This issue of Past and Future has a strong 'sense of place'. The IHR has interests across the piece: we work with organisations of historians in Asia; we are closely linked to historians in the United States who have been coming to the Institute since its foundation in 1921; we have seminars that explore the history of Europe over two millennia; I recently had the pleasure of giving a paper to the Modern British History group in Paris which the IHR helped to establish and with which we have close and reciprocal links. But if historians have gone global in recent years, they have always been local. Our patch is London and the Centre for Metropolitan History has been leading research into its history for a generation. Now it has secured a large grant to investigate the history of the mapping of the capital from its Roman foundations and in this issue Matthew Davies and Seif El Rashidi tell us more about the Layers of London project which he designed and is already making its impact felt in the IHR. But city dwellers must have their leisure and nothing is more redolent of English social history than the seaside, be it royal bathing by George III in Weymouth, works’ outings to Blackpool, or the planned holiday villages of the middle classes like Thorpeness in Suffolk. We carry details in this issue of a forthcoming lecture on the history of the English seaside.

A famous Tudor historian who once held court in the IHR, Sir John Neale, saw parliament as an event. But to most people it is a place, albeit one that is gently crumbling into the Thames, and which will require enormous resources to refurbish. So it is pleasing that the latest work from the ongoing History of Parliament project, for which the IHR provides online services in the design and maintenance of its website, is represented in our pages.

We also pay tribute here to two longstanding members of our staff, the aforementioned Matthew Davies and Jane Winters. They have recently left the IHR, though they have not gone far: Jane to take the Chair of Digital Humanities in the School of Advanced Study elsewhere in Senate House and Matthew over the wall to Birkbeck College next door to become Dean of Arts and Social Sciences there. Bloomsbury holds them still: it’s that sense of place once again.

Lawrence Goldman
September 2016
Ravenna: its role in earlier medieval change and exchange, ed. Judith Herrin and Jinty Nelson

In the long-debated transition from late antiquity to the early middle ages, the city of Ravenna presents a story rich and strange. From the late 5th century onwards it suffered decline in economic terms. Yet its geographical position, its status as an imperial capital, and above all its role as a connecting-point between East and West, ensured that it remained an intermittent attraction for early medieval kings and emperors throughout the period from the late 5th to the 11th century. Ravenna's story, all the more interesting because it was complicated and unpredictable. RRP: £40.00, hbk. ISBN: 978-1-909646-14-8

‘Nobler imaginings and mightier struggles’: Octavia Hill, social activism, and the remaking of British society, ed. Elizabeth Baigent and Ben Cowell

Octavia Hill was a housing reformer, open space campaigner, co-founder of the National Trust, founder of the Women's Cadet Force and the first woman to be invited to sit on a royal commission. Yet despite her early pre-eminence, Hill fell from public favour in the 20th century. This book provides a nuanced portrait of Hill and her work in a broader context of social change, reflecting recent scholarship on 19th century society in general, and on philanthropy and preservation, and women’s role in them. RRP: £40.00, hbk. ISBN: 978-1-909646-00-1

Medieval merchants and money: essays in honour of James L. Bolton, ed. Martin Allen and Matthew Davies

These essays, presented in celebration of the scholarship of the Professor James L. Bolton, explore the activities of merchants, their trade, legal interactions and identities, and the importance of money and credit in the rural and urban economies. Broader subjects include patterns of immigration, trade and royal policy, and the role that merchants played in the Hundred Years War. RRP: £40.00, hbk. ISBN: 9781909646162.

Books can be purchased at www.history.ac.uk/publications/bookshop

Proposals for the series are welcomed from both established scholars and new researchers. Details of how to submit proposals can be found at www.history.ac.uk/publications/conference-series/submissions or email julie.spraggan@sas.ac.uk

IRH Digital news

Since BHO relaunched in December 2014, the team has been focused on digitising and adding new content and improving the experience of our users. Some recent additions to our catalogue include: the Calendar of Inquisitions Post-mortem and Arraignment (the first series and volumes 1-3 in the second series), 11 London Record Society volumes. For subscribers and institutions, all the more interesting because it was complicated and unpredictable.

Reviews in History celebrates its 20th anniversary this year and to mark this the Editorial Board have been asked to suggest the most significant history books of the last 20 years, to be reviewed and reappraised in a special issue to be published towards the end of 2016. In addition, there will be another special issue to coincide with the eagerly awaited/dreaded US presidential election in November.

CMH news

As you can read elsewhere in this issue, Matthew Davies, Professor of Urban History and the CMH’s director for the past 14 years, left the Institute in mid September. We are extremely sorry to say goodbye to Matthew who has done so much to help the Centre over the years but we hope we will still see him on a regular basis as his new office is just around the corner in Russell Square, and he will continue to direct the development phase of the Layers of London project.

Until Matthew’s successor is appointed next year, Dr Mark Merry (Lecturer in Urban History and Hills digital projects and training officer) will be acting director of the CMH.

Following his appointment to a permanent lectureship at The Queen’s University, Belfast from 1 November, Dr Tom Hulme, Early Career Lecturer in Urban History will also very sadly, be leaving us. In his year at the CMH, Tom has been extremely active organising events, including the very popular ‘New Researchers in Modern Urban History’ conference held in July, developing research projects and teaching on the MRes in Historical Research. We wish him well in his new post.

Although we have lost Matthew and Tom, we have gained a very welcome new member of staff, Dr Laurie Lindye, who is joining the Centre as Research Officer on a new project on English furniture makers. Laurie is no stranger to the CMH having been one of Matthew’s PhD students based at the IHR. The project, funded by the Furniture History Society, will investigate the nature and historical contexts of the artisans and craftsmen involved in the English furniture trade between 1660 and 1840. It will also digitise the material published in the Dictionary of English Furniture Makers, creating a freely available, searchable online resource.

With the appointment of Seif El Rashidi as Project Development Officer and Rebecca Read (Project Administrator), work on the development phase of the new Heritage Lottery Fund project began in May. With project partners including London Metropolitan Archives, Historic England, the British Library, Senate House Library, and The National Archives, and the Borough of Barking & Dagenham, the project will develop a new interactive online resource in the form of a multi-layered and georeferenced map of London containing data from the Roman period through to the present day. The project is currently looking for volunteers to test the website and to contribute to the historical content. If you would like to contribute, please complete the online form at www.layersoflondon.blogs.sas.ac.uk/get-involved/ and the project team will be in touch.

As reported in the last issue of Past and Future, the Centre is involved in CitiesSAS, a new initiative at the School of Advanced Study to forge interdisciplinary collaborations in urban studies across the School, nationally and internationally. Led by Dr Claire Launby who is based both in the CMH and the Institute of Modern Language Research, CitiesSAS formally launched with two very well attended events held in Senate House on 1 June. Amongst other events is a workshop on urban beaches, to be held at the IHR on 10 November. For information on this and other CitiesSAS activities, visit www.cities.blogs.sas.ac.uk/
permanent access to the digital Churchill Archives Collection, which contains more than 20,000 documents amassed by Winston S. Churchill throughout his lifetime. Based on the archive, the library strategy to ensure that we are a review of our collection development.

As well as the responses posted online, primary materials, could be more clearly resources and the balance between reading rooms, the range of electronic services offered.

