project being graded ‘Outstanding’ by the ESRC’s reviewers. The project will result in an edited volume of these important records of alien trade, to be published in 2007 by the London Record Society. In the meantime, a database of transactions extracted from the ‘views’ is in the queue for delivery online via British History Online. The transcripts of the records themselves, together with indexes, are available to download from the School of Advanced Study’s e-repository, SAS-Space <<http://sas-space.sas.ac.uk/>>.

The new MA in Metropolitan and Regional History admitted its first cohort of students in October 2005. The course, developed jointly by the CMH and the Victoria County History, draws on the expertise of staff in both research centres. The first year has gone well, with useful and positive feedback from the students. A particular feature of the course has been the use of field trips to encourage an awareness of the landscape and the urban environment, and so far excursions have been undertaken to Norwich, Nottingham, Winchester, and Colchester, as well as to the City of London and the Museum of London. During the year the School of Advanced Study developed plans for a Virtual Learning Environment (VLE) for use with MA and research degree programmes, and the MA will be among the programmes that will be piloting the VLE during 2006–7.

We made good progress during the year in expanding the numbers of postgraduate students based at the Centre. Two new students (Jordan Landes and Carlos López Galviz) joined us during 2005–6 and their projects are described later in this report. We were very pleased to hear that the AHRC had awarded funding under its Collaborative Doctoral Awards Scheme to the CMH and the Museum of London. The overarching project is entitled 'London on display: civic identities, cultures and industry, 1851–1951', and the co-directors are Dr Davies and Dr Darryl Macintyre of the Museum of London. An open competition was held for the first of three postgraduate studentships and Kathrin Pieren was the successful candidate. She will begin work in October 2006 on her thesis on 'Migration and Identity Constructions in an Imperial Metropolis: the representation of Jewish heritage in London between 1887 and 1956', supervised by James Moore (CMH) and Cathy Ross from the Museum. We have also admitted Mary Lester to study for an MPhil/PhD. Her thesis topic is 'London on Display: Dalston and West Ham 1886–1923'. Cholki Hong, who completed an MSc at LSE in urban studies, will be beginning his research this autumn on 'London's identity as a capital, financial and imperial centre as expressed in its physical environment, 1880–1930s'.

The Centre's events this year included a one-day conference in October at the London Metropolitan Archives on 'Beyond Shakespeare's Globe: People, Place and Plays in the Middlesex Suburbs 1400–1700'. This attracted a large audience, and was followed by a Jacobean-themed buffet and a performance by the Lion's Part Theatre Company to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the Red Bull Theatre in Clerkenwell. We also held a conference in March on the theme of 'Metropolis and State in early modern Europe', organised jointly with the University of Amsterdam, and supported by the Leverhulme Trust and the Netherlands Organisation of Scientific Research (NWO). Plans are in place

for a day conference on ‘Teaching London’, to be held in November 2006 and organised jointly with the University of Westminster. Looking further ahead, in late January 2007 the CMH, in association with the University of Southampton, the Institut national d’histoire d’art (Paris) and the Institute of Fine Arts (NYU), is organising the first of what is intended to be a series of seminars on exchanges and comparison between London and Paris in the field of urban space and architecture. There is also a major conference planned for 13–15 September 2007 on the theme of ‘London in Text and History, 1400–1700’, to be held at Jesus College, Oxford, jointly with the Centre for Early Modern British and Irish History, University of Oxford, and Bath Spa University. Finally, the CMH and *The London Journal* will be organising a day conference on ‘Tall buildings in the London landscape’, on 12 October 2007.

During the academic year Dr Davies was promoted to Reader in London History, with effect from 1 October 2006. He was also granted two terms of sabbatical leave, which he will take in the spring and summer of 2007 in order to concentrate on his research for a book on late medieval London. He will also be completing a collection of essays and a book, jointly edited with Caroline Barron, on the religious houses of London and Middlesex. James Moore will therefore be Acting Director of the Centre from 1 January to 30 June 2007.

## 2. DEPUTY DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The new Deputy Director, Dr James Moore, took up his position in October 2006. He was previously a AHRC postdoctoral research fellow at the University of Manchester and a lecturer at Lancaster University. His specialisms are in the area of nineteenth and early twentieth-century British urban and regional history. His appointment has allowed the Centre to diversify its research profile, providing additional expertise in modern history while underlying the CMH's commitment to comparative urban and regional history. The benefits of this broader profile can be seen both in the new research projects being developed and the recruitment of new doctoral research students working on research programmes in modern and contemporary history. Dr Moore also has research and teaching interests in the eighteenth-century history of ideas and in particular the influence of the classical tradition on art, architecture and political movements.

During the course of the academic year the Deputy Director published the monograph *The Transformation of Urban Liberalism* in the Ashgate Historical Urban Studies series. This book examines the nature of urban politics in the late nineteenth century and in particular the role of British Liberalism in developing new participatory forms of urban government. Liberalism's commitment to local government is shown to have fostered a dynamic political culture that not only transformed the shape of urban governance but also Liberalism as a political movement. The book is based upon the author's doctoral research, with additional work completed during his postdoctoral programme at Manchester. Dr Moore also completed editorial work on a volume of essays to be published in Summer 2007. *Corruption in Urban Politics and Society* examines the notion of corruption in urban communities and how debates about corruption provide a focal point for political conflict. The volume includes contributions from a number of prominent urban historians, including John Garrard, Professor Roey Sweet and Dr Chris Williams. It was co-edited with Dr John Butland Smith, formerly a lecturer at the Centre for Urban History, Leicester University. John sadly passed away during the production of the volume.

Dr Moore continued his work on a number of projects scheduled for publication in the near future. His major work on art patronage and art institutions in the North West of England, written jointly with Dr Victoria Whitfield of the University of Manchester, is now very close to completion. This book, although conceived as an art history monograph, will be of interest to urban historians as it examines the urban social networks surrounding nineteenth-century art



patronage and the power of art in refashioning the urban cultural landscape. Dr Moore's recent paper on the institutional politics of public art in Manchester has been accepted for publication in the *Journal of the History of Collections*. He is currently completing a paper on the search for Troy and the Homeric Question in the eighteenth century with former Manchester colleague Dr Ian MacGregor Morris. Early editions of this paper have been given at the conferences of the Classical Association and the British Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies.

Dr Moore has taken on a number of doctoral candidates during his first year at the CMH. These include Carlos López Galviz (history of the London and Paris underground systems), Cholki Hong (historical identities of the city of London), Mary Lester (local identities in the London boroughs) and Kathrin Pieren (public exhibitions and community representations).

The development of the MA in Metropolitan and Regional History featured prominently in the work of the Centre this year. Dr Moore took responsibility for the administration of the degree programme and developed an option course 'The Making and Remaking of the Modern British City'. Although the numbers taking this course are currently small there are good reasons to believe that numbers will expand as the overall teaching profile of the IHR increases. It is particularly pleasing that a number of students who formerly had no specialist historical training have been attracted to the programme and have progressed well through a demanding two-year part-time programme. The Centre's success in recruiting to MA and PhD programmes has contributed to a significant growth in the number of students studying at the IHR; the Institute as a whole now has a record number of students enrolled.

