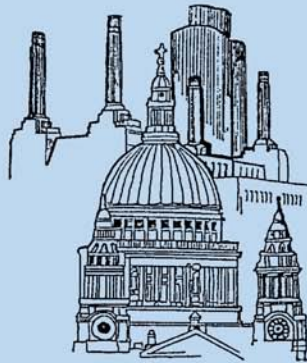


CMH

Centre for
Metropolitan
History

Annual Report
2006–7



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 2006–7

(1 August 2006–31 July 2007)

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1. DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Centre has had a busy year, during which it obtained funding for three new research projects and welcomed several new postgraduate research students. We made good progress with our existing projects and with our programmes of conferences and other events. The personal highlight of the year for Dr Davies (and doubtless for his colleagues) came in the form of two long-awaited terms of sabbatical leave, during which he made good progress with preliminary research and reading for a book on late medieval London. This will form part of the multi-volume *History of London* edited by Professor Keene, a project described more fully below. Dr Davies was particularly grateful to Dr Moore for taking over as Acting Director for the spring and summer terms of 2007.

Turning first to wider matters affecting the CMH, the academic year 2006–7 was dominated by the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) review of the School of Advanced Study, undertaken by Sir Ivor Crewe. The Centre was closely involved in the preparation of documentation submitted to the review, including the Institute's 'self-evaluation document'. It was clear at an early stage that much attention would be devoted to the School's role in research facilitation and promotion, and that future funding would depend both on defining this role more clearly and on developing a means to evaluate activities. It is perhaps worth recalling in this context that the CMH was itself set up by the IHR precisely for this purpose: it exists both to undertake original research but also to facilitate research through organising events, developing research networks, and creating and disseminating resources for urban and metropolitan historians. The outcome of the HEFCE review will undoubtedly be challenging for the Institute and its departments, but as the Centre heads towards its 20th anniversary it will be important to think broadly and imaginatively about how we can meet the needs of metropolitan and urban historians in the future.

With this in mind, the Centre has also been involved in wider strategic and business planning within the Institute. Continued fundraising will be key to the future success of the IHR and its departments, both for the purpose of developing new initiatives and projects, but also for sustaining key activities. The current funding from the Leverhulme Trust, which supports our programme in comparative metropolitan history, is due to run out in 2010 and efforts are currently being directed, through the IHR Trust and the CMH's Advisory Committee, to trying to secure a new Chair in Metropolitan History to be based at the Centre. The CMH has benefited in the past from the generosity of a great

many sponsors, both corporate and individual, and the task now is to broaden still further this network of supporters.

The Centre was involved in several successful applications for research grants during the year. Two of these involve collaboration with the IHR's Publications department. A grant of £413K was awarded by the AHRC for the digitisation of the Calendars of State Papers through British History Online, a key resource for early modern historians. Dr Davies and Dr Jane Winters are co-directors of this project and of a second initiative, 'Making History: the Discipline in Perspective', which secured funding for a year from the Vice-Chancellor's Development Fund. This project aims to create an online resource charting the development of the historical profession over the past century or so, focusing on significant figures in the profession, as well as large-scale projects (Victoria County History (VCH), History of Parliament, etc), schools of historical thought, and the emergence of bodies such as the Economic History Society and journals such as *Past and Present*. The project will bring together some important resources held by the IHR, such as its lists of teachers and theses completed dating back to 1901, and provide a jumping-off point to the archives of historical bodies and the personal papers, obituaries and other records relating to individual historians. Metropolitan and urban history will no doubt feature prominently among the themes to be examined.

Rather more London-focused is a new project to edit and put online the extensive records of the 1666 Hearth Tax relating to the City of London and county of Middlesex. Dr Davies will be co-director of this AHRC-funded project, alongside Dr Andrew Wareham (Director of the British Academy Hearth Tax Project at Roehampton) and Dr Vanessa Harding (Birkbeck). This project involves checking an existing transcript of the Hearth Tax returns, filtering them into a new database, and then publishing both in hard-copy and on British History Online, alongside other seventeenth-century London datasets. The project is to begin in September 2007.

Reports on all the Centre's current projects are provided later in this Annual Report. CMH staff have also been busy developing further research projects, with the aim of submitting applications to funding bodies in 2007–8. Dr Moore was in the early stages of planning a project on urban governance in late Victorian and Edwardian Britain, while Dr Davies, along with Dr Vanessa Harding and Professor Richard Smith, laid the groundwork for a proposal for a major project on the eastern suburb of early modern London. This would be a third phase in the research strand on families, households and environment funded successively by

the AHRC and Wellcome Trust. As the year 2006–7 drew to a close, the Centre was pleased to work once again with Dr Jim Galloway (a former project officer and now senior research fellow), who was preparing an application for ‘London and the Tidal Thames: Marine Flooding, embankment and economic change’, to be submitted to the ESRC in August. The project would build on work begun by Dr Galloway during a fellowship at the National Maritime Museum. The most promising of the Centre’s other initiatives emerged out of discussions with the archivists of some of the London livery companies concerning the possible creation of an online database of livery company membership records. This would be a resource of wide benefit, to academics as well as family and local historians, and would reduce pressure on the use of the manuscripts still held in the company halls. Dr Davies will be taking this forward in 2007–8.

Particularly pleasing has been the continued expansion in the Centre’s postgraduate community. We welcomed four new students in October 2006, including Kathrin Pieren, whose research focuses on the cultural history of the Jewish community in London and its representation through public exhibitions and museum practice. She is the first of three students working within our AHRC-funded collaborative doctoral programme ‘London on Display: civic identities, cultures and industry, 1851–1951’, which is run jointly with the Museum of London. Working in a similar field is Mary Lester, whose research looks at ‘Suburban identity and the idea of London: Dalston and West Ham 1886–1923’. Also joining the Centre were Cholki Hong, who is working on a thesis on ‘The City of London and image change: Queen Victoria’s Diamond Jubilee 1897 to Queen Elizabeth II’s Golden Jubilee’, and Miguel Ángel García Sánchez, working on a study of poverty in seventeenth-century Madrid and London. In this latter case the Centre was particularly gratified to hear that the proposal for a ‘co-tutela’ arrangement with the Universidad Complutense de Madrid had been approved, which will mean that the final examination will be undertaken by the two universities jointly. At the end of the 2006–7 session the Centre had a total of eight postgraduate research students, with another five planning to start their studies in 2007–8.

The Centre published two new books during the session, both with the assistance of the Vice-Chancellor’s Publications Fund. The first, *Guilds and Association in Early Modern Europe, 900–1900*, edited by Ian Gadd and Patrick Wallis, was a collection of essays arising out of a conference held by the Centre in 2004. May 2007 saw the publication of *The Religious Houses of London and Middlesex*, edited by Caroline M. Barron and Matthew Davies. This volume brings together for the first time the accounts of the religious houses which first appeared in

VCH volumes for London (1909) and Middlesex (1963), accompanied by bibliographical updates and revised lists of the heads of these institutions up to the Dissolution. Publication was celebrated by a party following the Medieval and Tudor London seminar, at which Professor Barron and Dr Davies gave presentations about the project.

The Centre and its staff were actively involved in organising a number of events during the year. The first of these was a very successful two-day conference on ‘Teaching London’, organised jointly with the University of Westminster. This was a well-attended and diverse event, which provoked some valuable discussion about approaches to teaching the history of the city, as well as contemporary issues such as multi-culturalism. In 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), organised 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. The following month the Centre and the Scientific Instrument Society jointly hosted a lecture by Anita McConnell on ‘Jesse Ramsden: London’s Leading Scientific Instrument Maker. Why’. Professor Keene took a leading role as the coordinator of the ‘Medieval Cities’ major strand of the 2007 International Medieval Congress at Leeds in July. Dr Davies delivered a paper to the same conference, chaired two sessions, and organised a third which included papers from Dr Mackman and Dr Stevens arising out of the ‘Londoners and the Law’ project. On returning from Leeds Professor Keene took charge of the annual meeting and conference of the International Commission for the History of Towns; the conference part of the event was on the theme of ‘Communication between Towns’.

In the meantime Dr Moore organised a successful colloquium on the writing of ancient history during the eighteenth century, an evaluation of the development of the historical profession and the role of academic institutions in shaping modern historical canons and traditions. The papers from the conference are to be published in 2008. CMH staff also attended a number of other events, including the conference of the European Association of Urban Historians, held in Stockholm in August 2006, where they delivered papers and coordinated several sessions.

