IHR’s new Director, Professor Jo Fox

The IHR is delighted to announce that Professor Jo Fox, Head of Department and Professor of Modern British and European History in the Department of History at Durham University, has been appointed Director of the Institute with effect from 1 January 2018.

‘It is an exciting time to be an historian, with the research environment rapidly evolving,’ said Professor Fox. The Institute of Historical Research is extremely well placed to play a central role in the development of the discipline, providing for its future by supporting working historians throughout their careers.’

Professor Fox is a specialist in the history of propaganda and psychological warfare in 20th-century Europe. She has published on the propaganda in Britain and Germany during the Second World War, in particular exploring the connections between propaganda and popular opinion. She is currently working on a history of rumour in the Second World War and, with David Coast (Bath Spa), on a major project on rumour and politics in England from 1500 to the present day. She has previously served as the Honorary Communications Director of the Royal Historical Society.

Professor Fox holds BA and PhD degrees in history from the University of Kent.

We host annual conferences, lectures and over 70 research seminars per fortnight.

Since its foundation in 1921, the Institute has been promoting and supporting historical research. Though scholarship has changed and research methods have evolved, as we approach our centenary our aims remain the same: to facilitate the study of history among academics and by the public more generally.

Our staff teach Master’s degrees, supervise doctoral students and provide specialized research training. Each year, more than 20 early career fellows come to the IHR to finish doctorates or to start postdoctoral work, with an equal number of visiting fellows working alongside them.

The IHR hosts a full events programme, reflecting the vibrant research taking place in the historical profession today.

The IHR is a world-renowned centre promoting the study of history through academic research, the provision of primary resources, and support offered to historical scholars. We are a member institute of the University of London’s School of Advanced Study, which promotes the humanities within higher education. The heart of the IHR is a 200,000 volume open-access library, specialising in the history of Britain, Western Europe and North America, from the 5th century to the present, featuring an unparalleled collection of printed primary sources. The IHR is also home to three research clusters and a publications department:

• The Centre for Metropolitan History specialises in urban history, especially the history of London.
• The Victoria County History is the flagship local history project which has been running since 1899.
• IHR Digital is a leader in digital humanities with 25 major resources online including British History Online.
• The Publications Department produces monographs, essays and a leading English language academic history journal, Historical Research.

IHR Library. © Sanna Fisher-Payne/BDP
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Library News

Pocahontas and After conference

2017 marks the 400th anniversary of the burial of Native American princess Pocahontas at Gravesend, Kent. In March, and in collaboration with the Eccles Centre for American Studies at the British Library, the IHR organised an international conference to commemorate her life and legacy, and to explore the current state of Atlantic and indigenous history. As part of the conference, which attracted nearly 90 scholars from around the world, the IHR was pleased to welcome Chief Robert Gray of the Pamunkey Indian Tribe, which is closely associated with Pocahontas. Chief Gray also gave an insightful exploration of the often complicated relationship that the figure of Pocahontas has with the history and experience of native Americans, and the role that association played in the recent Federal recognition of the Pamunkey Tribe.

The conference was also the occasion for the inaugural Jacob M. Price Lecture, which was given by Professor Karen O. Kupperman (NYU) in the Chancellor’s Hall. Professor Kupperman spoke on ‘Pocahontas, Thomas Savage, and Henry Spelman: kids caught between cultures in early Virginia’. The conference was also financially supported by the US Embassy, London, the British Association for American Studies, and the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture, which enabled the conference to include keynotes from Professor Camilla Townsend (Rutgers), Dr Karenne Wood (Virginia Indian Heritage Programme) and Professor Mishuana Goeman (UCLA).

The third day of the conference took place in the British Library Knowledge Centre, and the parallel sessions were complemented with a cultural programme for the general public. This included a screening of Reel Injun (2009), video art and discussion by the Mohawk film-maker and artist Shelley Niro, a panel discussion, and a performance by Elizbeth Hill. It also enabled the historical debate to be opened up to wider questions about colonisation, indigeneity and popular culture—particularly film and television—as well as the interplay between history and archaeology, the latter the subject of a talk by Dr David Givens of Historic Jamestown.

As part of the wider Pocahontas 400 project coordinated by the Big Idea Company, the conference culminated with a visit to St George’s Church, Gravesend—the location of Pocahontas’ grave—which enabled further reflections on the ways Pocahontas’ legacy has been appropriated by subsequent generations.

History Day

History Day 2017 will be held at Senate House on 31 October. More than 40 organisations from London and throughout the UK are planning to join this year’s celebration of history. They range from the Science Museum to the Black Cultural Archives, from the Geological Society to the Germain Historical Institute. Libraries, archives, history organisations and publishers will have stands at the fair highlighting their collections, and staff will be on hand to discuss what they might have to help with your research. This is a great way for students, lecturers and researchers to find out about a range of historical collections in one place.

A special theme this year, given the date of History Day, is Magic and the supernatural. You can read more about collections on this theme on the event blog.

As well as the history fair, panel sessions will be held throughout the day. This year’s sessions are on the themes of Public History, Discovery in Libraries and Archives, and Digital History. The speakers will give insights into research methods and techniques.

Find out more and sign up to attend this free event at historycollections.blogs.sas.ac.uk. Follow the event on twitter at #histday17.

IHR Archivist Arrives

Thanks to the support of the Foyle Foundation and the University of London’s Convocation Trust, we are pleased to announce that an archivist has been recruited to catalogue, conserve, and help promote the IHR’s Archives. Zoë Karens received a Masters in Records and Archives Management from the University of Liverpool in 2000. Since then she has worked on archive cataloguing projects for various institutions including the LSE, KCL and UCL. Her most recent role previous to the IHR was as Project Archivist for the R C Sherriff Project at Surrey History Centre.

Zoë took up her post at the IHR in mid-June 2017. She will spend the next two years working with the Archive’s rich array of correspondence files, minute books, plans and other material to unlock and preserve the story of the IHR’s key contribution to the development of the discipline of History in Britain. The chronological span of the material stretches from the earliest days of the IHR through to the 2000s. Zoë is also working with the IHR Librarian to ensure a suitable catalogue system is acquired and installed, and in developing a cataloguing plan.
Library Survey and Additional Shelving
Thank you to everyone who completed our annual Library survey in April, which we were pleased to see demonstrated a slight increase in overall satisfaction, from 93% to 95%. Among the many comments was an appreciation for the amount of material on open shelf in the Library, and a desire to see more items accessible in this fashion, rather than via the Senate House tower or Egham Store fetching service. In August, thanks to the refurbishment fund, we have been able to add presses to most of the reading rooms, including our first shelves in the Floor 3 reading room and display area. Please let us know how you find the new arrangement.

New Acquisitions
The Library continues to add over 1,000 volumes a year to its collections, which focus on published primary materials, historiography, and reference works. In recent months it has purchased a number of titles on scientific and medical history, including volumes of correspondence of Charles Darwin, Albert Einstein and Lord Kelvin as well as works on the historiography of science including An introduction to the historiography of science by Helge Kragh and 1001 distortions: how (not) to narrate the history of science, medicine, and technology in non-Western cultures, edited by Sonja Brentjes, Taner Edis and Lutz Richter-Bernburg.

For the United States collection we have acquired a wonderful big catalogue from an exhibition by the Museum of the City of New York and the Library of Congress: Jacob A. Riis Revealing New York's Other Half: A complete Catalogue for the City of New York and the Library of Congress: 1870-1900 of the living conditions in the city, with photographs taken between 1880 and 1890, and a Danish immigrant, arriving in New York in 1870. As a police reporter he often went to the slums of New York and along he photographed. It is his photos taken between 1880 and 1900 of the living conditions in the poorer areas of the city that created a lasting document of urban poverty. The catalogue provides the background information for each photo.

Thanks to the generosity of the Conrad and Elizabeth Russell bequest the library has been able to purchase a number of print and microfilm titles. In keeping with Conrad Russell’s research field these centre upon the history of Britain during the 17th century, especially the Civil Wars; the titles acquired include
• Barratt, John. Cavalier capital: Oxford in the English Civil War 1642-1646
• Campbell, Alexander D. The life and works of Robert Baillie (1602-1662): politics, religion and record-keeping in the British Civil Wars
• Clifford, Anne. The papers of Lady Anne Clifford [4 microfilm reels]
• Heveningham, William. State papers, etc. of William Heveningham [1 microfilm reel]
• Martinich, A. P. & Hoekstra, Kinch (eds.) The Oxford handbook of Hobbes
• Packer, John. The collected papers of John Packer [1 microfilm reel]
• Pells, Ismini. New approaches to the military history of the English Civil War

www.history.ac.uk/library

IHR Digital News

Bibliography of British and Irish History
The Bibliography of British and Irish History (BBIH) was updated in October 2017 with over 5,200 new records added. This brings BBIH coverage to nearly 595,000 records. Recent blog articles have highlighted the Bibliography’s value for contextualising historical commemorations and debates—including the historiography of homosexuality, 50 years on from the Sexual Offences Act, and histories of diversity in Roman and Anglo-Saxon Britain. Since October the BBIH section of the IHR website has included user guides for students to help them get the most from the Bibliography. In the coming months we hope to develop similar guides for librarians and lecturers: visit history.ac.uk/projects/bbih for details.

British History Online
New additions to British History Online include three recently-published volumes of the Victoria County History: for Wiltshire (vol. 18), Gloucestershire (vol. 12), and Somerset (vol. 10). Work is currently underway to digitise the Calendar of Patent Rolls for the reigns of Henry III and Edward I. These calendars will be an important addition to BHO’s medieval coverage, especially when used alongside the existing calendars of Close Rolls. Editors have also made available the XML-mark-up version of the Cromwell Association Directory of Parliamentary Army Officers which was first published on BHO in May 2017. The XML version, available via a Creative Commons licence, enables historians to undertake new research by searching and grouping the officers by age during military service, the armies in which they served, and other attributes.

New websites: Britain’s furniture makers and London’s Women Historians
Two new websites, designed and launched this summer, provide insights into early modern craftspeople and pioneering women historians. British and Irish Furniture Makers Online, created in association with the Furniture History Society and the Centre for Metropolitan History, provides biographical information on more than 50,000 individuals. The London’s Women Historians site, created with staff from King’s College London, provides resources on 20 notable scholars active in London from the early 1900s onwards. For more on these projects see pages 21 and 8-9 respectively.

