

CMH

Centre for
Metropolitan
History

Annual Report 1995–6



University of London
School of Advanced Study

Institute of Historical Research

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
SCHOOL OF ADVANCED STUDY
INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

**CENTRE
FOR
METROPOLITAN
HISTORY**

Annual Report 1995–6
(1 August 1995–30 November 1996)

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1. DIRECTOR'S REPORT

During 1995–6 the Centre was active in four main research areas concerning the history of London, began to explore possible new themes for investigation, organised conferences and other meetings, put on training courses, and supervised graduate students. The number of research staff employed ranged from nine to eleven. In addition, four Visiting Fellows of the Institute of Historical Research, three graduate students, and seven project advisers were closely associated with the Centre's activities.

The research programme this year spanned a period of some 550 years and addressed broad themes which reflect the fundamental character of London: markets and trade, innovation, and the physical penalties of life in a great city. Several of these themes interconnect, and all of them relate to topics explored at earlier stages of the Centre's history or exploit information gathered then. In this way the CMH is accumulating a core resource of knowledge and expertise which will serve as a solid foundation for future development.

'Market networks in the London region', dealing with the period around 1400, arises from earlier studies of London's influence on agrarian production. It quickly became apparent, however, that the trade in rural produce, while it was vital for the city's survival and occupied a substantial share of commercial effort in southern England, was closely associated with other aspects of London's inland trade, from which indeed it cannot always be distinguished in some of the most useful surviving records. As the project report below indicates, London both transmitted imported goods to the smaller centres of the region and at the same time supplied credit and materials to provincial manufacturing towns within and beyond its immediate hinterland. The metropolis thus seems in the Middle Ages to have fulfilled a role resembling that which it had during the Industrial Revolution. That raises important questions concerning continuities between the medieval and later periods in London's role in national life. Consequently, it is now intended, funding permitting, to explore some of those issues in an assessment of the internal trading system which focused on London between 1300 and 1600, a period which witnessed great changes in the size and dominance of the city and in its international standing. An associated project planned to be based at the Centre will, it is hoped, complete a gazetteer of markets and fairs in England and Wales up to the sixteenth century, and thus provide a much needed tool for assessing commercial development from the twelfth century onwards, and its relationship with political and legal structures.

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During the year a short additional project on these themes was undertaken by Hannes Kleineke under the supervision of Jim Galloway. It was funded by the Aurelius Trust and its aim was to assemble information from printed sources on the operation of markets, tolls and trading connections in southern and eastern England over the period c. 1380–1430. The results are in the form of a machine-readable database, which is especially informative on Londoners' activities and on bridges and trade routes.

During 1996 Craig Spence continued work in his own time on the 'Social Atlas of London in the 1690s', which derives from the massive database (including material donated by James Alexander) assembled during an earlier CMH project financed by the ESRC. The maps and draft text of the atlas are now almost complete and should be submitted for publication over the coming year. The database, created primarily in order to explore the social topography of the metropolis, has proved to be of immense value for the Centre's present research on 'English merchant culture, 1660–1720', described below. The project focuses on the way in which overseas merchants, the most numerous and powerful group of whom were Londoners, in that period established their own political space within the nation at large. The tax assessments of the 1690s provide a unique census of the London merchants at a single moment, with some indication of the physical spaces that they occupied within the city. We are grateful to several scholars, above all Henry Horwitz, who have donated working notes on the mercantile theme to the Centre for use in this project. Findings from the earlier project on 'The Rise of the Skilled Workforce' during this period have also made a contribution to the study of London merchants. Writing of the book on 'The Skilled Workforce' itself is still in progress, but there are hopes of completion during 1997.

An early CMH project focused on plague in seventeenth-century London, and Graham Twigg as a visiting research fellow continues his work on patterns of mortality in London parishes between the sixteenth and the eighteenth century. Picking up this theme for the period 1860–1920, the Centre's new project on 'Mortality in the metropolis' has just completed its first year. This heroic study, combining extensive statistical analysis with detailed local studies, seeks to describe and account for the major changes in the causes and patterns of death which took place in London during this period, an experience which London, recognised as a leader in the field of health, appears to have shared with the major cities of North America rather than with those of Europe. The available data are almost overwhelming, and it is particularly gratifying that a robust solution appears to have been devised for a major methodological problem

concerning the London death statistics for the earlier part of the period. We await the outcome of this ‘correction’ and of the subsequent analysis with eager anticipation.

The ‘Mortality’ project promises to resolve many substantive issues, but it is clear that it will also open up at least as many lines for future enquiry, including comparison with other great cities. In pursuit of other long-term themes for future research and debate the Centre has identified ‘London and the Americas, 1600–1900’ as potentially a very fruitful subject. For much of the period London handled the greater part of British trade with North, Central and South America and was an important intermediary between the Americas and Continental Europe, although other European cities had distinctive American connections worth contrasting with London’s. London supplied people and finance which helped form new territories, industries and states. Cultural, social and diplomatic connections were equally strong, so that urban life in the Americas was often formed on the model of London. Yet as the jocular subtitle for the programme, ‘From Jamestown to Selfridges’, indicates, towards the end of the period the flow of influences was rapidly reversed. This theme promises both to be an exciting way of examining the role of cities in relations between Europe and the New World and to provide a new context within which to assess the history of London. The idea has only just crystallised and requires some development and consultation before it can be expressed in concrete activities. Ideas and suggestions will be warmly received.

A striking recent development has been the growing ease with which it has become possible to interrogate databases geographically and to handle images with relatively small-scale investment in computing resources. Spatial analysis of the information on medieval commerce or on Victorian mortality would not have been so straightforward a few years ago, and this makes it possible to explore and to demonstrate crucial aspects of London life with unprecedented clarity, following the lead established in the ‘Metropolitan London in the 1690s’ project. At the same time the Centre has acquired important collections of information, in both machine-readable and more traditional hard-copy forms, on London and its region and on individual Londoners from the twelfth century to the late twentieth. With due notice, these are available for scholarly use and enquiries are welcome. Apart from the records generated by the Centre’s own research projects, they include biographical information on Londoners before 1216, records of property holding in several areas of the city c.1100–1670, information on sixteenth-century Londoners and on prices and wages, derived from the researches of Nancy Adamson, Mark Benbow, and Steve Rappaport,

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and several collections concerning London merchants of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. It is clearly time to undertake a new survey of such material and to provide some commonly available tools, such as a geographical information system for London before 1870, which would facilitate its future investigation.

During the Summer of 1996, the Centre's long association with the Virtual Teaching Collection project (VTC) came to fruition. Our use of the VTC computer program developed in Cambridge, as described below, has been an experiment in the deployment of a database of images and text, incorporating findings from the 'Skilled Workforce' project and from the 'Social and Economic Study of Medieval London', along with many images supplied by the Museum of London and others in the exposition of an historical theme. The product serves simultaneously as a form of publication for a set of ideas concerning early modern London, and as a reference and research tool which can be used by students and teachers to develop their own ideas and interpretations. It is not clear how the world of multi-media, databases, and geographical information systems will develop over the next few years, but whatever the outcome it is certain to influence ways of thinking about and presenting information and ideas on metropolitan history.

One innovation in the course of the year was the study days aimed primarily at graduate students on topics related to research undertaken at the Centre. The aim is to confront students with cutting-edge historical interpretations and methods, and to promote debate. While the students seemed to require some initial prodding to attend, their interest was quickly engaged and the two days held in 1996 can be judged a success. Themes covered were 'Demography, environment, and social change in Victorian London' and 'Markets, consumers and traders in medieval London and its region'. At least one further study day, on the theme of 'Business districts and architecture in the nineteenth century city', is planned for 1997.

The Seminar in Metropolitan History took as its theme for the year 'Writing metropolitan history', the core papers being contributed by the five authors of the chapters on London for the forthcoming *Cambridge Urban History of Britain*. Other speakers tackled Rome, Chicago, English urban history seen from a German point of view, and the ways in which London artists of the 1980s and 1990s have portrayed their city.

During the year the proceedings of the 1995 meeting of the Anglo-French working group on Paris and London during the Middle Ages, which dealt with the

provisioning of the two cities, were published in *Franco-British Studies*. The theme of the meeting held in June 1996 was 'Work in progress' and included contributions from graduate students. Meetings were planned for the next three years. The first two, to be held successively at the Guildhall Library and the Archives Nationales, will be practical sessions at which documents will be displayed and historians and archivists will discuss their significance and the ways in which they can be used for research. The third meeting will focus on the substantial comparative theme 'structures et modalités du pouvoir'. Attempts are being made to replicate the London/Paris model with other metropolises. Thus in 1997 a meeting will be held with the Institute of Urban History in Stockholm with a view to comparing the long-term development of Stockholm and London as metropolises and the experiences of the two cities in terms of health and environment.