During his first months in office the Deputy Director conducted a review of the marketing of the work of the Centre. Following discussion with colleagues, it was agreed to produce new publicity materials to promote postgraduate teaching in the IHR. A new full-colour brochure and poster were produced, detailing all IHR postgraduate opportunities, including those at the CMH. The brochure in particular has proved very popular at recruitment events and the new CMH publicity brochure, due for publication in Spring 2007, will follow a similar format. The Deputy Director has also spent a significant amount of time developing new contacts databases for marketing purposes and to enhance our networks with European urban history specialists.

In addition to the meetings and conferences highlighted in the Director's report, the Deputy Director organised a conference to mark the centenary of the 1906

election and the landmark Liberal governments of 1906–1914. This conference, held on 1 July, was very well attended and highlighted some valuable new perspectives on the period. Amongst the conference participants were several MPs, including former history teacher Paul Holmes. Dr Moore gave papers at a number of conferences during the academic year, including those of the Classical Association and the British Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies.

The CMH plans to contribute fully to the IHR's aim of examining the history and politics of the historical profession. As some of the earliest ancient histories were fundamentally about the conflict and rivalry between cities the CMH is well positioned to play a key role in this new research agenda. Amongst the Deputy Director's projects for the coming year is a plan for a symposium on the writing of ancient history in the period 1750–1820, with specific focus on the interpretation of 'great cities' and their role in the shaping of key historical agendas. This colloquium will be developed in conjunction with the AHRC's Sparta research programme based at the University of Nottingham and colleagues at the universities of Manchester and London.

The coming year will see the Deputy Director put plans in place for two significant funding applications to research councils. The first will be for a project on policy networks and policy knowledge in urban local government, 1860–1914. This will build upon his existing work on urban governance, while offering some valuable new perspectives on the changing policy process and centralisation of local administration. The second will be for a collaborative project on the history of football as an urban consumer spectacle. It is hoped that this will include outside agencies, football heritage groups and representatives of professional football federations.

### 3. PROJECT REPORTS

#### i LONDONERS AND THE LAW: PLEADINGS IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS 1399–1509

The aim of this project, funded by the AHRC for 30 months from 1 June 2006, is to analyse and make available online information from the ‘plea rolls’ of the court of common pleas – the largest surviving body of medieval English common law records. These are held in The National Archives (class CP40). Litigation in the middle ages – as today – was a popular, if sometimes controversial, method of achieving results, whether in trade, local society or domestic life. The surviving records show that, despite being satirised by writers of the period, the law was becoming ever more important as a tool for individuals and groups. The project will examine cases involving Londoners, many of which arose from disputes with commercial and other contacts in the English counties, and it is hoped that the research will shed a great deal of light on the nature of the links between the city and the regions in the later middle ages. The project also seeks to enlarge our knowledge of how individuals and groups (such as guilds) understood and used the law in relation to their business, family or property interests. Many cases revolved around such matters as unpaid debts, runaway apprentices and servants, or disputes over land. The project will not only open up a major source of information about medieval Londoners and their activities, but will significantly deepen our understanding of how the law interacted with everyday life, whether it be in the areas of work, domestic and family life or urban regulation.

The initial phase of the project has concentrated upon the design and testing of a relational database (Microsoft Access) which will be used to store and analyse data from the Plea Rolls. This has proved a complex, but nonetheless interesting, task which has sought to develop ways of recording information about 1) the nature of the case and the formal pleadings; 2) the people involved, their socio-economic and geographical origins, relationships and roles; and 3) the alleged ‘events’ recorded in the pleadings, such as sales of goods, thefts, bonds drawn up or house-breaking. The research team has already (December 2006) entered more than 1,200 cases, and these have been used to test the database and ensure that it is able to produce data that will help to answer the main research questions. It is already apparent, for example, that pleas of debt (used in around 80% of cases) were brought in relation to a wide range of issues, whether specifically about mercantile transactions or other alleged breaches of contract. Patterns are emerging in relation to the make-up of the London plaintiffs (Table 1) and defendants (Table 2), and in terms of the locations within the city where particular events – notably the drawing up of bonds – took place. Table

**Table 1: Occupations of London plaintiffs (>10)**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
grocer	106	16.8
mercier	106	16.8
draper	64	10.1
tailor	34	5.4
fishmonger	31	4.9
clothier	28	4.4
vintner	27	4.3
skinner	24	3.8
brewer	18	2.8
goldsmith	14	2.2
merchant	14	2.2
saddler	13	2.1
others (62)	153	24.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2: Geographical origins of non-London defendants (>10 defendants)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Essex	51	10.5
Kent	50	10.3
Middlesex	44	9.1
Hertfordshire	37	7.6
Surrey	35	7.2
Norfolk	23	4.8
Somerset	21	4.3
Wiltshire	18	3.7
Warwickshire	18	3.7
Oxfordshire	17	3.5
Berkshire	15	3.1
Devon	14	2.9
Suffolk	14	2.9
Cambridgeshire	13	2.7
Gloucestershire	11	2.3
Bedfordshire	10	2.1
Other counties (22)	93	19.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>100.0</b>

3, for instance, suggests that the westernmost parishes, particularly those close to the legal quarter, were popular locations for the sealing of bonds – alongside St. Mary le Bow which had always been a centre for mercantile and other transactions.

**Table 3: London parishes where bonds drawn up (>10)**

<b>Parish</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
St Dunstan in the West	53	9.7
St Mary le Bow	26	4.8
St Sepulchre without Newgate	25	4.6
St Lawrence Jewry	25	4.6
St Dunstan in the East	22	4.0
St Andrew Holborn	19	3.5
St Bride Fleet Street	19	3.5
St Swithin London Stone	17	3.1
St Antholin Budge Row	17	3.1
St Magnus the Martyr	14	2.6
St Michael le Querne	14	2.6
St Mary Colechurch	13	2.4
St Martin Ludgate	13	2.4
All Hallows Bread Street	12	2.2
St Stephen Walbrook	11	2.0
St Gregory by St Paul's	11	2.0
St Mary Woolnoth	10	1.8
Others parishes (76)	225	41.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The next phase will see the project team embark on the main phase of data entry, focusing on periods at the start, middle and end of the fifteenth century so as to give early indications of any changes over time in the use of the court by Londoners and the nature of the cases pleaded there. This will also enable the researchers to begin to draw together and contextualise some analyses of the information, in preparation for delivering papers at seminars and conferences in 2007. In particular, the researchers will take part in a session at the Leeds International Medieval Congress in July which will focus on the city of London and the relationship between the central and ‘local’ law courts.

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

This project, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council, ran for 18 months to the end of September 2005. Its aim was to collect, analyse and disseminate data relating to the activities of alien merchants in England in the mid-fifteenth century. This information was recorded in the form of returns (the ‘views’) submitted to the Exchequer in response to a statute of 1439 by English host merchants who were responsible for recording transactions undertaken by alien merchants assigned to them. Seventy such views survive, two-thirds of which relate to aliens in London while the rest relate to the trading activities of foreign merchants in Hull and Southampton. The data contained in these unique records is rich in detail and provides a means to analyse the trading patterns of alien merchants as well as a snapshot of their trading links with fellow aliens and with London merchants. The database created by Dr Bradley is in the form of six related tables containing the names and commodity descriptions from 2,300 individual business transactions. It has been deposited with the UK Data Archive <[www.data-archive.ac.uk](http://www.data-archive.ac.uk)> (AHDS History Study number SN 5297) and can also be downloaded from the School of Advanced Study’s e-repository, SAS-Space at <<http://sas-space.sas.ac.uk/dspace/handle/10065/103>>. The data will also eventually be accessible via British History Online.

