

WIDENING HORIZONS

I am grateful to Robert Tombs, the hardworking editor of the Newsletter, for allowing me to offer a few introductory words. Our theme this year is 'Widening Horizons' – entirely apt because in October 2013 we appointed eight new professors and lecturers, with another seven starting this autumn, including a new Regius Professor, Christopher Clark. It's particularly exciting that many of our new staff are young, from outside Cambridge and working in areas that haven't traditionally featured in our teaching including East Asia, the Middle East and Environmental History. Three of them – Andrew Arsan, Rachel Leow and Helen Pfeifer – tell their stories inside.

'Widening horizons' reflects the strategy of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences, to which History belongs. In the next few years we shall be looking for possible donors to help support our work in areas such as Global Diversity and Public Policy. Within Cambridge we are developing closer relations with our great library collections and with the Fitzwilliam Museum, where some of our early modern historians are helping to curate a major new exhibit (see page 11), and medievalists are engaging in projects with the Fitzwilliam's globally renowned coin collection. If you would like to know more about our development plans, please get in touch with me on histchr@hermes.cam.ac.uk

Our simple message is that Cambridge is a wonderful place to do history. We are excited about the future of the past and hope that these pages will help you to understand why.

David Reynolds
Chairman



Clare Jackson's TV series *The Stuarts* (see p. 2) broadcast on BBC2 from 30 July.

OUTSIDE THE IVORY TOWER

In 2011 the pioneering work of the General Post Office Film Unit was added to UNESCO's UK Memory of the World register as one of its special archives. Perhaps the most famous documentary film in the archive is *Night Mail*, with W.H.Auden's poem as part of the sound track. This remarkable has been the focus of the research of a postdoctoral fellow of the History Faculty, Scott Anthony, who has been working with the British Film Institute to restore, reassess and re-present the work of the GPO Film Unit, and has produced among other publications a book coedited with James G. Mansell entitled *The Projection of Britain: A History of the GPO Film Unit* (2012). Scott Anthony's work is among a cluster that the History Faculty presented for consideration as part of the 'impact' audit included the

current Research Excellence Framework (REF) assessment programme run by HEFCE, which determines research funding for the Universities for the next five years. 'Impact' in HEFCE terms is not concerned with the way historical research has changed a research field, added new knowledge, or offered new interpretations. Instead, it relates to 'worthwhile effects on business, government, civil society, the economy or public policy'. Like every other university department in England, the History Faculty was required to produce at least one impact 'case study' for every ten academics. In the event, the History Faculty's senior members presented many more than was needed so we were obliged to choose among a host of examples.

Continued overleaf...

INSIDE

MAKING THE STUARTS	2	PERFIDIOUS ALBION GOES TO FRANCE	6
INTEGRATING THE OTTOMANS	3	SINGING HISTORY	7
HISTORICAL RESURRECTION	3	THE RETURN OF THE 'POP GROUP'	8
PREDETERMINATION OR CHANCE?	4	ARCHIVING THE WEB	8

They included Professor Tony Badger's analysis of Roosevelt's response to economic and financial crisis in the United States, *FDR: The First Hundred Days* (2008), which was picked up by commentators and policy makers on both sides of the Atlantic after the collapse of Lehman Brothers on September 2008. Even 10 Downing Street asked Tony for advice (alas too late to do much good). A further contribution in the light of the Eurozone Sovereign Debt Crisis of 2010-2012 was D'Maris Coffman's research on the origin of markets for debt securities in early modern Europe. Her work has helped analysts such as Schrodgers' to understand the importance of political stability for bond markets within an historical context.

The research of Simon Szreter, Professor of History and Public Policy, on the demographic, economic, public health and governance history of Britain since c.1500, has demonstrated the importance for economic development of two connected early modern institutions, namely a universal social security system and an identity registration system. This has reached beyond Britain to affect policy within the context of the World Bank's development strategies and the WHO's Social Determinants of Health Report. Megan Vaughan's research on the history of suicide in Africa is also contributing to public discussion on suicide, a major social problem within African. Her work forms part of an AHRC research project

on 'Death in the History of Africa since 1800' (www.gold.ac.uk/deathinafrica) and informs the research and practice of psychiatry professionals and NGOs in contemporary Indian politics, Prof C A Bayly's book, *Recovering Liberties: Indian Thought in the Age of Liberalism and Empire* (2011) has successfully highlighted the history of ideas as a crucial tool for understanding contemporary politics. A similar synergy between historical research and political thinking was achieved by Robert and Isabelle Tombs in their book *That Sweet Enemy: The French and the British from the Sun King to the Present* (2006), required reading for diplomats both French or British, concerning the cultural, economic and political ramifications and ambiguities of a relationship central to the foreign policy of both countries. The work of Chris Clark has had a particular impact in Germany. His book *Iron Kingdom: The Rise and Downfall of Prussia 1600-1947* (2006) excited much public comment in Germany, with an invitation to discuss the issues raised with the then President of the German Federal Republic, Horst Köhler.

