Letter from the Director

Institute of Historical Research

The Institute of Historical Research 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 hosts a full events programme, reflecting the vibrant research taking place in the historical profession today. 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.

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

Our staff teach Master’s degrees, supervise doctoral students, and provide specialised 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 aesthetic, architectural, and practical aspects of our built environment, the social history of how we live, and our emotional lives within our domestic settings. These themes were beautifully woven together in our winter conference on ‘Home: New Histories of Living’ and the associated Wiley Lecture by Dr Tristram Hunt, Director of the V&A London, on the subject of ‘V & A: a museum of the home and the world’, a captivating journey through the collections of one of the world’s most renowned museums of design, manufacture, and domestic life.

These events were inspiring examples of all that the Institute has to offer. We worked with partners, old and new, in bringing the theme of home to life. Fortnum & Mason lent items from their collections for an exhibition in the Institute, from tea bricks (tea compressed into decorative shapes) to tins of baked beans commemorating Heinz’s long-standing commercial relationship with the Piccadilly retailer. Our digital team used the Institute’s 3D printer to image and print household objects for up-close scrutiny. Twitterstorians demonstrated exceptional creativity and sensitivity in the ‘My History Shelfie’ competition, in collaboration with our colleagues from the Geffrye Museum of the Home and sponsored by Heal’s, that showcased meaningful objects from our mantelpieces and shelves and contextualised them within our own personal histories. Our friends at the National Trust treated us to a guided tour of 2 Willow Road, the home of Ernő Goldfinger. Most importantly, thanks to our sponsors, including the Jacob Price Fund and the Society of Architectural Historians of Great Britain, we were able to offer bursaries to early career historians, and the V&A will be hosting a study day for new researchers of the home on 2 May, providing for the future of this critical sub-field. All of this reminded me just how incredibly fortunate I am to find myself in my new role— at the heart of this diverse and lively research community at the IHR.

‘Home means everything in the wide world,’ wrote one respondent to Mass-Observation’s 1943 survey on domestic life. ‘It is my all, containing everything I desire from life. If I lost it, nothing could replace it. All it contains has been gathered together in happiness and every moment spent therein is one of happy remembrance.’ ‘This home of atmosphere and objects and people,’ summarised the Mass-Observer, ‘is the intangible fact behind the tangible framework of bricks, mortar and architectural nicety.’ It is no wonder then that the home has become such an important historical category, capturing

IHR Library. © Sanna Fisher-Payne/BDP
Contents

Past and Future

Institute of Historical Research
University of London
Senate House
Malet Street
London WC1E 7HU
www.history.ac.uk
020 7862 8740

Twitter

@ihr_history
@IHR_Fellowships
@IHR_Library
@VCH_London
@CMH_London
@bho_history
@instituteofhistoricalresearch
@ihrlibrary
Institute of Historical Research

Editorial, production and advertising: Vanessa Rockel and Olwen Myhill
vanessa.rockel@sas.ac.uk
020 7862 8747
olwen.myhill@sas.ac.uk
020 7862 8790

Cover image:

Interieur meiner Wohnung (Interior of my apartment), by Zu-erich123, via Wikimedia Commons

IHR news
Library news
Digital news
Fellowships news
Events news
Profile of Professor Jo Fox
Vanessa Rockel
IHR Winter Conference 2018 and Fortnum & Mason exhibit
Philip Carter and Andrea Tanner
#myhistoryshelfie
Philip Carter
IHR Suffragette series, 1918-2018
Jo Fox
Elsewhere
Esther McManus
Mapping alternative perspectives: A reflection on the Layers of London project
Seif El Rashidi
Oh Pioneers! Lives and legacies of London’s women undergraduates, 1868-1928
Philip Carter
The wreck of the London: Being Human event
Vanessa Rockel
Fellows’ Corner: Remembering the Third Crusade, forgetting (most of) the rest
Stephen Spencer
Seminars at the IHR
Development News
Mark Lawmon
Seminar in focus: Life-Cycles comes of age
Mary Clare Martin
Get involved in history: Short courses and training
The higher education of Women, as her biography written by C. B. Firth; College, Constance Maynard, as well terms an inscribed copy of and early 20th century. These include with works and memoirs from the 19th doctor Dorothea Erxleben, together abhalten die das weibliche Geschlecht vom Studiren Gründliche Untersuchung der Ursachen, of female education More’s early theoretical works such as Hannah Sheehy-Skeffington; a political the memoirs and political writings of Pankhurst’s The Suffragette movement: an intimate account of persons and ideals; the memoirs and political writings of Hannah Sheehy-Skeffington; a political pamphlet from 1913 by Frederick William Petrick-Lawrence entitled, Is the law unjust to women?, as well as a copy of The Suffragette from 3 July 1914. Also, the library has just acquired Why I March, which chronicles, through photographs, the Suffragette movement: from 3 July 1914. Also, the library has just acquired Why I March, which chronicles, through photographs, 2018 also marks 150 years since women were able to enrol for a ‘special examination course’ at the University of London, although it would take another 10 years before they won the right to read the same degree programmes as men. Nonetheless, it did mark women’s admittance to institutions of higher education and the library has been acquiring titles (both recently published and antiquarian) about women’s education, especially in the British universities. These include early theoretical works such as Hannah More’s Strictures on the modern system of female education and the treatise. Gründliche Untersuchung der Ursachen, die das weibliche Geschlecht vom Studiren abhalten by the 18th century German doctor Dorothea Exleben, together with works and memoirs from the 19th and early 20th century. These include an inscribed copy of Between college terms by the first principal of Westfield College, Constance Maynard, as well as her biography written by C. B. Firth; The higher education of Women, and

Women in the universities of England and Scotland, both by Emily Davies; and the university memoir of the classicist, Jane Ellen Harrison.

Skelton and Jordan MA Theses
The IHR library is proposing to make digital copies of the following heavily-used MA theses and would like to contact the rights-holders to seek permission. Please contact us at the IHR library (ihr.library@sas.ac.uk/ 020 7862 8760) if you have any information that may assist.

• Jordan, W.M., The silk industry in London, 1760-1830 : with special reference to the condition of the wage-earners and the policy of the Spitalfields Acts, MA University of London 1931
• Skelton, Elfreda (Neale), The Court of Star Chamber in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, MA University of London 1930

New acquisitions
The library staff remain as busy as ever, adding to the library’s collections. In recent months we have made some timely purchases on the British and Irish suffragette movements, including a copy of the 1931 edition of Sylvia Pankhurst’s The Suffragette movement: an intimate account of persons and ideals; the memoirs and political writings of Hannah Sheehy-Skeffington; a political pamphlet from 1913 by Frederick William Petrick-Lawrence entitled, Is the law unjust to women?, as well as a copy of The Suffragette from 3 July 1914. Also, the library has just acquired Why I March, which chronicles, through photographs, 2018 also marks 150 years since women were able to enrol for a ‘special examination course’ at the University of London, although it would take another 10 years before they won the right to read the same degree programmes as men. Nonetheless, it did mark women’s admittance to institutions of higher education and the library has been acquiring titles (both recently published and antiquarian) about women’s education, especially in the British universities. These include early theoretical works such as Hannah More’s Strictures on the modern system of female education and the treatise. Gründliche Untersuchung der Ursachen, die das weibliche Geschlecht vom Studiren abhalten by the 18th century German doctor Dorothea Exleben, together with works and memoirs from the 19th and early 20th century. These include an inscribed copy of Between college terms by the first principal of Westfield College, Constance Maynard, as well as her biography written by C. B. Firth; The higher education of Women, and

Women in the universities of England and Scotland, both by Emily Davies; and the university memoir of the classicist, Jane Ellen Harrison.

Skelton and Jordan MA Theses
The IHR library is proposing to make digital copies of the following heavily-used MA theses and would like to contact the rights-holders to seek permission. Please contact us at the IHR library (ihr.library@sas.ac.uk/ 020 7862 8760) if you have any information that may assist.

• Jordan, W.M., The silk industry in London, 1760-1830 : with special reference to the condition of the wage-earners and the policy of the Spitalfields Acts, MA University of London 1931
• Skelton, Elfreda (Neale), The Court of Star Chamber in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, MA University of London 1930

Staffing News

Jo Bradley - Events and Operations Officer (maternity cover)
Jo will be with the IHR during Gemma Dormer’s maternity leave. Jo is on secondment from her role as Events and Projects Officer in the School of Advanced Study’s Central team. Jo was Project Administrator for the AHRC-funded Open World Research Initiative, based in the Institute of Modern Languages Research.

Dr Hannah Elias

Karina Flynn - Volunteers Coordinator; Layers of London Project
Before joining the IHR Karina was Project Officer at YMCA Norfolk. Karina also worked for Eighth in the East, a project which worked with communities across the Eastern Counties to preserve and record changes in the social and landscape history which occurred in the region during the Second World War.

Professor Jo Fox - Institute Director
Please see profile on page 7.

Hendrik Grothuis - GIS Officer; Layers of London Project
Hendrik was previously the Chair of the Association for Geographic Information (AGI) Local Public Services and was the Strategic Research Analyst and GIS lead at Cambridgeshire County Council, creating and maintaining data on physical infrastructure, socio-demographic information and managing mapping projects related to citizen engagement.

Kunika Kono - Senior Web Developer
Kunika joined the IHR from the Oxford Internet Institute at Oxford University, where she worked as a developer and web manager. Kunika is a specialist in Drupal and WordPress content management systems, visualisation and design, and has experience in 3D research.