By the end of the academic year plans were in place for two conferences to be held in the autumn of 2007: ‘London in Text and History 1400–1700 (a collaboration with Bath Spa University and the University of Oxford); and ‘Tall Buildings in the London Landscape’ (organised jointly with the *London Journal*,

Professor Michael Hebbert and Dr Elizabeth McKellar). The former conference attracted almost a hundred proposals for papers. Thoughts were also beginning to turn to 2008, and the celebration of the Centre's 20th birthday, with provisional plans being drawn up for a conference in October of that year.

A major development during the year was the approval, in principle, of the CMH's proposal to the City of London Corporation for sponsorship of a new multi-volume *History of London*. The series will be published by the Oxford University Press and the general editor will be Professor Keene, who has bravely undertaken the task of overseeing seven authors and their volumes, which will cover the history of London from the Romans to the present day. Alongside the research and writing for the History there will be a series of events, including public lectures, conferences and workshops, which will be designed to promote wider understanding of London's history as well as to support the work of the project itself through scholarly interactions. The Centre is particularly grateful to Mr David Bradbury and Mr Tony Halmos of the City of London Corporation, to the Libraries, Archives and Guildhall Art Gallery Committee, and finally to the Policy and Resources Committee for their support for this project. It is expected that agreements will be drawn up between the parties in 2008.

2. DEPUTY DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Deputy Director, Dr James Moore, took on the role of Acting Director for the period from January to June 2007 while Matthew Davies took a research sabbatical. The year was once again a busy one, with the recruitment of more doctoral students, the development of exciting research projects, a major conference on historical writing in the eighteenth century and the development of new MA programmes.

Summer 2007 saw the publication of *Corruption in Urban Politics and Society, Britain 1780–1950* in Ashgate's Historical Urban Studies series. This examines the notion of corruption in urban communities and how debates about corruption provide a focal point for political conflict. The volume was co-edited by Dr Moore and Dr John Smith, formerly of Leicester University. John sadly passed away during the production of the volume and the volume includes a dedication from Professor Richard Rodger, former director of the Centre for Urban History at Leicester. The volume includes contributions from a number of prominent urban historians, including Professor Roey Sweet, Dr Chris Williams and John Garrard.

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 nearing completion. Dr Moore's work on the Whitworth Art Gallery and the politics of public art in Manchester will be published in the *Journal of the History of Collections* in 2009. He is also co-editing a volume on the rediscovery of classical civilisations in the eighteenth century. This will include a piece from James on the use of myth and uses of material culture as historical sources. Other contributors include Professor Malcolm Wagstaff on William Leake and historical geography, Dr Ian Macgregor Morris on Greek cities, travel and historiography, and Dr Gareth Sampson on Roman history and eighteenth-century culture.

Dr Moore continues to supervise a wide range of doctoral students. These include Carlos López Galviz (London and Paris metro 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). In October 2007 Mary will join Kathrin as part of the AHRC Collaborative Doctoral Programme organised jointly with the Museum of London. New students for 2007–8 will include Dhan Singh (comparative

history of urban rail systems) and Richard Harvey (London County Council and street tramway experiments). In recent years the Centre has been particularly successful in attracting students in the comparative history of urban transport. This is an area we hope to further develop in the near future with an event to help showcase the exciting work of our research students.

Following consultations with colleagues at the IHR, the MA programme, run by the CMH in conjunction with Victoria County History and the new Centre for Local History, has been substantially recast. From October 2008, the two research centres will offer a programme that facilitates paths to three possible degrees. Students will be able to choose from an MA in Historical Research, an MA in Urban and Metropolitan History, and an MA in Local and Regional History. These changes will allow the IHR to offer a more wide-ranging and attractive programme at a time of increasing competition for MA students, particularly in the historical sector. The changes will make better use of the IHR's core teaching staff and there is the possibility that in future the new Local and Regional History programme could be franchised to other institutions in connection with the existing network of local Victoria County History organisations. It is too early to assess how successful these changes will be but there has already been a significant increase in the number of enquiries for the 2008–9 academic year and it is to be hoped that this trend will be sustained. Overall the Centre now has more postgraduate students than ever before, although the majority of these are on doctoral programmes.

As highlighted in the Director's report above, the Deputy Director organised a conference on the historiography of the ancient world in the eighteenth century. This proved to be a particularly stimulating event, with a large amount of new research being showcased for the first time. A book from the conference is now in preparation. Dr Moore gave papers at a number of conferences and events during the academic year, including the new Anglo-Irish network on urban governance and culture, organised by the University of Limerick.

Dr Moore will be making a bid in October to the ESRC for a project on policy networks and policy knowledge in urban local government, 1860–1914. A bid to the AHRC for a project on 'The rediscovery of the ancient city in the eighteenth century' is also now in preparation and will be submitted in 2008. This will be made in conjunction with ancient historians and classicists, and include colleagues from Nottingham and London. Plans for a collaborative project on the history of football as an urban consumer spectacle are also in preparation. This is conceived as an ambitious international comparative

project, comparing both European and non-European urban cultures. Support from commercial agencies, football heritage groups and representatives of professional football federations will be sought, as well as that of a major research council.

3. PROJECT REPORTS

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

The Londoners and the Law Project, now half way through its 30-month funding period from the AHRC, has made good progress over the last year. Following the initial period of database development and preliminary data entry in the summer of 2006, the majority of the research team's time has been taken up with the input of data from the plea rolls of the court of common pleas (The National Archives series CP 40), recording the details of hundreds of legal cases involving London and Londoners. The team has so far entered details of almost 4,500 separate cases, over 6,000 different 'events' (bonds, sales of goods, assaults, etc.) relating to those cases, and over 28,000 individuals (plaintiffs, defendants, attorneys, executors, etc.), and this is already providing a significant body of information for analysis. The remit of the project has been slightly redefined during the course of the year, following consultation with the project's advisory panel and with the agreement of the funding body, in order to increase the quality and scope of the data being collected. The project initially intended to examine only pleaded cases marginalised under London on the so-called 'prothonotarial rotulets' of each plea roll; however, in order to get a more rounded view of the activities of Londoners, it was decided to broaden this to include all cases involving Londoners as plaintiffs or defendants, regardless of the county concerned, and to include cases enrolled elsewhere on the roll. As a result, the chronological scope of the project has also been adjusted, and the project will now concentrate on rolls from alternate decades throughout the fifteenth century. This will allow the project team to draw firmer and wider conclusions about the activities of Londoners across the century, while also allowing the identification of changes in Londoners' use of the court and changes in the court's procedures and records.

In addition to the ongoing process of data entry, the project team has also begun preliminary analysis of the material gathered so far, and this has already highlighted some interesting issues and avenues for further research. For example, a large proportion of cases brought in common pleas (roughly 45% of all pleaded cases involving Londoners) were brought as pleas of debt on sealed bonds, and historians have often assumed that these were predominantly mercantile debts. However, analysis of the data gathered so far appears to suggest that this was not necessarily the case. The vast majority of such pleas never made it past the mesne process stage (the enrolment of court procedure, usually following the defendant's failure to appear), and thus the precise details

of the bonds are unknown. However, of those which did reach the stage of detailed pleading a significant proportion demonstrate that the bonds were in fact not mercantile, but were often bonds of mutual indebtedness, entered into for a variety of secondary reasons, such as the good behaviour of the parties, the performance of business or personal contracts, or property transactions. Obviously many such bonds were indeed mercantile, but the project's initial analysis has shown that this can no longer be assumed, and further research will be conducted on this issue later in the project. The large number of bonds cited in the plea rolls has also allowed analysis of the drawing up of such documents. Most interestingly, there appears to be a distinct difference in the locations within the city where such bonds were sealed depending upon whether one or both parties were themselves Londoners. Bonds involving Londoners appear to have been drawn up in almost all areas of the medieval city, although, perhaps as expected, the commercial area around Cheapside was particularly favoured. However, bonds made in London between non-Londoners were sealed predominantly in the legal district around Holborn and the Inns of Court to the west of the city, possibly indicating that non-Londoners only made bonds within the city when they required the specialist services of lawyers or scribes. Bonds sealed by particular groups of tradesmen have also been found to show distinct geographical patterns, suggesting that such bonds may have been sealed at the tradesman's residence, place of work or company headquarters, rather than the office of a clerk or notary.