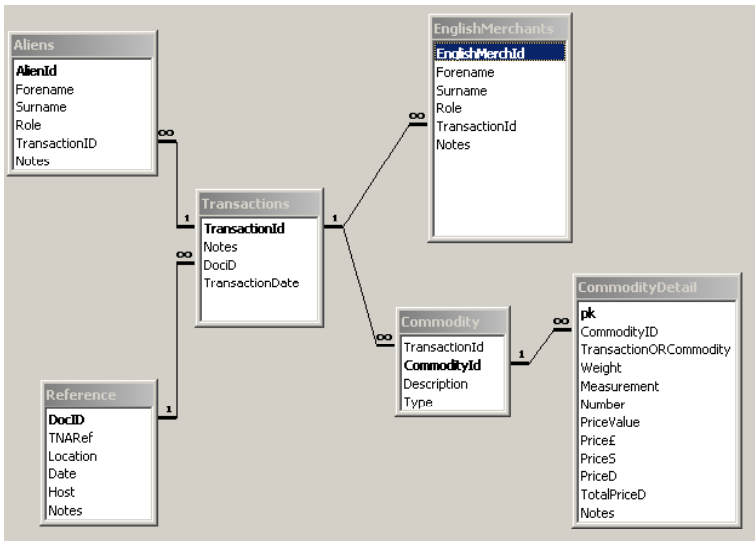


Fig. 1. The structure of the 'Views of Hosts' database

The transcripts of the views, written in Anglo-Norman French, English, Latin, or a mixture of the three, can also be downloaded (in pdf format) from SAS-Space at <<http://sas-space.sas.ac.uk/dspace/handle/10065/102>>. They will be available, with indexes, on the CMH's website in late 2007.

**E101/128/30 return 5**

**Richard Selander, host to Sander Janssens, Bouden Adriaanssen and Rupert Keerl, alien merchants**

**London**

**Simon and Jude 21 Henry VI to same feast next following (1442–43)**

**Endorsement dated 12th November 22 Henry VI (1443)**

Ceste la veue de Rychard Selander oste a Sarn Johnson Bowdewyn Adrianson & Robert Kyryell *marchaunt aliens* esteantz a Loundres entre le feste dez Aposteles de Seynt Symond & Jude lan du regne le Roy Henri le vj<sup>me</sup> xxj *tanque* a le dit feste a donques *prochein* ensuant ordine depute & assigne *par* John Adyrlay adonques mayr du dit cite de Loundres

Cest sount lez *marchaundisez* trevez en la garde du dit Sarn Johnson *par* le temps suisdit En *primez* ix pypes vyne dous & j tonelle de vyne vj banelles samun j cist j barelle *cum* Cxx petytz imagez plastre

Et en la garde du dit Bowdewyn Adrianson xij banelles samun j barelle rape oyle xij skyve tasyllles

Et en la garde du dit Robert Kyryell vj banelles walmnotys

Cest sount lez venduz dez ditz *marchaundisez*

En *primez* a Stephen Grene lez ditz vj banelles samun *pur* vj<sup>li</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> iiii<sup>d</sup>

Et lez ditz xij banelles samun du dit Bowdewyn fuist reste & de nulle value & fuist forfait *par* lez gardeyns du pysceners de Brydgestrete & *par* lez ditz gardeyns fuist forfait & fuist *deliverez pur* mettre en Thamise & come a la venduz dez ditz xij banelles rien

Et come as ditz xij skyve tasselles fuist venduz a John Symond capper *pur* xij<sup>s</sup>

Et come au dit barelle de oyle fuist leyce en les sellere & illoques fuist mys de nulle value

Et come as ditz vj banelles de walmnotys fuist venduz a John Braybroke & autres fruterers de Loundrez *pur* liij<sup>s</sup> iiii<sup>d</sup>

Et come as ditz cist j barelle come Cxx petitz images de playstre venduz as divers haberdasshers en Loundrez *pur* xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiii<sup>d</sup>

Cest sount lemploiment dez ditz *marchaundisez par* le temps suisdit

En *primez* de Wylliam Dere j barelle *cum* vjC *libres* peutyr vesselle *precij* viij<sup>i</sup>

Et la *remenaunt* du dit money fuist expenduz en vytaylle

Fig. 2. A transcript of one of the views (TNA, E101/28/30 return 5)

An end of award report (available at <[www.history.ac.uk/cmh/vohfinal.pdf](http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/vohfinal.pdf)>) was submitted to the ESRC in the autumn of 2005 and the project was awarded a grade of ‘Outstanding’ by the peer reviewers. Dr Bradley is currently engaged in finalising the introduction to a volume containing the translated views, which will be published by the London Record Society.

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

Funded by the AHRC and involving collaboration with Birkbeck, University of London and the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure, 'People in Place' (PIP) has now entered its third and final year.

Aiming to offer significant insights into the social changes which occurred in London over the period c.1550–1720, and during which it evolved from a compact city into a sprawling and heterogeneous metropolis, the project has concentrated on examining changes in the characteristics (size, composition, duration, and residential patterns) of the London family and household.

While the Cambridge team has concentrated on a detailed reconstitution of families and households in the suburban parish of St James Clerkenwell, the London team's work has been divided between completion of the database of sources – the project's principal intended output – and analysis of the material gathered over the previous two years.

The PIP database – which comprises material drawn from the project's sample areas of five city-centre parishes situated in Cheapside, and the Tower Hill precinct of the eastern extramural parish of St Botolph Aldgate – now accommodates comprehensive information about individuals, domestic groups and the properties they inhabited, which has been transcribed, coded and enriched from a wide variety of sources. These sources include national and local taxation listings, parish registers, parish memoranda books, vestry records and accounts, visitations, probate materials, surveys and property records court and Company records. The majority of this information has also been placed in a framework which allows for geographical analysis. The database currently includes records of over 75,000 individuals, and in the region of 20,000 households and families across the period and sample areas, and will be made available to historians via the British History Online website, and via the digital archive of AHDS: History at the University of Essex.