Amy Todd - Public Engagement Officer: Layers of London Project
Prior to joining the IHR Amy worked at RAF Kenley, a City of London managed site in Caterham, which is the best preserved fighter airfield of the period in a similar engagement role. She started her career in teaching and has taught a broad range of curricula in many alternative environments from hospital schools, FE, pupil referral units and outreach education.

Dr Hannah Elias

Dr Hannah Elias - Academic and Digital Engagement Officer
Hannah was previously Editor of History Workshop Online and a lecturer at Goldsmiths, University of London. She holds a PhD, ‘Radio Religion: War, Faith and the BBC, 1939-48’ from McMaster University. She is an Honorary Research Fellow at Birkbeck and a Fellow of the Raphael Samuel History Centre.
IHR News

Fellowships News

Prizes and bursaries
The following IHR prize and bursary competitions are now open:

IHR Doctoral Fellowships
Jewish History in England Fellowship
Corbett Prize in Modern Naval History
IHR Friends, Bates & Ruddock Bursaries
Annual Pollard Prize (sponsored by Wiley-Blackwell Publishing Ltd.)
Richard III Society Bursary
Veale-Straschnov Award for Doctoral Historical Research for Mature Students

For information and to apply online: www.history.ac.uk/fellowships

Upcoming Junior Research Fellow conferences

The Power and Postan Fund generously supports our Junior Fellows in organising and hosting conferences and workshops.

New Perspectives on Humanitarianism and Human Rights
15 June 2018, IHR
Workshop organised by Dr Catherine Arnold and Dr Allison Powers Useche (Past & Present Fellows, IHR)

Colophons and Scribal Cultures across the Early Modern World
2 July 2018, IHR
Workshop organised by Christopher D. Bahl (Thornley Fellow, IHR) and Dr Stefan Hanss (University of Cambridge)

Intersections: Inaugural Environmental History Workshop
3 September 2018, IHR
Workshop organised by Jennifer Keating (Past & Present Fellow, IHR); Elly Robson (RHS Centenary Fellow, IHR); John Morgan (University of Manchester); Leona Skelton (Northumbria University); James Bowen (University of Liverpool); and Robert Gray (University of Winchester)

Open Access publishing
In January 2018 the IHR published its first book to appear as Open Access from the outset. People, Texts and Artefacts: Cultural Transmission in the Norman Worlds is an IHR Conference series title available as a full free download via the Humanities Digital Library, as well as a print-on-demand title. This marks the move to full Open Access publishing for all IHR titles. People, Texts and Artefacts will be followed in 2018 by further Conference volumes, a series of Short titles drawn from events held at the IHR, and the first titles in the IHR/Royal Historical Society’s new imprint, ‘New Historical Perspectives’.

3D History Centre
Since the centre’s creation in late 2017, we have been experimenting with 3D imaging and printing. Recent printing includes a pendulum clock of 52 separate pieces, as well as models of Bloomsbury statues and Georgian furniture for the IHR’s ‘Home’ conference. We are currently planning a partnership with the Foundling Museum, London, to image and print items from their collection, as well as a series of 3D training courses for historians, beginning with drop-in lunchtime sessions at the Institute.

IHR Digital News

British History Online
Recent additions to British History Online include the Inventory to Richard II and the English Royal Treasure, edited by Jenny Stratford, and the Historical Register of the University of London, 1836–1926, which lists all graduates of the University to the mid-1920s. In Spring 2018 we publish the Calendars of the ‘Patent Rolls’ for the reigns of Henry III (6 vols.), to be followed with the series for Edward I. Digitisation of the Calendars has been generously funded by the IHR Trust. The Calendars will provide a valuable complement to BHO’s existing coverage of medieval ‘Close Rolls’, allowing scholars to study open/public and closed/private letters on shared subjects.

Bibliography of British and Irish History
The Bibliography of British and Irish History (BBIH) was last updated in February 2018 with more than 3,700 new records. This brings BBIH coverage to nearly 600,000 records, including 2,388 references to works published in 2017. Recent BBIH blogs include a history of domesticity (for the IHR’s recent conference on ‘Home: new histories of living’), and a reminder that the Bibliography is ‘Not just British history’, but covers the British past in a colonial and transnational perspective.

Amy Todd
Dr Conor Wyer - Institute Manager
Conor joined the IHR from the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, where he was Institute Manager for the past 5 years. He holds a PhD from Queen's University Belfast, where his research was on James Joyce. He has previously lectured in modern literature and culture at Birkbeck, QUB and UCD.

Dr Philip Carter, with the IHR's 3D printer and a 3D model of a chair, during a workshop at the 'Home' conference

Dr Conor Wyer
Please note that, due to IHR staff participation in the University College Union strike over pension cuts, some news content is not available in this issue of the magazine.

Curiers’ Company London History Essay Prize winners announced
Emily May Vine has been awarded first prize for her essay “Those enemies of Christ, if they are suffered to live among us: Religious minority homes and private space in early modern London”. Thomas Almeroth-Williams was awarded proxime accessit for his essay ‘The watch dogs of Georgian London: non-human agency, crime prevention and control of urban space’. Formal presentation will be made at an awards ceremony on 21 May 2018, hosted by the Curiers’ Company and the Lord Mayor.

Past & Present Fellows appointed
We are delighted to announce the appointment of the 2018 Past & Present Fellows.

Hilary Buxton
Disabled Empire: Race and rehabilitation in First World War Britain

Janel Fontaine
Slave trading and change in Northern and Central Europe in the Early Middle Ages

Nicholas Matheou
Hegemony and counterpower at Empire’s edge: A social history of New Rome and Caucasia, 861-1071

Alexandra Steinlight
States of preservation: Constructing France’s occupation archives

Lydia Walker (commencing in 2019)
Moral re-armament and Third World nation building

The Sir Julian Corbett Prize in Modern Naval History winner announced
The winner of the 2017 Corbett Prize is Evan Wilson, for his work on ‘The Naval Defence of Ireland during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars’.

IHR Events News

www.events.history.ac.uk

Online pre-registration at all IHR Events is required.

David Cannadine, Victorious Century
25 April, Wolfson Conference Suite, IHR

George Weidenfeld Lecture in Jewish History 2018: Marginalised posts: Jews and Muslims in the history of Europe
Speaker: Professor Abigail Green (University of Oxford)
26 April, Wolfson Conference Suite, IHR

1918 suffrage event, 2: Public commemoration and women’s history
Speakers: Rebekah Higgitt, Caroline Criado Perez, Rebecca Surender, and Sarah Jackson
1 May, Wolfson Conference Suite, IHR

IHR / V&A study day for Early Career Researchers of the Home
2 May, IHR and V&A Furniture Galleries

Hobsbawm Memorial Lecture 2018
Speaker: Lyndal Roper (University of Oxford)
16 May, Beveridge Hall, Senate House

History Today at the IHR, Lecture 3*
History beyond borders
Speakers: Edith Hall, Daniel Beer, and Katherine McDonald
17 May, Wolfson Room I, IHR

Association for Literary Urban Studies: Urban history in Europe
29 May, Wolfson Conference Suite, IHR

Layers of London: Come and add your voice to London’s history
31 May, IHR Research Training Room

1918 suffrage event, 3: After the Vote: activism and history, 1918-2018
Speakers: Laura Beers, Sarah Childs, and Sumita Mukherjee
12 June, Wolfson Room I, IHR

History Today at the IHR, Lecture 4*
Historical knowledge and public history
Speakers: David Olusoga, Anna Whitelock, and Helen Castor
21 June, Wolfson Room I, IHR

Negotiating Networks: New research on networks in social and economic history*
25 June, Wolfson Conference Suite, IHR

*registration fee is applicable

Hobsbawm Memorial Lecture 2018

Luther, Death and Anti-Popery
Lyndal Roper
16 May 2018 | 18:00-20:30 | The Beveridge Hall, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU

Hans Baldung,
Portrait of Martin Luther,
1521, (via Wikimedia Commons)

IHR Events News

Past & Present Fellows appointed
We are delighted to announce the appointment of the 2018 Past & Present Fellows.

Hilary Buxton
Disabled Empire: Race and rehabilitation in First World War Britain

Janel Fontaine
Slave trading and change in Northern and Central Europe in the Early Middle Ages

Nicholas Matheou
Hegemony and counterpower at Empire’s edge: A social history of New Rome and Caucasia, 861-1071

Alexandra Steinlight
States of preservation: Constructing France’s occupation archives

Lydia Walker (commencing in 2019)
Moral re-armament and Third World nation building

The Sir Julian Corbett Prize in Modern Naval History winner announced
The winner of the 2017 Corbett Prize is Evan Wilson, for his work on ‘The Naval Defence of Ireland during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars’.

IHR Events News

www.events.history.ac.uk

Online pre-registration at all IHR Events is required.