Staff changes at IHR Digital
This summer has seen two members of IHR Digital staff move on to new positions. Sarah Milligan, former project manager at British History Online, returned to Canada in April to take up a Digital Humanities research post, while Marty Steer, the department’s Web Manager and Technical Lead, has taken a post at the School of Advanced Study. Sarah and Marty made significant contributions to IHR Digital, and everyone who uses its resources owes them a great deal. The department is currently recruiting new staff for both roles.

Since its launch in early 2017, the Humanities Digital Library has grown with the inclusion of new historical titles. The Library publishes new and existing monographs as ‘Open Access’, available to download without charge. Recent titles, from the IHR Conference series, include Martin Allen and Matthew Davies eds., Medieval Merchants and Money, and Judith Herrin and Jinty Nelson’s history of Ravenna (both 2016). Among forthcoming titles, published in late 2017, are studies of cultural transmission in Norman Europe and the concept of space in histories of the early modern and modern periods.

The flexibility of the Digital Library as a publishing platform means we are also able to offer ‘less formal’ collections that exist as online commentaries only. Forthcoming examples include the proceedings of two recent IHR conferences, on the legacy of Magna Carta, and History, heritage and ideology, held at the Institute in March 2017.
In the meantime, the amount of information added to the Layers website (alpha.layersoflondon.org) continues to grow. We have been working with Bexley Local Studies & Archives Centre to upload hundreds of drawings from their extensive collection. Many of these are architectural drawings submitted for planning permission between 1900 and 1934 and provide valuable insights into the urban development of the area. This initiative is just one example of the types of collections that can be shared online via Layers of London. The drawings can be found in collections called North Cray Civil Parish Records (1918-1934) and Chislehurst and Sidcup Urban District Council (1900-1934) on the website.

We have also actively been engaging with community groups and schools across London in order to encourage their involvement in Layers. So far, we have been in touch with heads of school improvement and head teachers’ networks in the boroughs of Bexley, Camden, the City of London, Croydon, Havering, Hounslow, Lambeth, Merton, Redbridge, Sutton, Southwark, and Wandsworth. We have also been in contact with several London synagogues and Jewish community organisations, and with the Greek Cypriot Brotherhood, an umbrella organisation with connections to a multitude of Cypriot groups in London. For more on the project, visit: layersoflondonblogs.sas.ac.uk

Norwich Freemen
Acting CMH Director, Dr Mark Merry, has been involved in a project to digitise the records of the freemen of Norwich from the 14th century to the present day. Funded by the Norwich Freemen, the online database was launched at Norfolk Record Office on 6 September 2017. For further information about the project, see www.norwichfreemen.org.uk

VCH News

As always, things are ticking over at the VCH office and we have big red book projects for Somerset, Essex and Yorkshire all ongoing. In the meantime our ever-growing VCH Shorts series continues to flourish. We are very excited to announce the publication of our first Middlesex and London short – Knightsbridge and Hyde. Although now famous as the London retail district which encompasses Brompton Road and Harrods, until the later 19th century, Knightsbridge was actually centred further west than its current site and the memory of its true extent and early history has since been widely forgotten. How then did Knightsbridge come to be thought of only in terms of Westminster, Hyde or Kensington? The author sheds new light on this subject by retracing Knightsbridge’s original borders and reveals how over half of Knightsbridge vanished without trace or acknowledgement after Henry VIII acquired the manor of Hyde and made it the basis for Hyde Park. This also paves the way for our next Middlesex and London short which is currently in the pipeline, St Clement Danes c.1660–1900. Home to the Royal Courts of Justice and the Strand, the former civil parish is largely a product of substantial redevelopment during the Imperial zenith of the Victorian and Edwardian eras. The book will trace the changing nature of the parish from the Restoration of 1660 until 1900.

From the hustle and bustle of London to possibly a different pace of life in rural Leicestershire, Buckminster and Sewstern is also in the press and is due for publication by the end of September. Buckminster and Sewstern are two small villages in north-east Leicestershire which have developed very different characters over the past thousand years. This book explores the reasons behind their differences and similarities.

We also have further shorts on their way – including Medieval Basingstoke c.1000–c.1600, Cheltenham before the Spa, Cliddesden and Farleigh Wallop, and Kirkoswald and Renwick all scheduled for publication in the coming months. Do keep an eye on our website and Twitter feeds for further details.
IHR Fellowships News

**Buried Treasure – The wreck of ‘The London’, Being Human Festival**
In 1665 ‘The London’ exploded and sank off Southend, concealing herself for centuries on the estuary bed. Her wreck was found in 2005, revealing a hidden history of early modern life. As part of the 2017 Being Human Festival, the theme of which is ‘Lost and Found’, the IHR and our associate fellows at Historic England will host an immersive evening, exploring food, drink, ballads, and sensory history from the time of ‘The London’. He will launch their virtual dive of the wreck, and Southend Museum will loan artefacts from the wreck. Meet the archaeologists and divers bringing the warship which carried Charles II to England during the Restoration back to the surface and back to life.

**New Fellows appointed**
The 2017-18 IHR Junior Research Fellows have been appointed and you can read about them and their plans on pages 12-15.

**Junior Fellows seminars**
The new series of Director’s seminars, at which the Junior Fellows present their research, will run from October to December. Details will be available on the Fellowships page and the Events system.

**Junior Fellows Colloquia**
The Junior Research Fellows held a number of successful colloquia in 2016-17, funded in part by the IHR’s Power and Postan Fund, as well as by other generous amounts from the Past & Present Society. The IHR Conference Series has recently published a volume based on a 2014-15 JRF colloquia, *Empty Spaces*. The event was organised by IHR JRFs Courtney J. Campbell, Allegra Giovine, Jennifer Keating, and Will Pooley and the volume is edited by Campbell, Giovine and Keating. Junqing Wu organised a workshop on China-West comparative anticlericalism on 8 October 2016. Her proposal for a special issue titled “Anticlericalism beyond the Christian Context” based on the workshop has been accepted by the editorial board of *History of Religions*.

**Prizes and bursaries**
The Scouloudi Research and Publication Awards have been made for 2017, assisting research toward publication and publication costs such as image reproduction.

IHR Friends, Ruddock and Bates Bursaries have also been awarded for 2017. These assist with research costs for students travelling to London for research.

Details of all fellowship, bursary, and award competitions can be found at www.history.ac.uk/fellowships

IHR Events News

www.events.history.ac.uk

Online pre-registration at all IHR Events is required.

**2017**

**The Russian Revolution - Centenary Lecture Series**
*Living the Revolution: Inventing a Socialist Lifestyle*
**Speaker:** Andy Willimott
26 September, Wolfson Room I, IHR

**Experiencing the Middle Ages in the Post-Medieval World**
7 October, Wolfson Room I, IHR

**Goodbye London: will Brexit be the end of the love affair between Italians and England?**
**Speaker:** Enrico Franceschini
11 October, Wolfson Room I, IHR

**Writing prize-winning history**
**Speakers:** Margot Finn and RHS Gladstone and Whitfield Prize winners
17 October, Wolfson Room I, IHR

**The Russian Revolution - Centenary Lecture Series**
*The Meaning of October 1917 a Hundred Years On*
**Speaker:** Steve Smith
24 October, Wolfson Room I, IHR

**History Day 2017**
31 October, Senate House

**Buried treasure: The wreck of ‘The London’**
(Being Human Event) in collaboration with Historic England
**Speaker:** Junqing Wu
22 November, Wolfson Room I, IHR

**The Russian Revolution - Centenary Lecture Series**
*1917 - a centenary perspective Roundtable Discussion*
28 November, Wolfson Room I, IHR

IHR Creighton Lecture 2017
*Strangers in Medieval Cities*
**Speaker:** Miri Rubin
30 November, Wolfson Room I, IHR

Out of Place: Vagrancy and Settlement Conference*
6-7 December, Wolfson Room I, IHR

Reconsidering the Raj- Lecture 1*
*The Chaos of Empire: Rethinking British Rule in India*
**Speaker:** Jon Wilson
11 December 2017, Wolfson Room I, IHR

Reconsidering the Raj- Lecture 2*
*Myth and history: India and the British Raj*
**Speaker:** Charles Allen
9 January, Wolfson Room I, IHR

Reconsidering the Raj- Lecture 3*
*With Havelock at Lucknow: Mutiny, City & Siege*
**Speakers:** Dr Rosie Llewellyn-Jones & Sir Mark Havelock-Allan
6 February, Wolfson Room I, IHR

IHR Historical Research lecture 2018
**Sponsored by Wiley**
**Speaker:** Tristram Hunt
7 February, Wolfson Room I, IHR

IHR Winter Conference 2018*
*Home: New Histories of Living*
8-9 February, Wolfson Conference Suite, IHR

Gerald Aylmer Seminar 2018
*Diversity amongst the documents? The representation of BAME communities within the UK’s archives*
23 February, Wolfson Room I, IHR

Reconsidering the Raj- Lecture 4*
*Afghanistan: Britain’s Imperial Misadventures*
**Speaker:** Jules Stewart
6 March, Wolfson Room I, IHR

Deeds Not Words: Helen Pankhurst in conversation
**Speaker:** Helen Pankhurst
13 March, Wolfson Room I, IHR

*registration fee is applicable
London’s women historians: a celebration and a conversation

Alana Harris and Laura Carter, King’s College London
with content from Danny Millum, IHR Digital

On 13 March 2017, a group of historians from King’s College London collaborated with the IHR to hold an event called ‘London’s women historians: a celebration and a conversation’. The event was held, in part, to launch a ‘pop-up’ exhibition of portraits of women historians to line the walls of the IHR staircase, which is still there and available for all to see.

Creating this exhibition was the original motivation behind the event. We had long found the existing portraits of (all male) IHR Directors since 1921 lining the IHR staircase disconcerting, and had often talked about this with colleagues and friends as we climbed the stairs to use the library or attend a seminar. Intentionally or not, they seemed to tell a ‘great men’ story about the historical profession that nobody really believes anymore. But their presence of course reinforced that story in this version of the IHR’s self-presentation.

We decided very early on to crowd-source potential female names for inclusion in an alternative set of portraits. This led to an active Twitter conversation and countless generous email exchanges, greatly facilitated by the IHR’s own Women’s History Seminar mailing list. This activity generated a two hundred-strong list of candidates. Talking to colleagues at King’s at our regular women’s lunches, we eventually developed the criteria of women working in the ‘intellectual space’ of London and the IHR, across the same time period covered by the Directors. The intention here was not in any way to confine or reduce the whole story of women in the historical profession down to London - as this would of course be completely misleading. However, we did need to give this temporary exhibition a focus and an internal coherence, and it seemed to make sense to focus on this important site (and space) for women’s research and activity as a first step.