Room and issues with the angle and level of satisfaction with the opening helpfulness and friendliness was also noted in many of the comments. In over 130 responses, we now have a better picture of how the library is viewed, the range of our readers’ research interests and backgrounds and areas that we can look at improving over the next few months and years. We are particularly pleased that the greatest majority of respondents were very satisfied with the library, particularly with the library team, whose expertise, helpfulness and friendliness was also noted in many of the comments. In general, the survey revealed a very high level of satisfaction with the service, hours, range of the collections, reading rooms and the range of services offered by the library.

The survey was also intended to cast light on aspects of the library that can be improved. As a result a longer response and action plan has been posted on www.history.ac.uk/library/survey. This includes some unexpected findings, including some conflicting views on the quality of the food, polite and open access materials in the Collection Room and issues with the angle and brightness of the lights on the desks. In general, the quality of the service of the reading rooms, the range of electronic resources and the balance between closed and open access materials (notably periodicals). The survey also suggested that the library’s collection policy, which focuses on published primary materials, could be more clearly articulated.

As well as the responses posted online, the library is also beginning to conduct a review of our collection development plan and to draw up a longer-term library strategy to ensure that we are able to support the work of the IHR more generally. We will be running the survey again in 2017.

Being Human

On 18 November, the library will be hosting ‘Night at the Library: books of hope and fear’ as part of the School of Advanced Study’s festival of the humanities, Being Human. For the 350th anniversary of the Great Fire of London, participants will be able to explore the library on a dark November evening. Guided by the library team, visitors will meet a series of surprising guests from the past, and set a series of challenges that only a well-stocked library can help them solve.

Pieter Geyl Symposium

2016 is also the 50th anniversary of Professor Geyl’s death, and Stijin is organising an international symposium in November to assess Geyl’s legacy and his role in shaping Dutch studies in Britain. It promises to be a stimulating day: Geyl’s work was not only influential in terms of Dutch history, and he himself was for a long time a supporter of Flemish nationalism, but he intervened pugnaciously in the debate on the nature of history, proving to be, in Lawrence Stone’s words, ‘the most damaging, though not the most acridulent, critic of the metaphysical speculations dug up by history put about by Arnold Toynbee, including with a wealth of supporting evidence and argument that “the whole imposing work is a travesty of the scientific method.”’ (New York Review of Books, 8 April 1965).

Fellowships news

Junior Fellowships are complete for the 2016-17 junior fellowships and we look forward to welcoming the incoming fellows in the new academic year:

Economic History Society Fellowships

Joseph Harley, EHS Postan Fellow Life in the English workhouse, c.1650-1834

Karolina Hutkova, EHS Anniversary Fellow

British Political Economy and the Nineteenth-Century Bengal Silk Industry

Gary Luk, EHS Tawney Fellow Water Borders: Ethnicities, Empires, and Transitions of the Imperial and Modern China’s Littorals

Charmian Mansell, EHS Power Fellow A new history of female service in early modern England, 1550-1650

IHR Doctoral Fellowships (Scouloudi, Thornley, RHD)

Richard Thomas Bell (Stanford), Scouloudi Fellow, 1 year

Composer’s Commonwealth: The Politics of Imagination in 17th Century England

Jacobi Studies Trust Fellowship Juania van Santvoort

Thomson Carte (1858-1754) and the Politics of Jacobite History

Current Histories Postdoctoral Fellowships

Thomas Chopard (EHESSE) The First Catastrophe of Central and Eastern Europe: War, Rapids, Disacements and Survival (1914-1924)

Past & Present Fellowships

Sacha Hepburn

Girlhood in British Colonial Africa: Gender and Childhood in Zambia and Kenya

Kathryn Oliverius Professional Lias: Boosters, Their Business, and the Making of Urban America

IHR Development Fellowship (Karn, Nye)

Jennifer Kain

Shore leave, sickness, sanity and shipwys

Peasall Fellowship in Naval and Maritime History

St Albans Abbey and the Law, c.1327-1396

Junior Fellows’ colloquia 2016

Thanks to the generous support of Postan Fund, the Institute of Historical Research provides financial and administrative support to IHR junior Fellows to organize and run colloquia and workshops. These colloquia are part of the Colloquia programme, enabling early career researchers to gain valuable experience in presenting and running academic events, while the Institute benefits from participating in engaging, diverse and cutting-edge academic activity. Recent conferences include:

Means of pay in early modern work, a one-day colloquium seeking to move beyond calculations of real wages and exploring other forms of payment, 6 months

Sovereign Skies: Aviation and the Indian Ocean, c.1939-53

Benjamin Savill (Oxford), RHS Centenary Fellow, 1 year

Pagan villages in Early Medieval England, c. 680-1073

Gemma Scott (Keele), Scouloudi Fellow, 6 months

Exploring Women’s Engagements with India’s Emergence, 1975–1997

Emily Ward (Cambridge), Scouloudi Fellow, 6 months

Child Kingship in England, Scotland, France and Germany, c.1050-1250

Benedict Wiedemann (UCL), Thornley Fellow, 1 year

Papal overfellowship and ‘protection’ of the king, c.1000-1300

Jacobian Studies Trust Fellowship

Juania van Santvoort

Thomson Carte (1858-1754) and the Politics of Jacobite History

IHR Fellows’ news

British Academy appointments

The British Academy announced on 15 July that Professor Sir David Cannadine will be its 30th President. He will take up office in July 2017 for a four year term, succeeding Lord Nicholas Stern. Professor Cannadine is a modern British historian who was elected a Fellow of the Academy in 1990, was Professor of History at Princeton University, a Visiting Professor of History at Harvard University, and was the editor of the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, as well as being an Honorary Fellow and former Director of the IHR. At its Annual General Meeting (14 July 2016), the Academy also elected 42 distinguished UK academics as Fellows, in recognition of their outstanding contribution to research. Among these was Catherine Hall, Senior Research Fellow at the IHR.

Jonathan Riley-Smith, Jonathan Riley-Smith, Honorary Fellow of the IHR and one of the world’s foremost historians of the Crusades, passed away on September 13th. Among his well-known publications are What Were the Crusades? (1972); The First Crusade and the Idea of Crusading (1986) and The First Crusaders, 1099-1111 (1986). Riley-Smith also worked extensively on the history of the Military Orders, particularly the Knights of St John (the Knights’ Hospitaller), on which he published from 1987 to 1990. He was Professor of Medieval History at Royal Holloway, University of London from 1978 to 1994. From 1994 until his retirement in 2005 Riley-Smith was Dore Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Cambridge.