David Cannadine, Victorious Century
25 April, Wolfson Conference Suite, IHR

George Weidenfeld Lecture in Jewish History 2018: Marginalised posts: Jews and Muslims in the history of Europe
Speaker: Professor Abigail Green (University of Oxford)
26 April, Wolfson Conference Suite, IHR

1918 suffrage event, 2: Public commemoration and women’s history
Speakers: Rebekah Higgitt, Caroline Criado Perez, Rebecca Surender, and Sarah Jackson
1 May, Wolfson Conference Suite, IHR

IHR / V&A study day for Early Career Researchers of the Home
2 May, IHR and V&A Furniture Galleries

Hobsbawm Memorial Lecture 2018
Speaker: Lyndal Roper (University of Oxford)
16 May, Beveridge Hall, Senate House

History Today at the IHR, Lecture 3*
History beyond borders
Speakers: Edith Hall, Daniel Beer, and Katherine McDonald
17 May, Wolfson Room I, IHR

Association for Literary Urban Studies: Urban history in Europe
29 May, Wolfson Conference Suite, IHR

Layers of London: Come and add your voice to London’s history
31 May, IHR Research Training Room

1918 suffrage event, 3: After the Vote: activism and history, 1918-2018
Speakers: Laura Beers, Sarah Childs, and Sumita Mukherjee
12 June, Wolfson Room I, IHR

History Today at the IHR, Lecture 4*
Historical knowledge and public history
Speakers: David Olusoga, Anna Whitelock, and Helen Castor
21 June, Wolfson Room I, IHR

Negotiating Networks: New research on networks in social and economic history*
25 June, Wolfson Conference Suite, IHR

*registration fee is applicable
Professor Jo Fox
A profile of the IHR’s new Director

Jo Fox grew up surrounded by history, and does not remember a time when it was not part of everyday life. Her Nan and Grandad lived at Silvertown docks during the East London Blitz, and they told their granddaughter many stories about their lives during this time. A suitcase under her grandmother’s bed containing a gas mask and ration books was a focus of fascination. This childhood led to an interest in oral history, and an engagement with history that carried on at school. However, it was her teacher, Mr McLean, who secured Fox on this path. When Fox told him of her intention to study Law (UCCA L100 code) he said “I think you mean V100, History. You can do Law later; do something you love for three years.” Jo never looked back.

Fox attended the University of Kent as an undergraduate, writing a dissertation on the 1170-1220 rebuilding of Canterbury Cathedral and studying Viking Society as her specialist subject. She was inspired by her tutor, Alf Smith, who imbued her with a life-long passion for Viking history. Fox then went straight to a PhD, sponsored by Kent. Here she started propaganda studies with David Welch, who got her excited about that subject. “Having a mentor like that is so important,” says Fox. The French and German her parents had urged her to study helped her in this direction, and she completed a PhD on the role and images of women in the Third Reich.

Following her PhD, Jo taught adult education and undergraduate classes at Kent. She also worked as a guide around Dover Castle’s secret tunnels and considered going into heritage work. A student who was impressed with her teaching asked why she was not pursuing it as a career. The same day she applied for five academic jobs and was offered one at Durham. She was made a Lecturer in 1999 and then a Chair by the time she was 36. She became Head of Department in 2016. “I couldn’t think of a more supportive place to work. Things really shaped up for me as a historian at Durham,” she says. Her mentor, Philip Williamson, pushed her not to fear asking ambitious questions or putting forward her own ideas about the past. Fox adds: “Of course I am still studying, still developing as a historian. I often find I don’t even agree with my own work from the past. I am not the finished article—I don’t know if you ever can be as a historian. The ground is always shifting under you through the research of others and through new archival findings.”

Beyond her life as a historian and her role as Director of the IHR, Fox is a triathlete. Two years ago her routine included very little exercise and she decided to get fit. She was supported in this by her partner, James, who encouraged her to do things she never thought she could do. “He’s been very inspirational, and believes people can do what they set their minds to,” Jo says. She watched him compete in a triathlon two years ago; he took time to train with her, and the next May she competed in the triathlon herself. Now she cannot imagine life without the routine of training.

Jo has a long history with the IHR, which is a special place for her. Large parts of her PhD were written in the IHR Library. “It was an extraordinary place to be; you would see the historians in the tea room whose books you read,” Jo says. She describes the buzz of being surrounded by a community of historians in a welcoming work space that felt like home. She gave her first paper in the Modern German History seminar, with Richard Overy convening. She was terrified but found a friendly and stimulating atmosphere there.

For Fox, the role of Director of the Institute “is an extraordinary and creative job. The IHR is a very special place with enormous potential that I can already see being unlocked. The opportunity to be part of bringing the extraordinary heritage of the Institute into the 21st century is thrilling. The people here at the IHR are full of ideas; everyone is firing on all cylinders and eager to be involved in creating this new environment. There is fantastic work going on in the areas of digital history, publications, events, the Library, fellowships, and research, all colliding and interacting under one roof. I feel very lucky to be here.”

One of the key opportunities ahead for Fox and the Institute is the IHR’s Centenary, approaching in 2021. “Pollard’s initial proposal for the Institute is inspiring in its vision of a forward-looking, cutting-edge research institute. He envisioned a top-quality training institute for the next generation of historians, and a home of innovative and ambitious research projects; and this is what Fox feels the IHR should continue to be about. Jo would like to see the IHR really embracing what the discipline means, within academia but also in the wider world. “This is an extraordinary time for the IHR; we can look proudly on the past and cement its role for the future.”

Clockwise from top left: workers in the Tate & Lyle sugar factory in Silvertown, 1941; Durham University; WWII ration book; Richard Overy, IHR staircase by Philafrenzy; runner competing at the 1914 Motor Sports Carnival, Brisbane; plan of Canterbury Cathedral, 1174; German Reichspost promotion, 1936. (All WikiCommons except ration book, Flickr Commons)
Over two days in early February, 20 speakers and 90 delegates discussed histories of home and domestic living at the IHR. Our focus was on how best to approach home as a subject for historical enquiry, with particular interest in new and emerging research practices. Presentations were grouped around four key questions: how do we reimagine domestic experience; what can we learn from a study of specific locations; what role does gender play in histories of home; and how have past societies envisaged future modes of living?

The conference presentations ranged widely: from early modern ‘dream’ kitchens, to the domestication of Edwardian asylums, and the potential for re-creating interiors via traditional crafts and digital technologies. Four plenary sessions—with Owen Hatherley, Professor Vanessa Harding, Dr Jane Hamlett, and Professor Alison Blunt—focused our attention on London homes and living, from the 16th to the late 20th centuries. A pleasing feature of the conference was the number of early career researchers who attended, thanks to bursaries. This focus on ECRs and histories of Home continues, on 2 May 2018, with a follow-up ‘day workshop’ held jointly at the Institute and the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Dr Andrea Tanner, Senior Research Fellow, IHR and Company Archivist, Fortnum & Mason

The winter conference was augmented by a beautiful exhibit of items associated with the home.

The items come from the artefact collection of Fortnum & Mason, which consists of retained material, gifts from customers, and purchases. The majority of items concentrate heavily on tea and biscuits, but there are also examples of watches, haute couture pieces, shoes, and wicker hampers. It is a happy fact (at least for the archivist) that customers have tended to keep their Fortnum’s containers, and their loyalty and memories have provided much information on the surviving material.

Left: Late Victorian Anchovy Paste Pot. This pot would have been filled—and refilled—in store. Anchovies were an important ingredient in Victorian cooking, giving piquancy and depth of flavour to dishes, and anchovy paste was an essential part of the teatime ritual in winter.
Right: Astrakhan Caviar Pot. Dating from the Edwardian period, the pot would have been filled by hand in the Piccadilly store, the lid secured by metal staples. Once the pot was empty, it would have been returned, and either refilled for the customer, or the deposit on the pot would have been credited to the customer’s account. The shop had a caviar room that was staffed by the most trustworthy of the shopmen.

Left: The lacquer Chinese caddy was hand made and packed with black China tea in Shanghai for the British Christmas market in 1920.

Below, right: The bricks (far left) are an example of pressed Black China tea, a favourite form of importing tea in the 18th and 19th centuries. Each rectangle would be broken off with a sharp knife, and the tea loosened, before being blended by the lady of the house. The Indian painted wooden caddy (centre) dates from the 1930s, also intended as a Christmas gift. The large blue metal caddy dates from the late 1950s, and features the logo designed for Fortnum & Mason by Edward Bawden. The cream coloured tin features the Fortnum & Mason musical clock, which was designed by Berkeley Sutcliffe, and erected on the frontage of the building in 1964.

Above: A Ladies Rouge and Lipstick Compact in Art Nouveau Style, c1925. This was extra thin to fit into an evening bag.
Alongside the Fortnum’s exhibition—and also in tandem with the ‘Home’ conference—a second display in the IHR’s exhibit space featured 20 finalists in the IHR’s #myhistoryshelfie competition. The competition was devised and co-organised by the Geffrye Museum of the Home, in East London.

Via social media, people were asked to submit an image of a shelf or mantelpiece in their house, to describe the historical objects displayed there, and to explain their significance. Future iterations of the #myhistoryshelfie idea will be used by The Geffrye to study domestic objects and their display in homes in and around Shoreditch. The winners of the IHR competition were chosen by Sonia Solicari, the Geffrye's director, who selected three images and stories of special character and interest—with each winner receiving a gift voucher from Heal's furniture store.

Winning entry: Items found by my late Dad and late Granny, on the Tube and in the London streets of the 1970s, and given to me as gifts #myhistoryshelfie #matchbox #trinkets #perfume #pendants @leilakassir

Winning entry: Not sure if this qualifies as ‘horizontal display space’? If so, Whisk collection - where the collecting started, plus grandma’s old teacake pricker @ RootieC

Winning entry: In 2017 I travelled along #UK three times. My love for the country, its literature and spirit began in my childhood with the wind blowing in Cherry Tree Lane. From south to the northmost point in #Shetland I collected objects. Here are some #myhistoryshelfie @CRobbiano

Winning entry: Most meaningful object? The 1920s German clockwork mouse (look closely): no ears or tail and precious little fur but now a full family member. Rescued from a junk shop for £2. @CornishMoll1997

Further details of the competition, along with a full list of submissions, are available via the ‘Home’ conference website www.winterconference.blogs.sas.ac.uk.