The form in which we present our work varies enormously across the range of media available, and one eminently exploitable medium is of course the internet. Dr Ben Griffin and Dr Andrew Thomson are responsible for The Number 10 Guest Historians website, the outcome of a collaboration between the Prime Minister's Office and the *History and*

Policy project (a joint venture between Cambridge and KCL). Its aim is to make expert historical research relevant to public policy available for a wide audience.

Another project aimed at public understanding, especially with young people of all backgrounds studying history at Key Stage 3, is the work of Professor Joya Chatterji, who led the AHRC project "The Bengal Diaspora", and "Bangla Stories: Telling community histories about migration and belonging" (2011-2012). She and her team constructed a website which brought the history of migration into British classrooms through the eyes of eight individuals whose life histories provide a unique portrait of their experience of displacement.

HEFCE's criteria for 'impact' within the REF exercise leaves little room for longer term influence and contributions to understanding, knowledge and sympathies. Historians nevertheless hope that their research and publications will inform thinking and inspire imaginative responses to the enormous richness of humanity's past. These impact studies are but a small contribution to creating a sense of responsibility towards both understanding our past and preserving the archives, material creations, and memories of our forebears.

Rosamond McKitterick
Faculty Director of Research

MAKING THE STUARTS

This September, voters in Scotland will choose whether or not to become citizens of an independent country. It's a judgement based on 'future unknowns' as voters try to reckon whether, by remaining part of the United Kingdom, Scotland would be more or less likely to flourish economically, politically, socially and culturally. Yet the referendum's timing is anchored in history since 2014 marks the 700th anniversary of the Scottish victory over the English at the Battle of Bannockburn in the medieval independence wars. Might a 'Bannockburn Bounce' factor catalyse national sentiment, as those campaigning for a 'Yes' vote presumably hope? Perhaps. But history isn't simply reducible to three dates recalling Scottish independence preserved on a battlefield in 1314, surrendered by its parliament in 1707 and reviewed by voters in 2014. The key date for the modern United Kingdom is, rather, 24 March 1603 when the Stuart king of Scotland, James VI, also became James I of England, after