Using these criteria we selected 20 names for inclusion, arriving early on the day of the event to affix their portraits to the walls ready for the launch. The exhibition aimed to insert gender into the story of the history profession in London, looking beyond institutions (and, sometimes, the academy) and retelling the narrative visually. This meant that it needed to be messier and more uneven than the permanent portraits. Moreover, it is really purposeful that our portraits were printed and affixed in a way that is much more transient (and sometimes more ‘domestic’) than the formal male portraits. This represents the often precarious position of women historians in 20th-century London institutions. Many of the images we have chosen are active and ‘lived’, many of them are joyful. This is no accident.

The event on 13 March 2017 had four panel sessions, first featuring papers discussing women historians in the past, and eventually moving on to debates regarding gender in the profession in the present. It culminated with a drinks reception and the ‘launch’ of the portraits exhibition. You can view video and audio recordings of each of the four panel sessions from ‘London’s women historians’, plus blog posts on the conference and the making of the portrait exhibition at www.history.ac.uk/exhibitions/womenhistorians/#links. The event was completely sold out, and the live and engaged atmosphere deepened our conviction that connecting a ‘celebration’ of women historians in the past with a ‘conversation’ about issues facing women historians in the present was essential. One of the highlights was the fact that the event served to connect-up historians working across a range of sub-disciplines (for example, economic history and intellectual history), each with their own peculiar past trajectories and present challenges, into a broader retrospective and objectives for the future.
Since March, we have worked with the IHR to create a website featuring an online ‘virtual’ version of the exhibition. We wanted to ensure that the portraits could still be viewed once the physical exhibition had ended, and as a consequence we, with the IHR Digital team, have built an online gallery which reproduces these 20 portraits, which can be found at /www.history.ac.uk/exhibitions/womenhistorians/. The historians covered include Lillian Penson, Eileen Power, and Lisa Jardine, featured in this article.

Each image links out to further information on that person, including (where available) to the historian’s entry in the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography and on the IHR’s ‘Making History’ resource (www.history.ac.uk/makinghistory/).

We are keen that the conference and exhibition be the start of a conversation, and would love to hear from you if you have comments or feedback, especially if you have suggestions for historians we have missed out.

We are continuing to collaborate with colleagues from the IHR on plans for a future project on women historians, tying in with the upcoming suffrage anniversary and the 150th anniversary of the University of London allowing women to access special examinations, both in 2018. Furthermore, we are working with the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography to commission a special release of 10-15 new lives of women historians in the near future. The website will serve as a platform to promote these activities and any other future plans. You can also stay involved in the conversation on Twitter, using the hashtag #womenhistorians.

**Eileen Power**
(1889-1940)

Eileen Power was a medievalist who taught at the LSE and Girton College, Cambridge. She pioneered a broad and comparative approach to social and economic history and co-founded the Economic History Society in 1926. Her books include Medieval English Nunneries (1922) and Medieval People (1924).

Eileen Power, Image reproduced with permission from the LSE Library collection, image Library/1004

**Lillian Penson**
(1896-1963)

Lillian Penson worked on British colonial and diplomatic history. After teaching at Birkbeck and East London College, she was appointed chair of modern history at Bedford College for Women in 1930. In 1948 she rose to Vice-Chancellor of the University of London. Her books include The Colonial Agents of the British West Indies (1924).

Lillian Penson, Image reproduced with permission from the University of London Archives

**Lisa Jardine**
(1944-2015)

Lisa Jardine was an interdisciplinary scholar of the Renaissance. She worked at Queen Mary and University College London. As well as producing key works on Renaissance figures, she was known for her engaging and accessible writing, and a commitment to digital formats. Her books include Francis Bacon (1974) and Temptation in the Archives (2015).

[Biographical note from the Centre for Editing Lives and Letters, UCL]

Lisa Jardine, Image reproduced with permission from The Royal Society and © Des Willie, 2014
The IHR’s forthcoming Winter Conference (8-9 February 2018) takes as its theme Home: New Histories of Living. The title reflects the two principal aims of this flagship event: to bring together those working on past domesticities (and above all on the experiences of home life); and to focus especially on new and innovative research which explores the manifold ways that the home has been thought about, utilized and lived within.

The conference highlights exciting practices, perspectives, and theoretical approaches that demonstrate how new ways of homemaking can reshape our conceptions of kinship, consumption and the everyday. It will act as a forum for scholars whose work offers alternatives to a reductive reading of the home as a ‘fixed, bounded and confining location’. Rather the conference comprises approaches that question how domestic practices ‘traverse scales’ and determine historical experience across diverse political, economic and cultural spheres.1

New Histories of Living augments the IHR’s existing concern with fostering research networks and projects tracing histories of domestic life. The Studies of the Home seminar series is a core activity of the Centre for Studies of Home, which was launched in 2011. Co-directed by Alison Blunt (QMUL) and Eleanor John (Geffrye Museum), this research centre constitutes an internationally important hub of research, knowledge exchange and dissemination activities on the home. At the Centre for Metropolitan History, Dr Laurie Lindey is leading the collaborative British and Irish Furniture Makers Online (BIFMO) project, the first phase of which has been generously funded by the Furniture History Society. This study documents the crucial role English furniture makers played in the social, cultural and domestic history of England over a 300-year period, 1600-1900.

This dedicated attention to path-breaking research and methodological enquiry will, we hope, become an increasingly important strand in future IHR events and conferences—in line with the Institute’s standing as a national centre for training in established and emerging forms of historical research. The Winter Conference is complemented by a series of corresponding events and activities organized by Peter Jones (IHR), relating to the history of homelessness. Stray Voices: The Unsettled History of Homelessness (strayvoices.blogs.sas.ac.uk) seeks to better illuminate the buried stories of homeless men and women whose voices remain unheeded within the historical record.

The IHR’s 2018 Winter Conference will address four interrelated subject areas currently of particular salience and interest to historians of domestic life. Each panel will comprise three papers relating to the principal theme, interconnected and set in context by a specialist convenor. Panels will bring together scholars whose work provides insights both into historical domestic experiences and historians’ approaches to these pasts. As well as acting as discussants, convenors will play an essential role by delivering a 10-minute introduction which reflects upon important ideas, questions and methodological concerns within their subject area. Emphasis on historical practice, and the importance of exchanging ideas and findings, means there will also be extended time for audience participation, with the panelists and between delegates.

Day One will consist of two sessions, beginning with Reconstructions: imagining domestic experience—a survey of new ways to recreate medieval and early modern interiors, convened by Catherine Richardson (University of Kent). This will be followed by Rooms—under the guidance of Sonia Solcari (Geffrye Museum) — which considers how historians tackle the changing forms and uses of spaces to accommodate family life, from birth to death, and for cooking, cleaning, resting and entertaining. Given our interest in recreating the uses and experience of household artefacts and furnishings, museum designers and curators are an important constituency—as speakers and delegates—at the 2018 Winter Conference.

Day Two begins with the Home-work: re-imagining gendered domesticity panel (Lynne Walker, IHR), a survey of male and female domestic environments. This session considers how research findings relating to housing design are enriched by incorporating theories of gendered experience. Dream homes: alternative futures for residential experience is convened by Elizabeth Darling (Oxford Brookes University). This session will consider the history of lives lived in the ‘homes of tomorrow’.

Alongside the themed sessions we have four plenary lectures. These will be delivered by Jane Hamlett (Royal Holloway, University of London), a specialist in 19th century domestic and institutional living; the art historian and BBC presenter Dan Cruickshank; the historian of early modern London, Vanessa Harding (Birkbeck, University of London); and the architectural historian Owen Hatherley.

In addition to lectures and panels, the Winter Conference will offer ancillary events on the subject of research practice and methods. There will be an opportunity, over lunch on both days, for postgraduate and early career researchers to present their work and to discuss approaches to histories of home. We also expect to make available new technologies for visualizing the historical home. Digital research tools are an interest shared by several of our panelists, and by IHR staff who will demonstrate how to make, and use, 3D images and printed models of household artefacts—as well as virtual reality (VR) recreations of complete interior spaces or structures.

Tickets for the Winter Conference are available from October 2017, along with a limited number of travel bursaries to enable graduate students to attend (applications necessary).

New histories of living will host path-breaking research which explores the manifold ways that the home has been thought about, utilized and lived within throughout history. These perspectives open the shutters on domesticity, by showing how patterns of homemaking can reshape our conceptions of kinship, consumption and the everyday.

The conference will take place over two days and is separated into four interrelated avenues of enquiry:

• **Reconstructions**: imagining domestic experience
• **Dream Homes**: Envisioning alternative futures for residential experience
• **Rooms**: Furnishing the idiosyncrasies of private life
• **Home-work**: Re-imagining gendered domesticity

Confirmed plenary speakers:

• **Professor Jane Hamlett** (Royal Holloway)
• **Dan Cruickshank** (Art historian and BBC presenter)
• **Owen Hatherley** (Architectural historian and journalist)
• **Professor Vanessa Harding** (Birkbeck)

Tickets available from October 2017

[www.winterconference.blogs.sas.ac.uk](http://www.winterconference.blogs.sas.ac.uk)
Catherine Arnold
Past & Present Fellow

Affairs of Humanity: Human Rights before the Nation-State

Catherine received her Ph. in History with distinction from Yale University in May 2017. Her research explores the origins of humanitarian intervention and human rights in early 18th-century Britain and Europe. While a Past & Present Fellow, she will complete work on a book manuscript, entitled ‘Affairs of Humanity: Human Rights before the Nation-State’.

Christopher Bahl
Thornley Fellow (6 months)

Travelling texts - Arabicised communities and histories of circulation across the early modern Western Indian Ocean (SOAS)

Christopher holds MA's in Islamic Studies and South Asian History from the University of Heidelberg and in Historical Research Methods from SOAS, University of London. He also studied at the University of Damascus and the Central University Hyderabad. Since 2014 he has been a PhD candidate in the History Department of SOAS.

Irene Bavuso
EHS Postan Fellow

Political and Economic Development on Frontiers: the Scheldt-Meuse Paradigm

Trained as a medieval historian in Italy, Irene is about to finish her doctorate at Oxford on Early Anglo-Saxon England and Merovingian France. As a Junior Fellow at the IHR, her research focuses on the socio-economic development of the Scheldt-Meuse area in the 6th-8th centuries.