The Centre promoted or helped to promote several conferences during the year. A one-day conference on 'Market networks in the London region', described below, was intended to develop the ideas of the research project on that theme. The Centre also organised contributions to the third meeting of the international seminar on 'Les étrangers et la ville: les modalités d'implantation dans l'espace physique urbain' held in Venice in June 1995, the proceedings of which are now being prepared for publication. The major conference event of the year was 'Archives and the Metropolis', held at the Barbican Centre, London, and organised in conjunction with the three record offices maintained by the Corporation of London. Papers ranged from ancient Athens to Moscow in the late twentieth-century, and successfully addressed such fundamental cultural issues as why cities have created archives, what form they took, what the records have meant to their users, who had access to them, and the physical surroundings (including buildings and furnishings) in which they have been kept. Important political points also emerged, concerning, for example, the role of archive policies in the functioning of urban democracies and the significance of local records in circumstances when those of the state are defective (as in the case of São Paulo). Especially interesting was the contrast between the strong communal tradition of record keeping in European cities (and to some extent also in Tokyo), and the much more fragmented and contesting (but often equally effective) systems which characterise the cities of the United States. It is intended to publish the proceedings of the conference during 1997.

Apart from his contributions to the Centre's projects, the Director's own research this year has been concerned with the urban systems of south eastern England up to 1540, towns and trade in eleventh- and twelfth-century Europe, and the

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

long-term development of metropolises particularly with a view to comparison between England and Japan. He contributed to a number of BBC programmes on aspects of London and metropolitan history and also served as a member of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, of the International Commission for the History of Towns, of the Fabric Advisory Committee of St Paul's Cathedral, of the advisory committee for the 'Winchester Pipe Rolls' project at the Hampshire Record Office, of the British Historic Towns Atlas Committee, and as managing Trustee of the London Journal.

The Centre welcomed many visitors during the year as well as the visiting fellows. Visitors from outside the British Isles included those from Austria, Canada, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the USA. We look forward to developing and enlarging these contacts and programmes associated with them in the future.

2. PROJECT REPORTS

i MARKET NETWORKS IN THE LONDON REGION: THE TRADE IN AGRARIAN PRODUCE, *c.*1400

London's pervasive impact was a fundamental characteristic of medieval England. It was apparent in politics, in culture, and in the development of agrarian production, but perhaps nowhere more so than in the formation of networks of trade. This 30-month project seeks to reconstruct the operation of market networks in the London region in the period *c.*1375–1425, with particular emphasis upon the capital's role as a market for agrarian produce. In doing so it examines the role of market towns in a ten-county study region surrounding the capital, both as elements within London-focused commercial networks and as centres of local trade serving more restricted rural hinterlands. Consideration is also given to longer-distance linkages and to London's regional and national role as a centre for the redistribution of imported and manufactured goods. In practice it is impossible to identify the commodities which were the subject of the commercial transactions recorded in many of the sources, and so an overview of the entire system is essential, within which to place the activities of particular trading sectors.

During the second year of funding substantial progress has been made. Collection of data has been completed, analysis is well advanced, and a structure for the book which will encapsulate the results has been drawn up. In the first year of the project data on debt litigation had been collected from sample rolls of the Court of Common Pleas (CCP) in the Public Record Office, and the collection of material from local court series had begun. A substantial editing exercise on the CCP data has now been completed, including the addition of grid references to the 8,000 debt records contained in a *dBASEIV* database. Collection of local material was continued and completed during the year, involving visits to 15 different archives and taking the number of towns for which data has been collected to 34. Data was collected by hand, and subsequently entered into a database. In addition, samples of the voluminous Colchester court rolls were obtained as microfilm copies.

The towns for which data has been collected range from important regional and industrial centres, including Colchester and Canterbury, to small market towns like Tring (Herts) and Dorking (Surrey). The information available for individual towns varies widely in quantity and quality, and bears no necessary relation to the

MARKET NETWORKS

TABLE 1
Breakdown of debt cases by value in five towns

% of debts by value	Dorking	Writtle	Saffron Walden	Kingston	Dover
Grain	8.1	6.5	17.0	0.6	6.3
Malt	2.3	17.6	16.8	6.0	1.6
Livestock	22.7	21.0	9.6	24.7	13.0
Leather/Hides	1.1	0.3	2.1	3.5	4.4
Wool	0.0	3.2	24.2	0.0	0.0
Textiles/Clothing	0.8	3.3	1.3	0.0	18.5
Food & Drink	3.7	8.1	1.7	31.2	3.8
Wood	5.5	0.3	6.7	5.5	3.5
Cash loan	5.7	0.7	1.6	4.6	5.8
Rent, farms	24.0	33.8	0.0	2.4	8.5
Transport	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	2.7
Other	25.7	4.8	18.5	20.8	31.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of detailed cases	82	122	76	52	134
Mean size of debt	£0.67	£0.64	£0.52	£0.50	£0.79

size or importance of the places concerned. Variations in recording practice and record survival have a decisive impact on the material available for analysis, and must be constantly borne in mind when comparisons between towns are undertaken. The best series of local court rolls — such as those for Maldon in Essex — provide much detail on patterns of trade and indebtedness, on commodities changing hands, and on the nature of the commercial relationship between the parties. Analysis of the frequency with which commodities were traded and of their relative value reveals market specialisms, while the presence of outsiders and details of their commercial activities in market towns permits comparison of the size and shape of local trade hinterlands, and may shed light on connections between market towns and London. Provisional statistics on debt cases heard in the courts of 5 small and medium-sized towns within the study region point to some distinctive local specialisms (see Table 1). Thus, Saffron Walden emerges as an important grain and malt market, and one where occasional large consignments of wool were sold, while Writtle has a concentration of trade in malt and livestock. Kingston and Dorking also appear to have been important as livestock markets, although the small number of detailed cases surviving for the former town invites caution in interpreting the evidence.

This type of data will be complementary to the material collected from the CCP. While local court series are dominated by small debts and short-distance transactions, the CCP cases relate to debts with a minimum value of 40s, and are often for very much larger amounts. In terms of a theoretical model of urban functions, the local court data relates principally to basic ‘central place’ functions, performed over relatively restricted hinterlands (although the tendency to market specialisation revealed in the table clearly reflects the presence of some cases involving extra-local trade). Those in the CCP, by contrast, have a greater tendency to reflect ‘higher-order’ functions performed over more extensive territories, and can also illustrate crosscurrents of extra-local trade in higher-valued goods, and wholesale transactions. Some of these ideas, which in part derive from that body of geographical work known as central place theory, were explored in a workshop on ‘Market networks in the metropolitan region of medieval England’, based upon the work of the project. The workshop, which was held in July, was attended by over 20 scholars with research interests in medieval and early modern trade, and proved a valuable forum for the discussion of methodological and substantive issues.

Analysis and mapping of the CCP material is now well advanced and, as expected, is shedding much light upon the London-focused trade networks of later medieval England. Residences and debt connections of such groups as ‘maltmen’ — dealers in the malt required by London brewers — and cattle drovers is in part confirming and in part adding to our knowledge of the systems of supply which served the capital. The maltmen were active in Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire and northern Buckinghamshire, counties which previous work has shown to be specialised producers of barley. Towns such as Enfield, Barnet and Watford, located some 15–30km from London, appear to have acted as bases for dealers in malt, who probably obtained their supplies from further north. There is evidence that the cattle drovers who based their activities in London and the surrounding counties had wider links, stretching into the west midlands and perhaps into Wales, prefiguring developments of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Much valuable information on the London distributive trades is also emerging from analysis of the CCP database. Debt connections of London grocers, mercers, skinnners and others point to widespread commercial linkages, extending throughout England (and beyond) but with distinctive patterns of regional specialisation. The grocers, for example, are frequently owed money by dyers resident in some of the major cloth-making centres of southern and midland England, such as Salisbury and Coventry (see Fig. 1). These debts probably relate to the provision of dyestuffs imported through the capital, a trade in which the London grocers are known to have been major participants. The concentration