Events news www.events.history.ac.uk

History Now & Then- Rhodes statue and Beyond*

Speakers: Martin Daunt, Margot Finn, Jenny Nelson & David Starkey

5 October 2016, Wolfson Room I, IHR

Microhistory and Narrative

Speaker: Professor Tom Robohme (Duke University)

26 October 2016, Wolfson Room II, IHR

‘Little America’: history and architecture of the US Embassy at Grosvenor Square

Speaker: Emily Gee (Historic England)

28 October 2016, Wolfson Room II, IHR

‘Keep the Dammed Women Out’ - The Struggle for Coeducation

Speakers: Margaret W. Malkiel, Princeton University

31 October, Wolfson Room I, IHR

History Now & Then- History and Change*

Speakers: Margaret MacMillan, Rana Mitter, Andrew Roberts & Gareth Stedman Jones

2 November 2016, Wolfson Room I, IHR

Cities and Disasters: urban adaptability and resilience in history*

3-4 November 2016, Wolfson Conference Suite, IHR

London journal inaugural Lecture Longing for Peace and Peace: Crisis and Reckoning, 1702-1951

Speaker: Professor Jerry White

28 November 2016, University of London

8 November 2016, Wolfson Room I, IHR
By the Seaside: The Beach 1700-2000

Allan Brodie & John Cattell (Historic England)

Drawing on the results from a survey conducted on the English beach, Allan Brodie (Historic England) will discuss the fascinating elements of change in relation to class, leisure, trade and economy, architecture and even geography of the British beach. The lecture will also be accompanied by an exhibition and display exploring the sights, sounds and smells of the British seaside.

The lecture is free and open to all. If you would like to attend please register at www.thebeach1700-2000.eventbrite.co.uk

If you have any queries relating to this lecture please contact the IHR Events Office IHR.Events@sas.ac.uk
The Layers of London: mapping the city's heritage

Matthew Davies, former Professor of Urban History and Director of the Centre for Metropolitan History and Seif El Rashidi, Project Development Officer for the HLF Layers of London Project

In December 2015, the Institute of Historic Research was awarded funding by the Heritage Lottery Fund to undertake the first phase of a new digital public engagement project on the history and heritage of London. The origins of the project lie partly in existing relationships with bodies such as Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA), London Metropolitan Archives, Historic England, The National Archives, and the British Library. Indeed, the Centre for Metropolitan History has worked with MOLA on two previous projects, funded by SAS and by JISC, which created digital maps of early modern London, one of which is online at www.locatinglondon.org. These earlier ventures provided the technical underpinnings for this ambitious new project, Layers of London. This project seeks to create a series of layers of maps and images of London from the Romans to the 21st century, with extensive and detailed information about streets, buildings, boundaries, and topographical features all of which will be available on an interactive website.

The project team is based at the IHR. It is led by Professor Matthew Davies, working with Seif El Rashidi as Project Development Officer, and Rebecca Read from the VCH as the project administrator. Seif previously worked as Programme Manager on Salisbury Cathedral’s HLF-funded Magna Carta project. Other IHR staff, including Dr Mark Merrick, Owen Myhill and Matt Bristow are providing advice and support. A new website www.layersoflondon.blogs.sas.ac.uk went online in July to provide news about the project as well as a means for members of the public and local groups to sign up.

The two overarching principles of this project are: firstly, to use georeferenced maps as a platform to make valuable information about London digitally available under the principle of a creative commons approach to data access; and, secondly, to adopt a crowdsourcing approach, actively encouraging the public to contribute to the website itself. In other words, by digitising historic maps, photographs and other resources and making them publicly accessible, Layers of London provides a platform upon which researchers, community groups, schools, artists, and members of the public can develop their own projects, create and upload content such as images and digital recordings, or simply benefit from increased access to information.

A year-long pilot project in Barking and Dagenham began in May 2016 to develop and test the website and to engage with a wide range of partners in an area of London undergoing significant social and physical change. One primary aim of this investigation is to understand the needs of different user groups to ensure that the website, when up and running, will cater successfully to the widest range of users, old and young, be they interested individuals or formal or informal groups. To deliver this, Error Agency, our website developers, are currently conducting user workshops to understand more about what people expect, how the website can be tailored to function in the context of primary and secondary school education, and the range of users who are likely to want to engage with Layers of London.

Already it is clear that there is demand for digital access to historic maps and other heritage resources and that there is clear community interest in developing and sharing information about local history and identity. The range of groups that have shown interest to date is remarkably diverse. It includes DABB – a Barking-based group that works with socially excluded people all over the UK; Studio 3 Arts, a Barking community arts group currently running a project to document a large housing estate – Gascoigne Estate – which is in the process of being demolished and redeveloped; the Catholic Diocese of Brentwood which has a remarkable archive covering the history of the borough over the past 100 years; and Eastside Community Heritage, which has a substantial track record documenting oral history and other forms of social history in East London.

An important component of the project is the georeferencing process itself – this will involve volunteers and school groups helping to build the platform by linking sections of maps together. Among the most important new ‘layers’ to be created will be a mosaic of 24,000 aerial photographs taken by the RAF in the late 1940s to document the state of the nation after the war. These remarkable images will be georeferenced by schoolchildren as part of History, geography and ICT lessons in schools across London.

It is the scale of the project, more than anything, which makes it such a valuable resource. Institutions such as Historic England see the website as an important vehicle through which they, too, can engage with the public. One resource that they are keen to share is the Greater London Historic Environment Record which has a wealth of heritage information comprising records of buildings and places: above and below ground. Making the database accessible through Layers of London would enable Historic England to achieve a long-term aspiration pertaining to this vast body of information, which is of interest to academics, policy-makers and the wider public.

Layers of London’s potential of encouraging people to volunteer is another advantage. In some cases, heritage collections and the physical resources to digitise them are available, but the required human resources are lacking; it is hoped that by creating synergies between local community volunteers and heritage collections Layers of London will help enable further digitisation of heritage.

Calls for volunteers to test the Layers of London prototype website have already demonstrated the great willingness on the part of local residents to dedicate time to give feedback about its user-friendliness and to provide constructive input into the process of developing it. Even at this early stage, it is clear that

Teachers and other community members from Barking and Dagenham at a user workshop to think collectively about how the Layers of London website can work most effectively.

Historic maps of London, like this one from 1572, will be made digitally available as part of the Layers of London project.

Past and Future
Food research in the IHR

Siobhan Morris, IHR Wohl Library

The Library team have recently been researching the food history of the IHR. One of the most striking examples of the history of food in the institute was the existence of a ‘Dining Club’. A multitude of sources have fortunately survived documenting the history of the Club, perhaps due in part to the formal ‘Dining Club Committee’ that established and then proceeded to oversee the Club. The Dining Club was established in 1938 and consisted of three dinners a year, mostly held in the University of London University College Refectory. Following dinner a lecture was delivered by a leading historian or public figure - notable speakers include Lady Doris Mary Stenton and Professor Sir Charles Francois Crouzet recalls how in 1945 ‘in those days of austerity, tea and biscuits, which were served in the common room (at a price of two pence, if I am not mistaken), were most welcome’. In 1990 Dr Steven Smith argued, ‘if students of history are asked to name an aspect of the Institute they feel most warmly about, the answer is likely to be the common room with its lunches and teas. It is a great encouragement to know that the tradition of tea is being maintained, albeit no longer served on small trays for sixpence’.

Many members do appear to have welcomed this opportunity, with the dinner of July 1948 alone hosting ninety eight guests. Significantly, this was during a time when the pinch of post-war was being acutely felt in Britain and rationing was intensifying. The Club ran until 1956 when it was folded as falling numbers and subscriptions made the Club no longer economically viable. Despite 556 guests attending the dinner of April 1955, the Hon. Secretary of the Dining Club Committee notes in a letter of 16 January 1956, ‘it is no longer possible to keep down the Dinner Subscriptions and pay all expenses without taking a subvention from the Institute Tea Fund’. Further correspondence makes clear that, in addition to growing financial constraint, it was simultaneously felt that the Club had lost its original ethos. A letter from Marjorie Blatner on 25 January 1956 notes, ‘that the young do not come is a much more serious matter. If they really feel no need of this opportunity of meeting other historians, then I strongly feel that the club has outgrown its usefulness’.