Here you will also find blog posts from a selection of the 16 early career researchers who attended the conference on bursaries, generously funded by the Society of Architectural Historians of Great Britain and the IHR's Jacob Price Fund. The conference website also lists a series of podcast interviews with event speakers including Sonia Solicari, Professor Alison Blunt, Professor Vanessa Harding, and Dr Tristram Hunt, director of the V&A Museum, who began proceedings on Wednesday, 7 February with the 2018 Historical Research/Wiley lecture on the subject of 'The V&A: a museum of the home and the world'.
On 6 February 2018, the Institute of Historical Research celebrated the 100th anniversary of the Representation of the People Act 1918 by announcing their new suffrage series of talks, debates, walks, concerts, and lectures that will run throughout 2018.

The IHR’s suffrage series comes at an important moment in remembering the achievements of women, and indeed others, who campaigned for and won an extension of the vote over the past century. We reflect on the challenges that faced them, and continue to face us, in fighting for equality. The 6 February 2018 saw the 100th anniversary of the Representation of the People Act that granted the right to vote for all men and some women over the age of 30, while closer to home the University of London’s ‘Leading Women’ initiative celebrates the first 9 women admitted to its programmes in 1868. Yet, as Helen Pankhurst—the great-granddaughter of Emmeline Pankhurst, granddaughter of Sylvia Pankhurst, and long-time campaigner for equality—rightly points out in her new book, *Deeds not Words*, while there have undoubtedly been significant gains, old problems persist, and new ones emerge. It is only fitting that Dr Pankhurst introduces our series, in discussion with Professor June Purvis, on the issues facing women in the past and today. The statue of Millicent Garrett Fawcett—the statue that Caroline Criado Perez fought hard to erect and that she will be discussing in the second of our events in this series—will stand not far from that of Dr Pankhurst’s great-grandmother in Victoria Tower Gardens. Our walking tour of Bloomsbury with Matthew Ingleby explores the suffragettes’ and suffragists’ habitats, while our concert will be an immersive and evocative experience, bringing the sounds and words of the period momentarily back to life. The history of suffrage and activism is not confined by chronology or geography. Our activism and history day investigates the connections between past and present suffrage campaigning and involvement in activism into the 21st century, and our prestigious Kehoe Lecture, delivered by Senia Paseta, considers the relationship between suffrage and citizenship in Ireland from 1912-1918. Colleagues here at the Institute consider it a great privilege to be able to present this series at a time when we are ourselves thinking how we might contribute to changing the discipline to create an environment where diversity is the norm rather than the exception.
Our reasons for undertaking this expedition may be stated in a few words.

We are following the route of the Great North Road in the footsteps of nineteenth century journalist James Greenwood. Greenwood walked this route in 1881 to discover “whence rises the propensity for tramping” and “what are the peculiar delights of tramp life that allure so many of one’s fellow mortals to sturdily abide by it”. Despite his claims for the evidence-based assessment of those he encountered on the road, Greenwood has his own theories of “unprofitable weeds” and “loafing idle drones” which he spews unabashedly in the introduction to his account of the expedition, On Tramp.

In disguise, to “preclude the possibility of being regarded as a gentleman taking his walks abroad”, Greenwood walked along the Great North Road from Barking to Bedford over five summer days. We are covering a shorter stretch, from Stevenage to Hitchin, over one day in September.
As we leave Stevenage rail station, Peter Jones, Project Lead on Stray Voices, invites us to look to the excessive spaciousness of Stevenage, the voids and spaces which characterise a town whose function is historically to be travelled through.

Reflecting on the experience of ‘passing through’, in contrast to settling, draws us to contemplate the histories of those who are displaced, and the challenge in collecting and communicating the diversity of their stories. When history is made from the perspective of the settled, what does this mean for those who are mobile? What kind of history begins to grow, even of a spacious, travelled-through town like Stevenage?

Walking into the old town, our group feels large and unwieldy. The narrow streets are comfortably full of shoppers and we upset the balance, causing a tangible obstruction to the flow. Restaurants begin to display their A-boards in the streets as our group halts at a busy junction. As Peter informs us of the Vagrancy Acts of 1744 and 1824 we’re forced to collectively consider the notion of legitimate behaviour in public space, both historically and in the present. We feel conscious of the space we’re taking up and the irritation caused to local business owners.

On a rare occasion in On Tramp, Greenwood gives space to the account of someone he met on the road. The dialogue provides the voice of a man who is unrelentingly given stone-breaking tasks at the workhouse due to his perceived ‘health and strength’. When hearing of this man’s merciless labour, Greenwood comments “I wonder that you do not grow disgusted”. We are told that the man replies laughing, as though Greenwood had uttered a good joke “‘Pon my word, I often wonder so myself, it’s just enough to make a feller do anything, and that’s a fact.”

In this light, Greenwood’s original, scathing question of “why won’t you work?” is solely informed by his privileging of ‘respectable’ professions as the only genuine work. His question was met by the equally spiky retort “Oh no, it ain’t work, mine ain’t! It’s like picking buttercups to tramp a dozen miles on a stony road with the luck dead against you, and not a penny or pen’orth to be picked up anywheres. It never rains, I s’pose! or freezes, or blows, or snows!”
Mapping alternative perspectives:
A reflection on the Layers of London project

Seif El Rashidi, Project Manager, HLF Layers of London Project

Now at the beginning of its delivery phase, Layers of London, the IHR-led digital mapping project to engage with community groups, schools, and individuals across greater London has spent the past year and a half on a pilot aimed at exploring how the Layers website can be of value to the public when officially launched this summer.

One thing the pilot project has demonstrated is that Layers will prove an effective tool to share and capture alternative histories and narratives, of which London has so many.

One such narrative is being shared by the Haringey First World War Peace Forum (HFWWPF), a group that has been researching conscientious objectors (COs) to WWI. In the commemoration of that war there is much said about those who fought and either survived or perished, but a lot less about those who did not want to fight.

The work being done by HFWWPF offers a valuable insight into an alternative history, one being researched by a small group of committed individuals fascinated by the subject.

John Hinshelwood, a member of HFWWPF, says: “Over the last four years we have researched and written short biographies of 350 men associated with Hornsey, Tottenham, and Wood Green, the area now covered by the London Borough of Haringey. We have also determined that the greatest concentration of COs occurred in north London in the present day Boroughs of Haringey, Hackney, and Islington. The Layers of London gives us the opportunity to plot the locations of all the COs, street by street, and to provide links to the biographies published on our website www.hfwwpf.wordpress.com.”

The biographies produced by HFWWPF are in many cases remarkably detailed, shedding light on individuals whose records have survived. (Most of the primary material about conscientious objectors was destroyed in 1921 by order of the Government, except for the records of Middlesex, of which Haringey was then part.)

Through excerpts of statements given at each of the three Military Service Tribunals, the discourse taking place between a group of people whose views were not mainstream is captured and shared with us, the public, in an accessible, edited form. For example, the words of Frederick Albert Hubbard of Whittington Road who saw “war as a crime against humanity” and noted his duty “to follow the dictates of (his) conscience, as a Briton and true lover of freedom”.

The stories of the conscientious objectors were not uniform, and not everyone got what they believed was right—objectors were sometimes

Blackmore and Son pawnbrokers on Poplar High Street was founded by Benjamin Gosling Blackmore in the 1880s and later run by his son, Benjamin James. The building was badly damaged in WWII and the business stopped trading. It was demolished in the 1960s.
overruled. In other cases, we are not sure how their lives eventually panned out. But there is enough detail for a multitude of personal narratives to be evoked. In the future, public contributions might help fill in today’s gaps.

Joanna Bornat, also of HFWWPF, adds:

“One thing that we hope can emerge from Layers is how different collections of material relate to each other. So, for example, could the conscientious objectors in our area be linked to other groups or distributions, supporting spatial historical interpretations of the past? Has Haringey been a hot spot in relation to other causes, or do other areas emerge over time, earlier or later? It could present fascinating opportunities if and when other local groups join in, enabling us to make connections between collections of material with similar themes for the first time.”

While the HFWWPF already has a website, what presence on Layers offers both the group and the public is exposure—in this case to a little known war perspective. How many of us knew that conscientious objectors were a movement? or that areas like Haringey had a much higher concentration of objectors than others? In fact, what Layers does is allow information to be mapped, capturing relationships visually, using historic and modern maps. Looking at the conscientious objectors’ biographies on a map showing where they lived is telling, revealing that many were neighbours and likely influenced each other.

Layers also enables the personal contributions of diligent historians who have delved into their own past and are happy to share the many facets of London history that make up their family narrative, like one contributor, Margaret Chan, whose ancestors arrived in London from many different parts of the United Kingdom, attracted initially by the job opportunities offered by ship-building in the Thames docklands. Margaret Chan's contributions include material about different relatives who ran a bookshop in Poplar furnishing the libraries of ships for a century; owned a pawn broker's shop; valeted for a prominent politician in the 1820s and 30s; and drowned in 1878, when a steamer called Princess Alice was hit by a steam collier near Woolwich and vanished into the Thames.

Tom Brown, a quaker conscientious objector from Wood Green, on his wedding day in 1906. (Given to HFWWPF by his granddaughter, Margaret Brown)

John Hinshelwood, on behalf of HFWWPF, leading the Remembering Conscientious Objection walk in the Being Human Festival, 2018. (Photograph courtesy of Vaughan Melzer)

“The Seager Bookshop in Poplar in 1897, decorated for the opening of the Blackwall Tunnel by the Prince of Wales.

“I hope my example will encourage other people to participate in the same way, as sharing our family histories can help build up a picture of the story of London. It’s a reminder that history is made up of the lives of ordinary folk, not just the exploits of the rich and powerful,” says Margaret Chan.