Data analysis has also highlighted the wider activities of particular trades and occupations, both within the city of London and outside. Different trades clearly had different relationships with the court. For instance, London tradesmen involved with victualling or low-value commodities, such as fishmongers and butchers, were far more likely to appear in the court as defendants than as plaintiffs, presumably reflecting suits brought against them by disgruntled suppliers seeking payment for goods. Conversely, tradesmen such as mercers, drapers and tailors appear far more regularly as plaintiffs, reflecting both attempts to secure payment from debtors and disputes over property in the localities where these wealthier citizens had interests. The distribution of locations cited in the sales of particular goods within London also shows definite patterns, and as with the bond data, these largely correspond to the localities in which relevant tradesmen lived and worked. For instance, sales of fish tended to take place either in the area around London Bridge and Billingsgate in the east or in the parishes along Old Fish Street in the west, traditionally the areas associated with the fishmongers' trade (Fig. 1). Similarly, sales of livestock took place almost exclusively in the areas around Smithfield and the traditional butchers' quarter around Newgate (Fig. 2). Trade links between Londoners and the rest

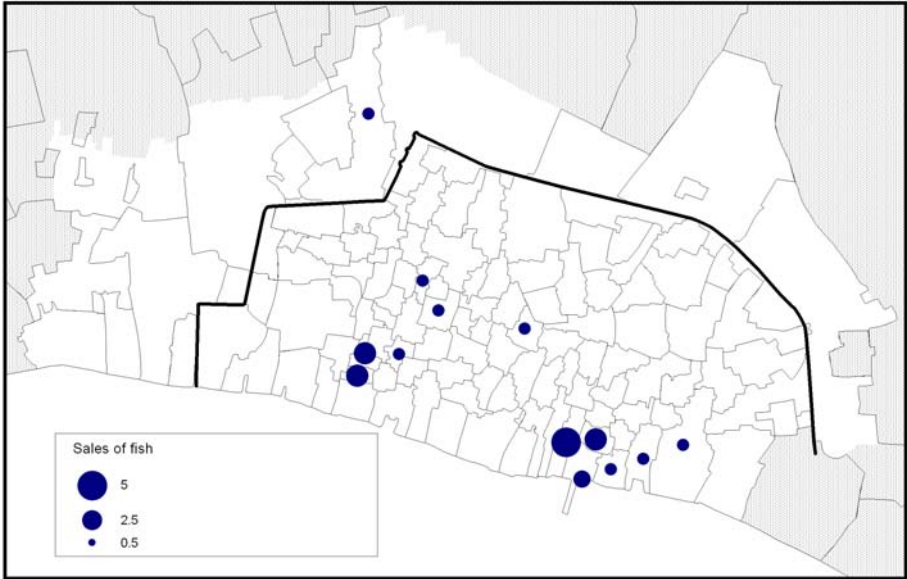


Fig. 1. Distribution of locations cited in sales of fish

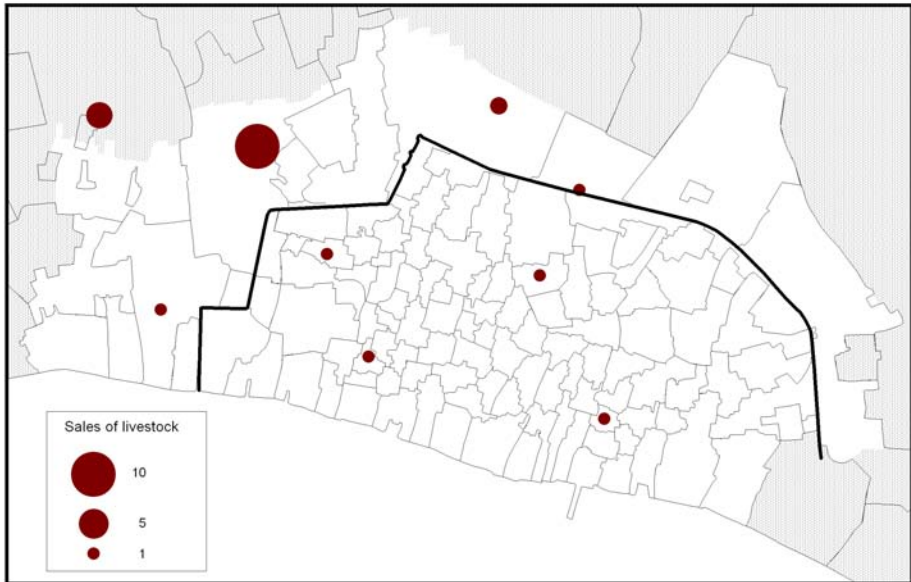


Fig. 2. Distribution of locations cited in sales of livestock

of the country have also shown interesting results. As expected, connections with the south-eastern counties predominate in most mercantile transactions, but interestingly the pattern changes considerably depending on the commodity. For instance, the figures suggest that buyers of wine sold in London tended to come largely from East Anglia and the south-east (Fig. 3), while cloth, which was sold much more widely, was most often bought by people from the counties along the south coast and the west country (Fig. 4). Further work is needed on this, and the figures obviously only reflect transactions which were problematic, but these results appear to indicate distinct differences in the mercantile catchment area of the port of London for different products and services.

In addition, analysis has also begun on subjects such as the background and careers of the attorneys employed in the court, on the use of the court by individual London tradesmen, clergy and religious houses, and also on the level of business conducted within the court across the period, and this will be pursued during the remainder of the project. However, of note even at this early stage is the apparent increase in the use of the court by Londoners across the first half of the century. Despite only a relatively modest increase in the average size of the rolls, the number of pleaded cases involving Londoners on each roll appears to have increased significantly, with roughly twice as many London-related cases appearing each term in the 1440s and 1460s compared to the first decade of the century. Further analysis is needed to examine whether this did indeed reflect increased use of the court by Londoners and why that may have been, or if it was simply a product of changes in scribal practice by the court officials.

The project team has also presented papers on the project and its preliminary findings. Dr Mackman and Dr Stevens jointly presented a paper to the Medieval and Tudor London seminar at the IHR in May 2007, giving an overview of the documents concerned, the design and structure of the database, and some early indications of the data being gathered and the issues being examined. The CMH also organized a session at the 2007 Leeds International Medieval Congress, designed to highlight the project and its work. Three papers were presented: Dr Stevens gave a paper looking at the use of arbitration in connection with cases brought by Londoners in common pleas, and the central role played by arbitration in the resolution of fifteenth-century disputes; Dr Mackman used a case study of a detinue suit brought by the executor of Lucy Visconti, countess of Kent, to highlight the potential of the plea rolls as a historical source, and how the details recorded in the individual suits can add to existing knowledge of particular people and events; and Dr Penny Tucker presented a discussion of the place of the court of common pleas within the medieval English legal system,