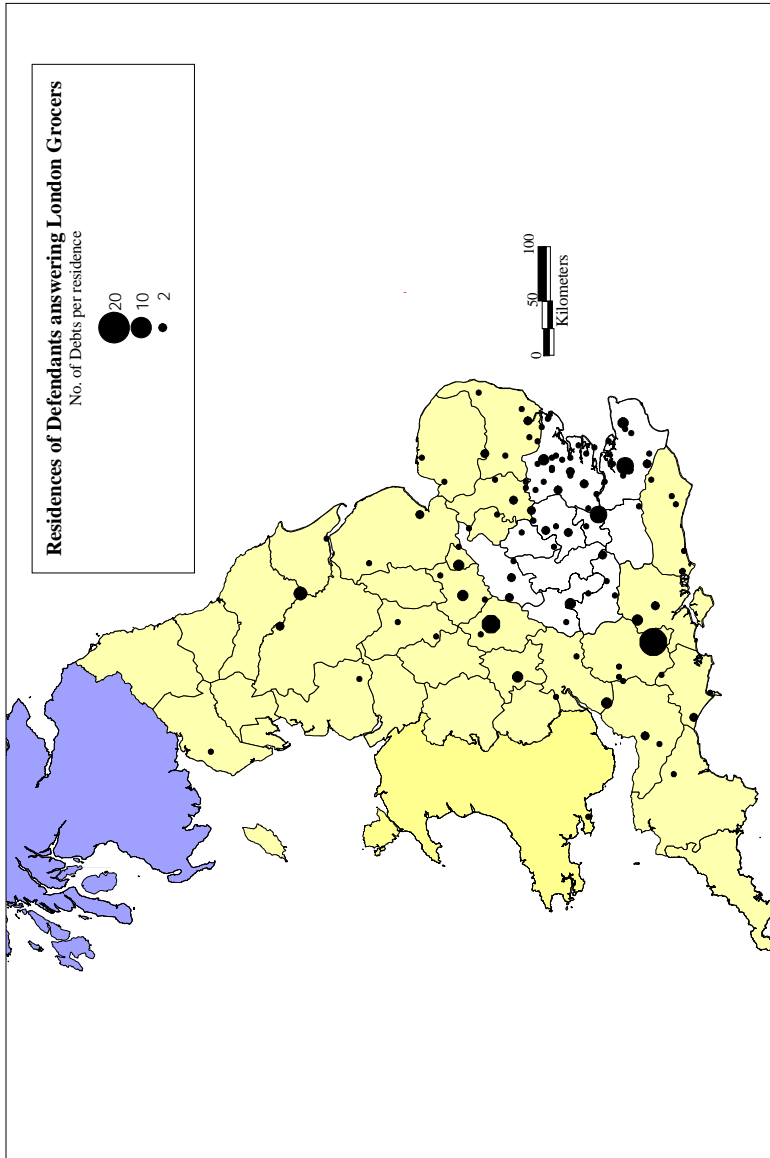


FIG 1. The residence of debtors in CCP pleas brought by London grocers for Michaelmas terms 1384, 1403 and 1424.

It includes all debts 'laid' within London and the ten counties of the study region (untinted on the map), and therefore is to some degree spatially biased against other regions of England. In practice, however, the great majority of the debts were laid in London, rather than in the county of the debtor's residence, so the bias is probably minimal and the distribution can be taken as a fairly accurate reflection of the geographical spread of grocers' economic interests. We are grateful to Prof. Marjorie McIntosh of the University of Colorado for allowing us to use her *Mapinfo*-compatible map of historic county boundaries for England.

in north-central Essex of defendants answering debt pleas brought by London grocers may reflect similar linkages with that region's cloth-making industry.

In addition to the CCP and local court debt material, data has been collected from a range of London sources, principally the published *Calendars of Letter Books* and *Plea and Memoranda Rolls*. These sources provide valuable additional insights into the economy of the capital and its interaction with the market towns of its hinterland. Traders bringing foodstuffs and fuel into the city frequently appear in these sources, charged with breaches of regulations regarding weights and measures or prices. Among the groups encountered are the 'colliers', sellers of charcoal, who brought their wares into London by packhorse from Croydon, Hatfield and similarly-located market towns. These sources thus provide further evidence of the existence of a group of small 'satellite' towns around London, which acted as gathering-points for produce destined for consumption within the capital.

In December 1995 a meeting was held with the project's advisers, who also participated in the July workshop. Contacts have also been maintained via email with the advisers, and with a group of other scholars researching into medieval trade and related subjects. In addition to the papers delivered at the workshop, preliminary results from the project were presented at the International Medieval Congress in Kalamazoo, Michigan in May, at the annual meeting of historians working on medieval London and Paris held in London in June, at the History and Computing conference held in London in July, and at the annual meeting of the Economic History Association in San Francisco in September.

This 30-month project is funded by the Leverhulme Trust.

ii THE SKILLED WORKFORCE IN EARLY MODERN LONDON: AN IMAGE DATABASE

This project is an experiment in developing and demonstrating the uses of multi-media databases in university training and research, and is also intended to encourage the use of museum artefact collections in exploring historical and archaeological questions. It does this by using some of the findings of the Centre's research into 'The rise of the skilled workforce in London, 1500–1750'. The database thus also serves as an experimental form of publication of those findings.

The software used by the project was developed by the 'Virtual Teaching Collection' (VTC) consortium based at the Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Cambridge, and funded by the Higher Education Funding Council under its 'Teaching and Technology in Further Education' programme. Once developed, the software (CabiNET) was distributed to the members of the consortium acting as evaluation sites for the system — the Centre for Advanced Studies in Computer-Aided Art and Design, Middlesex University; the Whipple Museum, Cambridge; Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow; the Museum of the History of Science, Oxford University; and the Centre for Metropolitan History — to produce their own databases for use in teaching and research.

With additional funding from the Renaissance Trust to meet labour and image collection costs, the 'Skilled Workforce' database is designed to provide an introduction to the history of the metropolis during the period *c.*1500–*c.*1800, using the rich resources of London's archives and museums to help students both to understand the dynamics behind London's growth as a manufacturing centre, and to help them to pose their own questions about the nature of the historical evidence available.

CabiNET (based on the Power Macintosh platform) incorporates an image compression facility which reduces the amount of RAM and storage required by the computer, enabling hundreds of images to be stored in a database and thereby increasing the ease and speed of access to a wealth of information. Both the Museum of London and the Central Slide Library at Birkbeck College have allowed the project extensive access to their collections of images. Images have been digitised from slides on to PhotoCD, or scanned using a flatbed scanner, and input into CabiNET via Adobe Photoshop 3.0.

The Skilled Workforce database at present consists of some 450 items relating to the industries and crafts in early modern London — images of artefacts,

illustrations from contemporary sources of manufacturing processes and workplaces, contemporary charts, maps and plans, texts of inventories, lists of craftsmen and inventions over the period, descriptions of particular occupations, and datasets extracted from the 1666 Hearth Tax, the 1691/2 Poll Tax and other taxation records. (The system has also been designed to cope with audio and video input, although the project has yet to make use of this facility.)

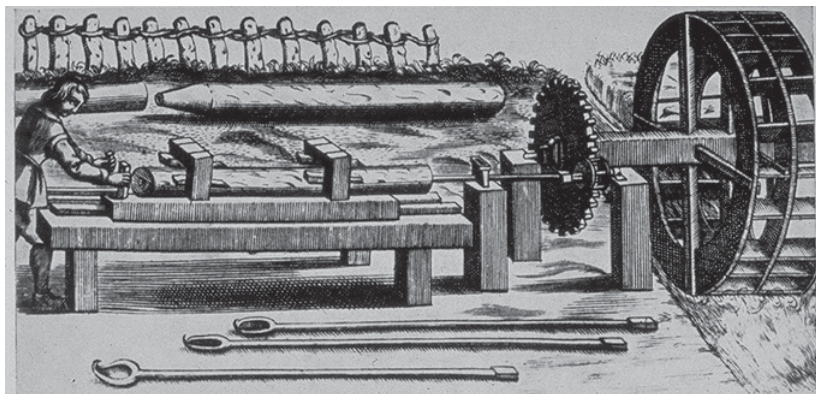


FIG. 2. The 'Skilled Workforce' image database.

The collection can be browsed by paging through these thumbnail images (picons).

The full-sized images are viewed by double-clicking on the appropriate picon.

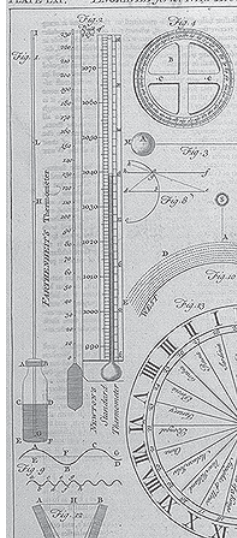
Each item is accompanied by information relating to its source, date, location, industry, name of craftsman, author, or artist, theme, and short commentary. The database can be searched or sorted on any of these variables so that, for example, the user can select examples of ceramics produced at a particular date, or explore a particular theme such as depictions of work, communication or architecture. Links between items can also be made: for example, a diagram of the pile driver designed by watchmaker James Vanloue and used in the



CHAP. LIII.
Of the ENGINEER.