Thus, what our pilot project has taught us is that Layers offers the tools to record an incredible web of stories of people and places, a web we call history. To browse or to contribute, please see: alpha.layersoflondon.org

The Layers of London project is funded by: the Heritage Lottery Fund through National Lottery players, the Stavros Niarchos Foundation, and the Ford Britain Trust.
Oh Pioneers! Lives and legacies of London’s women undergraduates, 1868-1928

Dr Philip Carter,
Head of IHR Digital

On Saturday, 15 May, 1869, the 17 male examiners of the University of London gathered at Somerset House on the Strand. Their task was an unusual one: to assess and grade the university’s first ‘General Examination for Women’, which nine candidates had sat earlier that month.

The successful candidates were destined to receive a ‘Certificate of Proficiency’, not a degree. Women’s admission to London degrees would take another decade to realize. Nevertheless, the university authorities ruled that the new General Examination would not be ‘on the whole less difficult’ than that currently taken by male students, for which degrees were awarded. The nine women who sat the exam in May 1869 certainly faced a challenge—required to pass at least six papers in Latin, English language, English history, geography, mathematics, natural philosophy, two from Greek, French, German and Italian, and either chemistry or botany. Questions ranged from ‘extracting the square root of 384524.01’, to an ‘enumeration of the principal rivers in North America’, to an essay on the character of Queen Elizabeth.

The successful candidates were destined to receive a ‘Certificate of Proficiency’, not a degree. Women’s admission to London degrees would take another decade to realize. Nevertheless, the university authorities ruled that the new General Examination would not be ‘on the whole less difficult’ than that currently taken by male students, for which degrees were awarded. The nine women who sat the exam in May 1869 certainly faced a challenge—required to pass at least six papers in Latin, English language, English history, geography, mathematics, natural philosophy, two from Greek, French, German and Italian, and either chemistry or botany. Questions ranged from ‘extracting the square root of 384524.01’, to an ‘enumeration of the principal rivers in North America’, to an essay on the character of Queen Elizabeth.

These early students are the starting point for a new IHR Digital research project that will explore, at scale, the experience and impact of women’s higher education in London. Our intention is, first, to gather and consolidate information relating to women’s higher education in London, and to present it in an open data repository. With this in place, it will be possible to undertake studies of the pioneering generations of women students over the 60 years that divide their first admission to examinations (in 1868)—via the creation of new institutions and the expansion of women’s professions—to the enfranchisement of all women aged 21 or over (in 1928). It will, we hope, become a wide-ranging and collaborative project, bringing together subject specialists, archivists, librarians, and PhD researchers to work with the data we are now assembling.

Our starting point has been to digitise the ‘second issue’ of the Historical Record of the University of London (1926), the largest part of which is a 300-page name index of all London graduates—men from 1836, women from 1879—up to the mid-1920s. The index provides details of students’ names, college affiliations (including ‘external’ sites), the form of the degree (BA, BSc, PhD, etc.), years of graduation, whether a person received honours, and whether he or she had died by 1926. This particular edition of the Historical Record also provides information on degree subject and class mark for those graduating between 1912 and 1926.

At their meeting in May 1869, the examiners awarded honours to six candidates: Louise Hume von Glehn, Sarah Jane Moody, Eliza Orme, Kate Spiller, Isabella de Lancy West, and Susannah Wood. The remaining three students—Mary Anne [Marian] Belcher, Hendilah Lawrence, and Mary Anna Baker Watson—did not pass, though Belcher resat the exam successfully in the following year.

Regardless of these results, all nine were pioneers who contributed to a remarkable transformation in British higher education. Over the following decade more than 250 women sat the University’s General Examination, of whom 139 passed and 53 were awarded honours. Admission to London degrees in 1878 was followed by the foundation of Westfield (1882) and Royal Holloway (1886) as women-only colleges, taking their place alongside Bedford College, which had opened in the late 1840s. By 1895 10% of London graduates were women, rising to 30% within five years.

Additional digitisation of the first issue of the Historical Record (covering the University to 1912) provides the same information for those women who graduated between 1880 and 1912, while digitisation of the University’s General Register for 1901 captures details of the 139 female students who passed the General Examination before 1878. In each case we have tagged for retrieval all of the biographical attributes relating to an individual student: fore and surnames, college affiliations, subject, classification and so on. There are more than 37,000 London graduates named in the main index up to 1926. Our principal interest is, of course, the women in the list, though the records of the men will be important for comparison and contextualisation. From the 37,000-strong index we can identify and extract female students in several ways: by their institution (for example, all graduates of Royal Holloway, 1886-1926) and by their name—an essential requirement given that many women attended mixed institutions such as King’s or University College.

The 37,000 graduates were known by nearly 2,500 different forenames. Some of these (Adela, Adelaide, Adele, Adelina, etc.) can be confidently identified and marked as women’s names; others (Labeeb, Lacey, Lachmi, Lalla) will require some checking. Once we have established an authority file of women’s names, we will be able to identify and extract data relating to each female
Past and Future

student, and to begin to question the forms and structures of women’s higher education in London. How, for example, did admission rates change between the 1880s and 1920s? Which subjects did women students take, and in what proportions, and how did these change over time? How many women graduates gained Firsts relative to their male peers, and how many went on to higher degrees? To what extent were academic careers shaped by attendance at single-sex or mixed colleges? What impact did the First World War and the Vote have on the profile of women’s higher education in London? How did women’s experience of education and its outcomes change between the generations schooled in the 1860s and 1870s and those who came of age post-1918?

While the great majority of London’s women undergraduates took a degree—and so appear in the University’s Historical Record—several important categories of students did not. These include students who failed to graduate (among them Emily Wilding Davison, at Royal Holloway), and those who took short courses that did not lead to a degree. The aim of our project is to understand better the experience of all women students, regardless of whether they received a degree, and to do so as fully as we can: before, during, and after their college careers. The University index of graduates provides the central spine for this research; but it is equally just a snapshot and a starting point for additional connections. Therefore, we also intend to supplement this index data by integrating it with student registers, and other records, compiled and held by the individual colleges of the University.

Our initial visits to the college archives have revealed a wealth of biographical material, providing details not just of college life but also of students’ time before and after university. Bedford, Royal Holloway, and Westfield, for example, kept annual admissions registers of their undergraduates from the late 1840s and the 1880s. These provide information on individual students, ranging from date and place of birth and schooling to courses taken and tutors’ comments. On a number of occasions the registers were maintained after graduation, providing details of a student’s later career, awards, personal circumstances and date of death. They are, in short, databases of their day—ripe for capture, integration and study.

Not all college records are of such quality. At University College, for instance, the annual admission registers are missing after the 1880s—it is thought as a result of wartime bomb damage. Thankfully, an extensive alphabetical card index of admissions does survive. Checking for women students card-by-card would be hugely time-consuming, so here we will draw on the digitized index of University graduates to identify female UCL students before taking this list back to the archive. In addition to the collections already mentioned, we have also made initial surveys of records relating to women students at the London School of Economics, Kings, Queen Mary, and what is now the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Knowing who these women were, what they studied, and their experience as students will be a key part of future work. But equally interesting, and important, is to discover what these pioneering students did on leaving university. Just as academic careers have been recorded in college and university archives, so women’s adult lives—personal, political, cultural, residential, and professional—can be traced via census data, institutional and organizational memberships, and registers of professional association in an era that saw an opening up of previously male-only careers. By distinguishing each student with a unique identifier, we will seek to plot their lives, individually and collectively, to assess the experience and impact of these newly-educated women, not just in London but also nationally and overseas.

The potential for tracing lives is evident even from a preliminary study of the nine women who sat the University’s first ‘General Examination’ in 1869. Several enjoyed distinguished careers. Louise Hume von Glehn (1850-1936) became a campaigner for working women and a writer of popular histories, which were published under her married name, Louise Hume Creighton. Eliza Orme (1848-1937) went on to a law degree and successful legal career, and was active in the suffrage and prison reform movements. Known for her pragmatism, she later championed ‘sound-minded women who wear ordinary bonnets and carry medium-sized umbrellas.’

Though receiving less public attention, the other candidates also forged independent careers—at least five of them in teaching. Sarah Moody (1844-1916) and her sisters established a preparatory school in Guildford, while Mary Baker Watson (1828-1901) worked as a governess and school mistress in Northamptonshire; Marian Belcher (1849-1898) became a successful headmistress of Bedford High School; and Susannah Wood (1844-1939) taught maths in Cheltenham, Bath, and Cambridge. In 1891 Wood was appointed vice-principal of the Cambridge Training College for Women, which later became Hughes Hall, Cambridge. Kate Spiller (1847-1915) returned to her native Bridgewater, in Somerset, where she too was an active member of her local school board.

Spiller was not the only candidate who travelled to London for the examinations. Baker Watson came from Devon, while Moody journeyed from Hertfordshire. The potential hazards of metropolitan life did not go unnoticed. On hearing of the University’s plans to admit women, the Home Office recommended steps be taken ‘to prevent the excitement … which might arise from bringing these young persons up to London for examination’. A matron was duly on hand in case of emergencies.

The Home Office need not have worried. The 1869 candidates were characterised by an independent spirit and continued to make their own way, professionally and personally, in adult life. Spiller and Moody resided with their sisters into old age and—along with Baker, Belcher, Orme, and Wood—chose not to marry and to live ‘by their own means’. As pioneers the ‘London Nine’ were an important element in what became a profound shift in women’s higher education in Britain. They are also our starting point, and we look forward to tracing the profiles, careers, and networks of the thousands who followed in their wake.