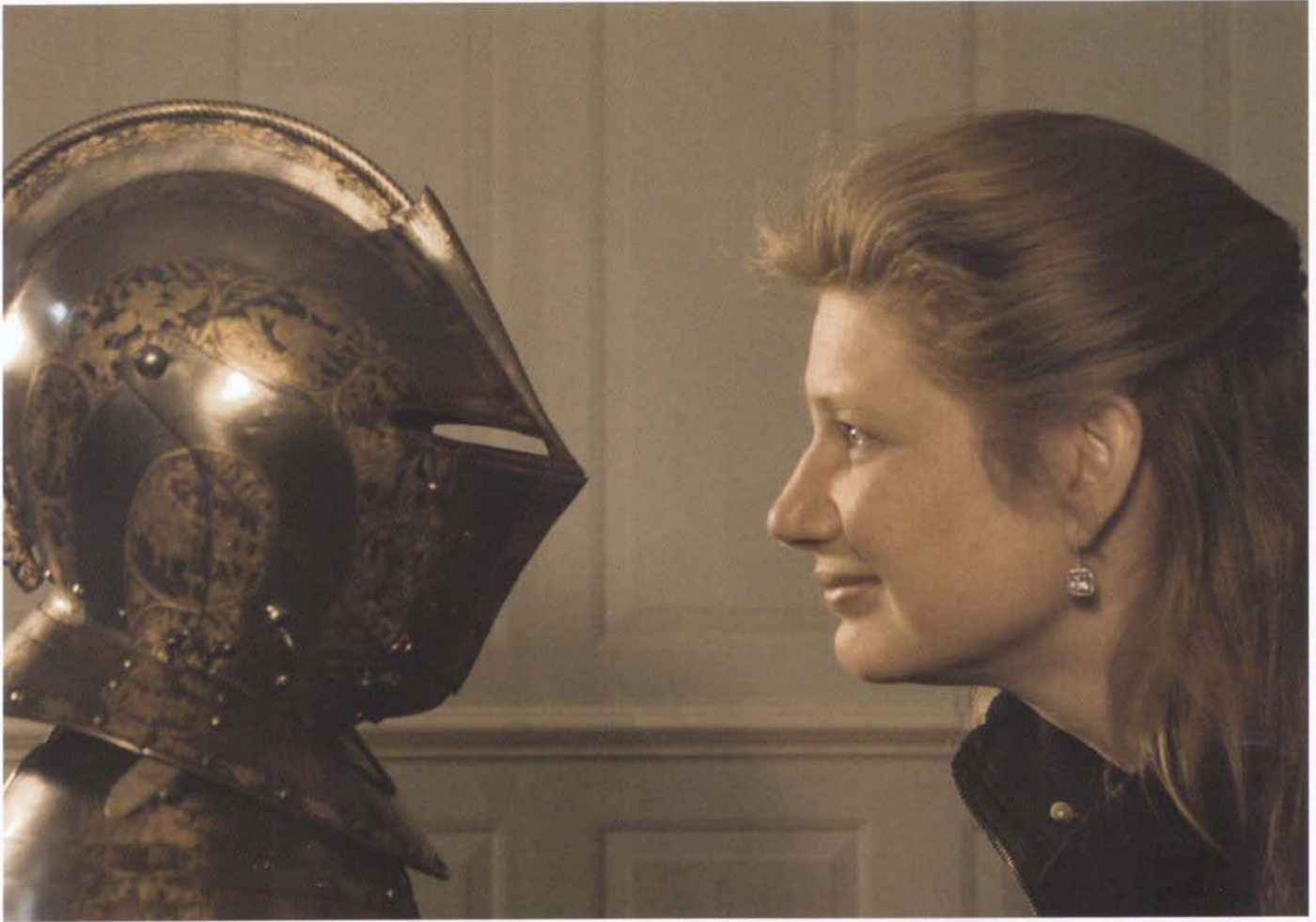
succeeding his Tudor cousin, Elizabeth I. And if September's referendum produces a 'Yes' majority, the Scottish government has scheduled the same date, 24 March, as 'Independence Day' in 2016.

Last summer, I spent several months filming a three-part documentary series for BBC2, entitled *The Stuarts*, shown in Scotland earlier this year and shortly to be screened here in England. As the series argues, the Stuarts were an extraordinary royal family with a remarkable 'British' vision. In 1603, James VI & I proclaimed himself king of 'Great Britain', set about designing the flag often dubbed the 'Union Jack' and minted coins bearing the text from Ezekiel: *And I will make them one nation*. In contrast to James's 'union of hearts and minds', his son, Charles I, opted for a fatally different vision of union that tried to impose religious uniformity on the combustible combination of Episcopalian England, Presbyterian Scotland and Catholic Ireland. Ironically, it was Oliver

Cromwell who united England, Scotland and Ireland – by brute force into a single, short-lived republican Commonwealth.

Although filming a TV series wasn't how I'd planned to spend my sabbatical leave, the main attraction of *The Stuarts* was that its focus chimed precisely with my own historical interests. Ever since I took the exciting Part II Specified Subject on *The British Problem, c.1534-1707* with John Morrill and Brendan Bradshaw in the 1990s, my research has pursued a 'three-kingdoms' approach to early modern Britain. So it was preaching to the converted when the BBC production team first approached me as potential presenter of a series that revisited the Stuart dynasty through the prism of its multiple monarchy inheritance.