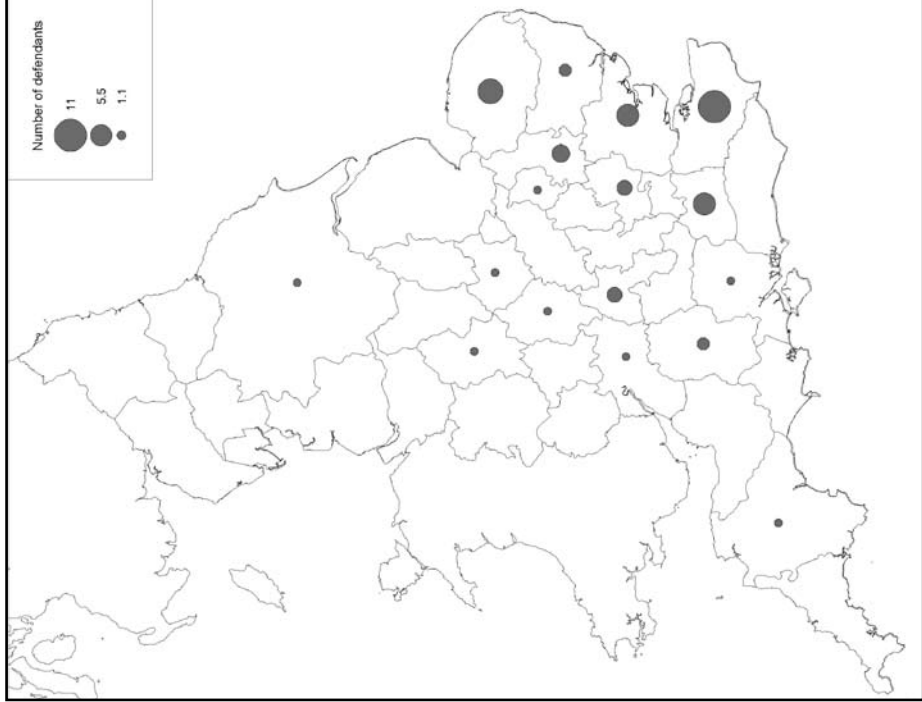


Fig. 3. Distribution of defendants in purchases of wine sold in London

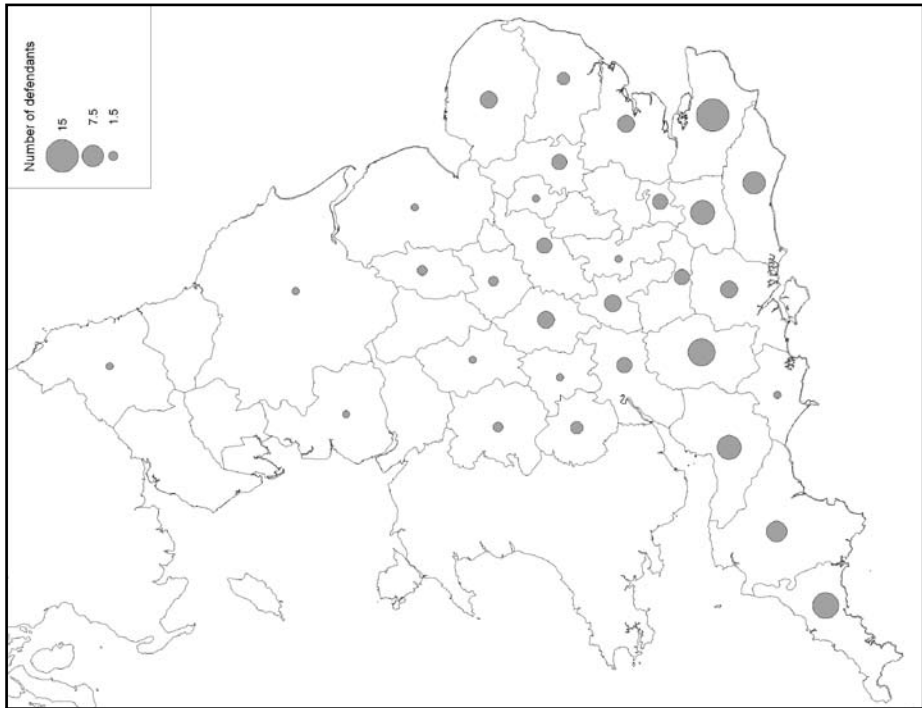


Fig. 4. Distribution of defendants in purchases of cloth sold in London

and the way the court was viewed and used by litigants. The session was very well received, and at least one of the papers is being prepared for publication.

The project team will continue to enter data for the next few months, before turning their attention to further analysis of the data and the production of a series of articles and papers. Plans currently include at least two articles in refereed journals and a paper at the Late Medieval Seminar at the IHR in the autumn of 2008. Dr Stevens will also be speaking at the Economic History Society annual conference in March 2008, discussing credit and trade networks between London and the localities.

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

The People in Place project came to the end of its three-year AHRC-funding in October 2006. Involving teams based at the CMH, Birkbeck and the University of Cambridge, the project examined the role of family and household in the social and economic transformations that took place in London in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This involved using a combination of family reconstitution and reconstruction of property-histories to analyse the dense matrix of families, households, properties and buildings in three contrasting areas: Cheapside, Aldgate, and Clerkenwell.

The final few months were spent writing up the results of the project in a series of papers and preparing the project's datasets – containing over 75,000 records drawn from a wide range of sources – for deposit with the History Data Service at the UK Data Archive (Study no. 5791) and the School of Advanced Study's online repository, SAS-Space (accessible at <http://sas-space.sas.ac.uk/dspace/handle/10065/97>). To help disseminate the project to a wider audience, a 36-page full-colour pamphlet (free on request) and a dedicated website were also produced. The website, available at <http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/pip>, provides a portal to detailed information on the project, its findings, and datasets and also links to other relevant resources.



Fig. 5. Project dissemination: People in Place pamphlet and website

iii HOUSING ENVIRONMENTS AND HEALTH IN EARLY MODERN LONDON, 1550–1750

The ‘Housing environments and health in early modern London, 1550–1750’ (HEH) project – funded by the Wellcome Trust for the History of Medicine from October 2006 to the end of April 2008 – follows on directly from the work undertaken during the course of the People in Place (PIP) project (see above p. 17), and is being conducted by the same research teams based at the CMH, Birkbeck and the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure.

The principal aims of HEH are to investigate the extent to which environmental factors (including housing) and the social characteristics of the individual, family and locality impacted upon the disease and mortality profile of London’s early modern population. The project builds upon PIP by examining in detail patterns of mortality by house and household in the five city-centre Cheapside parishes examined by the earlier project, incorporating existing data on household size, composition and wealth, housing quality and location, and residential density. It also aims to conduct a similar study of the extramural parish of St Botolph Aldgate, at neighbourhood level rather than that of individual houses, for the latter part of the seventeenth century, for which very detailed cause of death information is available. Finally HEH links the large-scale family reconstitution of Clerkenwell (conducted in PIP) with new work on suburban mortality patterns, population growth and new settlement.

During the course of this year the project teams have reconstructed, mapped and analysed a range of social and environmental variables and local mortality experience in the project’s three sample areas. After testing the methodologies for converting the demographic and property-associated data collected during PIP into a format suitable for mapping, and recoding the data to accommodate environmental information (water supply, size of property, street frontage, etc.), base maps were constructed for the Cheapside, Clerkenwell and Aldgate sample areas. These were subsequently developed into a fully-fledged geo-referenced GIS suitable for analysis, allowing the interrogation of data at a variety of geographical levels – parish, precinct, street, houses, etc.

Alongside this, the Cambridge team worked to extend the data gathered from parish registers during PIP for the Cheapside parishes and Clerkenwell to 1750, which has enabled the family reconstitutions for those areas to be extended to

cover the late seventeenth century and thus converge with the most detailed series of taxation sources available in the period. These vital event data were then analysed statistically in order to identify patterns of fertility and mortality across the period.

The London team employed the same data by analysing the cause of death information they contained. These were supplemented by evidence from a sample survey for the Aldgate area drawn from the uniquely characterful parish clerks' memoranda books for St Botolph Aldgate parish, which provided detailed information about individuals' place of residence and circumstances of their death. Records of water supply to the sample areas were also analysed, and a preliminary classification of land use (e.g. 'residential', 'commercial', 'industrial', etc.) has been made to enable broad-level environmental conditions to be factored into the project's analysis.

The fruits of these two strands of research have been merged in anticipation of the final analytical stage of the project. Patterns of mortality and fertility, disease, plague and cause of death across the inhabitants of the sample areas can be mapped in the GIS and located within types and qualities of housing, types of land use, access to water; as well as types of domestic unit. The remainder of the project will concentrate on identifying the correlations between these different sets of social and environmental factors.

All plague outbreaks 1543-1610			Principal outbreaks 1543, 1548, 1563 1593 and 1603		
	No.	%		No.	%
Total victims	160		Total victims	125	
Servants/Apprentices	58	36.3	Servants/Apprentices	43	34.4
Adult males	41	25.6	Adult males	32	25.6
Widows	2	1.3	Widows	1	0.8
Spinsters	4	2.5	Spinsters	4	3.2
Married women	14	8.8	Married women	13	10.4
Children	41	25.6	Children	32	25.6
Lodgers	0	0	Lodgers	0	0
Strangers	0	0	Strangers	0	0

Fig. 6. Example of analysis: 'types' of plague victim in three Cheapside parishes, 1543-1610