ENGINEER.

PLATE LXI. ENGRAVED for the NEW DICT.



BY Engineer I do not mean the Military Engineer, but that Tradesman who is employed in making Engines for raising of Water, &c. We have improved much of late Years in this useful Art, and have now Engines moved both by Fire and Water, which our Forefathers knew nothing of. This has been owing to the Labour of the Royal Society, and the Progress we have made in Experimental Philosophy.

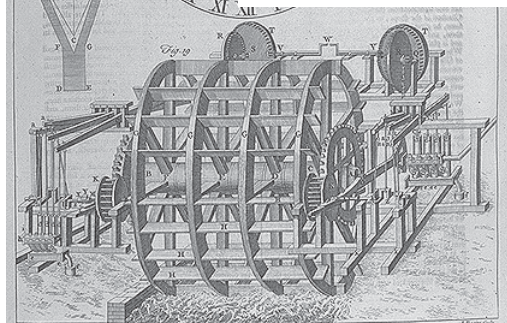
The Engineer makes Engines for raising of Water by Fire, either for supplying Reservoirs or draining Mines: He makes Engines to force Water to any Height for extinguishing Fire, and Pumps variously constructed for raising Water: Besides the common Pump, mentioned in the foregoing Chapter, he makes Chain-Pumps, which differ from the other in this, that the Water is forced up without any Dependence upon the Air, and may be raised higher than by the common Pump; but requires greater Strength to work it: He makes the Screw-Pump, by some called the *Eythyssean*-Pump, as supposed to be invented by that Philosopher; it consists of a Pipe twisted round a wooden Cylinder; it is placed upon an inclined Plain, the one End of it in the Water to be raised, and the other turned round by a Handle, which moves both the Pipe and Cylinder: The Water is raised by its own Pressure upon the lower End of the Pipe, and thrown out at the upper.

An Engineer requires a very mechanically turned Head, and should be versed in all the Laws and Principles of Mechanics, and what is called the Mechanic Powers, as he is employed in making all Engines of Force. The Mechanic Powers are

five; the Wedge, the Lever, the Wheel, the Screw, and the Pulley; and on the Combination of these Powers depends the Construction of all forcing Engines whatever. He employs Smiths of various sorts, Foundlers for his Bras-work, Plumbers for Lead-work, and a Class of Shoe-Makers for making his Leather Pipes. He requires a large Stock to set up with, and a considerable Acquaintance among the Gentry. The Business is at present in few Hands, nor is it capable of maintaining a great Number of Masters. A Youth, whose Genius is turned to Mechanics, may be put to this Trade about Fifteen: His Education as to Letters may consist in the Knowledge of the *English* Tongue; but he ought to learn Mathematics and Designing, of which last it is absolutely necessary he should be perfect Master: He ought to have a solid, not a flighty Head, otherwise his Business will tempt him to many useless and expensive Projects: The Theory of Mechanics is soon learned, but a Man whose Hand can execute what his Head invents, is likely to prove a much better Engineer, than he who has only the Theory: Theory and Practice joined make the compleat Workman in this and all other Branches of Trade. The Workmen in this Business are paid according to the Branches they are employed in; but in general earn from Fifteen to Twenty Shillings a Week; and the Fore-Man of a Shop, who understands finishing of the common Engines, may earn much more.

FIG. 3. Three of the images on engineering contained in the database.

Clockwise: pipe-boring (John Evelyn, *Sylva*, 1664), a description of an engineer's qualities (James Campbell, *The London Tradesmen*), and water pumping (Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 1747)



construction of Westminster Bridge (illustrated in the CMH Annual Report for 1994–5), can be linked with plans and images of Westminster Bridge and also with items relating to watchmaking or engineering. When an item is selected, a palette showing thumbnail images of other items linked with it appears and full images can be selected at will. Introductory essays on ‘the growth of the skilled workforce’, ‘metropolitan growth’, ‘public science’ have also been written as starting points for using the database — by clicking on highlighted hypertext links the user can examine the collection using a narrative pathway.

CabiNET is designed to be open-ended. Searches of the database can be used to create the user’s own collection or database for use, say, as a slide show during a lecture — images can be magnified and several images can appear on screen at any one time (see Fig. 3). Using the simple, intuitive authoring tools, users can also incorporate their own links and write texts, thus creating their own mini-encyclopedia.

A prototype of the system was recently tested by Dr Vanessa Harding of the History Department at Birkbeck College, in the context of an M.A. course in London Studies. The feedback from Dr Harding and the students on the course has been encouraging and the comments and suggestions for improvement will be used by the consortium if plans to develop the software commercially are successful.

The Skilled Workforce database will be completed shortly and will contain around 700 items. Although use is currently limited because of copyright restrictions, the system is available for demonstration or consultation at the Centre.

This eight-month project is funded by the Renaissance Trust and the Higher Education Funding Council for England.

iv ENGLISH MERCHANT CULTURE: THE OVERSEAS TRADER IN
STATE AND SOCIETY 1660–1720

London has always been at root a city of merchants. Beginning in October 1995, this 36-month project aims to examine the political and social impact of the overseas trader in a period of massive expansion for English commerce. Recent research has accorded increasing importance to the merchants, but there has yet to be any in-depth analysis of their contribution to a changing polity. Thus, as a priority the first year of research has been designed to study the internal workings of mercantile society, with particular emphasis on London, in order to establish the distinctive role of the overseas trader within the state. Much progress has been made towards that end, and substantial evidence gained of the ways in which merchants could influence politics and society.

Immediate objectives centred on the compilation of a database of merchant careers, and an investigation of the institutions and public spaces frequented by overseas traders. Most of the year has been consumed with the database, which is based upon the Centre for Metropolitan History's computerized version of the London poll tax of 1691/2. This tax return has an especial advantage for the project since it identifies 856 merchants within the City, by far the nation's premier commercial forum, and supplies their addresses, family structure and tax liability. The project has sought to build upon this information by tracing the familial, business, religious and political connections which enabled the mercantile world to function. Most importantly, the scale of the sample permits effective analysis of the overseas trader across three generations, and thus will cover fully the period 1660-1720.

Research so far has been confined within London, in particular the civic and parish records in the Corporation of London Records Office and the Guildhall Library. Livery and trading company archives have proved especially useful for delineating career paths and assessing the impact of commercial groups, while some 350 wills at the Public Record Office have provided invaluable information concerning mercantile associations. Together with inventories, monumental inscriptions, and other personal records, the London archives have provided a much fuller picture of mercantile society. To date some 10,000 data entries have been added to the database, and twenty new fields included, covering all aspects of merchant life, from background to status at death, through marriage, trade associations and office-holding.

The patterns emerging from the research raise significant issues for our



FIG. 4. The interior of a London cloth merchant's warehouse, 1690

understanding of commercial society in post-1660 England. The database confirms the findings of historians who have stressed the familial orientation of mercantile life, but also reveals the importance of the web of connections which facilitated each individual's trading ventures, and opened up possibilities for social and political advancement. Although contemporaries attacked merchants for marshalling themselves into monolithic 'interests', overseas traders were principally organized into small cartels, the strength of which can be measured by indices such as intermarriage, religion and topographical proximity. However, they could combine to present a more united front through the agency of certain individuals or corporate bodies, and the importance of several of these 'brokers' of mercantile activity has yet to be acknowledged, in particular the livery companies. Thus, research into individual career paths has helped to

re-evaluate the workings of the institutions which provided structures for both personal and general mercantile development. Furthermore, concentration on the 100 merchants who undertook civic office has highlighted the true significance of the elite traders who dominated certain commercial spheres, or who had extensive interests in several trades, and thus could act effectively as a representative for general merchant interests. Even while acknowledging the importance of such leaders, however, it must be stressed that all overseas traders were political animals by nature, and initial analysis of mercantile petitions to Parliament and other authorities has revealed their active involvement in the affairs of state.

The database has also highlighted the importance of foreign-born traders in late-seventeenth century London, with 21 per cent of the sample new to the country and a further 6 per cent of second- or third-generational status. Ethnic groups were the most coherent mercantile 'communities' within the capital, and the international dimensions of their familial-religious networks underpinned the great success of Jewish, Huguenot and Dutch settlers in this period. Certain native merchants, such as the Quakers, emulated these close-knit societies, as well as their business achievements, and stand as testament to the distinctive qualities of merchant life within contemporary society. More generally, research into personal records has suggested that merchants judged themselves by the standards of their own urban environment, rather than those of the predominant gentle ethos of contemporary society.