In addition to the Dining Club, the food history of the IHR is documented in many other sources. Correspondence indicates that the institute held a sherry party in March 1938, hosted in conjunction with Fortnum & Mason. The surviving minutes illuminate the event’s grandeur with sherry, cocktails, gaufrage potatoes and ‘whismisses’ all served’. Additionally, report books from the Anglo-American conferences of 1951 and 1957 highlight the serving of tea on the roof of the Institute. The programme for 1951 notes that on 13 July tea will be held at the ‘Institute of the Historical Research (on the roof if fine, otherwise in the rooms on the Third Floor)’. Similarly, for 9 July 1957 the programme records that ‘at 4.00 PM Afternoon Tea will be served on the roof of the Institute. If, between 4 and 5.15PM, The Director and Mrs Edwards will receive members on the fourth floor of the building’.

The histories of food within the IHR are naturally intertwined with personal narratives. One unusual example is revealed in the IHR Library Committee minutes of October 1934. It is reported that the Committee, ‘had considered a letter from Miss X dated 15 September 1934, offering her resignation from the post of Library Assistant on the grounds of finding the working hours too long and tiring, and had resolved that it be an instruction to the Secretary to resign her resignation’. In July 1935 Miss X resigned again and the Committee felt ‘that this time the resignation should be accepted’. In addition to these archival documents and ephemera, the history of food in the IHR is also emphasised in testimonies collected from previous staff and members. The central focus of the common room, and the importance of the serving of tea, is expressly noted by many. Guy Parsloe, Secretary and Librarian at the IHR from 1927-43, recalled that during this time at the IHR ‘the Institute came alive in the late afternoon. Between 4.00 and 5.00, the small common room filled up with students and teachers and the supply of tea trays (pot of tea, two slices of bread and butter and a cake, 6d) was apt to run out’. Similarly, Professor Francis Crouzet recalls how in 1945 ‘in those days of austerity, tea and biscuits, which were served in the common room (at a price of two pence, if I am not mistaken), were most welcome’.

The day is free to attend, but visitors should register via www.historycollections.blogs.sas.ac.uk.
Food is a basic element of every individual's daily existence, forming the backdrop to the mundane and the celebratory events in the life cycle. Food can be studied in terms of commodities, caloric intake, health and nutrition. It can also be used as a tool through which to examine the formation of the individual and the society in which that individual lives, allowing the study of food to be multifaceted and enabling researchers to draw many conclusions in terms of its social, cultural, political and economic effects on people. The wide scope of the study of food enables the field to be extremely interdisciplinary in its focus, often bringing scholars together across the academic divide to address complex questions about food's relation to society. Researchers in numerous disciplines, including economics, sociology, psychology, biology and folklore, investigate a wide range of issues related to food through their own approaches and perspectives. For example, anthropologists such as Mary Douglas and Sidney Mintz have used food as a vehicle through which to gain insight into the human psyche and to gauge human societal interactions. The study of food is therefore multidimensional in its applicability to a variety of fields, allowing researchers to pursue its connections with diverse issues, including memory, identity, health, the body, diet and emotions.

Food is also of importance to the field of history. According to historian John Super, Food is the ideal cultural symbol that allows the historian to uncover hidden levels of meaning in social relationships and arrive at new understandings of the human experience. However, despite its significance to the everyday experience and human interaction, the study of food in history is a relatively new area of inquiry within the field. It was not until the 1970s that this type of research began to take a more prominent role in academic circles. Super credits the work of the Annales School with helping to widen the field of history to allow for the inclusion of social and cultural perspectives towards food to become a viable form of research, paving the way for food historians to become valuable members of the historical community. Today, food is gaining prominence in the study of history, as researchers use it to arrive at innovative understandings of historical issues, often shedding new light on diverse topics within the field.

In recognition of the growing importance of food as an area of historical inquiry, we are launching the Food History Seminar at the Institute of Historical Research in summer 2017, with plans to extend the seminar into the academic year (2017-2018). Ultimately, we hope that the seminar will become an established part of the multifaceted and diverse programming at the Institute. The aim of the meetings is to provide an inclusive setting in which food historians of diverse time periods and geographical locations and academic working in related fields can come together to discuss their research. We wish to encourage the participation of all researchers in the seminar, including established academics, independent scholars and postgraduates.

The seminar will run from 4 May to 29 June, meeting every other Thursday, 5:30-7:00pm in the Wolfson Room II.

We are currently accepting proposals to present at the summer session. If you would like to submit a proposal to present a 20 or 50 minute paper at one of our sessions, or if you would like further information about the seminar programme, please contact Kelly A. Spring at kaspring2@gmail.com. The summer programme will be added to our seminar page on the IHR’s website, which can be viewed at www.history.ac.uk/events/seminars.

There is a paradox at the heart of the city. On one hand, the ‘urban’ has been conceived as a space where strangers and the rootless can interact and congregate, freed from the bounded constraints of rural communities. Yet, in practice, cities have historically also generated new forms of belonging, community and identity. From city-states of Ancient Greece or Rome to medieval and early modern guilds and parishes, and, more recently, modern ethnic ‘ghettoes’ or ‘gaybourhoods’.

For many people across the world, the experience, perception and reality of urban-formed identities has and continues to trump other categories of self-definition. Such diverse forms of belonging, spawned and nurtured by the city, have seldom been subjected to sustained and systematic scholarly scrutiny. Stepping into this breach, this international conference, jointly organised by the Centre for Urban History (Leicester) and Centre for Metropolitan History (London), will connect, from a variety of temporal and spatial vantage points, the multiple histories of urban belonging.

The conference will be framed by two keynote lectures from internationally acclaimed scholars. Professor Seth Koven (Rutgers) has published widely on topics relating to the social, economic and cultural history of the city through the lens of gender, sexuality, childhood, and the urban. He won the Northeast Victorian Studies Association Sonya Rudikoff Book Award for his monograph Slumming: Social and Sexual Politics in Victorian London (Princeton, 2004), and both the North American Victorian Studies Association Best Book of the Year and North American Conference on British Studies Stansky Prize for the Best Book in Modern British Studies for his latest monograph: The Match Girl and the Heiress (Princeton, 2014). Professor Vanessa Harding (Birkbeck) has led several major London-based research projects in recent years, such as The London Health Tax Project (AHRC, 2007-2010) and Life in the Suburbs: Health, Domesticity and Status in Early Modern London (ESRC, 2008-2011). Her work on the social, economic, and physical development of London from the 14th to the 17th centuries, from demography and the domestic to the built environment and burial practices, is widely influential in urban history circles and beyond. Her most recent book, The Dead and the Living in Paris and London, 1500-1670 (Cambridge, 2002) and, edited with Koichi Watanabe, Memory, History and Autobiography in Early Modern Towns in East and West (Cambridge, 2015).