Sarah Gandee
Scouloudi Fellow (6 months)

Law, Mobility and Identity: Reimagining the ‘Criminal Tribe’ in Postcolonial Punjab, 1918-1982 (Leeds)

Sarah is an AHRC-funded doctoral candidate at the University of Leeds. Her research interests lie within South Asian legal history and her doctoral project traces the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act (enacted 1871, repealed 1952) during India’s period of decolonisation.

Sacha Hepburn
Past & Present Fellow

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

Sacha is a social historian of East and Southern Africa. Her research explores the relationship between gender, age, and labour relations and draws on a range of disciplines, including gender studies and anthropology. She completed doctoral research in African history at the University of Oxford in 2016 with the support of the Wolfson Foundation, writing a thesis on the history of domestic service in post-
colonial Zambia. As an IHR Past and Present Fellow, she has begun work on a new project, ‘Girlhood in British Colonial Africa: Gender and Childhood in Zambia and Kenya’.

Sveinn Jóhannesson  
Past & Present Fellow

The Inquiring State: Science and government in the Unites States across the long 19th century

Sveinn studies the history of the United States across the long 19th century, with a particular emphasis on the intertwined histories of the state and scientific knowledge. He is currently finishing his PhD dissertation at the University of Cambridge. His work has been published in the Journal of American History.

Radha Kapuria  
Thornley Fellow (6 months)

Music in Colonial Punjab, c.1849-1947: A Social History (King’s College London)

Radha is currently writing up her PhD on ‘Music in Colonial Punjab: A Social History’, at King’s College London. She completed her MPhil in Modern Indian History at the Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, and her Masters and Bachelors at Delhi’s St. Stephen’s College and Lady Shri Ram College. She has previously taught History at Delhi’s Indraprastha College for Women.

Jennifer Keating  
Past & Present Fellow

Recourse to ruin: Eco-violence and social crisis in Russia, 1881-1930

Jennifer completed her PhD in Russian history at UCL in 2015. She has since spent one year at the IHR as a Past and Present postdoctoral fellow, and has lectured for a year at the University of Cambridge. Her research focuses on the environmental and social history of the late imperial and early Soviet state.

Anna Kelley  
Scouloudi Fellow (1 year)

Threads of History: Mediating the Late Antique and Early Medieval Cotton of Text, Excavation and the Museum (Birmingham)

Anna is a doctoral candidate at the Centre for Byzantine, Ottoman and Modern Greek Studies at the University of Birmingham, completing her dissertation on the early cotton trade in the Eastern Mediterranean under the supervision of Professor Leslie Brubaker. She holds a BA from Wesleyan University, a MA from SOAS, and a MLitt from the University of Glasgow.

Simone Lewis  
Jacobites Studies Trust Fellow

Lay Jacobitism and Theological Controversy in Britain, c.1689-c.1750

After completing his BA (Leicester) and MA (Nottingham), Simon commenced his doctoral studies at the University of Oxford in 2013. He has a passion for studying ecclesiastical history, and greatly looks forward to researching the role of lay Non-Jurors as theological polemists during his time as Jacobites Studies Trust Fellow.

Stephanie Mawson  
RHS Marshall Fellow

Incomplete Conquests in the Philippine Archipelago, 1565-1700 (Cambridge)

Stephanie is a doctoral candidate at the University of Cambridge. Her work focuses on the limitations of Spanish colonisation in the seventeenth century Philippines and broader Spanish Pacific world and has been published in leading journals, including Past & Present and Ethnohistory.

Angela Muir  
EHS Power Fellow

Deviant Maternity: Illegitimacy in 18th Century Wales

Angela’s research examines the social, cultural and medical context of illegitimacy in 18th-century Wales, including the experience of pregnancy and childbirth for, and the provision...
Allison Powers Usche
Past & Present Fellow

Elly Robson
RHS Centenary Fellow

Custom, Improvement, and Landscape in Fenland Drainage, 1560-1719
(Cambridge)

Elly’s research examines how political ideas acted in social contexts in early modern England. Her thesis on 17th-century fen drainage disputes brings printed ideals into dialogue with legal, state, and cartographic archives, to investigate the contested processes through which political ideas, social relations, and the environment were mutually transformed.

Katy Roscoe
Pearsall Fellow

Convict Labour in Britain’s Imperial Dockyards

Katherine is completing her PhD at the University of Leicester as part of the Carceral Archipelago project. Her doctoral thesis is on the incarceration of Indigenous and European convicts on Australian islands, 1788-1901. As Pearsall fellow she will research the role of convict labour in British dockyards on Bermuda and Gibraltar.

Rebecca Simson
EHS Anniversary Fellow

Social Mobility in Postcolonial Africa

Rebecca has submitted a PhD in economic history at the LSE, which examines the political economy of public sector employment in postcolonial Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Her upcoming project will study social mobility in Sub-Saharan Africa, by using changes in access to tertiary education as a measure of mobility.

Stephen Spencer
Past & Present Fellow

Remembering the Third Crusade in Western Europe and the Latin East, c.1187-c.1300

Stephen completed his PhD at Queen Mary University of London, with a thesis on the emotional rhetoric of crusading. His postdoctoral project seeks to enhance knowledge of how and why the story of the Third Crusade evolved during the 12th and 13th centuries and was understood in different geographic settings.

William Tullett
Past & Present Fellow

Listening to London: The Practice of Sensory History

Will’s research interests are the senses, the body, and urban space in England between the 1660s and 1830s. He recently completed his PhD at KCL,
Past and Future

on smell in 18th century England. His postdoctoral project will trace the soundscapes and listeners of London between 1660 and 1832.

Teresa Witcombe
Scouloudi Fellow (6 months)

Between Paris and Al-Andalus: Bishop Maurice of Burgos and his world, 1208-1238 (Exeter)

Teresa is in the final year of her doctoral research, focused on Maurice, bishop of Burgos, a figure who lived at a crossroads of cultural exchange in 13th-century Spain. Prior to the doctorate, Teresa worked at UNESCO, in the department of History and Memory for Dialogue. Her Masters is from the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales and the Sorbonne Paris-IV, and she did her BA at Oxford University.

Meng Wu
EHS Tawney Fellow

Cooperation or Confrontation? A Comparative Study of the Chinese Modern Banks and Foreign Banks in China, 1912-1937

Meng has completed her PhD in Economic History from LSE. Her doctoral dissertation examines the Shanxi piaohao (banks), arguably the most important financial institutions in late imperial China. Her research interests include banking history, business history, corporate governance and the late imperial history.

Buried treasure: The wreck of ‘The London’

22 November 2017
18:00-21:00 I Wolfson Conference Suite I IHR I WC1E 7HU

In 1665 The London exploded and sank off Southend, concealing herself for centuries on the estuary bed. Her wreck was found in 2005, revealing a hidden history of early modern life. Join an immersive evening, exploring food, drink and ballads from the time of The London. Plunge beneath the waves in a virtual dive of the wreck, and see her glow in digitally mapped projection. Fill a pipe, knot rope and interact with artefacts. Meet the archaeologists bringing The London to the surface and bringing to life the warship which carried Charles II to England during the Restoration.

This event is free to attend but advance registration is required.

www.history.ac.uk/events/event/13994

Strangers in Medieval Cities

Europe’s remarkable growth after the year 1000 encouraged migration, the creation of new towns and the growth of existing urban centres. Buoyant commerce and manufacture in towns and cities to accommodate newcomers, and to reflect through their institutions of government on how best to turn strangers into neighbours. In some parts of Europe dynastic rulers developed policies regarding migration and the settlement of useful foreigners. Urban centres - large and small - became extremely diverse places, made even more so by conquest and settlement at Europe’s borders.

This diversity came under new scrutiny in the decades of change in the later 14th and 15th centuries: religion, occupation, ethnicity, language, could each form the basis for restrictive laws, exclusion, and even expulsion. By the end of its most dramatic global extension, Europe’s cities had become sites of intense competition and discipline.

This lecture is free to attend but advance registration is required.

www.history.ac.uk/events/event/13927

2017-18 IHR Junior Research Fellows
We are almost all familiar with using digital forms of primary and secondary sources in our research. A decade ago, the marvel of digitisation was the opportunity it created to access texts while away from a library or an archive, and to search documents by word, phrase or a menu of attributes offered by the digital publisher.

When consulting a digitised text we expect—and hope—to see the words as they appear in the original work. In addition, we are often presented with the historical text as it was first formatted and laid out on the page. Of course, what we are not seeing is the pamphlet, ballad sheet, newspaper, article, book or image itself. Instead, we engage with a digital version that is an artefact—a digital object—in its own right.

Original and digital objects diverge in many ways: for example, by what’s added (or removed) during the digitisation process by way of semantic mark-up or metadata. Through these interventions, editors seek to make text-based digital objects more discoverable, searchable, and useful in ways meaningful and valid to academic researchers.

The IHR has an established reputation as a creator and publisher of digitised historical texts. For nearly 15 years, British History Online (www.british-history.ac.uk) has made primary sources and secondary works available as image scans and HTML pages. With the launch of the Humanities Digital Library earlier this year, the Institute extended its digital provision to eBook versions of historical monographs. In each instance texts are presented as two-dimensional digital objects, regardless of the physical characteristics of the original print edition—be these depth, texture or patina born of design or wear and tear.

Now, however, the IHR’s Digital department is looking to add an extra dimension, by exploring the scholarly applications of technologies for 3D imaging and printing. Several months ago we took possession of a high-powered computer that enables staff to practise photogrammetry; that is, the creation of three-dimensional representations derived from digital photographs of two-dimensional images or physical objects and spaces.

Today’s photogrammetry software will run well enough on a regular desktop computer, and is able to convert images taken on a standard digital camera. By contrast, the IHR’s hi-spec workstation allows us to create very good-quality images, as well as complex visualisations that can then be experienced through the ‘immersive technology’ of virtual reality (VR). Our purchase at the same time of a 3D printer means that we can also create physical models from these images, using an additive process through which—layer-by-layer—the printer builds up an exact scale representation of a historical artefact.

Photogrammetry, virtual reality and three-dimensional printing may at first seem far removed from historical study as practised at the IHR. But 3D is now an important way to undertake and present research, especially in areas such as architectural, urban and topographical history, or histories of material culture. It similarly creates opportunities for new forms of archival and object-based teaching, which permit otherwise rare artefacts to be viewed closely and remotely ‘in the round’, or handled and used as three-dimensional models. The ‘Cabinet’ project, from the Oxford Internet Institute and the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (cabinetproject.org), is one such instance of how 3D can supplement the teaching of early modern history.