The second area of work has seen considerable analysis of the material gathered by the project and has led to the preparation of a series of articles discussing the nature of the seventeenth-century domestic group in London intended for publication in peer-reviewed journals. Alongside this a detailed case study has been conducted of one of the project's Cheapside sample parishes, St Mary Colechurch, across the whole of the project's period. This has investigated the



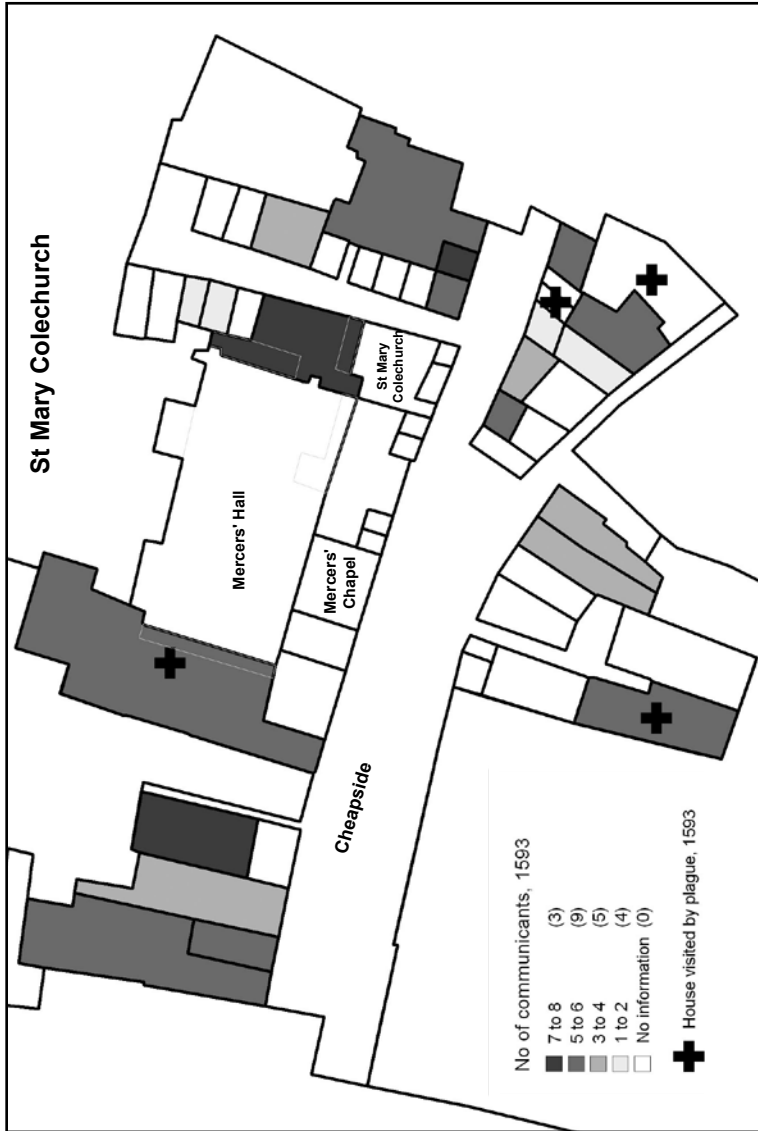


Fig. 3. An example of property-level mapping using data from the parish registers of St Mary Colechurch for 1593 (Guildhall Library MS 4438)

issue of longevity of residence in the parish as a component of the nature of the domestic group, and has comprised detailed family and property reconstruction as well as quantitative demographic analysis. A high fluidity of occupation is a characteristic of London parishes in the period, and our analysis has attempted to investigate the effects of this upon the make-up of the domestic group. This has been possible thanks to an extraordinarily detailed set of parish records which allow for a study of householders on a year-by-year basis from the 1570s right through to the end of the project's period.

The final year of the project has also seen the extension of the narrative histories of the properties located in the five Cheapside sample parishes as previously recorded in the 'Cheapside Gazetteer'. Not all of the Gazetteer histories have been extended beyond the Fire, as attention has been focused on those properties with institutional affiliations, for which the most detailed records have survived. Data regarding the properties have been combined with the familial information contained within the database in a GIS mapping application. Although still in a prototype stage, this has already facilitated new and fruitful lines of enquiry into domestic characteristics which we hope to make use of before the project comes to an end in October 2006.

The project team presented several papers over the year including: 'Matrimony and mobility among the inhabitants of early modern Clerkenwell' at the 'Beyond Shakespeare's Globe: People, Place and Plays in the Middlesex suburbs 1400–1700' conference, London Metropolitan Archives; 'Church and clandestine marriage among the inhabitants of Clerkenwell, 1695–1753' at the University of Leicester workshop on Rhythms and Rituals (November); and 'People in Place: housing, family and demography in later 17th-century London', at the Economic History Society Conference, University of Reading in April 2006. This paper is available, along with various project reports, via SAS-Space at <http://sas-space.sas.ac.uk/dspace/handle/10065/97>.

In addition to the project database and the series of articles mentioned above, a 36-page pamphlet summarising the project and its results, and an enhanced website <[www.history.ac.uk/cmh/pip](http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/pip)>, are in preparation.

#### 4. COMPARATIVE METROPOLITAN HISTORY

i LEVERHULME PROFESSOR

Derek Keene’s research and writing this year has concentrated mainly on four themes: cities and cultural exchange in early modern Europe; law custom and politics in twelfth- and early thirteenth-century London; medieval urban landscape and its symbolic significance; and ideas of the metropolis in European history.

Work on cultural exchange consisted of the final editing of the essays in a book on *Cities and Cultural Exchange* to be published in 2007 by Cambridge University Press as one of four volumes arising from a European Science Foundation research programme on ‘Cultural Exchange in Early Modern Europe’.

Research primarily concerned topics relating to themes to be covered in a major book on London between A.D. 500 and 1300, which is to be written over the next few years. This will be part of a new, seven-volume history of London under Professor Keene’s general editorship. The volume aims to bring together for the first time the fruits of intensive archaeological, historical and other research conducted during recent decades which has transformed knowledge of the metropolis in this crucial period. During these eight centuries London emerged from a state of virtual abandonment in the post-Roman period to become one of the major cities of western Europe. By the eighth century it was again a major trading centre; during a period of warfare it then suffered severe disruption and contraction; from about 1000 it experienced rapid growth so that by 1300 it was larger, and in some respects more prosperous, than it was to be again until the mid sixteenth century. How and why that happened will be central questions addressed in the book, which aims to interpret London in a wide European context as well as being the largest and most influential city in Britain. The story is a complex one of cycles of growth and decline; of shifting topography and sites of power; of accumulating resources, skills and institutions; of commerce and manufactures; of forms of association and government whose evolution can be traced from early in the period; of cultural formation and impact; of changing senses of London’s historic and political identity; and of its role, eventually as ‘capital’, in relation to a succession of kingdoms and territorial units in Britain. Pervading themes will include London’s relations with other parts of Britain and Europe and the perception of the city by outsiders.

Research on the project in 2005–6 focused on an early thirteenth-century collection of texts concerning the city’s laws and customs. It threw new light

on the city's record keeping from 1067 onwards, on the national and historic significance of London and its laws in the twelfth century, and on the city's role in national and international affairs during the reign of John. In demonstrating that the citizens manipulated and distorted texts of their laws to suit immediate political and commercial aims, this has undermined long-standing assumptions that those texts in their surviving form represent the city's laws at a much earlier date. At the same time, examination of the literary structure of the collection provides a new understanding of the way in which Londoners saw their place in history and in the politics of the realm.

Research on the awareness and perceptions of the urban landscape concerned Europe as a whole, but also contributed to an understanding of twelfth-century London and other English towns. This especially concerned the ways in which the positioning and forms of buildings and spaces expressed authority, a variety of levels of identity, and ideas of civic and cosmological order, a theme which also has a bearing on the relationship between the thirteenth-century collection of texts and Londoners' capacity to visualise their city and its past.