Registration will open in mid-October, for a fee of £40 (which includes lunch on both days). An evening reception on the 13th will be sponsored by the Urban History journal. For more details, see www.events.history.ac.uk/event/show/15093
Training the next generation of historians

Professor Lawrence Goldman, Director, IHR

The IHR does many things and some of them – seminars, conferences, our website and library – are easily seen and experienced. But one very important aspect of our work is not often appreciated: the hosting and training of late-doctoral and post-doctoral fellows (sometimes referred to as junior Research Fellows) who spend periods at the IHR as the first step in a formal academic career. Many historians working in British and overseas universities today owe something to one of these awards, usually held for a whole year. They enable very promising young historians to finish their doctorates, prepare articles for publication, secure a contract for a first monograph with a publisher, and move on to the next major historical project, all the while allowing the IHR to advertise for a two year fellowship in Jewish History: the successful applicant starts with us later this year.

The presence of these young scholars in the Institute is a tonic in itself, reminding us daily of our responsibility to help train the next generation of historians. The work they do while attached to the IHR is of great personal benefit to them, allowing them the time and ‘empty space’ to perfect a piece of writing and plot a course – a ‘best laid plans’, perhaps – for their future. It also leaves a legacy of important published work for the historical community as a whole. The IHR is grateful to all the foundations, societies and individual scholars who have supported these fellowships and who help support the full-time position of ‘Fellowships Officer’ in the IHR held by Vanessa Rockel. There is no better way of supporting the long-term development of the historical profession.

The IHR hosts around 20 of these young scholars each year. They are appointed in the spring and summer and take up their fellowships on the 1st October following. Competition is intense: one set of fellowships advertised in 2016 attracted more than 300 applicants. Some of the fellowships are financed by leading learned societies and publications: we have four annual fellowships supported by the Economic History Society, publishers of the Economic History Review, and three 2-year fellowships supported by the Past & Present Society which publishes Past & Present. The Scouloudi Foundation generously supports several fellowships, most for a year but some for six months, as well as offering small grants to established scholars to cover costs incurred in research and publication. The Royal Historical Society, always a close partner of the IHR, has two named fellowships here and the IHR has its own Thornley Fellowship. The estate of the naval historian, Alan Pearsall, has funded a fellowship in his memory in naval and maritime history. Eveline Cruikshanks, the historian of the 18th century, kindly funds through the Jacobite Studies Trust a fellowship specifically designed to support a young scholar working on the history of Jacobitism. And most recently the support of three foundations has allowed the IHR to advertise for a two year fellowship in Jewish History: the successful applicant starts with us later this year.

2015-16 Fellows Ben Thomas and Alice Dolan

On arriving at the IHR each group of fellows participates in a weekly seminar where they give papers on their research and get to know each other. We encourage them to give at least one paper to an IHR seminar, and many of them participate in several different seminars. A recent benefit is establishing the Power and Postan Fund has provided us with resources to support their research trips to archives and libraries and also to encourage the junior fellows to put on conferences and colloquia, drawing into the IHR other scholars, young and old, working in related areas and subjects. Last academic year the fellows, often combining together, led workshops in the history of dance (see poster right), the history of wages (Wage Formation and the Costs of Employment) and on ‘Best Laid Plans: A History Colloquium on Schemers and Their Schemes’. A conference in the previous year on the subject of ‘Empty Spaces’ which saw the collaboration of four of that year’s intake, has now been accepted as a book of historical essays to be published by the IHR.

The fellowship scheme, of course, is only part of the IHR’s formal academic career. Many historians working in British and overseas universities today owe something to one of these awards, usually held for a whole year. They enable very promising young historians to finish their doctorates, prepare articles for publication, secure a contract for a first monograph with a publisher, and move on to the next major historical project, all the while allowing the IHR to advertise for a two year fellowship in Jewish History: the successful applicant starts with us later this year.

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This summer, The History of Parliament Trust publishes its first set of volumes to cover the House of Lords. The new volumes, edited by Ruth Paley, are the result of an enormous effort over a decade and a half by the History of Parliament’s team of researchers. Their publication, by Cambridge University Press, depends on the work of IHR Digital, who built the database and converted the thousands of pages, from which CUP printed the books. Containing 716 biographies of members of the House from the scandalous duke of Buckingham and the murderous Lord Mohun to the horsecracing statesman Lord Godolphin, it is the most comprehensive treatment of the institution at which may have been its most important period. The volumes include, of course, the bishops, who chaired committees or spoke at debates, the Commons, the biographies focus on the peers’ financial and social standing and their strategies to maintain their wealth and influence. The struggle to grow wealth and social standing through securing a lucrative match, a new rank in the peerage or local and new constituencies: they spent a much larger proportion of their time on matters of private concern – judicial business, private bills, privilege cases – than did the members of the Commons. But they were not the less contentious with key cases, such as the monstrously long impeachment case of Montagu v. Bath, and complicated associated cases, occupying the time and energies of the House. Efforts by various peers (including, most persistently, the duke of Norfolk) to secure the Act of Parliament were among the most keenly followed of parliamentary proceedings.

As with previous volumes covering the Commons, the biographies focus on their subjects’ contributions to Parliament and politics; the volumes reveal the work of a handful of peers dedicated to ensuring the effective operation of the House of Lords: those who chaired committees or spoke at conferences, the workhorse of the chamber. All of the great – and many other significant – politicians spent their careers in the Upper House: George Churchill, duke of Marlborough, Sydney Godolphin, earl of Godolphin, Robert Harley, earl of Oxford, Anthony Ashley Cooper, earl of Shaftesbury, Thomas Osborne, duke of Leeds, to name but a few. Their battles made the Lords a crucial arena for the political struggle. What emerges as well, however, is the broad meaning of political activity in the upper House. In Parliament as individuals, rather than as representatives, peers pursued the interests of their families and themselves as much as those of their constituents: they spent a much larger proportion of their time and energies investigating and actively pursuing cases of private concern – judicial business, private bills, privilege cases – than did the members of the Commons, who were among the least contentious with key cases, such as the monstrously long impeachment case of Montagu v. Bath, and complicated associated cases, occupying the time and energies of the House. Efforts by various peers (including, most persistently, the duke of Norfolk) to secure the Act of Parliament were among the most keenly followed of parliamentary proceedings.

As this suggests, public, political and parliamentary lives for the peerage shade off rather easily into private, social and economic lives, and there is plenty in the biographies concerning the peers’ financial and social standing and their strategies to maintain their wealth and influence. The struggle to grow wealth and social standing through securing a lucrative match, a new rank in the peerage or local and national office, all amount to constant obsessions of peers frequently living far beyond their realised means.

The volumes complement two of the History’s previously published works: The House of Commons, 1660–1690 (edited by Basil Henning, 1983), and The House of Commons, 1690–1715 (edited by Eveline Cruickshanks, Stuart Haldane and David Hayton, 2002) – both available online at www.historyofparliamentonline.org. With the publication of volumes on the Lords, we have a more complete and detailed picture of the personnel and work of Parliament in the late Stuart period than ever before. These volumes will make it possible to explore remarkably closely not only the operation of the political world of the late 17th and early 18th century, but also its social, economic and cultural world.