Women students on graduation, University of London, 1930, from Senate House
The wreck of the **London**

Collaborative event for the Being Human Festival

Vanessa Rockel, Fellowships Officer

In 1665 the warship the **London** exploded and sank in the Thames estuary. In his diary entry for 8 March 1665 Samuel Pepys announced that “This morning is brought me to the office the sad newes of ‘The London’”. He later recorded the event with the words: “a little a’this side the buoy of the Nower, she suddenly blew up. About 24 [men] and a woman that were in the round-house and coach saved; the rest, being above 300, drowned; the ship breaking all in pieces, with 80 pieces of brass ordnance. She lies sunk, with her round-house above water.”

Despite all that has been yielded up by the discovery of the **London** wreck, we may never know with certainty what caused her demise. It is speculated that the explosion was an accident, due to sailors reloading old cartridge papers with gunpowder. According to a story in *The Guardian* on 25 July 2014, “The **London** had been refitted at Chatham, and was sailing to Gravesend to collect [her new commander, Sir John Lawson] and become his flagship in the second Anglo-Dutch wars. The ship was carrying 300 barrels of gunpowder and it is believed that a 21 gun salute was being prepared.”

The **London** had had a short but eventful life. Built in Chatham in 1656 for Cromwell’s Navy, it was the ship sent to collect Charles II and restore him to his throne in England upon the advent of the Restoration in 1658. When the **London** sank it fell to the sea floor, encapsulating the life of its own world and its own moment in time. Sheltered in an anaerobic environment, the wreck preserved clues to everyday life in early modern England, as it was lived aboard and on shore.

Many aspects of day-to-day life, and even evidence of contemporary technology, can be progressively lost to the historical record, through the ordinary passing of time and the gradual nature of the changes that brings.

The London wreck has been, to some degree, frozen in time. It, unlike other ships of its era that faded from use less dramatically, can still tell detailed stories.

Artefacts from the **London** include a length of rope that hands have knotted, calipers worked by trained fingers, a leather shoe still moulded around a long-gone foot. The calipers were held in individual hands, used to guide the ship on voyages, carrying dozens of other men and women across the sea and impacting their lives. The shoe fit around a particular foot, and that foot walked not only on the deck of the **London** but off the gangway and through the streets of early modern London.

On 22 November the IHR hosted a public event exploring the history and present life of the **London** and its world, as part of the Being Human Festival. This was held in collaboration with Historic England, Southend Museum, Cotswold Archaeology, and the London Shipwreck Trust, and stemmed from the IHR’s relationship with HE, which holds an associate fellowship with the Institute.
Most of the evening was left open for guests to visit exhibits and displays, talking with the experts who hosted these. The exceptions to this were a talk by Dan Pascoe and a performance of sea shanties by The London Sea Shanty Collective. Dan Pascoe was the nominated archaeologist during excavations as well as part of the dive team. He delivered a fascinating talk, augmented by an evocative—and rather alarming—video of a dive, demonstrating the difficult conditions, with murky water and loud disturbance from passing vessels as well as the dive equipment. The singers entertained the audience with a beautiful set of sea shanties.

A highlight was the launch of Historic England's virtual dive of the wreck of 'The London'. Guests were among the first to explore the site using this incredibly lifelike tool, with the help of HE's Angela Middleton, Archaeological Conservator, and Alison James, Maritime Archaeologist. HE Senior Palaeoecologist Dr Zoe Hazell also offered the chance to learn about historical wood identification, using a high-power light transmitting microscope to show slide samples.

The odours of early modern London were explored by Steven Nelson and IHR Past & Present Fellow Will Tullett. Nelson runs Darasina, a perfume company specialising in historical scents, while Tullett works on the history of the senses in early modern London. Steven and Will introduced guests to essences and ingredients that would have been used in perfumes at the time of the London and Steven created a tailored maritime scent for the evening.

Many intricate and distinct historical traditions of knot-tying have faded from use. Des Pawson, a leading authority on knots and sailors’ ropework, showed attendees photographs and replicas of rope from the wreck, and demonstrated knotting techniques. Amazingly, rope on the wreck was found still embedded in its pulley. On show (and smell) was a section of rope that Pawson had treated in 17th-century fashion, pungent with tar, which further informed Steven Nelson's scent-making on the evening.

The wreck of 'The London' is the repository for all finds recovered from the wreck. Claire Reed, Conservator, represented the museum. Reed—along with Angela Middleton—also coordinated and installed the fantastic exhibit of artefacts from the London on display at the IHR throughout and following the event.

Since 2010 a group of local volunteers have continued to dive, monitor, and survey the wreck under the direction of site Licensee Steve Ellis. The team have regularly dived the site and been involved in the recovery of at-risk artefacts exposed on the sea bed. They were also fully involved as part of the excavation team led by Cotswold Archaeology. Ellis and his fellow licensed-divers, Carol Ellis and Steve Meddle, presented a visually-engaging display of images of artefacts, and talked with attendees about the experience of diving the wreck.

The IHR showcased some of its ongoing projects that connect with the London in one way or another. Laurie Lindey, Research Officer of the British and Irish Furniture Makers Online, talked to attendees about on-land and onboard furniture of the time, with illustrated examples. The Digital team had their 3D printer on show, replicating a bust of Samuel Pepys and running a quiz.

Those brave enough sampled salt cod and hard tack. The less hardy enjoyed treats inspired by staple onboard foods contemporaneous with the London. One end of the room was given over to a 17th-century coffeehouse, assembled by IHR staff member Vanessa Rockel. The coffee house was a new and vibrant institution in London in the 1660s and was where Londoners went for shipping news. Will Tullett provided some contemporary coffee house posters and broadsheet newspapers that would have been read in such establishments. Staffed by Vanessa and her colleague Mark Lawmon, in period dress, the coffee house served coffee, anachronistic coffee martinis, and information about the history of the coffee house.
Remembering the Third Crusade, forgetting (most of) the rest: An unexplored witness to Ralph of Coggeshall’s Chronicon Anglicanum

Dr Stephen Spencer, Past & Present Fellow

On 2 September 1192, King Richard I of England agreed a three-year truce with the Muslim Sultan Saladin. The king had failed to achieve either of the principal aims of the Third Crusade: to recapture the relic of the True Cross and to re-liberate the city of Jerusalem, both of which had fallen into Muslim hands in 1187. Famously, Richard was captured by Duke Leopold of Austria during his return journey, heralding a long period of captivity. On the face of it, then, Richard’s crusading career hardly seems deserving of his famous epithet ‘Lionheart’ or the ideal subject for mythologisation, but in the decades following the enterprise, a spate of Anglo-Norman chroniclers set about recording, rewriting, and augmenting his crusading accomplishments.

The account in the Chronicon Anglicanum by Ralph, abbot of the Cistercian abbey of Coggeshall in Essex, has not received much scholarly attention; after all, he did not participate in the expedition and so lacks the eyewitness credentials of other commentators. Yet his chronicle, composed at various intervals in the late 12th and early 13th centuries, offers a valuable window onto the Third Crusade’s reception in medieval England and the memorialisation of Richard I’s crusading exploits. For a start, the Chronicon boasts a relatively healthy manuscript tradition (with at least five surviving 13th-century copies and multiple extracts/abbreviations) and there are signs that two, possibly three, manuscripts were being created at Coggeshall Abbey around the same time, most likely for external dissemination.1

An unexplored manuscript of the Chronicon—included in the Lambeth Palace Library volume MS 371, a miscellany of (mainly 13th-century) works—epitomises the centrality of the Third Crusade to near-contemporary perceptions of the Lionheart’s reign. We know lamentably little about the circumstances of its creation, other than that part of the codex originated from Reading Abbey (indicated by inscriptions on the flyleaves), and that the abbreviated copy of the Chronicon (fos. 59a-72b) and several other works were added later.2 The manuscript’s significance lies in what the scribe chose to include and exclude. It commences not with Richard’s coronation, the events in the East which inspired the crusade, or the assumption of the cross—all integral elements in Ralph’s chronicle—but instead with the departure of the English and French monarchs for the East and their arrival in Sicily. It represents a faithful copy of Ralph’s account of Richard’s crusading exploits, including his subjugation of Cyprus, sinking of a Muslim vessel, contribution to Acre’s fall, capture of Darum, interception of a Muslim merchant caravan, and his ‘incredible victory’ in the battle of Jaffa. But this was no straightforward exercise in copying. All material interrupting Ralph’s narrative of the crusade was omitted, most notably the chapters detailing the coronation of Emperor Henry VI, Archbishop Geoffrey of York’s capture in September 1191, the discovery of King Arthur’s bones, and the resurrection of the dead through the Virgin Mary. These affairs were deemed irrelevant.

Interestingly, though, the manuscript does not end with the Third Crusade. The scribe reproduced chapters concerning events down to December 1194, from Richard’s captivity and release to King Philip II of France’s invasion of Normandy and the Duke of Austria’s death. The rest of Richard’s reign, over 27 printed pages in the Rolls Series edition, was ignored, with the scribe skipping ahead to Richard’s widely-circulated letter of 1198, announcing his victory over King Philip at Gisors, and Ralph’s long obituary of Richard.

Therefore, this manuscript offers a snapshot of a scribe’s interpretation of what really mattered about Richard’s reign. His process of selection resulted in a work quite distinct from the Chronicon Anglicanum: a sort of ‘best bits’ of Richard’s reign, with the Third Crusade taking centre stage. The manuscript has several interesting features, which I intend to explore in future research. The end of the text is interrupted by the preface to Martinus Polonus’ Chronicon pontificum et imperatorum (the next work in MS 371) in a peculiar way. Furthermore, a later 13th-century hand, very similar to that in another work in the codex, has introduced a small number of corrections and additions which clearly derived from Ralph’s chronicle, so this understudied manuscript may well bear witness to the existence of a now-lost copy of the Chronicon Anglicanum at Reading Abbey.