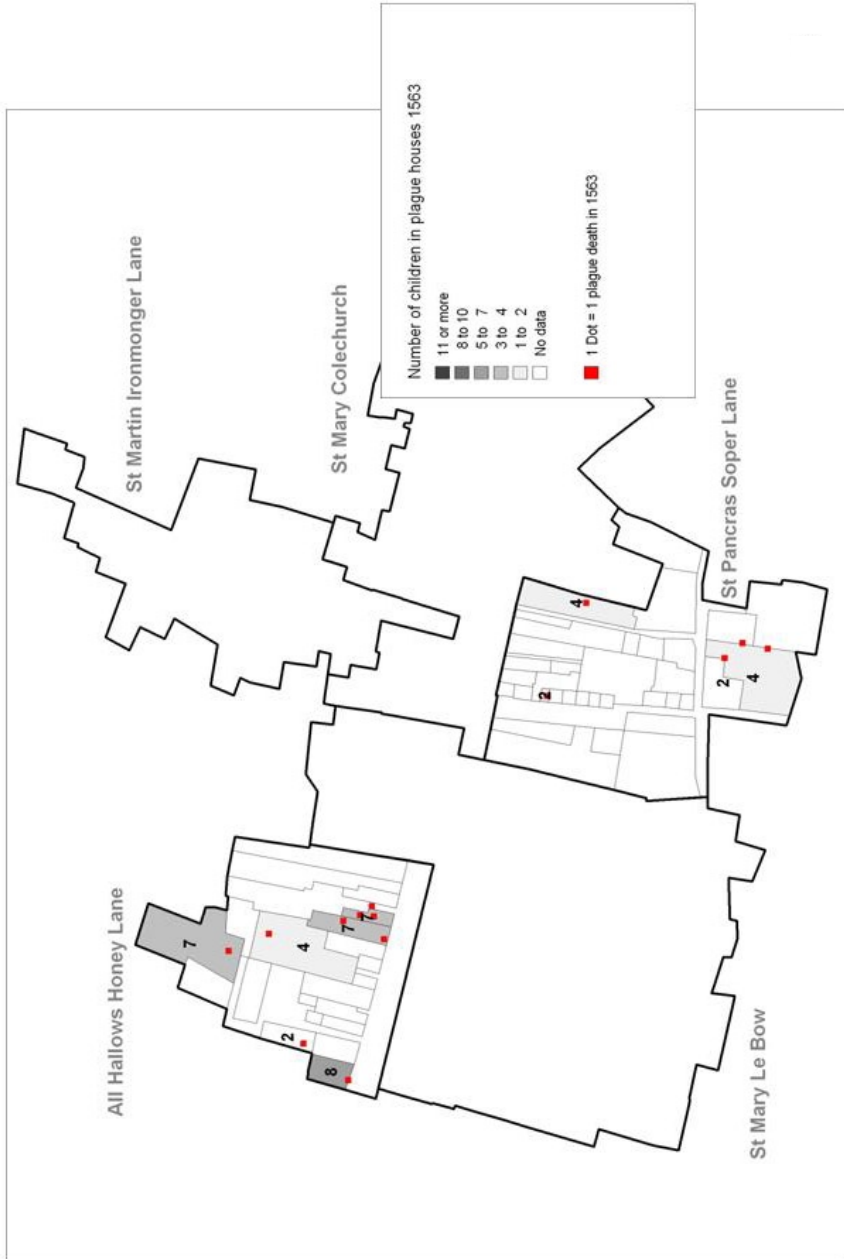


Fig. 7. Mapping the analysis: correlation between size of household (numbers in bold) and number of children in plague affected houses, 1563

4. COMPARATIVE METROPOLITAN HISTORY

i LEVERHULME PROFESSOR

Derek Keene's research during the year concentrated mainly on five themes: law, custom and politics in twelfth- and early thirteenth- century London; the landscape of medieval towns and their suburbs; the relationship of medieval towns to their surrounding territory; the development of infrastructure in the ports of northern Europe (including Britain); and the role of apothecaries and physicians in developing the techniques of archaeological observation and analysis in seventeenth-century London. Each of these areas contributed to lectures or conference papers and, with the exception of the last, they also made an important contribution to a larger project, a major book on London over the period A.D. 500–1300, mentioned in last year's report. Over the year, the planning of this volume and that of the series of seven volumes on the history of London, of which Professor Keene is general editor, made significant progress.

Research on law, customs and politics in London made further important contributions towards our understanding of how the leaders of London during the early thirteenth-century opposition to King John saw their role and that of their city in history, in the political and commercial geography of northern Europe and in relation to ideas of English 'empire' and law, against an intellectual background in which ideas, perceptions and visualisations of cities, commerce and crafts were becoming ever more clearly articulated in literature, art and philosophy. The Londoners drew on this background and on a major prophetic text to mount a powerful case against the rule of King John presented in the form of collections of laws punctuated by other texts inserted so as to emphasise the moral, political and geographical significance of the argument. In so doing they looked back to earlier episodes in which they had asserted their own and the city's status, tracing a more or less accurate series of precedents back to the eleventh century and a series of fictitious ones back to the time of a seventh-century king of Wessex and to that of the imaginary King Arthur. A pervading theme was their view of London as a fount of law and custom, both for cities and for the nation as a whole. In the course of this they manipulated and perhaps fabricated texts which historians have long believed to be accurate representations of the city's traditional law. Another striking feature of this exercise was the way in which they built up an implicit case for free trade in the North Sea and Baltic regions, making a case against the city of Cologne, formerly a close trading partner of London, where its

merchants enjoyed special privileges, but now threatening to corner markets in Scandinavia and the Baltic.

Research on urban landscape and suburbs concerned Europe as a whole, but also contributed to an understanding of twelfth-century London and other English towns. It focused on the physical, economic and social characteristics of suburbs and on technological, economic, political and cultural aspects of tall buildings in London and other medieval cities. Many of the attitudes and experiences which we now associate with tall buildings in world metropolises were present in major European cities as early as the eleventh and twelfth centuries. These include their role in collective and individual aspiration and identity, in expressions of power and authority, and in the enjoyment of views across the city and the surrounding country. Modern transport technologies have generated distinctively new forms of suburbs, but those around medieval cities such as London established some features of suburban culture which remain with us today. These include the marginality and relative poverty of many suburban areas, but also the appreciation of suburban sites as residences for the space and access to the countryside they afforded. As today, the suburb often contained some of the most spacious and impressive urban dwellings.

Work on London's hinterland focused on its connections up the Thames valley to Oxford and across to Buckingham. The southern part of this territory has had a close connection with London since the sixth century and subsequently was an important corridor in its relationship with Mercia. As regional trade grew London drew heavily on the area for supplies and in particular stimulated a cluster of small commercial centres in the area now occupied by Milton Keynes.

Research on European ports helped put London's development in perspective, especially by emphasising the distinctive significance of small-scale private enterprise in the creation of its port infrastructure. This was not unique (Hamburg and Bergen each shared this characteristic in the early stages of their development), but was in marked contrast to the communal, civic or state investment in many ports (e.g. Antwerp, Amsterdam, Copenhagen).

Professor Keene was also involved in the organisation of a number of conferences. He was responsible for organising the special strand on 'Medieval Cities' which comprised about a half of the Leeds International Medieval Congress held on 9–12 July. This occupied a good deal of time during the

Autumn, but resulted in a particularly successful and coherent event attended by more than 1,400 scholars from around the world.

In association with colleagues in the University of Southampton, New York University and the *Institut national d'histoire de l'art* (Paris), and with funding from the Leverhulme Trust, he also organised a seminar focusing on architecture and urban space in London and Paris in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, held at Senate House, University of London on 26–27 January. With seven French and six British speakers and some twenty-five other participants, this conference generated a stimulating debate on comparisons between the two cities and their complex and perhaps problematic relationship to ideas of modernity.

‘Communication Between Towns’ was held at the IHR on 13–14 July, in association with the annual meeting of the International Commission for the History of Towns. With thirty-five participants and twelve speakers, the conference addressed cases concerning Italy, Prussia, Lusatia, Switzerland, Croatia, Hungary, Austria, Norway, Britain and Japan between the twelfth and the nineteenth century. It also included a field analysis of the city of London as a site of communication and generated a lively discussion concerning the different modes of communication and comparison between regions.

Professor Keene also contributed towards the teaching of the Centre’s MA programme. Focusing primarily on London and English regions, the course includes an element of comparative metropolitan history, looking at such cities in Continental Europe and elsewhere.

As lead or associate supervisor, Derek Keene supervised seven research students working on various aspects of London and comparative metropolitan history. These include: poverty in London and Madrid, a comparative study 1550–1700 (a ‘co-tutela’ arrangement with the Universidad Complutense, Madrid); the Dutch community in London c.1660–1720; the London furniture industry c.1650–1720; the ‘Polis of the Metro in London and Paris’ (Leverhulme studentship, see below); the identity of central London, 1880–1940; suburban identities, 1880–1920; and Jewish heritage and exhibitions in London 1880–1950. He also co-supervised a research student on episcopal power and responsibility in Anglo-Saxon England. In addition, he recruited Dhan Zunino Singh, a doctoral student from Argentina who was attracted to the Centre on account of the work already being undertaken on cultural aspects of underground railways. Having obtained a School of Advanced Study bursary,

Dhan will commence his study of 'The Buenos Aires underground railways: a cultural analysis of the modernisation process in a peripheral metropolis, 1890–1950' in November 2007.

ii LEVERHULME POSTDOCTORAL FELLOW

Following an assessment, Dr Jennifer Holmes's postdoctoral fellowship was renewed for a second year from 1 October 2006. She gave a paper on 'Critiques of urban tourism in early twentieth-century Italy' at the International Conference on Urban History in Stockholm in September, and also made good progress with an analysis of cultural journalism in early twentieth-century Rome. However, for family reasons, Dr Holmes decided to postpone the second year of the fellowship for a year from November 2006.

iii LEVERHULME POSTGRADUATE STUDENT

Carlos López Galviz continued 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 began his research in Parisian sources, completed an outline of the thesis and largely completed two chapters on the formulation of ideas and projects for a 'city railway' and their implementation in the two cities up to 1880. The term 'city railway' encapsulates the use of railways specifically for circulation within the city, where the railway in its underground form came increasingly to be seen as a distinctive system on its own account. Ideas concerning the potential contribution of the 'city railway' in London and Paris were in many respects similar, but the pattern of implementation was very different reflecting the political, military and economic experiences of the two cities. This work ensured a successful assessment for transition from the first to the second year of study and will be the basis for an assessment from MPhil to PhD status later in 2007.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND INFORMATION SERVICES

i LONDON'S PAST ONLINE

Unfortunately, it has not been possible to secure further dedicated funding for our electronic bibliography, London's Past Online (<http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/lpol>). As a result we have been unable to continue to check systematically the accessions of local London libraries and therefore keep the database as comprehensive and up-to-date as we would like.