The volumes are available from Cambridge University Press, at £500 for the five volume set.

The IHR bids farewell to two much-loved members of its staff. We wish them all the best and look forward to enjoying their company and collaboration long into the future.

Matthew Davies
Matthew has been appointed as Executive Dean for Birbeck’s School of Social Sciences, History and Philosophy. During his 14 years at the IHR, Matthew has been the Director of the Centre for Metropolitan History. He was appointed Reader in London History and Professor of Urban History in 2012. Prior to this, he was a Senior Research Officer with the History of Parliament Trust, and a College Lecturer in Modern History at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, from which he also earned his doctorate.

Matthew is a highly-regarded scholar of urban history and the history of medieval and early modern London, and his publications, teaching and supervision in these areas have enriched the life of the Institute. He worked with VCH to establish the MA in Metropolitan and Regional History which has since evolved into the MA and MRes in Historical Research and has been Pro-Dean of the School of Advanced Study for the last 4 years. Matthew has also been instrumental in bringing in well over £3 million in research grants to the IHR, including the Layers of London project, which he will continue to direct from his new base.

Jane Winters
Jane has recently taken up a new position within the School of Advanced Study, as Professor of Digital Humanities. Based in the IHR for close to 20 years, Jane began as a pioneer of the digital humanities and guided the IHR to a prominent and established position in the world of digital history and research. She has led or co-directed a range of digital projects, including most recently Big UK Ordnance Data for the Arts and Humanities; Digging into Linked Parliamentary Metadata; Traces through Time: An Approach to Practice across Big Data; The Thesaurus of British and Irish History as SKOS; and Born Digital Big Data and Approaches for History and the Humanities.

An interview with Jane in the spring/summer 2015 issue of Past and Future contains more details of Jane’s career and her work with the IHR specifically. As is the case with Matthew, Jane’s colleagues are happy to report that she remains nearby, in the south block of Senate House.
Bill Kellaway, who died in May at the age of 90, was a much-loved and important figure in the lives of all those who worked in the Institute of Historical Research until the 1970s, and he was particularly important to those who cared about the history of London.

Bill was born and brought up in Melbourne, Australia, the son of Eileen (nee Scantlebury) and Charles, a doctor who moved to Britain with his family in 1944 to become director of the Royal Children’s Hospital, Melbourne. He was the first and most important point of contact. In those days, few people received an appointment letter from the Library personally and Bill enjoyed doing this: he remembered who you were, often joined you for a cup of tea in the Common Room and made sure that readers met others working in their field. He was the crucial missing spirit behind the Anglo-American conferences held every year, and he organised and then compiled the Bibliographies of Historical Works issued in the United Kingdom (1962, 1967, 1972). As a result he was an encyclopaedic knowledge of historians, both young and old, and of their works.

Bill would also find time to attend the seminars held at the Institute: he was one of the few people who actually took books from shelves to look up information in the course of a seminar, just as Pollard had envisaged when he worked as the Librarian. He kept his work as the Librarian kept him extremely busy: he still found time to encourage me (for example, to set up a Summer Seminar programme to gather together those interested in the history of medieval London, and he attended the seminar (which was very helpful to a fledgling convenor) and himself read the papers. The City Courts before 1337 (1976) and Burial in Medieval London (1980). His own research (which extended much more widely than his published work) and his voluminous knowledge of the published sources for London history were always at the disposal of all who needed them. Alongside his conscientious work in the Institute, Bill also inaugurated the London Record Society in 1964 ‘to publish carefully edited transcripts (and) abstracts... for the history of London’. Almost all the early volumes, although nominally edited by others, were in fact ‘super-edited’ by Bill, the Honorary General Editor who showed scholarly attention to detail ensured that the volumes were produced to a very high standard. He was also instrumental in insisting that the records should be translated so that the material might be widely accessible. As editor of the Society’s publications, Bill oversaw the production of a volume every year until 1983, filling 19 volumes, with material ranging in date from the 12th to the 19th century, was a rewarding task which Bill performed with his customary patience, pessimism and courtesy.

In 1984 Bill retired from the Institute, and from his many historical activities. He believed himself to be losing his memory, or suffering from the onset of early dementia. None of this was apparent to the many who worked with him, and mercifully, his worst fears were not fulfilled and Bill lived for a further 30 years to enjoy visits to art galleries and opera. He was also able to spend more time in Norfolk with his family. Bill had an encyclopaedic knowledge of historians, both young and old, and of their works.

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**Development news**

**Layers of London: revolutionising public access to history**

The Centre for Metropolitan History is leading a groundbreaking project, Layers of London, which will create an innovative, interactive online map through an extensive programme of public engagement and crowd-sourcing. The result will be a dynamic website and app, allowing users to explore and engage with London's history. No comparable website exists.

Imagining being able to peel back the layers of London's history, all the way to the Roman period, and explore the city it is today—a world city, a melting pot for peoples, cultures, ideas and commodities. London has been shaped by its people, who in turn have been influenced by the experience of living and working here, creating London's fascinating and ever emerging heritage, evident in its buildings and artefacts.

There are several key partners on board, with other organisations keen to collaborate. Those confirmed are: The British Library, Museum of London Archaeology, Historic England, London Metropolitan Archives and The National Archives, and in the development phase the London Boroughs of Barking & Dagenham and Eastside Community Heritage.

One of the most exciting aspects of this project is that it will be a co-production with the public, using a range of methods—social media, online tools, workshops and training events—to involve people of all kinds across London's diverse boroughs and beyond. As a result, the Layers of London resource will be developed by Londoners, reflecting local concerns and interest in heritage. The aim is to create a lasting legacy for London's heritage, through a sustainable website allowing content to be added for at least 20 years.

The development phase of the project is underway, and the delivery phase will begin in September 2017 and run until February 2020. The total cost of the project is £1,441,045. HLFI is investing £943,900 in the project. We have secured £297,003 in matched funding and we are now seeking £200,142 in further matched funding to make this incredible resource a reality. The legacy for this project is enormous, including plans to replicate the map nationally.

If you would like to support this immensely important project—please get in touch!

**The IHR’s Archives**

Since the IHR was founded in 1921, the Institute has kept records which provide an indispensable resource for tracing and understanding the development of the discipline of History in Britain since its professionalization in the early 20th century. While there are many distinguished university departments of History in the UK, none has gathered a more national or centralising role than that of the IHR.

The archives provide insight into not only the record dealing that brought the IHR to life, but also into the sidelights and personal touches of so many of the people that created the dynamic atmosphere which continues through to today.

The historical profession, and academics in general, are in need of a serviceable history of the IHR. We have had many enquiries in recent years, but unfortunately we have not always been able to provide the material requested. Cataloguing the collection will make this possible, stimulating further use of the papers and further reflection on the very notable aspect of historians, historical research and historical debate on the public culture of modern Britain.

In 2000 the IHR completed a survey with recommendations for the IHR Archives. This initial phase of the archive project was funded by the Friends of the IHR and one of the key outcomes was a report detailing the steps needed to properly catalogue and conserve the collection. At that time, however, the IHR was preparing for the redevelopment of its premises and was subsequently relocated to the south block of Senate House until autumn 2014.