Work on 'the idea of the metropolis' pursued a related line of enquiry by tracing the different ways in which the word 'metropolis' was used between Antiquity and the twentieth century. An early and continuing meaning of the term has been that of 'capital city', but in many such instances it is clear that more was intended than simply 'seat of rule'. This broader meaning might reflect ideas concerning the historic significance of the town, especially when it might be associated with the collective identity of a particular people. Such a use of the term could be sustained even in the absence of the formal attributes of a capital, while those attributes alone might not be enough to justify use of the term metropolis, as some of the princely capitals in Germany indicate. The eighteenth- and nineteenth-century emergence of large urban complexes such as London added a new meaning, intended to express the overall identity of such fractured places as well as the culture and ambitions of those who lived there. In the early twentieth century, there grew out of these ideas and out of the rapid growth of cities such as Berlin, New York and Chicago a new notion of the metropolis as a distinctively exciting or oppressive place.

With the support of the Leverhulme Trust funding, Derek Keene organised jointly with the University of Amsterdam, a conference entitled 'Metropolis and state in early modern Europe, 1400–1800', held at the Institute of Historical Research on 27–28 March 2006. The papers focused on the tensions and bargains made (concerning autonomy, finance, power and national policy) between large cities

and capitals on the one hand and the states within which they were situated on the other. They concerned England, France, Germany, Italy, the Low Countries, Portugal, Scotland and Spain – with speakers from all but one of those territories, plus the United States and Canada – and revealed that the comparative study of this relationship is crucial to a historical understanding of major European cities and of the evolution of European states.

Derek Keene also supervised three research students working on aspects of London and comparative metropolitan history: the Dutch community in London *c.* 1660–1720; the London furniture industry *c.* 1650–1720; and ‘the polis of the metro in London and Paris’ (Leverhulme postgraduate student, see below). In addition, he supervised the work of a graduate student from the Universidad Complutense, Madrid, whose Spanish scholarship enabled him to study abroad and to undertake a short project on poverty in seventeenth-century London. During the year this student completed the MSc in Economic History at the London School of Economics, and obtained an AHRC award for doctoral research to be taken up in 2006–7 at the Institute of Historical Research for comparing experiences of poverty in London and Madrid. Negotiations are in progress for this thesis to be examined jointly by the University of London and the Universidad Complutense and for the degree to be awarded in both universities.

## ii LEVERHULME POSTDOCTORAL FELLOW

Jennifer Holmes took up this post in October 2005. Her research project focuses on Rome and London in the early decades of the twentieth century, intending to deal particularly with the way in which Rome looked to London as a model for contemporary urban policies and with the ways in which the two cities developed ideas and policies concerning their pasts and futures.

Her investigations this year revealed many similarities between the strands of thought articulated in the two cities, but also some significant contrasts. In both cities there was an increasing interest in the monuments of the past, but not simply as memorials of history and empire. Several English and Roman archaeologists, for example, related the discovery of the past to ambitions for planning the city of the future, where such monuments might be displayed in museums and public spaces. Such ideas were explored in both literary and antiquarian writings. Contemporaries also saw links, parallels and possibilities of emulation between the administrative and legislative provisions for antiquities in the two cities. Similar connections are apparent in ideas concerning the development

of Rome as a modern metropolis, especially in the way that Ernesto Nathan, mayor of Rome 1907–13, looked to London and the LCC rather than to Paris as a model. Notable expressions of this outlook were in the municipalisation of services, the provision of infrastructure, and the improvement of housing. In both cities suburbanisation, following garden-city and garden-suburb models, were an acknowledged element of growth, but while many perceived London's suburbs to be lacking in character and culture, Roman plans for suburbs, supported by Nathan, were seen as a way of restoring order and beauty to the wasteland beyond the Aurelian walls. In this and some other respects it seems that continuity rather than rupture characterised the transition from liberal to fascist Italy and that aspects of the Roman cityscape commonly associated with the latter regime had earlier antecedents.

Much of the research on Rome could be pursued in Italian journals in London collections. A short visit to Rome identified a number of important archival resources there. Unfortunately, a longer research trip was spoiled by an extended period of illness.

On the basis of a report on her research, plans for future research and an outline of a book which would result from this comparison of the two cities, Jennifer was offered and accepted a second year of the fellowship.

### iii LEVERHULME POSTGRADUATE STUDENT

In January 2006 Carlos López Galviz began his research on 'The polis of the metro', which compares the underground railway systems of London and Paris in terms of their impact on people's understanding of the shapes and spaces of two cities and on social practices as they evolved in relation to the new below-ground environments. He attended a range of training courses within the School of Advanced Study and read widely on the history of London and Paris in the nineteenth century and on the railway systems there. He began research on the London Transport archive, paying particular attention to the representation of the railways in timetables and maps, and by the end of the year, aims to have begun a similar survey in Paris on the archives of the RATP (*Regie Autonome des Transport Parisiens*).

Carlos has defined the scope of the thesis more precisely as the period c. 1840–1910, during which the underground railway (or 'city railway') evolved as a more or less integrated system which promoted new ways of understanding

and experiencing the city. The idea of the city railway is therefore to be associated with the emergence during the nineteenth century of a variety of sciences of society and the city which were linked to notions of improvement and embellishment and to the introduction of new technologies. He developed an outline for the thesis and made significant progress on a chapter concerning the formulation of ideas and projects for a city railway in each city up to 1860, in which there were many striking similarities between London and Paris. A subsequent chapter will deal with the implementation of these ideas, where the trajectories in the two cities were very different.

In August 2006, Carlos will be giving a paper at the Walter Benjamin and the Architecture of Modernity conference, University of Technology Sydney, on ‘Object and Method in Walter Benjamin’s Materialist History’.

## 5. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND INFORMATION SERVICES

## i LONDON'S PAST ONLINE

Although funding for the second phase of the electronic bibliography, London's Past Online (LPOL) <<http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/lpol>>, has not yet been secured, we were delighted to welcome David Tomkins, the Research Editor on the original project, back to the CMH to work on editing data supplied from the Museum of London's Bibliography of the Archaeology of Greater London (BAGL). This work, carried out on a part-time basis between September 2005 and March 2006, was made possible by generous donations from the Mercers' and the Goldsmiths' Companies and has resulted in the addition of over 3,000 new records to the database. We hope that the integration of these archaeological records into the LPOL database will enhance its use.

The total number of items in the bibliography now stands at over 40,000. While efforts are being made to obtain further funding to enable LPOL to be extended in the future, we are very grateful to the staff of the project's partner, the Royal Historical Society Bibliography, for continuing to update the database with new London material kindly supplied by Guildhall Library.