Such findings concerning the role of the merchant in public life have been endorsed by an extensive trawl of mercantile literature, ranging from didactic handbooks, to economic tracts, to the innovative weekly publications devoted to trade. All demonstrate an increasing perception of the importance of overseas trade to national benefit, even if the social and political consequences of commercial aggrandizement might be unwelcome in some genteel quarters. Indeed, the period saw the apotheosis of the merchant as a public-spirited patriot in the works of Defoe, Steele and Addison, and the next six months of research will be devoted to analysis of the practical effect of such attitudes in the political world. Mercantile lobbying and legislation will reveal much about the socio-political success of the merchant in Augustan England, and provide further insights into the structure of mercantile life at that time. Moreover, it will widen the scope of the research towards the provincial merchant, who will be the major preoccupation of the succeeding six months.

This three-year project is funded by the Leverhulme Trust

The ‘Mortality in the Metropolis’ project has reached an intriguing stage. With a full complement on board — Andrea Tanner joined Graham Mooney and Bill Luckin in January 1996 — the emphasis is now shifting from the descriptive to the explanatory. Working towards that transition has been an exciting, surprising and at times anxiety-inducing experience. The major problem confronting the team has been how best to cope with the ‘institutional factor’. Late nineteenth-century London was the most socially, economically and occupationally complex city in the world. Thus in terms of residential structure the decennial Census provides no more than a still-life approximation to astonishingly high levels of intra-urban mobility. Analogously, cause-specific death-rates were heavily skewed by significant levels of ‘in-migration’ to a wide range of institutions — hospitals, workhouses and charities — within individual registration districts. Since mid-century the Registrar-General had been aware of the extent of the problem, but only in the period after 1885 did annual and decennial Reports redistribute those who had ended their days in a hospital or comparable institution back to their ‘normal place of residence’.

The team has undertaken a major survey of hospital, workhouse and Metropolitan Asylum Board records for these ‘hidden years’ between 1860 and 1885. Some of this material proved to be close to the point of archival extinction: admissions and death registers for Guy’s Hospital at the Greater London Record Office requiring especially careful handling. At St Bartholomew’s, on the other hand, comparable material proved to be in excellent condition and readily provided the researcher with a bird’s-eye view of the hospital and its constituency; the social and occupational characteristics of the area in which it was located; and changing attitudes towards internal administrative organisation, disease categorisation and treatment. A cluster of institutions — notably the Charing Cross, Westminster and St George’s hospitals — proved to be the social-historical equivalent to astronomical black holes: the closer one moved towards the core, the less visible it became. Eventually the team decided that it must work to a clearly defined deadline. Otherwise the redistribution exercise might continue indefinitely, diminishing returns set in, and valuable time be expended on describing rather than explaining patterns of cause-specific mortality. Different methods of dealing with the ‘problem hospitals’ situated at the very heart of the city were evaluated. A number of heroic assumptions were floated, criticised and modified. Finally, Graham Mooney felt confident that a reliable and intellectually credible global solution to the problem had emerged. At the time of writing, he is preparing to print out corrected death-rates for the ‘dark years’

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS

Deaths from several Causes, 1860.

Population 1861, and Deaths from several Causes in the Year 1860, in the DISTRICTS of England.

I.—LONDON.

		POPULATION, 1861.	DEATHS FROM SEVERAL CAUSES IN 1860.																
DISTRICTS.			Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Typhus.	Erysipelas.	Metria or Puerperal Fever.	Childbirth.	Influenza.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Cholera.	Phtisis or Consumption.	Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Violence.	
No.																			
MIDDLESEX (part of).																			
1	KENSINGTON - - - - -	185,950	39	124	180	29	123	71	18	8	18	5	6	82	4	553	671	93	
2	CHELSEA - - - - -	63,439	21	80	76	8	70	24	4	6	2	3	1	37	3	195	281	43	
3	ST. GEORGE HANOVER SQUARE	87,771	10	56	59	11	48	29	11	4	9	5	3	31	6	206	301	124	
4	WESTMINSTER - - -	68,218	31	44	69	13	56	36	8	8	7	-	2	29	1	244	373	65	
5	ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS	22,689	3	14	14	3	15	8	1	2	-	-	2	9	-	95	97	85	
6	ST. JAMES WESTMINSTER	35,326	4	15	14	1	37	14	2	-	-	-	1	6	-	111	145	15	
7	MARYLEBONE - - - -	161,080	43	110	89	21	111	61	16	13	18	6	5	103	6	426	772	94	
8	HAMPSTEAD - - - - -	19,106	3	2	5	2	6	8	3	3	1	1	7	-	-	25	49	18	
9	PANCRAS - - - - -	198,788	82	107	86	35	180	95	15	8	18	8	14	89	2	540	807	147	
10	ISLINGTON - - - - -	155,341	156	109	140	42	87	97	10	6	11	13	4	79	2	834	597	80	
11	HACKNEY - - - - -	85,265	2	47	69	11	82	42	7	7	7	6	5	20	2	177	261	73	
12	ST. GILES - - - - -	64,076	19	38	24	12	45	25	3	2	7	3	2	36	1	268	306	22	
13	STRAND - - - - -	42,979	10	22	35	4	33	21	3	-	3	2	3	26	-	126	200	46	
14	HOLBORN - - - - -	44,862	10	27	54	13	27	22	3	-	4	2	-	26	1	154	235	24	
15	CLERKENWELL - - - -	65,081	10	41	41	9	61	20	9	5	5	4	1	37	1	169	348	80	
16	ST. LUKE - - - - -	57,073	33	22	36	12	57	27	2	10	3	1	3	31	1	142	278	25	
17	EAST LONDON - - - -	40,657	12	29	23	-	28	18	3	1	1	1	-	28	-	109	206	18	
18	WEST LONDON - - - -	27,145	10	29	34	5	21	37	6	2	2	4	12	162	1	162	229	104	
19	LONDON CITY - - - -	45,555	8	26	18	4	35	14	1	1	10	1	3	13	-	83	172	30	
20	SHOREDITCH - - - - -	129,334	23	94	73	24	128	93	18	6	5	-	3	73	1	349	704	73	
21	BETNAL GREEN - - - -	105,101	38	113	90	7	63	63	10	4	10	2	1	64	2	269	517	63	
22	WHITECHAPEL - - - -	78,570	21	81	52	8	48	69	12	2	3	3	1	74	1	257	498	138	
23	ST. GEORGE-IN-THE-EAST	48,591	13	72	18	15	60	14	3	7	-	-	-	42	-	183	279	35	
24a	STEPNEY - - - - -	56,572	14	71	47	10	62	41	6	2	6	8	-	33	-	148	227	73	
24b	MILE END OLD TOWN -	73,064	15	64	48	12	65	43	5	3	4	3	1	82	1	266	383	41	
25	POPULAR - - - - -	79,196	25	72	101	14	68	42	6	3	9	2	3	45	-	300	366	93	
SURREY (part of).																			
26	ST. SAVIOUR SOUTHWARK	36,470	15	21	22	2	27	21	3	1	4	-	2	19	-	150	187	41	
27	ST. OLAVE SOUTHWARK	19,056	22	19	9	5	11	26	6	-	3	4	4	5	-	184	148	138	
28	BERMONDSEY - - - - -	58,355	27	78	51	7	84	25	10	3	6	8	-	23	-	124	259	28	
29	ST. GEORGE SOUTHWARK	55,510	36	52	42	6	58	19	2	6	5	2	1	25	1	185	231	21	
30	NEWINGTON - - - - -	82,220	37	32	53	25	63	28	6	3	14	-	1	23	1	237	334	94	
31	LAMBETH - - - - -	162,044	59	121	126	38	113	67	14	7	16	3	7	83	3	325	555	64	
32	WANDSWORTH - - - -	70,403	19	41	38	19	38	24	9	-	2	4	4	15	2	181	237	39	
33	CAMBERWELL - - - - -	71,488	5	42	34	12	36	26	8	3	10	1	5	36	1	160	244	82	
34	ROTHERHITHE - - - -	24,502	9	29	29	2	11	5	5	6	5	-	2	12	2	48	121	27	
KENT (part of).																			
35	GREENWICH - - - - -	127,670	41	119	49	25	70	80	17	7	10	3	16	52	4	356	621	102	
36	LEWISHAM - - - - -	65,757	20	33	41	18	30	33	8	5	6	-	1	13	1	136	179	18	

FIG. 5. From the Registrar-General's Annual Report, 1860

between 1860 and 1885. An article describing the tortuous route followed in order to solve a seemingly intractable problem is currently being prepared.