In our redeveloped premises, the IHR Archives have their own dedicated, secure room on the lower ground floor, which allows us to start the second phase of our IHR Archives project: fundraising for a dedicated Archivist to catalogue and conserve the collection as well as prepare the catalogue for on-line publication.

We are seeking funding of £114,000 to fund this two-year project. The Folger Foundation has generously offered to be the lead funder in the project offering a £25,000 challenge grant, which we will need to match. If you are interested in supporting this project or would like to learn more, please contact Michelle Waterman in the Development Office (michelle.waterman@sas.ac.uk / 020 7862 8764).

**Remembering Professor Conrad Russell**

Conrad and his wife Elizabeth were both staunch supporters of the IHR and deeply committed to the intellectual and scholarly exchanges which the IHR made possible. Together they ran (with others) the notable seminar on British History in the 17th Century. When Elizabeth died in 2003, Conrad set up a fund in her memory at the IHR to help young historians whose responsibilities as carers were preventing them from coming out of their research. When Conrad himself died in 2004, the fund was augmented in his memory to become the Conrad and Elizabeth Russell Hardship Fund, which raised over £23,000. Since it was set up in 2003, the fund has supported several students per year enabling them to complete their studies. Currently, the fund supports the British History in the 17th Century Seminar, enabling the convenors to invite a wider range of speakers. Recently, John Russell, Conrad and Elizabeth’s son, most generously donated his parents’ library to the IHR, continuing their support for the Institute and for historians.

There was a panel discussion on 22 September to celebrate and reflect upon Conrad’s life and work. Professor Penny Corfield, Professor Linda Levy Peck, and Professor Nicholas Tyacke, spoke about Conrad’s life and work. Professor Penny Corfield, and Professor Nicholas Tyacke, spoke enthusiastically and enlighteningly about his eccentric character and immense contribution to British history. Later that evening, and over the next two days, there was a special sale of books, from seminal works on 17th century Britain to a beautifully bound 21-volume set of Dickens. All proceeds went to supporting the work of the Institute.

**Friends Summer Outing to the Tower of London**

On 4 July, the Friends of the IHR hosted their annual summer outing: this year a guided tour of the Tower of London. The group split into two and were each led by a Historic Royal Palaces Buildings Curator.

We went with Dr Alden Gregory to the Queen’s House, where he began by dispelling the myth that the house was a wedding present, built for Anne Boleyn. Rather, through most of its history, the house acts as a residence of the Constable of the Tower of London. Venturing inside, we found ourselves in the Ball Tower, once a cell for notables, perhaps most famously, Sir Thomas More.

Back in the house proper, we made our way upstairs to the Great Hall, where we learned about the timber building and the floor, a later addition that cut the original room in half. The most impressive features, however, are a large wall monument and a portrait bust of King James VI. Amongst other functions, the space served as an interrogation room (though the torture took place elsewhere). Most notoriously, Guy Fawkes and his co-conspirators were questioned here; the red, white, and black marble and alabaster wall memorial to him was dated 1605 and fixed as a testament to the triumph of the inquisitors and condemnation of the accused. To its right, the bust of the king intimidated prisoners as they entered the hall and represented the royal presence during interrogations.

We then joined Dr Jane Spooner who took us up by the Yard Tower. Guarding the main bridge into the grounds, this 13th century fortification was a principal point for defence of the Tower. As with the Queen’s House, this area is normally closed to the public, and there was something very exclusive and satisfying about shutting the door behind us as we ascended the spiral stairs. In the mid 14th century, the space would house the King’s Exchange, part of the Royal Mint. The fine appointments that decorate the room descend from the stone walls, a large fireplace, and a tiled pavement—were befitting of this distinguished occupant.

Crossing past the wooden mechanism of the portcullis, we entered an impressively large, timber-framed room, resplendent with a 14th century wall painting. The scene is brought to life with an array of green, red, and blue pigments and gold leaf. It depicts on one side St John the Baptist and the Virgin Mary, and on the other St John the Evangelist and the archangel Michael, both looking Christ’s soul in judgement. The figure of Christ on the cross, originally over the mantelepiece, was replaced with a Tudor rose in the 16th century when a new fireplace was installed. An imposing beam running the length of the room bears more green and gold painting, of birds, lions, and fleurs-de-lis.

After the tour we stayed for some refreshments in the Great Hall of the Queen’s House, site where Guy Fawkes may have sat, though thankfully with some lovely tea and scones instead of an inquisitorial squad.

**Dates of future events**

**Friends Film Evening: Letters from Bagdad (2016)**

Spring 2017: The Friends of the IHR, in conjunction with the British Institute for the Study of Iraq, will screen the new documentary Letters From Bagdad, a film about Gertrude Bell, with Tilda Swinton as the voice of Bell. Created for primary source material from both public and private archives, this film explores the extraordinary story of this pioneering adventurer, archaeologist and spy who helped to shape the destiny of Iraq after World War I. Further details will follow.

**Friends Annual Meeting and Lecture Early 2017**: The Friends will hold their Annual Meeting and allocate their funds. Further details to follow.

For tickets or information about these events, please contact the Development Office (IHR.Development@sas.ac.uk / 020 7862 8764/8791).
Seminars at the IHR

The IHR’s world-renowned programme of seminars continues to go from strength to strength. Seminars meet weekly during term time and all are welcome. Please note not all seminars meet each term. An up-to-date programme for each seminar can be found on the IHR’s website at www.history.ac.uk/seminars and is also displayed within the IHR.