The screenshot shows the 'London's Past Online - Brief results display' page. At the top, it states 'The number of records retrieved is 2324 and the number of records displayed is 100.' Below this are search controls: 'New search', 'help', 'Save this search', and 'Next 100 results'. The main content area is titled 'Sort results by date of publication | Sort results by author' and includes buttons for 'Mark all', 'View marked records', and 'Clear marks'. A list of 24 records follows, each with a checkbox and a brief description:

- 1  The medieval postern gate by the Tower of London / Whipp, David. 2006
- 2  Roman and medieval development south of Newgate : excavations at 3-9 Newgate Street and 16-17 Old Bailey, City of London / Pitt, Ken. 2006
- 3  Rich refuse : a rare find of late 17th-century and mid-18th-century glass and tin-glazed wares from an excavation at the National Gallery, London / Telfer, Alison. 2006
- 4  Holy Trinity Priory, Aldgate, City of London : an archaeological reconstruction and history / Schofield, John, 1948-; Lea, Richard. 2005
- 5  A prestigious Roman building complex on the Southwark waterfront : excavations at Winchester Palace, London, 1993-90 / Yule, Brian. 2005
- 6  Prehistoric landscape to Roman villa : excavations at Beddington, Surrey 1981-7 / Howell, Isca. 2005
- 7  Pottery as plunder : a 17th-century maritime site in Limehouse, London / Killock, Douglas; Meddens, Frank. 2005
- 8  Urban monasteries in England [Review article] / Baker, Nigel. 2005
- 9  Saxons, templars & lawyers in the Inner Temple : archaeological excavations in Church Court & Hare Court / Butler, Jonathan. 2005
- 10  Material culture in London in an age of transition : Tudor and Stuart period finds c.1450-c.1700 from excavations at riverside sites in Southwark / Egan, Geoff. 2005
- 11  The chronology and layout of Francis Carew's garden at Beddington, Surrey / Phillips, John; Burnitt, Nicholas. 2005
- 12  Roman riverbank use and changing water levels at 51-53 Southwark Street, Southwark, London / Killock, Douglas. 2005
- 13  Development and industry in Whitechapel : excavations at 27-29 Whitechapel High Street and 2-4 Colchester Street, London E1 / Sygrave, Jon. 2005
- 14  Roman pottery production in the Whitebrook valley : excavations at 20-28 Moorgate, City of London, 1990-2000 / Seelley, Fiona; Drummond-Murray, James. 2005
- 15  Glass vessels in Lundevic : an illustration of the contextual approach to fragments / Clark, Rose. 2005
- 16  Roman occupation at Skerne Road, Kingston upon Thames / Bradley, Timothy. 2005
- 17  Before St Paul's / Keene, Derek; Schofield, John, 1948-. 2004
- 18  The Rose Theatre, London : the state of knowledge and what we still need to know / Greenfield, John; Gurr, Andrew. 2004
- 19  Middle Saxon remains at Covent Garden / Taylor, Jeremy. 2004
- 20  The archaeology of St Paul's / Schofield, John, 1948-. 2004
- 21  Medieval site at Nash Farm, West Wickham / Phipp, Brian. 2004
- 22  Roman and medieval Cripplegate, City of London : excavations 1992-8 / Howe, Elizabeth; Lakin, David. 2004
- 23  Two centuries of rubbish : excavations at an 18th and 19th century site at 12-16 Albert Embankment, Lambeth / Tyler, Kieron. 2004
- 24  The Cistercian abbey of St. Mary Stratford Langthorne, Essex : archaeological excavations for the London Underground Limited Jubilee Line Extension Project / Barber, Bruno; others. 2004

Fig. 4. Some of the archaeological records added to London's Past Online



ii RESEARCH IN PROGRESS ON THE HISTORY OF LONDON

The list of current research on London history of all periods continues to be updated and is available on Centre's website at: [www.history.ac.uk/cmh/riplist.html](http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/riplist.html). Additions and corrections are always welcome. Please email: [ihrcmh@sas.ac.uk](mailto:ihrcmh@sas.ac.uk)

iii ELECTRONIC NEWSLETTER

Three issues of the CMH's electronic newsletter were published during the year. As well as reports on the Centre's activities, the newsletter also contains news from other regional research centres, local history societies, libraries, museums and archives, together with details of forthcoming London/urban history-related conferences and other events. In addition, there are sections highlighting useful online resources and new publications.

The newsletter is published on the CMH website <[www.history.ac.uk/cmh/newsletter.html](http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/newsletter.html)> at irregular intervals. If you wish to join the mailing list to receive an email alert for the publication of new issues, or you would like an item of London, urban or metropolitan history-related news included in the newsletter, please contact Olwen Myhill at the Centre (email: [ihrcmh@sas.ac.uk](mailto:ihrcmh@sas.ac.uk)).

## 6. ACTIVITIES OF FELLOWS AND STUDENTS

### i FELLOWS

#### ***James Galloway***

Jim Galloway held the inaugural Crown Estate-Caird Fellowship in the History of the Marine Environment at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich between January and June 2006. During his tenure of the fellowship he conducted a piece of research on marine flooding in and around the Thames Estuary and tidal river during the period 1250–1450. The results of this research, which examines the intertwined economic and environmental factors underlying flooding episodes and the human response to flood threat, are encapsulated in two forthcoming papers. *New Scientist* carried an article on Jim's work in its issue of 1/7/2006.

Jim also continued his work on medieval towns and their hinterlands during the year, and presented a paper on later medieval Drogheda at the Leeds International Medieval Congress.

#### ***David Mitchell***

David Mitchell continued to be occupied by the impact on material culture of changing social and cultural attitudes. These have been of particular concern in a comparative study of interiors in London, Paris and the French court between 1660 and 1735. Two papers have been given in connection with this work; one principally dealing with the types of materials used for bed and wall hangings, and the other with colour preference. Both have subsequently been submitted for publication in the *Riggisberger Berichte* and *Textile History*, respectively.

The '1682 Mark Plate' Project is nearing completion and the Goldsmiths' Company has allocated additional funds for finishing the database. The work will include both the provision of extra tables and the generation of parameter queries which will make it easier to access for silver specialists and more useful to the wider circle of historians.

### ii STUDENTS

#### ***Jordan Landes***

Jordan Landes began working part-time on her MPhil/PhD thesis under the supervision of Matthew Davies and Vanessa Harding in October 2005. Her

thesis, ‘The role of London in the creation of a transatlantic Quaker community in the late 17th and early 18th centuries’, aims to analyse London’s role in the networks which emerged from the contacts between colonial and Caribbean Quakers with London’s Quaker community. Jordan is especially interested in locating the points where the mercantile, ministry and political networks meet. At present, Jordan has researched the records of the London Yearly Meeting’s administrative body, the Second-Day’s Morning Meeting, but further research will include use of letters and journals of Quaker merchants and Quaker ministers, as well as taxation and property records and port books.

***Laurie Lindey***

Laurie Lindey is continuing her work on the London furniture trade 1640–1720. In the year 2005–6, she completed her analysis of the socio-economic status and geographic origins of furniture makers by examining those apprenticed to the Joiners’ Company, because its membership contained a large number of people working in the trade. Her findings indicate that in common with other high status manufacturing industries in the early modern period, over 80 per cent originated from relatively prosperous backgrounds: approximately 22 per cent of the group were the offspring of gentry, professionals, and wealthy landowners; about 65 per cent were the sons of tradesmen and citizens of London; the remaining 13 per cent the children of husbandmen, labourers and servants. There was a substantial increase in the proportion of apprentices whose fathers were tradesmen, especially tradesmen or citizens in London (above all the latter), and a small decrease in tradesmen from the provinces. For an increasingly elaborated and skilled trade such as that of furniture making, this development may have had a significant impact, namely that apprentices increasingly came from backgrounds with experience of trade and manufacture, which would have been useful in London, where there may have been significant inter-generational accumulations of skill.