However, thanks to the partnership with the Royal Historical Society Bibliography, some material relating to London continues to be incorporated and in 2006–7 nearly 600 new London-related records were added to the database. Inevitably, searching for new material is not as extensive as it was when LPOL was separately funded, but the RHS Bibliography covers the major journals for London history – including the *London Journal*, *London Topographical Record*, and *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* (the full list of journals regularly searched is at <http://www.rhs.ac.uk/bibl/journals.asp>) – and is able to draw on accessions lists kindly made available by Guildhall Library for monograph titles relating to London additional to those collected from the British National Bibliography and other sources. Details of completed London-related theses, extracted from the IHR's annual *Lists of Theses*, have also been added.

ii RESEARCH IN PROGRESS ON THE HISTORY OF LONDON

We are always happy to receive additions and corrections to the list of current research on London history which is available on the Centre's website at: www.history.ac.uk/cmh/riplist.html. Although the majority of records are of MPhil/PhD-based work, we would like to hear about any London-related research or projects currently being undertaken.

iii CMH WEBSITE

The current CMH website was originally designed in the early 1990s and has thus been in need of a redesign for some time. In July, the Centre commissioned Martin Cook, the IHR's webmaster, to undertake the basic redesign. While retaining its own identity, the new site intentionally bears some stylistic

resemblance to the IHR's main site. Navigational frames have been removed, making it easier to bookmark individual pages, and other changes have been made to make the site generally more user friendly. The majority of page URLs will remain the same as the current site, but automatic redirects will be applied where this is not possible.

Over the coming year existing information will be migrated to the new site. The content will also be expanded to provide access to more online resources (including CMH's own resources such as transcripts of the Views of Hosts and Heather Creaton's work on the Yorkshire Schools in London), pages covering news and events relating to London, urban and metropolitan history, and links to local studies libraries, archives, museums and research centres.

It is hoped that the launch of the new site will coincide with the Centre's Twentieth Anniversary celebrations in the autumn of 2008.

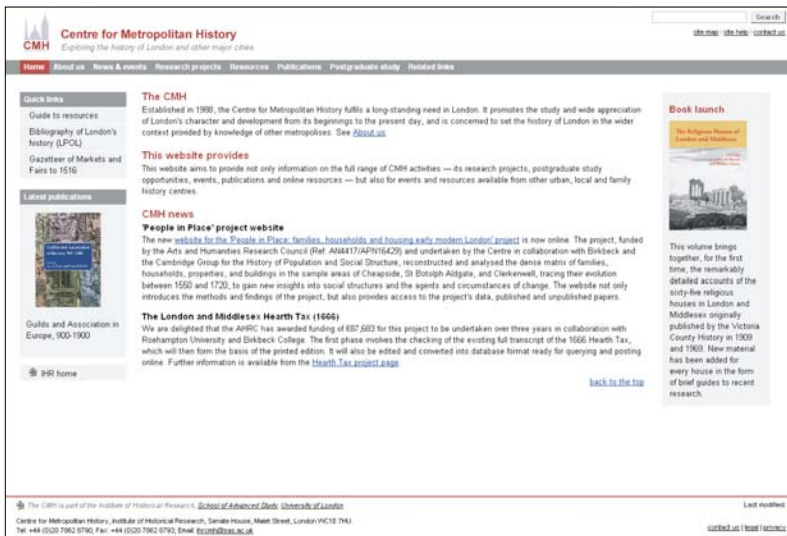


Fig. 8. The new CMH website design

6. ACTIVITIES OF FELLOWS AND RESEARCH STUDENTS

i FELLOWS

James Galloway

Jim Galloway continued to develop his research into the impact of storm flooding around the tidal river Thames and its estuary during the later middle ages. He spoke at the Leeds International Medieval Congress in July 2007 on 'London and the Thames Estuary in the Later Middle Ages: The Challenges of Economic and Climatic Change.' He also carried out some related work on the overland fish trade and the use of fish-weirs around the Thames, presenting a paper entitled 'Ripiers and the supply of fresh sea-fish to later medieval London' at the Diet Group, Somerville College, Oxford, in May 2007.

With the support of the IHR and the Centre for Metropolitan History, Jim applied to the ESRC for a grant to pursue his flooding research further. The application was successful, and his research project, entitled 'London and the Tidal Thames 1250–1550: Marine Flooding, Embankment and Economic Change' begins in March 2008, hosted by the CMH.

David Mitchell

David Mitchell has been concerned with the preparation of a social and cultural history of dining in England, with comparisons to France and the Low Countries, between 1500 and 1730. This has included studies of the impact of changes in cuisine, horticulture and medical opinion to supplement his previous work on household organisation, interiors and the setting of tables.

He has also continued to work on the '1682 Mark Plate Project' for the Goldsmiths' Company. Apart from new insights into the organisation of the trade and the role of the Company, the study is beginning to produce encouraging results in identifying not only some of the 'makers marks' on the copper plate but also marks on pieces of silver surviving from earlier in the seventeenth century.

ii RESEARCH STUDENTS

Miguel Ángel García Sánchez

Miguel Ángel García Sánchez is developing his research at the CMH under the supervision of Derek Keene and Matthew Davies. The title of his PhD is 'Inequality, poverty and social networks in two European metropolises. A

comparison between Madrid and London, 1550–1700'. He began his research in 2002 at Complutense University (Madrid). Two years later he moved to London and continued his studies at the CMH. After completing an MSc in Economic History in 2005–6 at the London School of Economics, he continued to develop his investigations, which are currently reaching their final stages. In 2006–7 he focused on the comparative analyses of English and Spanish taxation records for the seventeenth century and has applied statistical techniques to data on economic inequality and poverty. He is planning to submit his PhD thesis by early 2009.

The financial support that Miguel had been receiving from the Spanish Research Council (CSIC) since 2002 expired in 2006. He then took up a part-time job which gave him an opportunity to develop his economic-evaluation skills working on a number of public-sector projects for government departments, such as the Home Office, and local government. He is currently holder of a part-time fees-only AHRC award.

Jordan Landes

Jordan spent the majority of her second year on her study of 'the role of London in the creation of a transatlantic Quaker community in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries' carrying out research at the Library of the Society of Friends in Britain. In March, she received the Gest Fellowship at Haverford College, USA, a one-month fellowship given to researchers examining religious connections in the world with a specifically Quaker focus, which she will take up in August 2007. In June, Jordan passed her one-year (two-year part-time) transfer, and will be spending the remainder of the year editing and venturing out to the National Archives at Kew.

Laurie Lindey

Laurie Lindey is continuing her work on the London furniture trade 1640-1720. After completing her chapter on the social, economic and geographic origins of apprentices in the Joiners' Company, Laurie has begun her chapter on the spatial logic of furniture makers. She has employed a variety of sources to identify who was in the trade, what their occupation was and where they were situated. Some of these documents allow for a systematic approach – tax records, a jury service list, and livery company accounts – while others are more miscellaneous in nature: trade cards, maps, inventories and published material. She has found furniture tradesmen situated across the City of London and its surrounding metropolis, from Portsoken ward to the east of the City to Kensington in the western suburbs of Westminster, and from Highgate in the north to Deptford in the south. However, the majority were centrally located and she is discovering

that they characteristically clustered together whereby the proximity of their allied trades or specialisms was beneficial for both manufacturing and retailing purposes.

To subsidise her PhD studies, Laurie has been inputting data from the Aldgate parish records for the CMH, Birkbeck and University of Cambridge project, ‘Housing Environments and Health in Early Modern London 1550–1750’.

Carlos López Galviz (see also Leverhulme Studentship, p. 24, above)

Highlights of the year were Carlos’s first research visit to Parisian archives (April) and his first-year’s assessment (May), both of which were successful. Since May he has focused on the research and writing of a new chapter of his thesis on the introduction of the city railway in nineteenth-century London and Paris. For the primary sources on the Paris section, Carlos has used material gathered during his research trip and French works available in London at the Institute of Civil Engineers, LSE, and the British Library. For the London section, the London Metropolitan Archives and online resources of Senate House Library have been highly valuable. The upgrade from MPhil to PhD will take place in the autumn and will involve further research and substantial revision of chapter two of his thesis.