During the Spring of 1996 it was possible to employ Patsy Tuck, who under Graham Mooney's direction compiled a database from the detailed returns for London that were made during the cholera epidemic of 1866. Unlike most sources

of statistics available to the project, these returns provide the normal place of residence, age, gender, occupation, and perceived causes of death of those who died during the period, of all causes as well as cholera. The database will serve as a valuable baseline for the study.

Meanwhile, further progress has been made with the area studies of Hackney and Kensington. Working papers have revealed that the former community was characterised by high levels of anxiety in relation to perceived threat of 'invasion' by migrants from the poorest sections of the East End. Vestry members and public health officials were clearly determined to ensure that a 'once rural community' should maintain its creditable position in the league-table of metropolitan death rates. Kensington possessed a more extensive network of charities, and, measured according to numbers of resident general practitioners, greater access to medical care. But, as in Hackney, the social and medico-environmental elites appear to have been constantly aware of the existence of high levels of poverty both among those who serviced the needs of the affluent



FIG. 6. 'The Little Mourner' by Frederick Sandys
(*English Sacred Poetry* 1862)

and an increasingly prominent manufacturing sector to the north of the district. The next step, in relation to the area studies, will be to explore the local press and other source materials likely to throw light on the status and funding of public health intervention.

A start has been made on research into a 'middle tier' of districts — Greenwich, St George in the East and St George Hanover Square — that are intermediate between the capital as a whole and the districts selected for area study investigation. These localities are being probed with an eye to sources that may later be needed in relation to the explanatory models to be applied to the central dataset. A working paper on Greenwich has recently been completed.

The team has disseminated its results in a wide range of fora. Bill Luckin and Graham Mooney have written a methodological article to published shortly in *Urban History* and Graham Mooney has papers forthcoming in *Medical History* and *Social History of Medicine*. Bill Luckin has three articles on issues closely connected to the main concerns of the project either forthcoming or in the press. A collective presentation will be given at the Metropolitan History Seminar in February and to the annual conference of the Society for the Social History of Medicine in Liverpool in September 1997. A workshop will be held at the Centre early in 1997 with Professor Robert Millward and Ms Frances Bell of the Department of History, University of Manchester. They are working on the relationship between municipal expenditure and the late nineteenth-century mortality decline.

This 33-month project is funded by the Wellcome Trust.

Heather Creaton, the Centre's Deputy Director, is responsible for this aspect of its activities. Her annotated bibliography *London* (World Bibliographical Series, vol.189) was published by Clio Press in September 1996. It deals with many sides of London life including economic, geographic, touristic, architectural, literary and social aspects as well as historical ones.

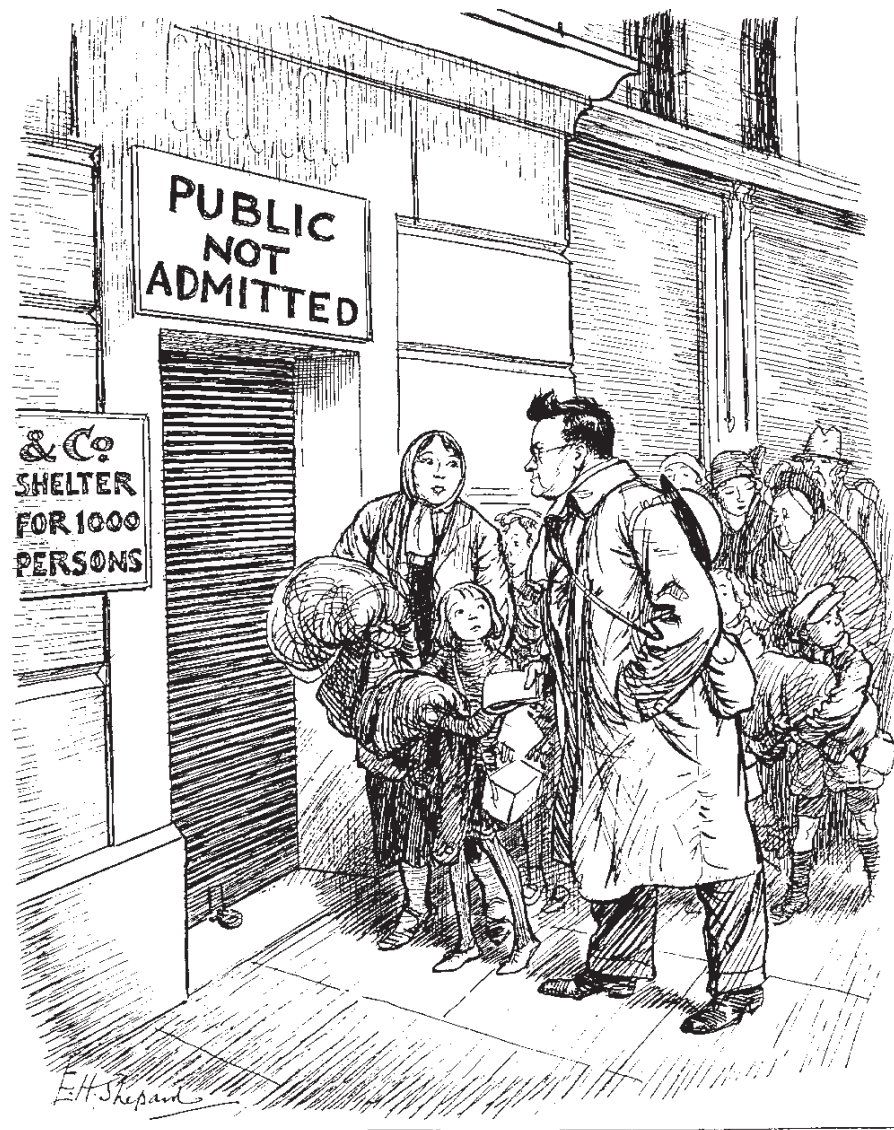
a) BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PRINTED WORKS ON LONDON HISTORY TO 1939

The supplement to the volume published in 1994, listing books and articles that have appeared since 1990, is being maintained and now contains over 3,000 references. The editor will be glad to search the database on behalf of enquirers looking for recent publications. Preparation of this ten-year supplement is greatly assisted by the generous co-operation of Guildhall Library and Bishopsgate Institute Library, whose staff supply details of their relevant new acquisitions to the editor.

b) BIBLIOGRAPHY AND GUIDE TO SOURCES FOR THE HISTORY OF LONDON IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR

This project is now at the writing-up stage and publication is scheduled for mid-1997. Among the talks the editor has given about her work was one to Museum of London staff in April 1996. The compilation has two parts:

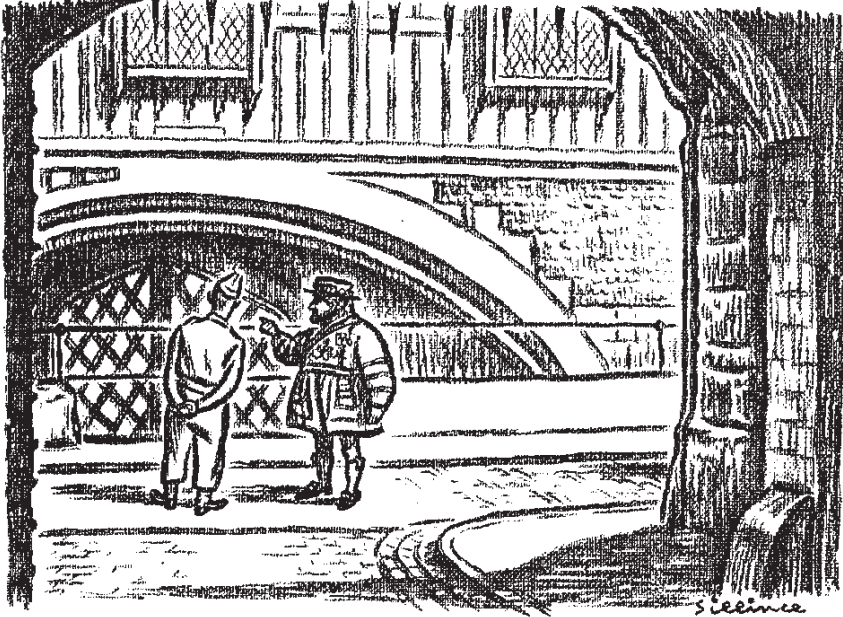
1. **The bibliography**, now including nearly 750 items concerning greater London during the war years. The fluctuating appeal of the topic is revealed by the pattern of publication dates added to the database so far. As might be expected, the greatest bulk of material was published during the war itself and in the years immediately after it (31%). Interest began to wane in the 1950s (7.5%) and reached a nadir in the 1960s (6.2%), rising through the 1970s (10%) to 23% in the 1980s. The score for the 1990s stands at 19% at present. New titles are still appearing but seem to have peaked with the anniversary of VE Day (1995), since when the pace has slackened somewhat. It is clear, however, that the subject still attracts wide interest at all levels of historical study, from serious analysis of air raid shelter policy and its critics, or the art market in wartime London, to nostalgic reminiscences and books of archive photographs.
2. **The guide to sources**. In a busy and interesting year's research some record repositories have been revisited for more details, and some fresh ones



OPEN SESAME!