# 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](http://www.history.ac.uk/ihrseminars) and is also displayed within the IHR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seminar</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Thursdays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archives and society</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Tuesdays 17:45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British history in the 17th century</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Thursdays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British history in the long 18th century</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Wednesdays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British maritime history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Tuesdays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian missions in global history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Thursdays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collecting &amp; display</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Mondays 18:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial/postcolonial new researchers’ workshop</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Mondays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative histories of Asia</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Thursdays 12:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contemporary British history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Wednesdays 17:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conversations &amp; disputations</td>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>Fridays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crusades and the Latin East</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Mondays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Tuesdays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability history</td>
<td>First Monday of every month</td>
<td>17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earlier middle ages</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Wednesdays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic and social history of the early modern world</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Fridays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education in the long 18th century</td>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>Saturday 14:00 – 16:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European history 1150–1550</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Thursdays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European history 1500–1800</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Mondays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Film history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Thursdays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Thursdays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender and history in the Americas</td>
<td>First Monday of the month</td>
<td>17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History Lab</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Thursdays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of education</td>
<td>First Thursday of every month</td>
<td>17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of gardens and landscapes</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Thursdays 18:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of libraries</td>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>Tuesdays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of liturgy</td>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>Mondays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of political ideas</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Wednesdays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of political ideas/early career</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Wednesdays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of sexuality</td>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>Tuesdays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial and world history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Mondays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Thursdays 18:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interdisciplinary Seminar on Medievalism</td>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>Wednesdays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish history</td>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>Mondays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Medieval and Early Modern Italy</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Thursdays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Medieval</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Fridays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin American History</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Tuesdays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life-cycles</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Tuesdays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locality &amp; region</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Thursdays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Group of Historical Geographers</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Tuesdays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London Society for Medieval Studies</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Thursdays 19:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Countries history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Fridays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marxism in culture</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Fridays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medieval and Tudor London*</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Thursdays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Wednesdays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Tuesdays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern British history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Thursdays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern French history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Mondays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern German history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Wednesdays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Italian history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Wednesdays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern Religious history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Wednesdays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral history</td>
<td>First Thursday of every month</td>
<td>18:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliaments, politics and people</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Tuesdays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy of History</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Thursdays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychoanalysis and history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Wednesdays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Wednesdays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconfiguring the British: Nation, Empire, World 1600–1900</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Tuesdays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious history of Britain 1500–1800</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Tuesdays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rethinking modern Europe</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Wednesdays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialist history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Mondays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society, Culture and Belief, 1500–1800</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Thursdays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society for Court Studies</td>
<td>Once a month</td>
<td>Mondays 18:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport and leisure history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Mondays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studies of home</td>
<td>First Wednesday of every month</td>
<td>17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tudor &amp; Stuart history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Mondays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary action history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Mondays 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War, society and culture</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Wednesdays 17:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's history</td>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>Fridays 17:15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These seminars meet in the summer term only*
Friends Film Evening – To Be a Woman

What does it mean to be a woman? What does ‘equal’ mean? How far has society progressed over the past 67 years. These were but a few of the questions that animated an insightful Film Evening hosted by the Friends of the IHR on 21 March.

In 2018, we celebrate Vote 100; the University of London commemorates ‘Leading Women’; and the IHR is engaging with a range of events on the theme of activism. It was fitting, therefore, that the film for this year’s event was Jill Craigie’s 1951 documentary To Be a Woman. With equal significance, the Friends were delighted to welcome Professor Jo Fox, the Institute’s first woman Director, as the guest speaker.

Professor Fox opened the evening with a look back at the social landscape of post-war Britain, the role of historical documentaries on effecting change at the time, and at Jill Craigie’s motivations and accomplishments as a filmmaker. In the 1950s, the Equal Pay Campaign Committee (EPCC) wanted a film that would raise questions and demand answers on the workplace inequities between women and men. Although To Be a Woman never reached the commercial circuit, the EPCC, together with the National Union of Women Teachers and the doggedness of determined women, made sure that it was widely circulated on the non-commercial circuit.

Following this thorough and passionate lecture, we watched Craigie’s short documentary. At times satirical and frequently incisive, the film was at all points compelling. From the broad question of “What does it mean to be a woman”, the documentary sets about spotlighting the blatant disparities between the treatment and expectations of women and men in society and in the workplace. With equal vigour it then dismantles the tired clichés that are used to defend such practices. With a closing invocation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Craigie asserts that to deny equal pay for equal work is to directly contravene and flout international human rights practice. It is a powerful statement that highlights the severity and injustice of the situation.

After breaking for a glass of wine and some informal discussion, Professor Fox reconvened the group. What followed was a revealing, informed, and enlightening conversation. (Transcending a traditional Q&A, in my three years at the IHR, I daresay it was the most engaging and lively debate I have experienced here.) Talk flowed from the definitions of ‘equal’ and ‘same’, to mid-century documentary film movements, to the secrets of higher pay that are shared in the men’s room. We may not have answered “what it is to be a woman”, but it was apparent that even in 2018 it means fighting many of the same fights that women were fighting in 1951.

As evidenced by the wealth of content in the preceding pages, film evenings are but a small taste of the myriad ways the IHR is promoting the public understanding of history. If you value the hard work that we do and want to see it continue and expand (on an ambitious scale as we gear up for our Centenary in 2021), please make a charitable donation to the Friends of the IHR. You can find more details and donate at www.history.ac.uk/friends/british

Remembering Anita McConnell

The Institute of Historical Research, and the science history community more widely, were saddened to hear of the death of Dr Anita McConnell two years ago, in April 2016, aged 80. Through an active and varied career, she became a great contributor to history, science, and the many organisations and lives she touched. It is encouraging to know that her legacy will live on.

Her early life was eclectic: following a disrupted primary education during...
wartime evacuation, she worked jobs as a farm labourer, occasional rabbit hunter, and film crew caterer, travelling as far afield as Ceylon with The Bridge on the River Kwai. In 1963, Anita started at the Science Museum, where she would work for 25 years. Her jobs included: moving collections to York which would later become the National Railway Museum; running the Museum’s stores at Hayes; Curator of Oceanography and Geophysics; Curator of Earth Sciences; and Senior Curator. Always active and curious, during her time at the Museum Anita took a degree in archaeology from the University of London in 1967, followed by an upper second degree in physical geography from UCL in 1971 and then an MSc at Imperial College in the history of technology. Her oceanography work at the Museum then led her to a PhD at the University of Leicester under Dr Alex Keller, completed in 1979. Her thesis was published in 1982 as No Sea Too Deep: The History of Oceanographic Instruments.

This interest in scientific instruments would form the basis of much of her later work, particularly after leaving the Museum to work freelance, as well as with the Royal Institute, National Museum of Scotland, Musée Océanographique in Monaco, and the Whipple Museum of the History of Science. It was this same subject that brought Anita to the Institute of Historical Research, in 1993. The Centre for Metropolitan History (CMH), based at the IHR, was at the time undertaking a project to explore the ‘growth of the skilled workforce in London, 1500–1750.’ Anita took an important role as a researcher on two associated projects: ‘Optical glass and the scientific instrument trade in London before 1750’ and ‘From craft to industry: London’s scientific instrument makers’ workshops, 1780–1820.’ This work resulted in a host of journal articles, book chapters, and conference papers, as well as two books: Jesse Ramsden (1735–1800): London’s leading scientific instrument maker (2007) and A Survey of the Networks Bringing a Knowledge of Optical Glass-Working to the London Trade, 1500–1800 (2016), the latter being connected to an earlier commission.

When, in 1993, Oxford University Press decided upon a revision of the Dictionary of National Biography, Anita was recruited for her knowledge of the scientific instrument field. She expanded considerably on that initial remit, researching across the science, medicine, and art sections. By 2004, upon retirement, she had written 600 articles, more than any other individual contributor.¹

She always maintained her connection with the Institute, participating in various events, including a lecture on Jesse Ramsden in 2007 and the CMH’s 20th anniversary conference in 2008. Anita made the thoughtful decision to recognise the IHR in her will, continuing her connection and legacy with the Institute after her death. She left the Institute an incredibly generous donation of almost £600,000. This gift, directed toward the Centre for Metropolitan History and the advancement of the education of the public in metropolitan history, allowed Anita to continue supporting the research that had been so influential throughout her life. As you will have read elsewhere in this issue of Past and Future, the CMH is currently a partner with Layers of London, a flagship project to digitally map the history of London. A portion of Anita’s legacy has therefore been spent to further this great enterprise. The remainder of the donation has been established as an expendable endowment to support metropolitan history and the CMH. Anita was a valued, vital, and well-remembered contributor to the IHR community whose legacy will now extend beyond her own research and far into the future.

In recent months we have also been touched by the thoughtful consideration of the family and friends of Ian Roy, Michael Thompson, and David Eisenberg. Ian was a long-time convenor of the British History in the 17th Century seminar, Michael was Director of the IHR from 1977 to 1990, and David was a Trustee and supporter of the Institute for many years. Family and friends encouraged donations in Ian, Michael, and David’s memories. We will therefore be able to fund projects in their names, again establishing lasting legacies.

If you would like to consider supporting the Institute and future generations of historians with a charitable donation in your will, please feel free to contact Mark Lawmon (mark.lawmon@sas.ac.uk / 020 7862 8791) for a confidential conversation.