3D technology also helps us to assemble and explore what was hitherto lost. Examples include the recreation of historical built environments, as depicted in the Virtual St Paul’s website.
Past and Future

There is also the opportunity to reconstruct severely damaged documents, of which a prime example is the Great Parchment Book of the Honourable the Irish Society (greatparchmentbook.org): compiled in 1639, destroyed by fire in 1786, and now readable again as a flattened 3D representation.

As well as establishing 3D training courses for historians, the Institute will develop new approaches to its own research projects. One example is British and Irish Furniture Makers Online (BIFMO), run by the Centre for Metropolitan History. Future online development will, we hope, extend to creating and adding 3D images of selected furniture designs from national collections. This will allow BIFMO users to click from an account of an 18th-century maker to digital images of chairs, cabinets or tables from a specific workshop, and then to manipulate these onscreen to examine rare artefacts in detail.

We are also able to print 3D models of selected pieces of furniture or parts of furniture to understand better their construction and how design techniques changed over time. In turn, images of individual objects can be brought together to create three-dimensional models of complete domestic interiors. Using VR technology, and our new computer, we can then offer viewers the experience of ‘walking through’ a historical property or streetscape.

We hope some of these options will be on display at the IHR’s forthcoming Winter Conference—Home: New Histories of Living—on 8-9 February 2018. In keeping with its focus on new research practices, the conference will include papers from historians who are using 3D technologies to recreate and experience, for example, the early modern home from data gathered in probate records.

It is no surprise that museums and galleries make good use of three-dimensional technology to promote their collections. Notable here are the 3D Petrie Museum, at University College London, and the British Museum, while artefacts from many other institutions appear on digital platforms such as Sketchfab. Within universities, three-dimensional technology (while increasingly compact and affordable) is often reserved for those studying engineering, the medical and physical sciences, architecture and archaeology. Critical engagement with 3D images or printed objects is much less common for undergraduate and graduate historians, often because the equipment remains the preserve of other departments. Now that we have acquired this technology for the IHR, we are looking to establish the Institute as a centre for historical applications of imaging, modelling and virtual reality; one where historians can gain new skills and to which they will bring research data to model and share in new ways.
Michael Thompson obituary

Alice Prochaska, Chair of the IHR Trust


Every kind of history flourished at the IHR under his regime, he encouraged debate and controversy and believed deeply (Michael would not have used the word passionately) in the primary importance of free speech. His own convictions ran counter to the Marxist orthodoxy that prevailed for much of the period covered by his career. Gentle and courteous man that he was, he could be a forthright critic of what he saw as group-think or cant: his famous article in The Economic History Review on the theory of “Social Control” brought him quite a few detractors. In the editorial introduction to The Cambridge Social History of Britain 1750-1950 (1990) he celebrated the fact that social history was “bubbling with … vitality … a young discipline which lacks the settled framework of a conventional orthodoxy or a received interpretation”. His own take on class in British history may be summed up by the title and conclusions of the book he was working on when I first knew him: The Rise of Respectable Society: a Social History of Victorian Britain, 1830—1900 (1988).

The current president of the Royal Historical Society, Margot Finn, writes that “his many labours, keen eye and warm wit will be much missed.” David Cannadine, now president of the British Academy and one of Michael’s successors as director of the IHR, offers this tribute:

“What a great man Michael was! In my view probably the best 19th-century historian of the Briggs-Hobsbawm-Perkin generation. I was hugely influenced by him as, of course, were many others. All his books were outstanding: English Landed Society in the Nineteenth Century opened up an entire field; Hamstead the best history of a London suburb yet written; Rise of Respectable Society an unsurpassed synthesis which was also a brilliant re-interpretation; and Enterprise Culture an absolute tour de force. And of course there were scores of articles, e.g. on social control, which were no less influential. I was a lifelong fan and admirer, and always regretted not knowing him better.”

Michael travelled widely (e.g. for the European Science Foundation, on which he served as a British representative), and took on many roles for the historical profession, so there are people in many walks of life and many countries who knew him as a colleague and a much valued friend. I got to know Michael when he appointed me to the post of Secretary and Librarian of the Institute, in succession to Bill Kellaway. I served there for eight years including the five months and provided, throughout their long marriage, always the warmest of tributes to Anne Thompson, who cared for him devotedly in his last years and before Michael’s retirement, and he was the best boss I ever had: supportive, expansive, adventurous, tolerant of my mistakes; and he and Anne were wonderfully kind to me and my family. He was also great fun. His infectious smile and whole-hearted laughter were always close to the surface. He found many things funny, including human nature as displayed in the Institute tea-room, and any kind of pomposity wherever it was to be found. Yet Michael himself could appear reserved and even enigmatic. He would sit silently, quite happily drawing on his pipe and nodding wisely, while his interlocutor filled the silence nervously. It was a good way of drawing out absurdity of course, but until you knew him well it could be unnerving. Behind the quietness lay a deep reserve of wisdom and the kindest of hearts.

Michael’s innumerable friends will remember him fondly and each one of us with different anecdotes. Caroline Barron, who knew Michael from his days at Bedford College, and so for most of her professional life, saw him and Anne quite a bit in the days before his death. She says of him: “Mike was, of course, an exceptional person: a fine scholar, a very successful Director of the IHR … and a man of sound judgment and fairmindedness… He certainly remained a loyal friend to the IHR until the end, and came to the event for Conrad Russell last Autumn in spite of being almost blind and quite deaf. But he was dogged as well as warm-hearted.” She goes on to pay tribute to Anne Thompson, who cared for him devotedly in his last years and months and provided, throughout their long marriage, always the warmest of welcomes to their many visitors from all over the world. The Thompson family of Anne and their three children and numerous grandchildren have been deprived of an exceptional and loving father and grandfather. Historians the world over, and especially those who knew Michael Thompson in his various roles in the University of London, have lost a wise, dear friend.
Review: FML Thompson, *English Landed Society Revisited* (2 volumes, 2017, Edward Everett Root)

Professor Lawrence Goldman, IHR

(This review was written before Michael Thompson’s death. We publish it here as delivered)

The publication of Michael (FML) Thompson’s collected historical essays in two volumes under the title *English Landed Society Revisited* is an event to be celebrated. It will renew interest in the history of the land and the landed classes in modern Britain. It also allows us to to assess Michael Thompson’s contributions to these subjects, in which he is the acknowledged expert. Members and users of the IHR will be especially pleased as many will remember Michael with great affection and respect as Director of the Institute in the 1980s.

Philip Larkin remembered 1963, his *Annis Mirabilis*, for a different reason, but British historians recall two books published in that year by two men called Thompson—EP Thompson’s *The Making of the English Working Class* and Michael Thompson’s *English Landed Society in the Nineteenth Century*. Both books were part of the turn to social history, and specifically the history of class, at that time. If EP’s study of workers ranks as one of the most influential history books of its generation, FML’s study of the aristocracy and gentry opened up a new area of history and asked fresh questions and is not far behind it in importance.

Michael Thompson has gone on to publish equally important studies of the landed classes in the 20th century, several of which appear as essays in these volumes; to produce the brilliant *Hampstead: A Borough, 1650-1964* (1974), as full of fascinating details and historical byways as is the place itself; to write *The Rise of Respectable Society: A Social History of Victorian Britain, 1830-1900* (1998); and to publish the Ford Lectures he gave in Oxford as *Gentrification and the Enterprise Culture: Britain 1780-1980* (2001). There was even time for a brief history—*The University of London and the World of Learning* (1990)—on the university which he had graced for the whole of his academic career, first at UCL, then at Bedford College, and finally at the IHR. All the while he was also publishing articles in learned journals, chapters in books, and delivering formal lectures in which he tried out new ideas and excavated small corners of his very large field. It is to the credit of John Spiers of Edward Everett Root that these 24 pieces have been collected. The last of them chronologically, a brilliant account of the decline of ‘land’ as a political issue in the early 20th century, was published in 2010 when FML was well into his 80s.

Thompson is one of those historians who found his subject and stuck to it rather than being deflected into other issues and themes. And what a subject! To study the land, its owners and tillers, opens up many of the most important questions of political influence, wealth, economic development, national rise and decline, of the past three centuries. These essays concern not only the landed classes and their mores, but class relations in general. More technical essays address economic growth, changes in agricultural practices and techniques, and the land market. Four interlocking essays on the landed classes in the 20th century were given as lectures when Thompson was President of the Royal Historical Society. He writes economic history as it should be written, lucidly and in relation to all relevant social and political themes. There is no lack of statistical information, empirical evidence and sensible extrapolation from it, but the data is deployed so as never to overwhelm the reader or swamp the argument. This is history that reads with a swing and always persuades.

Thompson may be at home in the drawing rooms and salons of the landholders, but he does not overlook those who did the work: three of these essays concern horses and their place in economic history. Indeed, the remarkable piece on ‘Horses and Hay in Britain 1830-1918’, demonstrates the national reliance on the horse in the Great War, at home and on the western front, and the near-crisis faced before the importation of American horses after 1917. Napoleon may have said that an army marches on its stomach, but FML shows convincingly that it marched with the aid of well-fed horses, and depended on copious supplies of their fodder.

These essays highlight the paradox that although the landed classes were in decline from the 1870s they continued to influence, if not control, national affairs and the national culture for at least another century. In a House of Lords which still contains 92 hereditary peers, their influence may still be felt. Thompson discusses the wealth of the landholders in relation to that of the industrialists and the bankers; the gradual loosening of their control in the shires as local democracy took hold; and the purchase of land by urban businessmen and entrepreneurs, developing the argument made by Martin Wiener in *The Decline of the Industrial Spirit* in 1981.

It is evidence of the affection in which Michael Thompson is universally held that the introduction to these volumes has been written by one of his historical opponents, William Rubinstein, who contested the accepted pattern that Victorian businessmen sanitised their urban wealth and sought social acceptance by purchasing a country estate. In light of contemporary concerns about the future of the countryside after Brexit and about the price of property, urban and rural, in Britain today, it is clear that the subjects that Michael Thompson made his own are with us still, if in altered form. Anyone seeking the ‘long view’ on today’s issues should start with a thorough grounding in the past, and these two volumes will provide that.
In May the IHR library opened a new exhibition, *All the Right Ingredients: Food History Resources* in the IHR, examining the history of food in the collections of the library.