If the series' main attraction was the extent to which its focus mirrored my research, the most enjoyable aspect was the cumulative impact of collaboration. History relies,



essentially, on communication and I've always relished opportunities to discuss the rich history of seventeenth-century Britain in student supervisions, university seminars, international conferences and radio programmes. But research is often still a solitary activity: sitting in chilly archives, deciphering manuscripts and puzzling over incomplete or ambiguous evidence. By contrast, making *The Stuarts* prompted lively brain-storming in cafes and via conference calls as complex historiographical debates and caveats about disputed evidence were worked into a chronologically-arranged script that also needed to sustain dramatic tension. Two days of one-to-one 'presenter coaching' also proved hugely helpful in decoding TV jargon and explaining the more technical aspects of programme-making, despite resembling protracted one-to-one supervisions, that were also continuously filmed and critically reviewed. On location, my greatest technical triumph was constructing a

pyramid of reproduction 'Popish Plot' playing cards whilst talking to camera. By contrast, being handed a bullet unearthed from the 1642 battle of Edgehill – only to drop it straight back into knee-high grass on the battlefield – was mortifying. (It was eventually recovered)

Yet a bullet, carefully handled, vividly brings history to life and time and again, I found myself confronted by the Stuart century's ubiquitous legacy. In Northern Ireland, for example, house gables and city walls adorned with images of Oliver Cromwell and 'King Billy' confirm their modern sectarian resonances. An interview with the war correspondent, Fergal Keane, discussed the eerie parallels he'd identified between horrific experiences of civil war, ethnic cleansing and attempted genocide in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia and events that occurred in Ireland during the 1640s. For today's students, much of the period's fascination lies in understanding the political impact

of seventeenth-century religious extremism and I'm currently involved in another BBC2 drama-documentary about the Gunpowder Plot of 1605. Meanwhile, contemporary politics continue to fuel interest in the make-up – and potential break-up – of the British Isles and September's referendum confirms that the UK's constitutional future remains uncertain. Making *The Stuarts* wasn't intended to predict the politics of British union in the twenty-first century, but it was intended to illuminate how some of our present constitutional arrangements came about.

Dr Clare Jackson is Senior Tutor of Trinity Hall, and also the College's Director of Studies in History. She was an Editor of the Historical Journal from 2004-2011.

Clare Jackson



People often ask me why I study Ottoman history. 'Are your parents Turkish?' many people guess. 'Is your partner from the Middle East?' In an age when identity

is assumed to determine everything from what people read to how they vote, it is hard to understand why an American of Swiss descent would choose to study an empire as distant as it is long gone.

In fact, my personal experience did affect my direction of study, if circuitously. Having grown up in the USA as the daughter of immigrants, when I travelled to Berlin for the first time in 2005, I recognized something familiar in the city's Turkish-German community. Hence, although I had come to Berlin to examine its post-WWII division into British, American, French and Soviet sectors, I left studying the development of 'Turkish' neighbourhoods in the 1970s and 1980s. Traveling first to Turkey and then to Syria and Lebanon in the years that followed, I grew ever more interested in issues of diversity and cultural encounter as they were experienced in centuries past. The fact that Germany's immigrants led me to study Ottoman culture suggests just how much migration can contribute to

the construction of a more informed and interconnected global community.

But to Britons the Ottoman Empire is considerably less exotic than it is to most Americans (or even to many Germans). Nineteenth-century British hand-wringing over the 'sick man of Europe' is well known, and the involvement of a young British army lieutenant in the 1916-1918 Arab Revolt is legendary. What less people realize is that long before that, Ottomans acted as confident trading partners and even models for Britons. The Ottoman *kabvehane* inspired that venerable English institution, the coffeehouse. Studying early Ottoman history helps us to recall a time when the global balance of power had not yet been tipped in anyone's favour.

Ottoman history is not new to the United Kingdom, or to Cambridge. The university houses the Skilliter Centre for Ottoman Studies, the only institution of its kind in Western Europe and a powerful force in shaping the field. However, in Britain as elsewhere, Ottoman history has almost always been studied in the context of faculties of Oriental, Islamic or Middle Eastern studies. Integrating the Ottoman Empire into the Cambridge Faculty of History is a milestone, and marks a larger development pulling the field out of its exceptionalist (or essentialist) roots onto the stage of world history. Viewing the Ottomans in a larger early modern

context has not only made the Ottoman Empire look more European, it has made many European empires look more Ottoman. Suddenly, we see parallels in how Habsburgs and Ottomans dealt with diversity, or find French ladies dressing up in Ottoman garb. Yet viewing the Ottomans in a global context also gives us a better sense of the distinctions between neighbouring polities, and the variety of ways in which men and women solved the problems of their time. Already, this has produced new understandings of what characterizes the early modern experience, and what distinguishes it from later modernities.