¹ For a fuller obituary, please see www.journal.sciencemuseum.ac.uk/browse/issue-06/obituary-anita-mcconnell/
April 2018 marks the ten-year anniversary of the “Life-Cycles” seminar, which meets on alternate Tuesdays at 5.30 p.m. Forthcoming celebrations include a paper by Jinty Nelson (Dame and Professor Emeritus, KCL) on 24 April, entitled “Gender, class, religion and life-cycle: early medieval connections”. Almost to the day, this commemorates her inaugural paper for this seminar, on 22 April 2008, entitled “Trust between genders and trust between generations in early medieval Europe”. On 19 June a roundtable on current scholarship in the history of childhood and youth, led by international scholars, will precede the biennial conference of the Children’s History Society at the University of Greenwich. A panel discussion in late September 2018 about current scholarship on the life-cycle will include Professor Pat Thane (Emeritus, KCL) and Dr Mary Harlow (University of Leicester).

The aim of the seminar is to promote the study of all aspects of the life-cycle, including infancy, childhood, youth, adulthood, middle and old age, conditions such as marriage and singleness, and rituals of birth, death, and coming of age, in interdisciplinary and long-chronological contexts. The topics can embrace any time and place, and we warmly invite offers to speak. Over the years seminar topics have included divorce in ancient Rome, Celtic play, recovery from illness in early modern England, masculinity from the early modern period to the 20th century, fatherhood in the 19th century, and child labour in Africa. The founding coincided with the ESRC-funded project on St Martin-in-the-Fields workhouse, and prompted several papers on poor relief drawing on quantitative methodologies. Sociologist presenters have included Judith Burnett, professor and former pro-vice-chancellor at the University of Greenwich, on the history of middle age. We have hosted papers on French children’s literature, childhood in film, deafness in the Soviet Union (the last by an IHR fellow) as well as disability across time, from the Middle Ages to the 20th century. Overseas speakers have included Dr Nelleke Bakker (Groningen) and Professor Ning de Coninck-Smith (Aarhus).

Some of the best-attended sessions have included Professor Pat Thane, speaking on unmarried motherhood (which became the book Sinners? Scroungers? Saints?), and that offered by sociologist Professor Mary Evans. Most recently, Emily Vine, QMUL postgraduate student (on “Childbirth and religious ritual in early modern London”) and Dr Anna Maguire (KCL), on interracial marriage in postwar Britain, filled the room almost to bursting point.

The history of the seminar illustrates the cross-fertilisation of learned societies and IHR seminars. In 2004, the founder, Dr Mary Clare Martin, was invited to initiate the “Life-Cycles and Life-Styles” strand of the annual conference of the Social History Society. This is now co-led by one of her graduate students. In 2015, Martin and one of her Life-Cycles co-convenors, Dr Simon Sleight (KCL), founded the Children’s History Society, UK. Martin also co-founded the Centre for the Study of Play and Recreation at the University of Greenwich in 2011, which holds a number of conferences and workshops relating to the life-cycle. The thematic model of the long-chronological time-period, engaging with all places and geographical areas, was inspired by the IHR Women’s History seminar, as was our practice of introducing ourselves before each session.
“The seminar presented a really excellent opportunity for me to think about my research under a broader theme, not limited by historical period, in this case that of widowhood as a lifecycle stage. Of course, this came out most prominently in the fantastic discussion time after my paper in which those attending contributed insightful ideas and questions that stretched me beyond my usual framework of thinking. The more informal discussion style benefitted the flow of conversation and made the seminar an opportunity for all who attended to participate, and hopefully to come away with something new. Everybody was so friendly and welcoming and I felt encouraged as well as challenged. The dinner afterwards was most tasty and congenial too!”

Current convenors have expertise in childhood, youth, marriage, parenting, masculinity, gender, urban and cultural history, as well as a wide spread of chronological and geographical interests. They include two early modernists (Dr Tim Reinke-Williams and Dr Maria Cannon); one medievalist (Catherine Rose, on childhood in medieval Mamluk society); a specialist in the history of Australia, historical youth cultures and history and memory (Simon Sleight); and another on early 20th-century suburbia (Dr Dion Georgiou). Mary Clare Martin researches the history of children and youth from c.1700-2000 and teaches it from ancient times to the present. We all teach our specialisms in our respective institutions, and are engaged in developing new curriculum areas.

We would like to thank our previous convenors, notably Dr Ofra Koffman, sociologist at KCL; the late Dr Lawrence Schwarz (University of Birmingham); and Dr Zubin Mistry, now at the University of Edinburgh. We are hugely appreciative of the crucial role played by the IHR in fostering and encouraging historical research and debate in London and nationally.

Finally, a message from one of our most recent speakers, Dr Hannah Worthen (University of Hull), who wrote:
Get involved in history
Short courses and training

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.

Information Technology Courses

Databases for Historians
(7-10 August 2018)
This four-day 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. No previous specialist knowledge apart from an understanding of historical analysis is needed. The software used is MS Access, but the techniques demonstrated can easily be adapted to any package. This course is open to postgraduate students, lecturers, and all who are interested in using databases in their historical research. Fee: £265

Internet Sources for Historical Research
(4 June 2018)
This course provides an intensive introduction to use of the internet as a tool for serious historical research. It includes sessions on academic mailing lists, usage of gateways, search engines and other finding aids, and on effective searching using Boolean operators and compound search terms, together with advice on winnowing the useful matter from the vast mass of unsorted data available, and on the proper caution to be applied in making use of online information. Fee: £265

Creating and Maintaining an Online Academic Profile
(14 June 2018)
This workshop provides a step-by-step instruction to creating your own Wordpress website to use as an online research and academic profile. We will look at why this is useful for historians, how best to manage such a website (particularly how much time to spend on it), and guidance to linking the website to social media channels. Fee: Free to all

Archival Research Skills

Methods and Sources for Historical Research
(16-20 July 2018)
A week-long introduction to finding and gaining access to primary sources for historical research in archives, museums, and online through an intensive programme of lectures and archival visits. Repositories to be visited will include the British Library, the National Archives, the Parliamentary Archives, and the Wellcome Library, amongst many others. Fee: £265

The London History Day School 2018

22 June 2018
The London History Day School is presented in association with the Centre for Metropolitan History (CMH) and will feature tutors from the principal archives and research units concerned with London. It will cover the incredibly rich and abundant history of London and its surrounding area, exploring both its identity as a capital city but also the special qualities of its many constituent towns, villages, and suburbs. Fee: £75

To book or to view our full range of courses visit: www.history.ac.uk/training

Contact us: ihr.training@sas.ac.uk
From Reason to Revolution
SUPPORTED BY THE SOCIETY FOR ARMY HISTORICAL RESEARCH
With a theme of Command and Leadership, we have a wide range of speakers covering
topics covering events and personalities from the 1740s through to the Napoleonic Wars.
SUNDAY 29 APRIL  9.30AM TO 5PM
YORK ARMY MUSEUM, 3A TOWER ST, YORK YO1 9SB

WARFARE IN THE VICTORIAN AGE
SATURDAY 15 SEPT, 10AM–6PM
THE Y THEATRE, 7 EAST ST, LEICESTER, LE1 6EY

‘CENTURY OF THE SOLDIER 1618-1721’
SATURDAY 22 SEPT  9.30am-5.30pm
THE ROYAL ARMOURIES (BURY THEATRE), ARMOURIES DR, LEEDS LS10 1LT

‘BRITAIN TURNED GERMANY’
THE THIRTY YEARS WAR AND ITS IMPACT ON THE BRITISH ISLES, 1638-1660

FULL DETAILS OF ALL THREE CONFERENCES ARE AVAILABLE AT
WWW.HELION.CO.UK
INFO@HELION.CO.UK
0121 705 3393

At a time when revolution and the First World War were already causing major upheaval in Ireland, the 1918-19 influenza pandemic ravished Irish society, infecting one fifth of the population. Stilling cities and towns as it passed through, it closed schools, courts and libraries, quelled trade, crammed hospitals, and stretched medical doctors to their limit as they treated hundreds of patients each day. In the centenary year, this book tells poignant accounts of death and destroyed families, letting people who lived through the time tell their stories. This is the first history of the disease to include statistics to analyse which groups were most affected as well as drawing on over fifty unique personal interviews with child sufferers allowing their memories to finally have a voice.

Ida Milne is an Irish Research Council Marie Curie Elevate Fellow at Maynooth University

‘Long in the making, this is the definitive study of a major but largely neglected disaster that ravaged Ireland a century ago. A very fine book on an important topic.’
Cormac Ó Gráda, author of Ireland: A New Economic History and Famine: A Short History

‘Moving, dramatic and engaging reading.’
Howard Phillips, University of Cape Town, author of ‘Black October’: The Impact of the Spanish Flu Epidemic on South Africa

Hardback  978-1-5261-2269-8  £25.00  May 2018

www.euppublishing.com/journals

Explore Historical Studies with Journals from Edinburgh

- Afghanistan
- Archives of Natural History
- Britain and the World
- Costume
- Cultural History
- IJHAC: A Journal of Digital Humanities
- The Innes Review
- Journal of Scottish Historical Studies
- Modernist Cultures
- Psychoanalysis and History
- Moreana
- Northern Scotland
- Scottish Archaeological Journal
- The Scottish Historical Review

Sign up to our new History mailing list for all the latest journal and books news:
Our award-winning digital products provide access to collections from leading archives and libraries around the world.

Discover our new landmark newspaper collections, archival film content from the British Film Institute and exclusive Handwritten Text Recognition search technology for handwritten manuscripts.

New from Yale University Press

KEITH THOMAS
IN PURSUIT OF CIVILITY
MANNERS AND CIVILIZATION IN EARLY MODERN ENGLAND

16 pp. colour illus. Hardback £25.00

YaleBooks www.yalebooks.co.uk