In addition to research and writing, Carlos attended several conferences and lectures at the IHR, LSE and UCL, and also attended the conferences ‘Urban Underworlds’, Cambridge (September 2006) and ‘Victorian Soundscapes’, Trinity and All Saints, Leeds (March 2007). He presented papers at the ‘Walter Benjamin and the Architecture of Modernity’ conference (Sydney, August 2006) and at the seminar ‘London/Paris, Paris/Londres’ hosted by the CMH in January 2007. In 2007–8 he will be teaching three history modules for the Faculty of Lifelong Learning, Birkbeck.

Kathrin Pieren

Kathrin is one of the AHRC-funded students whose research is part of the CMH’s collaboration with the Museum of London entitled ‘London on display: Civic identities, cultures and industry, 1851–1951’. She dedicated the first few months of her work on ‘Migration and identity constructions in an imperial metropolis: the representation of Jewish heritage in London between 1887 and 1956’ to the study of secondary literature, the building up of a network with scholars and institutions in her field and the identification of primary sources. Unfortunately, two of the main archives she will be using (Jewish Museum, Whitechapel Art Gallery) are going to be inaccessible for extended periods of her PhD; Kathrin

therefore had to alter her initial research plan. From the very beginning, she carried out primary research on the 1887 Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition and the early years of the Jewish Historical Society of England, the latter being an immediate product of the former; both are crucial in the constitution of the Anglo-Jewish heritage sector in the late nineteenth century. She incorporated the results of her study into an extended essay (over 30,000 words) which will inform several chapters of her thesis. Furthermore, Kathrin started some research into the early acquisitions of the predecessor organisations of the Museum of London to identify possible holdings with relevance to Jewish life in the city.

She regularly attended seminars and conferences on museum studies, Anglo-Jewish history, general British history, migration and diaspora. She participated in a number of skills courses organised by the IHR and the School of Advanced Study on historical research methodology and the management of her PhD. Kathrin also decided to study Yiddish in order to research the Yiddish press of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Catherine Wright

Catherine's thesis, 'The Dutch in London: connections and identities, c.1660–c.1720', 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 2006–7, Catherine completed much of the necessary work on the institutional records of the Dutch Church at Austin Friars, London, finding a great deal of valuable information on aspects of community life, including the Church library and poor relief.

Catherine presented the following papers during the year: 'Anglo-Dutch and Dutch in England', Regional History Centre conference: A Nation of Many Parts? (University of the West of England), 16 September 2006; 'The Dutch Church in London in the later seventeenth century', Low Countries Seminar (Institute of Historical), 24 November 2006; 'The consistory and community of Austin Friars in the later seventeenth century', Huguenot Society (Society of Antiquaries), 24 January 2007 (forthcoming in *Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland*); 'The cultural importance of the Dutch Church in London in the late seventeenth century', symposium on Netherlandic studies (New Hall, Cambridge), 21 May 2007; 'Dutch, Anglo-Dutch, or English? Identities in a late-seventeenth-century stranger community', 76th Anglo-American Conference: Identities: National, Regional and Personal (Institute of Historical Research), 5 July 2007.

APPENDICES

I

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(Date of membership of Committee given in parentheses)

Chairman

Sir Brian JENKINS, GBE, MA, FCA, FRSA

- D. BATES, BA, PhD, Director, Institute of Historical Research
- J. BOLTON, BA, BLitt, FRHistS., Professorial Research Fellow, Borromei Bank Research Project, Queen Mary, University of London (to 31 July 2007)
- D. BRADBURY, BA, MA, DipLib, MCLIP, Director of Libraries, Archives and Guildhall Art Gallery
- A. C. BUCHANAN, BA, MSc, PhD, Dip Arch Admin, Archivist, Clothworkers' Company (from 1 August 2006 to 31 July 2007)
- L. GOWING, MA, PhD, Reader in Early Modern History, King's College London (to 31 July 2007)
- 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 (to 31 July 2007)
- J. F. MERRITT, BA, MA, PhD, Research Fellow and Director, Stuart London Project, University of Sheffield (to 31 July 2007)
- A. PRESCOTT, BA, PhD, Director of the Centre for Research into Freemasonry, Humanities Research Centre, University of Sheffield
- A. SAINT, MA, MPhil, General Editor, Survey of London (from 1 August 2006)
- R. H. SWEET, MA, DPhil, Professor of Urban History and Director of the Centre for Urban History, University of Leicester
- R. TRAINOR, BA, MA, DPhil, FRHistS, AcSS, FKC, Principal, King's College London; Chair, Advisory Council of the IHR
- P. WALLIS, BA, MSc, DPhil, Lecturer in Economic History, London School of Economics (from 1 August 2006)
- C. A. M. WANG, Director, Global Banking, Business Continuity Management, Deutsche Bank; Deputy, Ward of Cornhill, City of London

II

STAFF OF THE CENTRE

Director: MATTHEW DAVIES, MA, DPhil (Oxford)

Deputy Director: JAMES MOORE, BA (Oxon), PhD (Manchester)

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) (to 31 October 2006)

Londoners and the Law: Pleadings in the Court of Common Pleas 1399–1509
Research Officers: JONATHAN MACKMAN, BA, DPhil (York); MATTHEW
STEVENS, BA, PhD (Aberystwyth)

People in Place: Families, Households and Housing in Early Modern London
(to 25 October 2006) and Housing Environments and Health in Early Modern
London (from 26 October 2006)

Researcher Officers (CMH/London team): MARK MERRY, BA, MA, PhD
(Kent); PHILIP BAKER, BA (London), 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 is currently editing a selection of extracts from the Putney debates and Leveller pamphlets that will be published in November 2007 to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the Putney debates. **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 currently researching and writing a book on late medieval London to be part of a seven volume series, edited by Derek Keene and published by OUP. He is a member of the council of the London Record Society, chairs the editorial committee of the *London Journal*, and is a senior advisor to the Records of Early English Drama project. He is also a *Corrispondente Scientifico* for *Città & Storia* (Rome), and a member of the History Advisory Panel of the HEA Subject Centre in History, Classics and Archaeology. **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.

In 2006–7, **DEREK KEENE** served as a member of the Urban Panel (focusing on problems of urban regeneration, planning and heritage) sponsored by English Heritage and the Commission for Architecture and the Built environment, 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 the editorial board of *Città et Storia*, the journal of the Associazione Italiana di Storia Urbana. He is also a member of the Arts and Humanities Research Council’s peer review college and of the Arts and Humanities Research Council’s 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. As well as his work on the ‘Londoners and the Law’ project, **MATTHEW STEVENS** is also conducting research on borough courts and the urban experience in medieval Wales. His monograph, *Urban Assimilation in Post-Conquest Wales: Ethnicity, Gender, and Economy in Ruthin 1282–1350*, arising from his doctoral thesis, is due to be published in 2008. 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.

III

RESEARCH FELLOWS

- JAMES A. GALLOWAY, MA, PhD, ‘Medieval market networks’ and ‘Impact of storm flooding around the tidal Thames’
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

RESEARCH 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/PhD)
- CHOLKI HONG, BA (Seoul National University), MSc (London School of Economics), ‘London identity as a capital, financial and imperial centre as expressed in its physical environment, 1880–1930s’ (MPhil/PhD)
- 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/PhD)
- MARY LESTER, BA (Oxford), MA (London), ‘Suburban identity and the idea of London: Dalston and West Ham 1886–1923’ (MPhil/PhD)
- LAURIE LINDEY, BA (Eckerd College, Florida), MA (Royal College of Art), ‘The London furniture trade 1640–1720’ (MPhil/PhD)
- KATHRIN PIEREN, Licentiata philosophiae (Berne), MA (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), ‘Migration and identity constructions in an imperial metropolis: the representation of Jewish heritage in London between 1887 and 1956’ (MPhil/PhD)

MIGUEL ÁNGEL GARCÍA SÁNCHEZ, Licenciado, DEA (Universidad Complutense de Madrid), MSc (London School of Economics), ‘Inequality, poverty and social networks in two European metropolises. A comparison between Madrid and London, 1550–1700’ (MPhil/PhD)

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

V

CONFERENCE AND SEMINAR PAPERS

Philip Baker:

‘What was the first *Agreement of the people?*’, with Elliot Vernon at the Seventeenth-Century British History Seminar, IHR, 7 June 2007.