Cambridge University is uniquely poised to contribute to this ongoing historiographical conversation. With the Skilliter Centre, the recent appointment of a historian of the modern Middle East, Andrew Arsan, and the Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies, Cambridge boasts a density and diversity of scholars working on the region matched by few universities worldwide. Integrated as Ottoman history now is into the grand arc of the Tripos, the field has a chance to not only reflect on the questions posed by European and global historians, but to respond with questions of its own. Students and staff alike will emerge from the encounter enlivened.

Helen Pfeifer

HISTORICAL RESURRECTION



The last lecturer of East Asian history to serve in the Cambridge History Faculty was Victor William Saunders Purcell CMG (1896-1965), who was appointed to the

post in 1949 and held it until his retirement in 1963. In the benign, somewhat impolitic parlance of the Cold War, it had been called a lectureship in 'Far Eastern' history, and by all accounts he held it with his characteristic urbanity, ebullience, and charming distaste for the pretentious. His area of expertise was the overseas Chinese

in Southeast Asia, above all the Chinese communities in British Malaya. These were no mere subjects of academic study. Prior to his Cambridge appointment, Purcell served 25 years in the Chinese-speaking cadre of the Malayan Civil Service, initiated into the ranks of the colonial mandarin via two years of language study in Canton. His civil service career was distinguished, colourful. It lent to his subsequent academic studies a flair for observation grounded in hard realities, as much as a penchant for the well-turned polemic. And his books *The Chinese in Malaya* (1948) and *The Chinese in Southeast Asia* (1951) remained staples in the field for many years.

A curiously large amount of time has lapsed since. Cambridge has always

enjoyed the expertise of a distinguished coterie of specialists in East Asian history at the Faculty for Asian and Middle Eastern Studies. But within the History Faculty proper, exactly fifty years have slipped past between Purcell's appointment and my own, now billed as a lectureship in Modern East Asian history, which I took up in Michaelmas 2013.

And yet there are resonances, as unplanned as the rhythms of history themselves. I was born in Malaysia in the mid-1980s, of fifth generation Hakka Chinese lineage, in a nation that was itself younger than my grandparents, younger even than my parents. Malaysia was then—and still is—a nation with its face turned resolutely forward: an Angel not of History

PREDETERMINATION OR CHANCE?

but of the Future, wings beating in repudiation of a colonial past. My ancestral family, as Hakkas, were typical subjects of Purcell's study and governance. (The Hakka communities of Malaya were perceived by the British administration to have been alarmingly prone to Communism, though none of my immediate family, as far as I know, were). I left home at 18 for the adventures of undergraduate study at Warwick University, whose Modern European history programme took me into Enlightenment Paris, American counterculture, colonial Spain and early modern global histories of silk and silver. Eventually, these perambulations brought me to the graduate programme at Cambridge. There, in what one might call a kind of intellectual homecoming, I embarked on a study of the complex ideological and social transformations of Chinese diasporas in Southeast Asia, and the decolonization of British Malaya. And there, by fate, chance, or strange historical conjuncture, I first encountered Victor Purcell in the colonial archive.

No angel, eyes trained fixedly on either past or future, could have foretold that several years after completing my doctorate at St Catharine's College and a postdoctoral appointment at Harvard, I would be resurrecting his fifty-year-old post. Purcell's interests, though born of another era, resonate. My new work deepens my interest in the political, cultural, and intellectual impact of China in the modern world: above all in Southeast Asia, whose large, heterogeneous Chinese populations have had, and continue to have, complex relationships with China. My appointment, together with those of Andrew Arsan and Helen Pfeifer, signals a time of new possibilities for the study of history at Cambridge. It will offer students a chance to explore new dimensions of the historical roots of our globalized present, in which developments within Asia, as well as between Asia and the world, are shaping the 21st century ever more profoundly. And it stands too as a milestone in the development of the History Faculty: an ever-renewing commitment to the teaching and research of World History at Cambridge University.

Rachel Leow

As David Reynolds noted in his introduction, the Faculty is in the process of moving into parts of the globe it has rarely if ever covered. Responsibility for leading this historical voyage of discovery is in the hands of three brilliant young scholars who have recently joined, or are about to join, the Faculty.