In addition to work on her doctoral project, Laurie continues work with Dr David Mitchell on the ‘1682 Mark Plate’ Goldsmiths project. She also documented a new acquisition made by the Geffrye Museum: a pair of labelled chairs manufactured by a firm in St Paul’s Churchyard in the 1720s, now included in the museum’s new seventeenth- and eighteenth-century period rooms. Information about these chairs was published the *Furniture History Society Newsletter*, No. 161, February 2006: ‘William Old and John Ody at the Castle in St. Paul’s Churchyard’.

***Carlos López Galviz***

For Carlos’s report, see Leverhulme Postgraduate Studentship, p. 21 above.

***Catherine Wright***

Catherine continued her work on her thesis, which is now called ‘The Dutch in London: connections and identities, c.1660–c.1720’. The project investigates the social and cultural presence of Dutch people in London, in the distinctive context of a period encompassing two Anglo-Dutch wars, the accession and reign of William III, and alliances during the Nine Years’ War and the War of the Spanish Succession. In 2005–6, the first body of work on the registers of the Dutch Church at Austin Friars was completed, along with work on the register of the Dutch Chapel Royal at St James’s Palace, Westminster. The results included many interesting insights into occupational and residential patterns among these communities.

Catherine presented papers at the Association of Low Countries Studies conference, ‘Trading Places’, held at UCL in January 2006, and at the CRASSH conference on ‘The Intellectual and Cultural Lives of Protestant Strangers in Early Modern England’, held at King’s College London on 26 March 2006.

## APPENDICES

### I

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(Date of membership of Committee given in parentheses)

#### Chairman

THE DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE (Professor D. Bates, BA, PhD)

- D. BEASLEY, BA, Librarian, The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths (to 31 July 2006)
- J. BOLTON, BA, BLitt, FRHistS., Professorial Research Fellow, Borromei Bank Research Project, Queen Mary, University of London
- D. BRADBURY, BA, MA, DipLib, MCLIP, Director of Libraries, Archives and Guildhall Art Gallery (from 1 August 2005)
- L. GOWING, MA, PhD, Reader in Early Modern History, King's College London
- V. A. HARDING, MA, PhD, Reader in History, Birkbeck, University of London (to 31 July 2006)
- D. McINTYRE, BA, PhD, Group Director, Public Programmes, Museum of London
- J. W. MARRIOTT, BSc, BA, PhD, Director, Raphael Samuel History Centre, University of East London
- J. F. MERRITT, BA, MA, PhD, Research Fellow and Director, Stuart London Project, University of Sheffield
- A. PRESCOTT, BA, PhD, Director of the Centre for Research into Freemasonry, Humanities Research Centre, University of Sheffield (from 1 August 2005)
- R. H. SWEET, MA, DPhil, Assistant Director, Centre for Urban History, University of Leicester (from 1 August 2005)
- R. TRAINOR, BA, MA, DPhil, FRHistS, AcSS, FKC, Principal, King's College London; Chair, Advisory Council of the IHR
- C. A. M. WANG, Director, Global Banking, Business Continuity Management, Deutsche Bank; Deputy, Ward of Cornhill, City of London
- J. WHITE, DipPHIEB, Dip HM (Chartered Institute of Housing), Local Government Ombudsman and Visiting Professor, Birkbeck College and Middlesex University (to 31 July 2006)

## II

### STAFF OF THE CENTRE

*Director:* MATTHEW DAVIES, MA, DPhil (Oxford)

*Deputy Director:* HEATHER CREATON, BA, MPhil (London), ALA (to 31 August 2005)

*Deputy Director:* JAMES MOORE, BA (Oxon), PhD (Manchester) (from 1 October 2005)

*Administrative and Research Assistant:* OLWEN MYHILL, BA (Birmingham), Dip RSA

*Leverhulme Professor of Comparative Metropolitan History:* DEREK KEENE, MA, DPhil. (Oxford)

*Leverhulme Postdoctoral Fellow:* JENNIFER F. HOLMES, BA (Bristol), MA (Leicester), PhD (EUI, Florence) (from 1 October 2005)

Londoners and the Law: Pleadings in the Court of Common Pleas 1399–1509  
(from 1 June 2006)

*Research Officers:* JONATHAN MACKMAN, BA, DPhil (York); MATTHEW STEVENS, BA, PhD (Aberystwyth)

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

*Research Officer:* HELEN BRADLEY, BSc Soc Sci (Southampton), BA (Kent), PhD (London) (to 31 September 2005)

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

*Researcher Officers* (CMH/London team): MARK MERRY, BA, MA, PhD (Kent); PHILIP BAKER, BA (London), MA (Sheffield)

London's Past Online

*Research Editor:* DAVID TOMKINS, BA (Leicester), MA (Sheffield)

In addition to his interest in the social history of early modern London, **PHILIP BAKER** has researched and written on the civil war period. He has recently completed 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. She is currently the Honorary Secretary of the London Record Society. Until her retirement in August 2005, **HEATHER CREATON** regularly lectured to student groups about sources for London history. She was Honorary Secretary of the London Record Society, served on the London Regional Archives Council and was a member of the Greater London Archives Network and the London Archive Users' Forum. She also served 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*. **JENNIFER HOLMES**'s doctorate at the European University Institute in Florence was on "A Futurism of Place": Representations of the City and the Rejection of Domesticity in Vorticism and Italian Futurism, c.1909–1918'. She previously studied at the International Women's University, University of Kassel, and the University of Leicester.

**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 International Commission for the History of Towns, the Fabric Advisory Committee of St Paul's Cathedral, and the British Historic Towns Atlas Committee. He is a Trustee of the *London Journal*, a member of the international advisory panel to the state-funded 'inter-university attraction pole' in Belgium and the Netherlands focusing on 'Urban Society in the Low Countries (later Middle Ages-16th century)', and a member of both the Arts and Humanities Research Council's peer review college and its Commissioning Panel for its 'Landscape and Environment' research programme.

**JONATHAN MACKMAN**'s DPhil (York) was on 'The Lincolnshire gentry and the wars of the Roses' and before joining the Centre he worked on the E 179 (Lay Taxation) project based at The National Archives. **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.