Matthew Davies:

‘Crafts and the Government of London’, International Medieval Congress, Leeds, July 2007

‘The Religious Houses of Medieval London and Middlesex’, Medieval and Tudor London History seminar, IHR, May 2007

James Galloway:

‘Ripiers and the supply of fresh sea-fish to later medieval London’ at the Diet Group, Somerville College, Oxford, May 2007

‘London and the Thames Estuary in the Later Middle Ages: The Challenges of Economic and Climatic Change’, International Medieval Congress, Leeds, July 2007

Carlos López Galviz:

‘Object and method in Benjamin’s materialist history’, at the ‘Walter Benjamin and the Architecture of Modernity’, Sydney, August 2006

‘London/Paris underground systems’, at the London/Paris-Paris/London seminar, Senate House, London, 27 January 2007

Jennifer Holmes:

‘Critiques of urban tourism in early twentieth-century Italy’ at the Eighth International Conference on Urban History (European Association for Urban History), Stockholm, September 2006

Derek Keene:

Commentator on ‘City museums’ session, Eighth International Conference on Urban History (EAUH), Stockholm, 1 September 2006

‘Reflections on communication in medieval towns’, opening address at conference of International Commission for the History of Towns, Zagreb, 27 September 2006

‘The long view of new towns’, English Heritage/CABE seminar on ‘The new towns movement’, Letchworth, 5 October 2006

‘Buckinghamshire in the shadow of the medieval metropolis’, keynote address at Buckinghamshire Local History Network annual conference, Aylesbury, 7 October 2006

Commentator at session on ‘L’écrit: traductions, transcriptions, échanges’, at the conference ‘Les échanges techniques entre la France et l’Angleterre (XVIe-XIXe siècles)’, *Musée des arts et métiers*, Paris, 16 December 2006

‘Text, visualization and politics: London, 1150–1250’, Royal Historical Society, London, 2 February 2007

‘Apothecaries and antiquity in 17th-century London’, History of Collections Seminar, Institute of Historical Research, 12 February 2007

‘The British Historic Towns Atlas: methodological observations’, at conference ‘Von Nutzen der Städteatlanten Vier Jahrzehnte Atlasarbeiten in Europa’, Institut für vergleichende Städtegeschichte, Münster, 26 February 2007

‘London: forging an identity’, seminar on the cultural identity of cities, Institute of Germanic and Romance Studies, London, 25 March 2007

‘Installations and infrastructure: north European ports’, international workshop on ‘Shipping efficiency and economic growth, 1350–1800’, Lagos, Portugal, 20 April 2007

‘Medieval suburbs: landscapes of aspiration and despair’ at the ‘Suburbs: buildings and society’ conference, Rewley House, Oxford, 12 May 2007

‘Before the GLC: 604–1965’, at the ‘GLC to GLA’, symposium on the governance of London in honour of Desmond Plummer, City Hall, London, 31 May 2007

‘Introduction: Medieval Cities’, International Medieval Congress, Leeds, 9 July 2007

‘Communication between towns: some principles’ and ‘The city of London as a site of communication’, Annual Conference and General meeting of the International Commission for the History of Towns, IHR, 13–14 July 2007

Jonathan Mackman:

‘High politics and personal gain in the records of the Common Pleas: Marmaduke Lumley and the Chancellorship of St Paul’s’, International Medieval Congress, Leeds, 10 July 2007

Mark Merry:

‘Manufactured identities and civic policy: a comparison of two late medieval towns’, International Medieval Congress, Leeds, July 2007

Mark Merry and Philip Baker:

‘Households and families in seventeenth century London’, Eighth International Conference on Urban History (EAUH), Stockholm, August 2006

‘Households and families in seventeenth century London: a social snapshot’, British Society for Population Studies Annual Conference, Southampton, September 2006

James Moore:

‘The problem of corruption in municipal government and politics, c.1850–1914: Manchester, Liverpool and Wolverhampton’, Metropolitan History seminar, IHR, 15 November 2006

‘The Search for Troy: myth, history and archaeology in the eighteenth century’, at the British Society for Eighteenth Century Studies conference, St Hugh’s College, Oxford, 3-5 January 2007

‘The historiography of Byzantium and the Byzantine Empire during the enlightenment’ and ‘Byzantium as an “urban” model’, Classics Department colloquium, University of Nottingham, April 2007

‘Troy: the search for vindication’, at the ‘Making History: writing the history of the ancient world in the long eighteenth century’ colloquium, IHR, 20 July 2007

David Mitchell:

‘Napery: ritual objects, consumables or heirlooms’, Everyday Objects Conference, Shakespeare Institute, University of Birmingham, 28 June 2007

Matthew Stevens:

‘Small town women and the Great Famine of 1315–22’, Economic History Society Annual Conference, Exeter, March 2007

‘Londoners and the Court of Common Pleas in the fifteenth century: arbitration and litigation’, International Medieval Congress, Leeds, 10 July 2007

Catherine Wright:

‘Anglo-Dutch and Dutch in England’, Regional History Centre conference: *A Nation of Many Parts?*, University of the West of England, 16 September 2006

‘The Dutch Church in London in the later seventeenth century’, Low Countries Seminar, Institute of Historical Research, 24 November 2006

‘The consistory and community of Austin Friars in the later seventeenth century’, Huguenot Society, at the Society of Antiquaries, London, 24 January 2007

‘The cultural importance of the Dutch Church in London in the late seventeenth century’, symposium on Netherlandic studies, New Hall, Cambridge, 21 May 2007

‘Dutch, Anglo-Dutch, or English? Identities in a late-seventeenth-century stranger community’, 76th Anglo-American Conference: ‘Identities: National, Regional and Personal’, Institute of Historical Research, 5 July 2007

VI

PUBLICATIONS

Matthew DAVIES (ed. with Caroline M. Barron), *The Religious Houses of London and Middlesex* (CMH, Institute of Historical Research, London 2007).

James A. GALLOWAY (with J. Potts), ‘Marine flooding in the Thames Estuary and tidal river c.1250–1450: impact and response’, *Area* 39 (2007), 370–9.

Derek KEENE, ‘Cultures de production, de distribution et de consommation en milieu urbain en Angleterre, 1100–1350’, *Histoire Urbaine* 16 (août 2006), 17–38.

Derek KEENE, ‘English urban guilds, c.900–1300: the purposes and politics of association’, in Ian A. Gadd and Patrick Wallis (eds.), *Guilds and Association in Europe, 900–1900* (CMH, Institute of Historical Research, London, 2006), pp. 3–26.

David MITCHELL, ‘The influence of Tartary and the Indies on social attitudes and material culture in England and France, 1650–1730’, Anna Jolly (ed.), *A Taste for the Exotic. Foreign Influences on Early Eighteenth-Century Silk*

Designs (Riggisberger Berichte 14, Abegg-Stiftung Riggisberg, 2007), pp. 11–43.

David MITCHELL, ‘Sir Godfrey Copley as patron and consumer, 1685–1705’, in Jeremy Watson and Adriana Turpin (eds.), *Auctions, Agents and Dealers. The Mechanism of the Art Market 1660–1830* (The Beazley Archive and Archaeopress in association with the Wallace Collection, Oxford, 2007), pp. 127–139.

James MOORE (ed. with John Smith), *Corruption in Urban Politics and Society, Britain 1780–1950* (Historical Urban Studies series; Ashgate, Aldershot, 2007).

VII

SEMINAR ON METROPOLITAN HISTORY

October 2006–March 2007

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

- ‘Mid-Victorian metropolitan music hall: audiences and ambience’, Peter Bailey (University of Manitoba)
- ‘Material culture in a declining metropolis: Antwerp in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries’, Bruno Blondé (University of Antwerp)
- ‘The problem of corruption in municipal government and politics, c.1850–1914: Manchester, Liverpool and Wolverhampton’, James Moore (CMH)
- ‘Pauper apprentices in eighteenth-century London’, Alysa Levine (Oxford Brookes)
- ‘The Australians in Britain in 1901: an exploration’, Glen Calderwood (Institution of Civil Engineers) and Carl Bridge (King’s College London)
- “‘Food for Starving Souls’”: the urban scene in Ashcan School and Camden Town Realism around 1900’, David Peters Corbett (University of York)
- ‘The rise of the foreign restaurant in London’, Panikos Panayi (de Montfort University)
- ‘Following the money: geographies of wealth in nineteenth-century London’, David Green (King’s College London) and Alistair Owens (Queen Mary, University of London)
- ‘Germans on society and social reform in urban Britain in the nineteenth century’, Andrew Lees (Rutgers)

VIII

SOURCES OF FUNDING

Comparative Metropolitan History: The Leverhulme Trust

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