Food has always held a significant role in history, shaping societies and influencing cultures and economies and forming the backdrop to everyday lives. Consequently, within the discipline of history today, the study of food and the closely-related research on foodways and culinary history are rapidly developing areas of enquiry. The exhibition therefore sought to highlight the range of resources on the history of food available in the library and to demonstrate the ways in which food history allows researchers to examine the social, cultural, political, and economic perspectives of the past.

The exhibition centred around four display cases, each addressing a different theme. The first examined culinary history through a selection of cookery books and recipes. Examples include recipes for ‘apple omelet’ and ‘beef or mutton broth for very weak people who take but little nourishment.’

The second display focused upon food history in personal testimonies. Multiple examples in the library’s collections show the importance of food to individuals during times of conflict and celebration, through scarcity and abundance, and during everyday life. Demonstrative of this are the drawings Lance-Corporal Henry Buckle sketched during the First World War. These depictions of food reveal the dark humour of the trenches and the central role food played in the lives of soldiers. The sketch reproduced (below right) bears the caption, ‘Note this was *not* drawn from life.’

The third display highlighted the history of food as recorded within official records and documents. This included a facsimile of the Sugar Act passed by the British Parliament in 1764 and detailed accounts of dinners provided for the Lords of the Privy Council in Westminster during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth I and King James I of England. Such records demonstrate the importance of food in history as a commodity, whether for use in ceremonial practices or in establishing control over trade.

The final case was devoted to the history of food in the IHR. Through archival documents, photographs and personal accounts, the display showed the central role of food in the history of the Institute. Documents on display included a menu from a sherry party held in 1938 in conjunction with Fortnum & Mason, a seating plan from the IHR ‘Dining Club’ dinner of 1958, and photographs of the Common Room.

Further details of the exhibition are available on the IHR blog and an online version of the exhibition is being developed. The exhibition was curated in consultation with Dr Kelly Spring, Convener of the Food History Seminar at the IHR. Further information on the seminar can be found on Twitter @IHR_FoodHist.
In issue 21 of Past and Future, Laurie Lindey wrote about the IHR’s project to digitise the Dictionary of English Furniture Makers, 1660-1840, and to combine it with hitherto unpublished data on the apprenticeship bindings and freedom registers of the Joiners’ Company, 1640-1720. At the time of writing that project is nearing completion and the results can now be viewed at bifmo.data.history.ac.uk/.

The process went smoothly and was even publicised in The Burlington Magazine, in an editorial entitled ‘Furniture history: the digital future’ (www.burlington.org.uk/archive/editorial/furniture-history-the-digital-future). This was particularly welcome because plans are now advanced to raise funds for a second and more ambitious phase of the project.

To mark the increased scope of the next phase, the project is now called British and Irish Furniture Makers Online (BIFMO), and an important part of the work will be to add furniture makers from Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

From a technical perspective phase two would once again be a collaboration between the Centre for Metropolitan History and IHR Digital. In phase one, as well as digitisation, we were able to exploit the relatively fixed structure of the data to tag some elements of the text, for example, the main address of the furniture maker, their occupation statement (such as cabinetmaker or upholsterer or, in a few more exotic cases, something like maker of coffin furniture, picture frames, looking-glasses, coach and coach harness furniture, composition ornaments).

In a rather more experimental way, we also tagged up types of furniture that might have been made. So bureau, cutlery box and wine cooler are all tagged as types of case furniture. The team spent a lot of time on this tagging work because it is this behind-the-scenes tagging that allows for complex searching. For example, if you want to find all of the furniture makers who lived in Nottingham then you need to be able to search for Nottingham as an address, not as a family name, a street name or anything else.

However in phase one we only had time to work in an automated way. This can never replace the work that can be done by a human editor who is a specialist in furniture history. In phase two, if the money is raised for the project, editorial intervention will allow for much more subtle and informed semantic tagging. This means that editors will be able to bring together sets of concepts under one taxonomic heading.

A further reason for phase two is simply that the nature of digital resources is that they can be updated more readily than print ones. Since the Dictionary of English Furniture Makers was published in 1986 research in the field has, naturally, developed further and many people, not least some of the original editors, would like to expand upon and improve the original entries.
Not so very long ago, it was unusual for historians to undertake specialised training courses to acquire the research skills they required. The traditional model saw the PhD as all the training anyone would need; the analytical acuity of the budding historian, it was felt, would best be honed not by being mollycoddled through a training course but by coming to grips in earnest with the material to which the rest of his or her career would be devoted. Despite the machismo of that argument it is indubitably true that there is nothing like dealing with the quirks and peculiarities of real-world sources to teach one how to use them. The point, though, is that on its own this process of picking up skills on the job is rarely adequate to meet current needs. As the discipline has broadened and diversified the techniques and methods it deploys have become increasingly many and increasingly specialised; the time it takes to acquire those which might be needed for any given piece of work has expanded. At the same time it has become clear that new techniques and approaches are emerging quickly, especially through the application of emerging technology to historical problems. Almost all historians are finding that it is helpful to update their skills periodically, the better to take advantage of new methods of engaging with the evidence that is constantly becoming available. Lastly, historians have been encouraged—not least by the funding bodies—to take a more self-conscious approach to the research methods that they employ. The upshot is a dramatic upsurge in demand for high-quality training in an ever-more-diverse range of skills and techniques; it is this demand that the IHR’s research training sets out to meet.

The Institute’s research training programme covers both traditional historical approaches—teaching bread-and-butter skills such as use of archives that would have been familiar to historians a century ago—but also embracing new technology and new interests as they emerge. The core of the programme and the most popular of our research training courses is the venerable Methods & Sources for Historical Research course, which runs four times a year over the course of five days. It is a theoretical and practical introduction to using archives and is primarily intended to bridge a gap between the relatively basic and limited interactions with primary sources that students may have had at undergraduate level and the complete confidence in discovering, locating and obtaining sources that they must have as they embark upon research careers. Besides the historians, Methods & Sources also attracts a generous leavening of others, be it researchers from other disciplines—from English Literature or the social sciences—who want to learn about historical method, writers of historical fiction or journalists who want to get a hold on back-stories. Alongside our archival training, the IHR provides teaching in a whole range of historical specialisms, supporting medievalists and early modernists, for instance, with medieval Latin and palaeography training, whilst historians of the more recent past can take advantage of our introductory course in oral history or our more advanced Oral History Summer School (run in collaboration with the Oral History Society). Our most rapidly developing and expanding training courses, though, are in the various new techniques that digitisation and computerisation have made available: we run database training three times a year. We also hold internet training for historians each term and have recently launched a new workshop on historical blogging. The IHR was, moreover, an early pioneer of Historical GIS; our twice-annual introductory course is the most cost-effective way of learning this still-new technique and always sells out well in advance.

Space forbids a full discussion here of everything we do; please see the website at www.history.ac.uk/research-training/ for full details of the 20 different courses, workshops and summer schools that we run. We are also always keen to expand and improve our provision, or to put together tailored packages for HEIs, local studies centres, or other institutions, so if there is a skill that you know you will need for your historical research—and that others will need too—do please let us know! ihr.training@sas.ca.uk
The female servant in early modern England

Charmian Mansell, Economic History Society Power Fellow

Studies of the demographic structure of service and of the composition of the early modern household have taken centre stage. The wide use of the term ‘domestic servant’ has rendered it only natural to study them within this context of home and family. Moreover, servant misdemeanour and vulnerability looms large in the historiography as traces of their involvement in petty crimes such as theft and moral transgressions such as sexual deviancy are found in secular and ecclesiastical court records.

Re-assessing many of these deeply-entrenched tropes that underpin both academic and popular imaginings of female service has therefore been the focus of my work at the IHR this year. While providing important frameworks in which to understand those employed in service, statistical analyses fail to account for individual experiences. Characterisation of female service workers as ‘domestic’ situates their lives within the home, overlooking the variety of tasks these women performed outdoors and neglecting the bonds they forged within their local communities. The identification of female servants as a group whose behaviour did not conform to societal norms is largely based on sources which recorded dissonant and disorder rather than orthodoxy.

My archival research has uncovered the experiences of some 500 female servants whose stories are recorded in the church court deposits of the dioceses of Gloucester and Exeter between 1550 and 1650. Generously supported by the IHR and the Economic History Society, this research explores the lived experiences of these women from demographic, geographic, economic, and social perspectives. Shifting from early modern London servants, who have been a more typical focus of historical enquiry, the project looks at women in service in rural and provincial town households across the south west of England.

Rather than using court depositions to access histories of female servant offences, this project has recovered details of their lives that are recorded incidentally, such as the work they undertook, the social connections they built and the length of time they spent in service. What has interested me is the lack of uniformity in these experiences; the depositions reveal an institution that employed a range of individuals across all stages of the life cycle. Their narratives complicate our understanding of when, how and why women in early modern England entered service as well as their interactions with both household and community.

The specific and individual experiences of women in service ultimately resist the characterisation of this service as a domestic, temporary, isolating or uniform institution. When Margaret Smith of Brent in Devon deposed that she was standing at her master’s door in 1597 when she heard Elizabeth Toyser call Philippa Yeaton a whore, she indirectly revealed her physical placement at the heart of not only a heated dispute but also of community life. When 22-year-old Anne Nashe revealed that she had served a Gloucester alderman since the age of ten, the story of a poor family forced to place their child in service can be read between the lines of her deposition. And when witnesses told the Gloucester court that Alice Knight, a widow of Bulley in Gloucestershire was forced to give up her home and enter service in 1606 upon the death of her husband, it is yet a different story of service that we hear. The word ‘servant’, it seems, does not adequately account for the rich tapestry of experiences of women in early modern England.

2 Devon Heritage Centre, Chanter 864, Philippa Yeaton v Elizabeth Toyser (1597)
3 Gloucestershire Archives, GDN/168, Margaret Hill v Thomas Whittingham (1630)
4 Gloucestershire Archives, GDN/100, Mary Syer v Margaret Woodcocke (1606)
Stray Voices: The Unsettled History of Homelessness

Dr Peter Jones, Early Career Lecturer in Urban History after 1800, IHR

The ‘Stray Voices’ project, co-ordinated by Dr Peter Jones at the Centre for Metropolitan History, aims to stimulate insights into the buried stories of homeless men and women whose voices remain silent or unheeded within the historical record.