I was born in Lebanon in the early 1980s, in one of those eerie lulls that punctuated the country's fifteen-year civil war. Only after seven more years of fighting did my parents finally decide to up sticks, leaving for France and the leafy, genteel comforts of the Yvelines in 1990. Three years later, we moved to London, where I attended the Lycée Français Charles de Gaulle, that little French island amidst the museums of South Kensington, before coming up to Cambridge and St John's in 2001, only weeks after the 9/11 attacks, which were so fundamentally to shape the course of the early twenty-first century. One might think I was predetermined to study history after an early life spent moving between places on which the past had left such a heavy imprint – from Lebanon, where contested understandings of history leaked into the present, shaping the competing definitions of the nation which drove on those who took up arms in the civil war, to Saint-Germain-en-Laye, where we passed the palace in which Louis XIV was born every day, and London, where I gazed distractedly at the monuments to Victoria's grandeur and grief through the classroom window.

But things are rarely as simple as that, whether in our own lives or in those of the historical actors whose motives we pore over so intently. I'd been interested in the past since my childhood, when a fascination with antiquity was fostered by an archaeologist great-uncle. However, I hesitated for a time as a teenager between English literature – the source of my enduring interest in texts, linguistic registers, and cultural practices – and history, before plumping for the latter because of its promiscuous approach to other disciplines. And nor was it clear to me, once this choice had been made, that I would study the Middle East. On the contrary, I roamed happily through the Tripos as an undergraduate, exploring with alacrity Victorian politics, early modern European cultural history, late medieval Iberian exploration, and the states of pre-colonial West Africa. It was only a stray mention of the obscure Lebanese writer and political broker Shukri Ghanim in a book

on a weekly reading list that gave me a topic for a third-year dissertation and set me on the path towards my future career. That was all it took – a few minutes in the Seeley, my jacket wrapped tight to keep out the February cold, a couple of pages, a sudden flash of interest. A conjuncture, a small event, mattered as much in the end as the long run of my own life.

Having got my first taste of the archive, my appetite was whetted, and I embarked on graduate study. Once again, chance played its part. Casting about for a topic that might bring together my fascination for the Middle East and French imperialism with my growing interest in African history, I alighted upon Lebanese migration to colonial West Africa – not without a little help from the Africanist John Iliffe, who sent me racing to the UL with reading recommendations. This was fascinating work: mapping out the villages these men and women had left behind, and the West African trading posts and railway towns in which they set up shop; establishing the causes for their departure; reconstructing their commercial strategies, everyday habits, and political thoughts and sentiments; and delving into the responses of wary African cultivators and anxious French administrators, commercial workers and colonial propagandists, who regarded these migrants as interlopers unsettling the colonial order of things. And, should I have needed further encouragement, the archival work was in Paris, Aix-en-Provence, and Dakar...

And thus my path was set, via a post-doctoral appointment in Princeton, where I learned some Turkish and raided the library's inexhaustible Arabic-language collection, towards my current work on the intellectual and cultural history of the Ottoman and post-Ottoman Eastern Mediterranean, and my appointment to a lectureship in Modern Middle Eastern History in the History Faculty. The creation of this position, along with that of Helen Pfeifer, offers an exciting opportunity to make of Cambridge a hub for the study of Middle Eastern history. Just as importantly, it underlines, as does the appointment of Rachel Leow, the Faculty's continuing commitment to encompass ever more areas of the world and methodological approaches within its remit. Long may this spirit of adventure thrive.

Andrew Arsan

PERFIDIOUS ALBION GOES TO FRANCE



It is a truth universally acknowledged that a history student's dissertation, in its final Easter draft, will bear very little resemblance to the dissertation as it stood at the start of the year. Mine, however, underwent a mutation more extreme than most: 'The Canonizations of French female saints in the 1920s' gradually morphed into 'Representations of Joan of Arc in French school textbooks, 1880-1914.' Goodness knows how. That said, writing my dissertation has definitely been the part of my degree I have enjoyed the most, and although it was hard work, I'm quite sad now that it's nearly all over.

The story began last summer, when I crossed the Channel and set off for the Musée Nationale de l'Éducation in Rouen to begin my research. That an English girl should want to research Joan of Arc, burnt at the stake in that very town by the English in 1431, was a great source of amusement to all the librarians I encountered. When I explained my dissertation to one (a particularly formidable looking lady with pince-nez) I was met with a glacial 'but

you can't research her! You burnt her!' It was not immediately apparent that she was joking. I also received at least three comments along the lines of 'Ah, Perfidious Albion has returned to the scene of its crimes!' The librarians, however, ended up being one of the highlights of my trip; they were unfailingly helpful and did wonders for my French. Although I took French A-level and had kept my French up at Cambridge, I had never really had the opportunity to talk properly to native French speakers before, and, since most of the librarians didn't speak English, for the first time in my life, I was forced to!