"Won't you give the word, Mr. Morrison? We want to GO TO IT."

FIG. 7. Public pressure finally forced the Home Secretary to allow the use of deep shelters in air raids (*Punch* 1940)



"Aye—that's the famous Fifth Columnists' Gate."

FIG. 8. *Punch* neatly combines the themes of continuing tourism and the spy scare
(*Punch* 1941)

explored. The Jewish Museum in Finchley, and the London Transport archives proved particularly rewarding. The quantity and quality of surviving material continues to impress, and it is hoped that the resulting guide will encourage other historians to look again at the research possibilities offered by these rich sources. Crime, leisure and public health are among the fields where there is ample scope for further investigation. Another potentially fruitful theme would be the 'cosmopolitanisation' of London during the war years as a result of the arrival of more refugees, several governments-in exile and large numbers of foreign and colonial troops on leave. London was used to foreign visitors in peace time of course, but this sudden influx of free-spending visitors intrigued the locals for a while, until they became used to it. Attitudes varied widely. West End restaurants, clubs, pubs and hotels did well out of the new arrivals, and encouraged their trade. Not everyone approved. "Restaurants crowded; one is jostled by polyglot strangers, starved, poisoned and cheated by the management" grumbled Evelyn Waugh. The colourful variety of uniforms attracted much attention and was often the subject of comment from diarists and letter writers.

It appealed to the spotter's or collector's instinct, too - the Museum of London's ephemera collection contains a children's cut out and fit costume book entitled *We're all in it: Mummy/Daddy puts on uniform*. The introduction begins promisingly: "Hallo children! Isn't it exciting, nowadays, to go out and see all the different uniforms? Some of them, worn by the men and women of our Allies, are very strange..." However, it was the exotic allure of these passing strangers (not unconnected with their spending power) for the female population that caused some anxiety to the authorities and to absent husbands. Mass Observation's reporters encountered a 22 year old blonde in a pub. Her husband was an Army private. She and a girlfriend now spent their weekends up from Tottenham, having a good time in the West End picking up Americans and Canadians who would give them presents. "She would be horrified and angry if she were suspected of accepting money from them, but she laughs about the presents of American sweets, biscuits and silk stockings that they can procure for her". But there was professional competition, some of it from more foreigners. The Public Morality Council's inspector commented in 1941 on "the many Frenchwomen who are plying their calling in Bond Street, Piccadilly, ... and the many streets in that neighbourhood". And, inevitably, some international relationships ended in tragedy. Metropolitan Police files report the sad case of a young Polish lieutenant who shot himself and his English lover, a married woman, in Hyde Park, in 1942. They both left notes. His, for the police, made it clear that they had run out of money and were at the end of their tether. Hers, for her mother, said "...he says he cannot live without me in the awful place where his Regiment is. He threatens all the time to kill himself and me. I love him, but don't want to die..." Fortunately, this was not typical. As a group, refugees sometimes met a mixed reception, though plenty of suburban communities, like the parishioners of St Barnabas, Dulwich (whose parish magazine survives at the Greater London Record Office) tried to make them welcome with tea parties, English classes and a social club. In general, the whole wartime influx began to break down some of the ingrained insularity among Londoners and the British as a whole. There are ample sources for a detailed study of this, as of so many other subjects and the guide will draw attention to them.

c) RESEARCH IN PROGRESS ON THE HISTORY OF LONDON

The Centre continues to record information about current work on London history, and a list of research in progress will appear in the *London Journal* Vol. XXII no.1 (1997). It is difficult to be comprehensive and the information in such lists becomes outdated very quickly; so corrections and additions for future supplements would be most welcome.

APPENDICES

I

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III

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Deputy Director (and Editor of Bibliography): HEATHER CREATON, B.A., M.Phil. (London), A.L.A.

Administrative and Research Assistant: OLWEN R. MYHILL, B.A. (Birmingham), Dip. R.S.A.

Market Networks in the London Region: The Trade in Agrarian Produce, c.1400

Researchers: JAMES A. GALLOWAY, M.A., Ph.D. (Edinburgh); MARGARET MURPHY, B.A., Ph.D. (Trinity College, Dublin)

Borough Market Privileges in Southern England, c.1370–1430 (from 8 July to 8 October 1996)

Research Assistant: HANNES KLEINEKE, M.A. (London)

The Skilled Workforce in Early Modern London: an Image Database (from 15 March to 15 November 1996)

Researcher: MICHAEL BERLIN, B.A. (Kent)

English Merchant Culture: the Overseas Trader in State and Society 1660–1720 (from 1 October 1995)

Researcher: PEREGRINE GAUCI, B.A., M.Phil., D.Phil. (Oxford)

Mortality in the Metropolis, 1860–1920

Team Leader: WILLIAM E. LUCKIN, B.A. (Oxford), M.Sc. (London)

Researchers: GRAHAM P. MOONEY, B.A., Ph.D. (Liverpool); ANDREA I. TANNER, B.A. (Strathclyde), M.A. (Warwick), Ph.D. (London) (from 1 January 1996)

Research Assistant: PATSY PINEDO TUCK, B.A. (Surrey) (from 10 June to 9 August 1996)

MICHAEL BERLIN's main research interest is in the public rituals of early modern towns. He also teaches at Birkbeck College's Centre for Extra-mural Studies and at Middlesex University. HEATHER CREATON runs a regular introductory course for new postgraduate students as well as doing her

APPENDICES

bibliographical and information work. She is Vice-Chairman of the British Records Association, and Hon. Secretary of the London Record Society. JIM GALLOWAY's main research interests lie within medieval historical geography and economic history, including migration, urban development and trade. His Ph.D. thesis examined the Colchester region 1310–1560. From 1988 to 1994 he was a researcher on the CMH 'Feeding the City' projects. PERRY GAUCI's current research interests are centred on the political development of the localities of early modern England. He also teaches at Wadham College, Oxford. DEREK KEENE has written extensively on the society, economy, topography and archaeology of medieval and early modern towns, and especially on Winchester and London; he is a Royal Commissioner on the Historical Monuments of England and is a member of the International Commission for the History of Towns and of the Fabric Committee of St Paul's Cathedral. He is also a trustee of the London Journal. LIEN LUU's research interests lie within the history of migration. She is currently researching on the contribution of strangers from Europe to the economy of London in the sixteenth century; the research focuses in particular on stranger skills and skill transfer. GRAHAM MOONEY is interested in the demographic history of London, but in particular the effects of public health intervention on mortality and illness. Following her work on the Feeding the City project, MARGARET MURPHY is engaged in research on urban provisioning and regional trade. She is also maintaining her interests in medieval Irish history through recent conference papers and teaching. Apart from grappling with the Centre's computers and administration, OLWEN MYHILL's main historical interest is the impact of religious nonconformity on rural society in the nineteenth century. ANDREA TANNER is a part-time tutor at Birkbeck College Extra-Mural Department, a member of the Advisory Council on Public Records, and is Vice-president of the Friends of the Public Record Office.

IV

VISITING RESEARCH FELLOWS

BERNARD P. ATTARD, B.A., M.A., D.Phil. (Lecturer, University of New England, Australia) 'The jobbing system of the London Stock Exchange'
IAIN S. BLACK, B.A., Ph.D. (Lecturer, Cheltenham and Gloucester College of Higher Education) 'Financial headquarters/Textile marketing district'
WILLIAM E. LUCKIN, B.A., M.Sc. (Professor, Bolton Institute) 'Mortality in the Metropolis'
GRAHAM I. TWIGG, B.Sc., Ph.D. 'Epidemics and the plague in London'

V

POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS

- LIEN BICH LUU, B.A. (Sussex), 'Skills and innovations: a study of the stranger working community in London, 1550–1600' (Ph.D.)
- PAULA MARBER, B.A. (Middlesex), 'The impact of office development in late Victorian London on the growing band of office workers' (M.Phil.)
- STEPHEN G. PRIESTLEY, B.A. (Cambridge), 'Piety and charity in early medieval London: a study of the foundation and endowment of religious houses and hospitals in London and its environs c. 1100–1230' (M.Phil./Ph.D.)