A series of events will engage members of the public, community activists, researchers, and those who have experience of homelessness in a shared conversation about how history has shaped our preconceptions relating to those with no fixed abode:

Without Visible Means: Tramping on (and off) the Great North Road—a research-led guided walk—took place on 9 September (see image above). Led by Luke Seaber (UCL), this excursion explored what it meant to be tramping on the Great North Road in search of shelter, sustenance and security. A report and a short documentary film based on this walk will appear on the ‘Stray Voices’ website in the coming months.

Seen and Not Heard: The Untold History of Homelessness is a performance workshop which will take place as part of Being Human: A Festival of the Humanities on 22 November at 6:30 pm. This event will bring together researchers, activists, actors and artists to explore how the experience of homelessness can shape the way we write the histories of dispossessed people. Participants include Cardboard Citizens – leading pioneers of Forum theatre techniques.

On 6 December the Out of Place: Vagrancy and Settlement conference will analyse the shifting experiences, representations and status of vagrancy in relation to the history of British settlement. How can exploring the images and realities of vagrancy sharpen our understanding of the histories of ‘settled’ communities, cities and parishes, which have otherwise been articulated from a sedentary perspective?

Plenary speakers for the conference are: Patricia Fumerton (University of California, Santa Barbara), Nicholas Crowson (Birmingham) and Tim Hitchcock (Sussex). The provisional programme and booking information is available at: www.history.ac.uk/events/event/8274

Details and booking information for these events is available on the Stray Voices blog: strayvoices.blogs.sas.ac.uk/events/

‘Stray Voices’ is funded by the School of Advanced Study’s Public Engagement Innovators Scheme which has supported exciting collaborative endeavours with the book designer Esther McManus (esthermcmanus.co.uk) and the homeless people’s theatre company Cardboard Citizens (www.cardboardcitizens.org.uk)

With the support of SAS and the IHR, Esther McManus will design and produce a creative publication that interweaves responses to participative activities, the project teams’ research and archival holdings at Senate House Library.
Free PDF download of books: www.humanities-digital-library.org

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Development news

Mark Lawmon, Development Office Administrator

Friends Summer Outing: Two Temple Place

Having worked with the Friends of the IHR for nearly three years, a highlight for me is the regular summer outing. These trips offer the chance to visit places of historic interest that might otherwise be off limits; to discover London’s hidden gems; or to finally see that site you have been meaning to go to for the last ten years. This July served up a most remarkable outing to Two Temple Place.

Nestled just off the Embankment stands this smooth Portland stone edifice—perhaps not the most striking design, but still an intriguing little palace. In fact, it is not a palace at all. Completed in 1895, Two Temple Place was built to be the estate office for William Waldorf Astor. The standout features of the exterior are the visible reconstructions following bomb damage in the War and a golden weathervane, glimpsed in the reflection of the adjacent office block. The weathervane depicts the Santa Maria, Columbus’ flagship as he sailed to America. Atop the lampposts on the stairs leading into the building are the Niña and Pinta, the Santa Maria’s sister vessels. This attention to detail and level of continuity is but a taste of what is to come.

Passing through the front door and across a small hallway you find yourself overwhelmed by a rather sumptuous foyer, quite too much to take in at once. It is dominated by a wooden staircase adorned with intricate sculptures from literature, most notably the Three Musketeers. You ascend to a wrap-around landing, the bannister interspersed with ebony pillars. Above each: another carved figure, from The Scarlet Letter or The Last of the Mohicans. Around the walls are four frieze reliefs depicting scenes from Shakespeare. Peering down you see the beautifully mosaicked floor of rare and colourful stones. All of this opulence is crowned by a great stained glass ceiling, patterned and marvellous with the sun streaming through.

Moving along, through a hidden door, you find yourself in the great hall or, rather, the great office, for that was once its purpose. Immediately to the left is an alcove with another magnificent stained glass window, this one showing a coastal village scene with a sunrise. Directly opposite, at the other end of the hall, is a matching alcove with a stained glass sunset scene. Other features include the most ornately-carved fireplace you are ever likely to see and an imposing door with nine golden reliefs of the Knights of the Round Table. Around the ceiling some three or four dozen portraits, carved and gilded. A truly eclectic mix of royalty, authors, scientists, and explorers.

From all of this lavishness it will come as no surprise to learn that Astor was, at the time, arguably the richest man in the world. Designed by John Loughborough Pearson, a renowned neo-Gothic architect of the time, and finished meticulously by expert craftsmen, it is fair to say that Two Temple Place is a perfect gem of late Victorian art, architecture, and design.

The group of us then retired to one of the area’s charming pubs to continue the discussion of this astonishing property and to speculate on the rather eccentric man from whose mind it sprung.

IHR Trust: A Change of Chairs

In his inaugural address as Director of the Institute of Historical Research, in May 1998, Professor Sir David Cannadine spoke of his intention to raise funds to “provide an endowment, refurbish the library, extend our office space, … bring in a resident intellectual life, and raise the profile and reach of the Institute.” In the 19 years since, it is a remarkable achievement and fitting tribute that he has managed to fulfil all of these promises.

In 1999 he was a founding member of the IHR Trust, which has raised over £15 million to date, including an endowment of over £1 million. He was instrumental in securing a grant

Summer outing: Two Temple Place. Picture by Mark Lawmon.
in 2002 to create new meeting rooms in the Library, and again at the start of this decade in contributing to the IHR’s complete refurbishment, readying it for the demands of 21st century historical scholarship. This refurbishment also brought a welcome end to the condition of, as David describes in his inimitable style, “some people working in offices so overcrowded that we must be in breach of the Factory Acts passed in the 1840s.” Immediately upon David taking up post, the resident intellectual life began to take shape, with the number of fellows surpassing 30 for the first time in 1999, and rising to over 70 by 2017, thanks largely to David’s establishment of Senior Research Fellowships. And, in fulfilment of his last promise, his instrumentality in securing £1 million to launch British History Online has had perhaps the most dramatic impact on extending the IHR’s profile and reach.

It is with enormous gratitude that we wish David every success as he embarks now on his new journey as President of the British Academy, where he will no doubt inspire them to equal success and good fortune.

Though we are sad to see him go, great change makes way for great opportunity, and it brings me great pleasure to announce Dr Alice Prochaska as the new Chair of the IHR Trust. She comes to us following seven years as the Principal of Somerville College, Oxford. In many ways it will be a homecoming, as Alice served for eight years, from 1984–92, as the IHR Secretary and Librarian, the last to manage this joint role.

Working in conjunction with the late FML Thompson, Alice oversaw a panoply of seminal moments in the Institute’s history. Membership of the IHR doubled to 4,000 in 1985, having held steady for 15 years prior. The academic strength of the Institute increased notably during this period as well, with the incorporation of the Institute for Contemporary British History in 1986 and, prominently, the Centre for Metropolitan History—the world’s foremost resource for the study of London—in 1987. She helped to implement a new Master’s course in 1990 on the applications of computers to historical research, keeping the IHR at the forefront of the discipline. And a new, glass-doored, entranceway added during her tenure made the Institute a more welcome place to the history public. In the intervening years, Alice has held positions as the Director of Special Collections at the British Library and Head Librarian at Yale University.

We must consider ourselves lucky, therefore, to have her intimate knowledge of the IHR, her expertise with research libraries, her penchant for innovation, and her respect for institutions. Alongside the new Director, and with the continued and new support of people like yourself, we can work together to ensure that the next hundred years at the IHR will prove even more historic than the first.

David Eisenberg: Remembered


David was born and grew up in Nanuet, New York. He began his undergraduate studies at Bates College in Maine and later transferred to the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, where he earned a BA in Islamic Studies. In 1979, David entered the graduate programme at Princeton, where his principal advisor was the eminent historian Professor Bernard Lewis. David’s research at Princeton focused on early Islamic law.

In 1984, David enrolled at the University of Virginia School of Law. Upon graduation, he received the Margaret G. Hyde Award, the highest honour given by the law faculty to a member of the graduating class. He then joined the international law firm White & Case, where he eventually became a partner and co-head of the firm’s global telecoms practice.

Over the years, whether in a dorm room, office, or in his flat in Hampstead, David regularly hosted his many friends for wonderful discussions over great coffee or fine wine. His keen and eclectic intellect, generosity, and sense of humour made him the centre of a lasting circle of friends from diverse fields—law, medicine, classics, art and archaeology, physics, and Near Eastern studies. An avid reader, David never failed to amuse and amaze with his singular ability to recall facts, conjure up colourful anecdotes, and mount complex arguments. The latter talent drew him to the revisionist scholarship on early Islamic history that sprouted up in England in the late 1970s.

Friends and their offspring sought his advice—always generously offered—on both academic and practical matters. Public recipients of David’s patronage included the London Zoo and the Institute of Historical Research, where he was a member of the IHR Trust and where he endowed an annual Lecture in Public History in memory of his parents, Deanna and Jack Eisenberg, in 2014. The four lecturers so far have been delivered by Professor Robert Darnton, Librarian of Harvard University; Dame Helen Ghosh, Director General of the National Trust; the military historian, Professor Sir Hew Strachan of St Andrews and Oxford Universities; and Professor Eric Foner of Columbia University, the leading historian of 19th century America. David took the greatest interest in these lectures and was especially pleased that Eric Foner, his personal choice, was able to speak in 2017. He was also a sponsor of the IHR’s Jewish History seminar for several years.

Preparing to revive a teaching career upon his retirement, recently he taught courses on Islamic law and finance at UVA and Queen Mary University of London. At his death, he was completing a second edition of Islamic Finance: Law and Practice (Oxford University Press).

David is survived by his brother, Victor, and his family, along with a large coterie of friends in the United States and Europe who treasure his memory. David was passionate about history and a Trustee and benefactor of the IHR. Donations may be made to the IHR for endowment of a scholarship fund in his honour.
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/ihrseminars 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 17:15

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’ workshop
Fortnightly on Mondays at 17:15

Comparative histories of Asia
Fortnightly on Thursdays at 12:30

Contemporary British history
Fortnightly on Wednesdays at 17:00

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

Crusades 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 17:15

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

European history 1150-1550
Fortnightly on Thursdays at 17:30

European history 1500–1800
Fortnightly on Mondays at 17:15

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

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 18:00

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

History of liturgy
Once a month on a Mondays at 17:15

History of political ideas
Fortnightly on Wednesdays 17:15

History of political ideas/early career
Fortnightly on Wednesdays 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

Interdisciplinary Seminar on Medievalism
Once a month on Wednesdays at 17:30

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

Late Medieval
Weekly on Fridays at 17:30

Latin American History
Fortnightly on Tuesdays 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

Philosophy of History
Fortnightly on Thursdays at 17:30

Psychoanalysis and history
Fortnightly on Wednesdays at 17:30

Public history
Fortnightly on Wednesdays at 17:30

Reconfiguring the British: Nation, Empire, World 1600-1900
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

*These seminars meet in the summer term only
Seminar in focus

Digital History

James Baker and Tessa Hauswedell, seminar convenors

The Digital History seminar series has been running since 2012 and focuses on the discussion of historical research made possible by the use of electronic tools and resources. Initially the desire was to pull together the nascent, but fairly disparate, field of ‘Digital History’ at British universities and to find out what sort of research was being undertaken where. We wanted to identify common themes and overlaps in approaches that might lead to new collaborations, and to foster a community for digital historians working within the field of history.