**American history**
Fortnightly on Thursdays at 17:30

**Archives and society**
Fortnightly on Tuesdays at 17:45

**British history in the 17th century**
Fortnightly on Thursdays at 17:35

**British history in the long 18th century**
Fortnightly on Wednesdays at 17:15

**British maritime history**
Fortnightly on Tuesdays at 17:15

**Christian missions in global history**
Fortnightly on Tuesdays at 17:30

**Collecting & display**
Fortnightly on Mondays at 18:00

**Colonial/postcolonial new researchers’ workshops**
Fortnightly on Mondays at 17:15

**Comparative histories of Asia**
Fortnightly on Tuesdays at 12:30

**Conversations & disputations**
Once a month on Fridays at 17:30

**Crises and the Latin East**
Fortnightly on Mondays at 17:15

**Digital history**
Fortnightly on Tuesdays at 17:15

**Disability history**
First Monday of every month at 17:15

**Earlier middle ages**
Weekly on Wednesdays at 17:30

**Early modern material cultures**
Weekly on Wednesdays at 17:15

**Economic and social history of the early modern world**
Fortnightly on Fridays at 17:30

**Education in the long 18th century**
Once a month on a Saturday 14:00–16:00

**European history 1500–1800**

**Film history**
Fortnightly on Thursdays at 17:30

**Food history**
Fortnightly on Thursdays at 17:30

**Gender and history in the Americas**
First Monday of the month at 17:15

**Global History**
Fortnightly on Thursdays at 17:30

*These seminars meet in the summer term only*

**History and public health**
Fortnightly on Wednesdays at 12:45

**History Lab**
Fortnightly on Thursdays at 17:30

**History of education**
First Thursday of every month at 17:30

**History of gardens and landscapes**
Fortnightly on Thursdays at 18:00

**History of libraries**
Once a month on a Tuesday at 17:30

**History of literature**
Once a month on Mondays at 17:15

**History of political ideas**
Fortnightly on Wednesdays 17:15

**History of political ideas/early career**
Fortnightly on Wednesdays at 17:15

**History of sexuality**
Once a month on Tuesdays at 17:15

**Imperial and world history**
Fortnightly on Mondays at 17:15

**International history**
Fortnightly on Tuesdays at 18:00

**Italian history**
Fortnightly on Mondays at 17:15

**Late Medieval and Early Modern Italy**
Fortnightly on Thursdays at 17:15

**Late Medieval**
Weekly on Fridays at 17:30

**Life-cycles**
Fortnightly on Tuesdays at 17:15

**Locality & region**
Fortnightly on Tuesdays at 17:15

**London Group of Historical Geographers**
Fortnightly on Tuesdays at 17:15

**London Society for Medieval Studies**
Fortnightly on Tuesdays at 19:00

**Low Countries History**
Fortnightly on Fridays at 17:15

**Marxism in culture**
Fortnightly on Fridays at 17:30

**Medieval and Tudor London**
Weekly on a Thursday at 17:30

**Metropolitan history**
Fortnightly on Wednesdays at 17:30

**Military history**
Fortnightly on Tuesdays at 17:15

**Modern British history**
Fortnightly on Thursdays at 17:15

**Modern French history**
Fortnightly on Mondays at 17:30

**Modern German history**
Fortnightly on Wednesdays at 17:30

**Modern Italian history**
Fortnightly on Wednesdays at 17:30

**Modern religious history**
Fortnightly on Wednesdays at 17:15

**Oral history**
First Thursday of every month at 18:00

**Parliaments, politics and people**
Fortnightly on Tuesdays at 17:15

**Psychoanalysis and history**
Fortnightly on Wednesdays at 17:30

**Public history**
Fortnightly on Wednesdays at 17:30

**Reconfiguring the British, Nation, Empire, World 1600-1950**
Fortnightly on Tuesdays at 17:30

**Religious history of Britain 1500-1800**
Fortnightly on Tuesdays at 17:15

**Rethinking modern Europe**
Fortnightly on Wednesdays at 17:30

**Socialist history**
Fortnightly on Mondays at 17:30

**Society, Culture and Belief, 1500-1800**
Fortnightly on Thursdays at 17:30

**Society for Court Studies**
Once a month on Mondays at 18:00

**Sport and leisure history**
Fortnightly on Mondays at 17:15

**Studies of home**
First Wednesday of every month at 17:30

**Tudor & Stuart history**
Fortnightly on Mondays at 17:15

**Voluntary action history**
Fortnightly on Mondays at 17:30

**War, society and culture**
Fortnightly on Wednesdays at 17:15

**Women’s history**
Fortnightly on Fridays at 17:15

**Sponsor a Seminar**
One-year seminar sponsorship costs £1,100 which can be covered by one individual or a group of supporters:

- **Three people paying £28 per month for a year**
- **Eight people paying £11 per month for a year**

Similar arrangements can be made for a five-year sponsorship. For more information or to make a contact, please contact Carol Marlowe in the Development Office at c.marl@ucl.ac.uk.

**Seminar in focus:**

**Modern Italian History**

Professor Carl Levy (Goldsmiths, University of London)

The Modern Italian History seminar was inaugurated in January 1996. Now in its 21st year, the seminar is a thriving and friendly gathering for discussion and argument about the history and historiography of modern Italy in the eras of the Risorgimento, Fascist Italy, the Fascist Regime and the post-1945 Republic.

In November 2015, we lost our colleague, Professor Christopher Duggan, one of the most distinguished British historians of Modern Italian History.

The seminar serves as a forum for doctoral students to present their research as well as for the most senior members of the profession to launch their most recent books or use the seminar as a sounding board for work in progress (over the years these have included: Professor Denis Mac Smith, Professor Paul Preston, Professor Paolo Pombeni, Professor Silvana Patriarca, Professor John Davis, Professor Paul Ginsborg, Professor Carlotta Sorba (with a convenor, Professor Körner, on the social and political history of Italy in the 13th century), Professor Ruth Ben Ghiat, Professor Alberto Banti, Professor Suzanne Stewart-Steinberg, Professor Jonathan Morris (inaugural convenor) and Daniela Caglioti on the political economy of Italian shopkeepers, and many more).

The seminar has been a key location for the advancement and refinement of work on Modern Italian History in the UK and within the broader world-wide network of scholars from Italy, the US, France, Germany, Japan and elsewhere. Indeed the IHR seminar was initiated in the same year as the launch of two major journals of Italian studies (Journal of Modern Italian Studies and Modern Italy) and was a catalyst for the revival of the study of Modern Italian History in the UK, and over the years the seminar has witnessed a growing number of academics from Italy who have become prominent members and convenors of the seminar thereby strengthening the links between the UK and Italian academic worlds.

Over the decades the seminar has seen major interventions on the new historiography of the Risorgimento (indeed Professor Lucy Riai was an inaugural convenor), Dr Maria Christina Marchi (St Andrews) on the cultural history of the Savoy Dynasty and the South after the Risorgimento, and a dual book launch (Professor Enrico dal Lago, NUI Galway) on his volumes comparing Lincoln and Cavour, and William Lloyd Garrison and Mazzini.

Inspired by the work of the late Professor Duggan, The Association for the Study of Modern Italy will hold jointly with the Modern Italian History seminar its annual conference (25-26 November 2016): The Force of History: Critical Perspectives on the Historiography of Modern Italy. The themes include, Fascism and Totalitarianism; Legacies of Fascism: The Mafia; Biography; British Historians and Italy; and on the History of the IHR seminar (www.asmi.org.uk/conferences/2016/).

The seminar meets on Wednesdays at 5.30 pm, three/four times in the Autumn/Spring terms and occasionally in the Summer term.

To join the seminar list contact, Professor Axel Körner at: a.korner@ucl.ac.uk or visit the seminar webpage for more detailed programme: www.history.ac.uk/events/seminars
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Mortality, Marriage and Population

**Growth in England, 1550-1850**

**PETER RAZZELL**

This book represents a radical new interpretation of England’s demographic, economic and social history. Demography has traditionally been seen as a function of economics, but the English evidence now suggests that in the early modern period population growth was largely independent of economic development.

Detailed evidence is presented to show that mortality reduction was the main engine of population growth in the eighteenth century. Mortality levels were not fuelled by poverty but by disease environment, determined in part by autonomous shifts in disease virulence, such as the disappearance of the plague at the end of the seventeenth century.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century virtually all women were married by the age of thirty-five, but in the eighteenth century there was a significant reduction in the frequency of marriage. This led to a fall in fertility, particularly amongst wealthier families. These changes in marriage and fertility were partly the result of falling mortality but were also associated with a marked increase in literacy levels amongst women.

Population growth contributed to the development of capitalism through the creation of labour surpluses and increases in aggregate demand. This led to growing economic and social inequality, as well as the development of industry culminating in the industrial revolution. There is a similar process currently occurring globally, with multi-national companies exploiting demographically generated labour surpluses, resulting in the growth of global capitalism.

This book can be ordered directly from Caliban Books at 30 Ingram Road, London, N2 9QA, post and packaging free.