VI

CONFERENCE AND SEMINAR PAPERS

Michael Berlin:

'Civic ceremony in Renaissance London', at 'La ville à la Renaissance — Espaces—Representations—Pouvoirs', Colloque International d'Etudes Humanistes, Centre d'Etudes Supérieures de la Renaissance, Université François Rabelais, Tours, France, July 1996.

Jim Galloway:

'The market system in London's hinterland c.1400', at the third meeting of the Anglo-French Study Group on Medieval London and Medieval Paris, London, June 1996;

'Mapping a medieval economy: producers, consumers and markets in the London region c.1400', at the UK Association for History and Computing Conference, Queen Mary College, London, July 1996;

'Markets, and systems of markets' and 'Markets and specialisation', both at the Market Systems in the Metropolitan Region of Medieval England workshop, London, July 1996;

'Market networks in the London region', at the Economic History Association conference, Berkeley, USA, September 1996

Jim Galloway and Margaret Murphy (delivered by R. Britnell):

'Market networks in the London region c.1400', at the International Medieval Congress, Kalamazoo, Michigan, USA, May 1996

Derek Keene:

‘Metal working in medieval London: an historian’s view’, Historical Metal-working Conference British Museum, January 1996

‘Archives and the metropolis: a cultural issue’, Archives and the Metropolis conference, Barbican Centre, London, July 1996

‘Fire in London: destruction and reconstruction 982–1676’, International Commission for the History of Towns, University of Bern, September 1996

Bill Luckin:

‘The Doom of a Great City: London’s Fog Problem 1870–1914’, Society for the History of Technology, London, August, 1996

‘The Social Construction of a London Fog Problem 1800–1870’, European Conference on Urban History, Budapest, September, 1996

‘Mortality in the Metropolis 1860-1920: a progress report’, Bolton Institute, Humanities Research Seminar, November, 1996

Graham Mooney:

‘Childhood smallpox mortality, vaccination and the administrative centralisation of Victorian London’ at ‘Childhood health, sickness and mortality: past and present’, British Society for Population Studies, January 1996

‘Public health versus private practice: compulsory infectious disease notification in England in the nineteenth century’, Graduate Programme in Population Studies, University of Liverpool, March 1996

‘Mortality in the Metropolis in the 19th and early 20th centuries’, Association for History and Computing Annual Conference, Queen Mary College, London, July 1996

‘The development of compulsory infectious disease notification in England in the nineteenth century’, 21st Annual Conference of the Social Science History Association, New Orleans, USA, October 1996

Margaret Murphy:

‘London and its market area(s) c.1400 — a “metropolitan system?”’, at the Market Systems in the Metropolitan Region of Medieval England workshop, London, July 1996

Stephen Priestley:

‘Charity, piety and patronage in twelfth-century London’, at the third meeting of the Anglo-French Study Group on Medieval London and Medieval Paris, London, June 1996

VII

PUBLICATIONS

Iain S. BLACK, 'Symbolic Capital: the London and Westminster Bank headquarters, 1836–38', *Landscape Research*, 21 (1996), pp.55–72.

Michael BERLIN, *A Short History of the Company of Distillers* (Chichester: Phillimore, 1996), 98pp.

Michael BERLIN, 'History Workshop: history beyond the academy', *European Review of History*, July 1996, pp.131–36.

Heather CREATON, *London* (World Bibliographical Series, Vol. 189; Oxford: Clio Press, 1996), xxxi, 168pp.

James A. GALLOWAY, 'London's grain supply: changes in production, distribution and consumption during the fourteenth century', *Franco-British Studies*, 20 (1996), pp.23–34.

James A. GALLOWAY (with Ian Murray), 'Scottish migration to England, 1400–1560', *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, 112 No.1 (1996), pp.29–38.

James A. GALLOWAY, Derek KEENE and Margaret MURPHY, 'Fuelling the city: production and distribution of firewood and fuel in London's region, 1290–1400', *Economic History Review*, 49 (1996), pp.447–472.

Perry GAUCI, *Politics and Society in Great Yarmouth 1660–1722* (Oxford Historical Monographs; Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1996), 299pp.

Derek KEENE, 'Textile terms and occupations in medieval Winchester', *Ler História*, 20 (1996), pp.135–147.

Derek KEENE, 'The financial district of the city of London: continuity and change, 1300–1871', in H.A. Diederiks and D. Reeder (eds), *Cities of Finance* (Amsterdam: Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1996), pp.279–302.

Lien LUU, 'Migration and change: religious refugees and the London economy, 1550–1600', *Critical Survey*, 8 (1996), pp.93–102.

APPENDICES

David MITCHELL, “‘Good hot pressing is the life of all cloth’: dyeing, clothfinishing, and related textile trades in London, 1650–1700’, in H. Diederiks and M. Balkestein (eds), *Occupational titles and their classification: the case of the textile trade in past times* (Göttingen, 1995), pp.153–175.

David MITCHELL, “‘It will be easy to make money’”, Merchant Strangers in London, 1580–1680’, in C. Lesger and L. Noordegraaf (eds), *Entrepreneurs and Entrepreneurship in Early Modern Times. Merchants and Industrialists within the Orbit of the Dutch Staple Market*. Hollandse Historische Reeks 24 (The Hague, 1995), pp. 119–145.

David MITCHELL, ‘Linen Damask’, J. Turner (ed), *The Dictionary of Art* (London, 1996), vol. 19, pp.415–419.

Graham MOONEY, ‘The prevention and control of infectious childhood diseases in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century London: the case of diphtheria and measles’, in M.L. Gentileschi and R. King (eds) *Questioni di Popolazione in Europa: una Prospettiva Geografica* (Associazione dei Geografi Italiani and Institute of British Geographers; Bologna: Patron Editore, 1996), pp.255–271.

Margaret MURPHY, ‘The fuel supply of medieval London, 1300–1400’, *Franco-British Studies*, 20 (1996), pp.85–96.

VIII

SEMINAR ON METROPOLITAN HISTORY

October 1995–March 1996

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

‘Writing Metropolitan History’ and ‘Views of Metropolitan History’

‘From lost city to capital, 600–1300’, Derek Keene (CMH)

‘A social and political capital, 1300–1540’, Caroline Barron (Royal Holloway, London)

- ‘An emergent metropolis, 1540–1700’, Jeremy Boulton (University of Newcastle upon Tyne)
‘London and the industrial world, 1700–1840’, Leonard Schwarz (University of Birmingham)
‘World city and after’, Richard Dennis (University College London)
‘Portrait of the contemporary city: palimpsest and modernism’, Mireille Galinou (Museum of London)
‘English urban history: a German urban historian’s view’, Bärbel Brodt (German Historical Institute)
‘Pasteur’s brew: energy, biotechnology, and the industrialisation of beer in Chicago, 1850–1920’, Harold Platt (Loyola University, Chicago and University of Manchester)
‘Historians and geographers: their views of modern Rome’, John Agnew (Syracuse University and University College London)

IX

SOURCES OF FUNDING

Projects: The Aurelius Trust
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CENTRE FOR METROPOLITAN HISTORY

Since Roman times London has been one of the leading European cities. For the last three hundred years it has been a metropolis on a world scale. Its history and development as a great centre of population, trade, finance, society, and political power are recorded in a rich store of documentary, graphic, and material remains. This growing body of evidence is unparalleled for any other city. A long and vigorous tradition of study has illuminated many aspects of London's past, providing a firm foundation for advancing understanding in the future. London is a laboratory of unique importance for the study of urban affairs. It offers the opportunity of setting our knowledge and experience of metropolitan life today in the context of two thousand years of continuous development.

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2. Undertakes original research into the society, economy, culture and fabric of London, with regard to its role both within the British Isles and the world at large;
3. Provides a practical service for those interested in the history of London by bibliographical work, by organising raw data so that they are more readily usable, and by collecting and publishing news of research in progress;
4. Promotes research into the history of other metropolitan centres by inviting scholars from other parts of the world to take part in its activities, and by undertaking projects which compare London with other centres.

The Centre for Metropolitan History is part of the Institute of Historical Research