**JAMES MOORE** has wide-ranging interests in British urban, regional and political history of the long nineteenth century. He is particularly concerned with issues of civic politics and governance, political ideology, regional identity, and urban culture. 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. The subject of **MATTHEW STEVENS**'s doctoral thesis was 'Race, Gender and Wealth in a Medieval Welsh Borough: access to capital, market participation, and social status in Ruthin 1312–1322'. Prior to taking up his post at the CMH he was the holder of the Economic History Society Eileen Power Research Fellowship based at the IHR and the University of Oxford. **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

#### RESEARCH FELLOWS

JAMES A. GALLOWAY, MA, PhD, 'Medieval market networks'  
DAVID M. MITCHELL, MA, PhD, MICE, FSA, 'Textile trades in early modern London' and 'Cultural history of dining in England, 1500–1700'  
GRAHAM I. TWIGG, BSc, PhD, 'Epidemics and the plague in London'

### IV

#### POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS

CARLOS LÓPEZ GALVIZ, Leverhulme Postgraduate Student in Comparative Metropolitan History, BA (Universidad de San Buenaventura, Colombia), MSc (Universiteit van Amsterdam), 'Polis of the Metro. Organising urban movement in London and Paris' (MPhil)



JORDAN LANDES, BA (Haverford College, Pennsylvania), MA and MLS (University of Maryland, College Park), ‘The role of London in the creation of a transatlantic Quaker community in the late 17th and early 18th centuries’ (MPhil)

LAURIE A. LINDEY, BA (Eckerd College, Florida), MA (Royal College of Art), ‘The London furniture trade 1640–1720’ (MPhil)

CATHERINE R. WRIGHT, BA, MSt (Oxford), ‘Social and cultural connections between the English and Dutch, 1660–1720’ (MPhil)

## V

### CONFERENCE AND SEMINAR PAPERS

Matthew Davies:

‘London Online: new initiatives in metropolitan history’, London Record Society AGM, October 2005;

‘The London livery companies before the Reformation’, London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, January 2006;

‘The afterlife of Giovanni Acuto’, Dean’s Seminar, School of Advanced Study, February 2006;

‘The London livery companies: heroes and histories’, Medieval and Tudor London seminar, IHR, April 2006.

James Galloway:

‘Supplying an Irish port town: Drogheda and its hinterland in the later Middle Ages’, International Medieval Congress, Leeds, 10 July 2006.

Derek Keene:

‘Don’t forget medieval shopping’, at the conference ‘Commercial Histories: perspectives on retailing and distribution history’, University of Wolverhampton, 14–15 September 2005;

‘Medieval metropolises: Poland and England compared’, at the conference ‘Britain and Poland-Lithuania: contact and comparison from the Middle Ages to 1795’, The Jagiellonian University, Kraków, 16–17 September 2005;

‘St Paul’s and the city to 1300’, Guildhall Historical Society, 25 October 2005;

‘Museums of London’ at the *I musei della città* conference, Università Roma Tre, 3 December 2005;

‘London, a metropolis over 2000 years’, Historical Association, Richmond, 6 April 2006;

‘London and Winchester’ at the conference *Early English shire towns: the physical impact of county government*, University of Oxford, 29 April 2006;

‘Archiving the charters of the city of London before 1300’, Late Medieval London seminar, Institute of Historical Research, 18 May 2006;

‘The idea of the metropolis’, discourse at the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, 8 June 2006

Speaker, ‘Tavola rotunda conclusiva’ at the conference *La città e le regole*, Politecnico di Torino (annual conference of the Italian Urban History Association), 15–17 June 2006;

‘The long view of new towns’, at the English Heritage and Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment Urban Panel seminar on *The New towns Movement*, Letchworth Garden City, 6 July 2006;

‘Signs and symbols: the medieval city’ at the Harlaxton Medieval Symposium on *Signs and Symbols*, 19 July 2006;

Mark Merry:

‘Putting people in place: the jigsaw project’, Department of Modern History graduate seminar, University of Birmingham, 14 June 2006.

Mark Merry and Philip Baker:

‘People in Place: housing, family and demography in later seventeenth-century London’, Economic History Society Conference, University of Reading, 31 March–2 April 2006.

James Moore:

‘The search for Troy: myth, history and archaeology in the eighteenth century’, British Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies conference, St Hugh’s College, Oxford, 4–6 January 2006;

‘Counter-revolution, conservative thought and the classical imagination’, Classical Association Annual Conference, University of Newcastle, 6–9 April 2006.

David Mitchell:

‘Fashions in bed and room hangings in London, 1660–1735’, Colloquium, Abegg-Stiftung, Riggisberg, Switzerland, September 2005;

‘Colour preference in English furnishingm 1660–1735’, Pasold Research Fund/Victoria & Albert Museum Colloquium, May 2006.

Catherine Wright:

‘Putting the Dutch on the map’, Association of Low Countries Studies conference: ‘Trading Places’, University College London, 5 January 2006;

‘The Dutch presence in London, 1680–1700’, CRASSH conference: ‘The Intellectual and Cultural Lives of Protestant Strangers in Early Modern England’, King’s College London, 26 March 2006.

## VI

### PUBLICATIONS

James A. GALLOWAY, Report on a project on marine flooding in and around the Thames Estuary and the tidal river. Published online at: <http://www.nmm.ac.uk/upload/doc/Marine-Flooding-Thames-Estuary-final.doc>.

Derek KEENE, ‘Cities and Empires’, *Journal of Urban History* 32 (2005), pp. 8–21.

Derek KEENE, ‘Sites of desire: shops, selds and wardrobes in London and other English cities, 1100–1550’, in B. Blondé, P. Stabel, J. Stobart and I. Van Damme (eds.), *Buyers and Sellers: Retail circuits and Practices in Medieval and Early Modern Europe* (Turnhout, 2006), 125–53.

Laurie LINDEY, ‘William Old and John Ody at the Castle in St Paul’s Churchyard’, *Furniture History Society Newsletter*, no. 161, February 2006.

James MOORE, *The Transformation of Urban Liberalism: Party Politics and Urban Governance in Late Nineteenth-Century England* (Ashgate, Historical Urban Studies, 2006).

Matthew STEVENS, ‘Wealth, status, and ‘race’ in the Ruthin of Edward II’, *Urban History*, 32 (2005), pp. 17–32.

Matthew STEVENS, ‘Women brewers in fourteenth-century Ruthin’, *Transactions of Debigshire Historical Society*, 54 (2005–6), pp. 15–31.

## VII

### SEMINAR ON METROPOLITAN HISTORY

October 2005–March 2006

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

- ‘The Poor in Westminster, 1725–1825: the feminisation of poverty?’, Leonard Schwarz, Jeremy Boulton, John Black, Peter Jones (Birmingham/Newcastle)
- ‘Growing up with a City: urban youth in London and Chicago 1880–1950’, Kate Bradley (Centre for Contemporary British History, IHR)
- ‘Diverting Time: London cinemas and their audiences, 1906–1914’, Luke McKernan (Birkbeck and British Universities Film and Video Council)
- ‘Guinness was good for us: London, labour and stout, 1935–2005’, Tim Strangleman and Bridget Henderson (London Metropolitan University)
- ‘Turner’s London’, Barry Venning (Open University)
- ‘The road to Beirut: Syrian migrant labour in Lebanon since 1945 and the politics of disposable labour’, John Chalcraft (London School of Economics)
- ‘Quakers and the London parish, 1670–1720’, Simon Dixon (Devon Record Office/University of Exeter)
- ‘The pasts and futures of a liminal metropolis: Trieste, 1910–90’, Katia Pizzi (Institute of Romance and Germanic Studies)
- ‘Tramways and the emergence of modern Mexico City, 1880–1950’, Georg Leidenberger (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Azcapotzalco, México)

## VIII

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