Since then the focus of the seminar has evolved. Whilst we are interested in using technical tools and in understanding how they help historians to conduct their work, we are chiefly concerned with the historical and historiographical significance of the research. Our seminars aim to contribute to the historical debate, and papers should address why the research has impacted how we understand the past, rather than offer a technical description of the software architecture. We communicate this advice explicitly to our upcoming speakers on our website in order to make sure that the seminars attract a broad range of people, including traditional historians who might only have a passing interest in digital tools.

Central to broadening our community are the live broadcasts of the seminars online. With the permission of our speakers, every seminar is available to watch live via our YouTube channel where viewers can contribute by posing questions to be read out in the Q&A session. The setup is simple, requires no specialist hardware (the broadcast can happen from any laptop, though we have just invested in a tablet we can dedicate to the task), and immediately archives each meeting online. This makes the channel an invaluable resource that historians can use to catch up with any seminar in their own time.

Some common themes and recurring questions have cut across the individual seminars since 2012: the nature of the archive, the value of metadata for accessing themes longitudinally and at scale, and the laborious and painstaking work that goes into assembling corpora for examination. Unusually, the 2016-17 seminars largely concerned British history, but a wide thematic and chronological range has been more typical of the series. It began with Will Finley (Sheffield) speaking on pictorial book publishing in England circa 1830-1850. This was followed by Ruth Ahnert (QMUL) tracing intelligence networks in the metadata of 132,000 Tudor letters and Keith McClelland (UCL) describing the conceptual and methodological issues surrounding the Legacies of British Slave-ownership project. Anthea Seles (The National Archives) presented at our joint seminar with the Archive and Society seminar on sensitivity review of born-digital documents produced by the government. Robyn Adams (UCL) discussed reconstructing the early years of the Bodleian Library through assembling bibliographic metadata and Tim Hitchcock (Sussex), a founding member of the seminar and alumnus convenor, returned to present on the sonic and spatial experience of the Old Bailey courtroom c.1800. In our final seminar, Chris Warren (Carnegie Mellon) examined the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography as a large-scale textual source with the help of digital tools and discussed what they reveal regarding the editorial choices that go into assembling such compendia.

Our programme for 2017-18 promises to be even more diverse, featuring Adam Crymble (Hertfordshire) on the history of Digital History, Emma Watkins (Liverpool) on 19th century juvenile convicts, Lisa Smith (Essex) on crowdsourcing early modern recipes, Cormac Begadon (Durham) on 14th century networks of monks, Anthony McEnery & Helen Baker (Lancaster) on corpus linguistic approaches to 17th century prostitution, Ruth Byrne (Lancaster) on the language of migration in Victorian newspapers, Lizzie Stewart (UEA) on English-designed landscapes circa 1550-1660, and Bram Vanniekenhuyze (Amsterdam) on associational culture in medieval Brussels.

Such variety and breadth is important to us. As convenors, we wish our seminar to represent the diversity of historical research and are keen to show that electronic tools and resources can be used place regardless of historical era or speciality. This, however, creates other challenges: whilst we attract a healthy crowd for each seminar (both in person and online), many attendees attend the seminar only once, attracted by the specific topic of a given seminar. Building a coherent community around the seminar has, as a result, proven challenging. Nevertheless, a core of historians from London and the South East - including our convenors alumni - regularly attend and in so doing provide the consistent lines of questioning, critique, and reflection that make IHR seminars so distinctive.

Therefore this young seminar series is - we believe - increasingly seen as central to Digital History as practiced in the UK. We are confident that we are shaping the direction of digital research in history, establishing best practice, providing a hub for interested historians, and, most importantly, fostering the next generation of computationally-astute historical researchers.

The Digital History seminar runs three to four seminars each term on Tuesdays at 17.15. To find out more about the series and to find details of our upcoming events, visit ihrdighist.blogs.sas.ac.uk, follow us on Twitter (@IHRDigHist), or visit our YouTube channel (IHR Digital History Seminar).
Each year the Institute of Historical Research runs a wide-ranging and extensive programme of training in historical research skills for both professional historians and independent researchers, who are interested in developing or topping up their skills. Using a range of teaching approaches (workshops, seminars, lectures, hands-on practicals and visits), important and specialist skills are explained and explored by expert practitioners. Courses vary in length from one day to one term, and cover a wide range of subjects from archival use and languages to databases and the internet.

## Languages

### An Introduction to Medieval and Renaissance Latin
(Wednesdays, 4 October – 6 December 2017)
This course will provide an introduction to Latin grammar and vocabulary, together with practical experience in translating typical post-classical Latin documents. It is intended for absolute beginners, or for those with some language skills but who wish to acquire more confidence. Students will emerge at the end with not just a strong grounding in the mechanics of Latin, but also an understanding of the changes that it underwent, and the new ways in which it was used in medieval and early modern Europe. The course is open to all who are interested in using Latin for their research. Fee: £250 (or £500 for all three Latin courses).

### Intermediate Medieval and Renaissance Latin
(Wednesdays, 10 January – 14 March 2018)
This course builds upon the basis of Medieval and Renaissance Latin I, deepening and extending understanding of the language. By the end of the course, students should feel confident to tackle most basic Latin historical sources. Fee: £250 (or £500 for all three Latin courses).

### Further Medieval and Renaissance Latin
(Wednesdays, 11 April – 13 June 2018)
A third course, carrying on from the first two IHR Medieval and Renaissance Latin courses, to round out students’ grasp of the language and allow them to tackle more advanced Latin texts. Fee: £250 (or £500 for all three Latin courses).

## Archival Research Skills

### Visual Sources for Historians
(27 February – 27 March 2018)
A theoretical and practical guide to using visual sources for historical research (post-1500). Through lectures, discussions and visits the course will explore films, paintings, photographs, architecture and design as historical sources, as well as introducing particular items both in situ and in repositories. Fee: £180

### Information Technology Courses

#### Historical Mapping and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
(11-12 January 2018)
GIS is being used in a variety of contexts to make sense of information with a spatial component, be it at the level of buildings and streets or at the level of nations, and to perform sophisticated geospatial and topographical analyses. The workshop will include hands-on practical sessions using GIS software to view and manipulate historical data. Fee: £150

#### Databases for Historians I
(31 October – 3 November 2017 & 10 - 13 April 2018)
This course introduces the theory and practice of constructing and using databases. Through a mixture of lectures and practical hands-on sessions, students will be taught both how to use and adapt existing databases, and how to design and build their own. Fee: £265

## General Historical Skills

### Citation for Historians
(7 November 2017)
Correct referencing is a complex but fundamental skill for historians. In this one-day workshop, participants will learn when and how to reference, with detailed exploration of the citation systems in use and explanation of when each is appropriate. The session will conclude with an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of computer referencing software such as EndNote or Zotero teaching oral history. Fee: £25

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Experiencing the Middle Ages in the Post-Medieval World

7 October 2017
Wolfson Conference Suite
Institute of Historical Research
WC1E 7HU

Keynote speaker: Dr Sarah Salih (KCL)

The Middle Ages live on in the post-medieval world, creatively re-imagined and restored in the art, architecture, literature, culture, and ideologies of individual and collective imaginations. London – a city whose medieval history clashes evocatively with its modern cityscapes – is the fitting backdrop for the Interdisciplinary Seminar on Medievalism, a new seminar series that will explore the manifold methods and motivations for transporting ‘the medieval’ across temporal boundaries.

General Admission: £15.00

www.history.ac.uk/events/event/13996

Out of Place: Vagrancy and Settlement

6 - 7 December 2017
Wolfson Conference Suite
Institute of Historical Research
WC1E 7HU

This conference aims to explore the shifting experiences, representations and status of vagrancy in relation to the history of British settlement. How can exploring the images and realities of vagrancy sharpen our understanding of the histories of ‘settled’ communities, cities and parishes, which have otherwise been articulated from a sedentary perspective?

Plenary speakers:
• Professor Patricia Fumerton (University of California, Santa Barbara)
• Professor Nicholas Crowson (University of Birmingham)
• Professor Tim Hitchcock (University of Sussex)

Conference Fees:
• Two-day full attendance: £55
• Two-day attendance (concessionary): £45
• 6th December: £30
• 7th December: £25

#vagrancy2017
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Editorial Introduction

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31 October 2017
Beveridge Hall
Senate House
WC1E 7HU

#Histday17
www.historycollections.blogs.sas.ac.uk

This is the first history of the Hippie Trail. It records the joys and pains of budget travel to Kathmandu, India, Afghanistan and other 'points east' in the 1960s and 1970s. It provides detailed analysis of the motivations and the experiences of hundreds of thousands of hippies who travelled eastwards. The book is structured around four key debates: were the travellers simply motivated by a search for drugs? Did they encounter love or sexual freedom on the road? Were they basically just tourists? Did they resemble pilgrims? It also considers how the travellers have been represented in films, novels and autobiographical accounts.

Sharif Gemie and Brian Ireland
hb 978-1-5261-1462-4 £20.00 November 2017

This book brings to life for the first time the remarkable story of James Taylor, 'Father of the Ceylon tea enterprise' in the nineteenth century. Publicly celebrated in Sri Lanka for his efforts in transforming the country’s economy and shaping the world’s drinking habits, Taylor died in disgrace and remains unknown to the present day in his native Scotland. Using a unique archive of Taylor’s letters written over a forty-year period, Angela McCarthy and Sir Tom Devine provide an unusually detailed reconstruction of a British planter’s life in Asia at the high noon of empire.

Angela McCarthy and Sir Tom Devine
hb 978-1-5261-1905-6 £25.00 July 2017