I spent two weeks in Rouen, reading through hundred-year-old school textbooks, and even more excitingly, through actual student exercise books from the period. It was great fun reading the children's essays, looking at all their doodles in the margins, and reading teachers' comments that showed schools never really change; one unfortunate girl who I became rather attached to, Juliette Devillers, born in 1880, never managed

to get more than 5 out of 10 in her essays and always received comments such as 'unsatisfactory' and 'please redo.' Another girl named Madeleine Lourdain in the same year group at the same school always received 8s or 9s out of 10 in her essays, and so when I found a doodle in Juliette's book of a grotesque, fat girl labelled 'Madeleine', I realised I'd managed to uncover a century-old schoolgirl feud! Sadly, it wasn't exactly relevant to my dissertation, but little human insights like that really brought the sources to life. After two years reading mainly secondary literature, it was great to finally feel closer to becoming 'a proper historian', looking at sources no-one had looked at before, and hopefully finding out something new.

Georgina Whittington

Editor's note: Georgina's research paid off: she was awarded First Class Honours in this year's Part II, and her dissertation was nominated by the Faculty for the annual national prize of the Society for the Study of French History.

SINGING HISTORY

A cursory examination of the schedule of a Choral Scholar at St. John's College might lead swiftly to the conclusion that singing seven services a week cannot but hinder an undergraduate studying history. Luckily I have found that this is not always the case. By the judicious selection of Early Modern tripos papers it is eminently feasible for a Cambridge choral scholar and history undergraduate to engineer a useful degree of overlap between choral and academic studies. It is possible nearly every week to discern the contours of Tudor religious policy from the choir stalls. Dozens of anthems and settings of canticles by Tallis, Byrd, Sheppard and Gibbons – to name but a few – are the staple repertoire of any Cambridge choir. In particular the work of William Byrd (c.1543-1623) presents an intriguing kaleidoscope of politically informed pieces. As one might expect, his anthem *Oh Lord Save thy Servant Elizabeth Our Queen* showcases many of the compositional techniques associated with Protestant English choral music. The words set are of course in English rather than Latin, and, by and large, the underlay is syllabic – one syllable being allocated to each note in a phrase. A piece less likely to offend the Anglican sensibilities of Elizabeth's court could hardly be imagined.

Yet Byrd was a recusant catholic, and many of his other works are astonishingly daring given their historical context. The motet *Vigilate, nescitis enim* represents, as the Latin might suggest, a far more politically dissident element to Byrd's work. Dating from the 1580s and the time of Anglo-Spanish war it has been identified as a warning to recusant Catholics in Britain to be wary of protestant spies and informers. In startling contrast to the serene *Oh Lord Save thy Servant Elizabeth*, the later Byrd motets of the 1580s – such as *Vigilate* – are shot through with much darker and more turbulent emotive writing. That Byrd could enjoy the patronage of a reigning protestant monarch who had been excommunicated by the pope presents a curious, but by no means unique case. The Choir of St. John's College frequently sings similarly contrasting anthems by Byrd's illustrious teacher and colleague Thomas Tallis. In like manner, Tallis's *If ye love me* and *De Lamentatione Ieremiae Prophetae* demonstrate again the uneven impact of the reformation on English sacred music. Whilst the former piece is an impeccably Anglican anthem composed for Edward VI's chapel, the latter is an agonised lament written during Elizabeth I's reign, and composed in a manner so pointedly reminiscent of pre-reformation sacred music that it seems

logical to posit that this showcases Tallis's own recusant inclinations. Though of course my familiarity with works by Tallis and Byrd lend me nothing but the most nebulous advantage when revising for my Paper 4 exam, nonetheless it still pleases me to note the points of contact between evensongs and supervisions.

Far more straightforward a connection between the faculty and choir emerged as I engaged with the Themes and Sources paper. By amusing coincidence Professor Carpenter incorporated into a seminar material detailing the 1727 premiere of Handel's famous Coronation Anthems for George II and Queen Caroline just days before St. John's Choir sang exactly the same music at evensong, albeit with the orchestra of over a hundred reduced to a brace of frantically busy organists. Sadly I fear that my choice of subject matter for a dissertation will throw up no further echoes in evensong; no Soviet composer that I can name has yet made it onto the service lists of a Cambridge choir.

Hamish McLaren

St John's choir: Hamish is in the middle of the front row of the men.



THE RETURN OF THE 'POP GROUP'

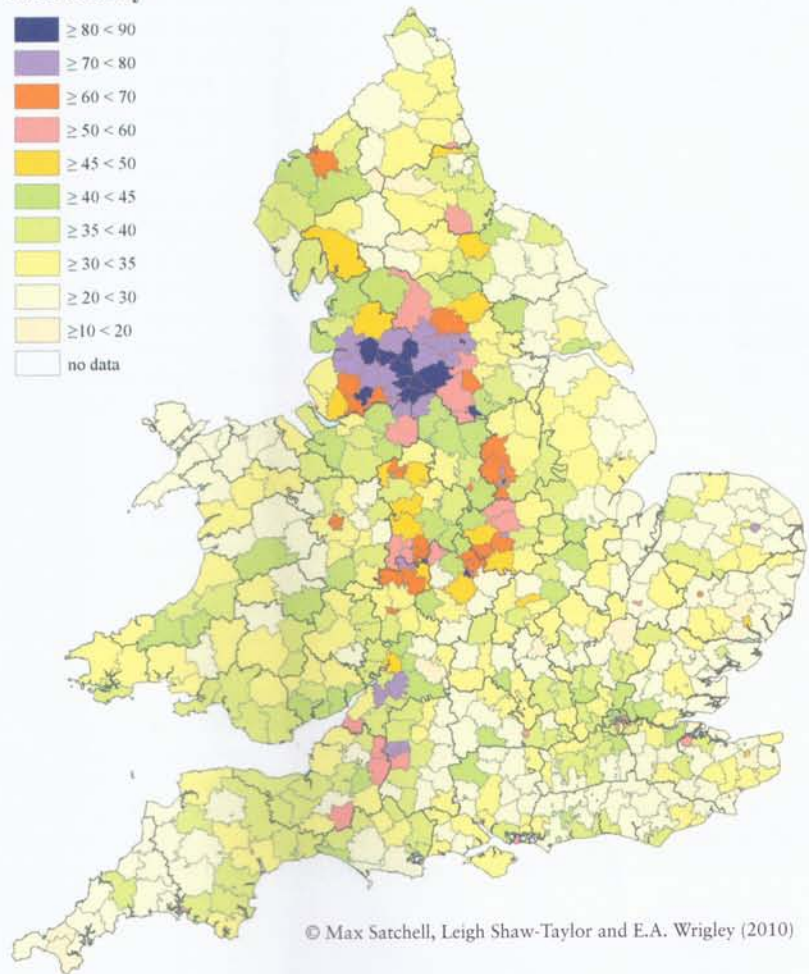
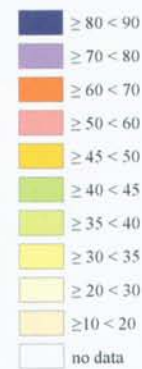
Last October the Cambridge Group for the History of Population became an interdisciplinary research centre shared between the departments of Geography and the Faculty of History after 12 years in the Department of Geography. In September the Group will celebrate its 50th birthday with a major international conference. It was founded in 1964 by the late Peter Laslett, then in the Faculty of History, and Tony Wrigley, then a recently appointed lecturer in the department of Geography, to undertake quantitative research in family history and demographic history. Laslett pioneered family history as a field of scholarly enquiry and generations of undergraduates are familiar with *Household and Family in Past Time* (1972) by Laslett and the late Richard Wall, and *Family Forms in Historic Europe*, ed. R. Wall with P. Laslett and J. Robin (1982).

The Group received funding from the then Social Science Research Council and became an SSRC Research Centre in 1974. But in 2000 the ESRC finally turned off the funding which had halved in 1995. For a while it seemed likely that the Group faced extinction. But the Geography Department stepped in and saved the Group with generous rent-free accommodation, computing facilities and other resources. Under Richard Smith's direction the Group then pursued a different funding model: applying for numerous research grants from a wide range of funding bodies. Whilst continuously nerve wracking, this was a runaway success. Since then the Group has been awarded over 50 different grants totalling over £7m. Under Richard's tenure the Group grew to be a substantially larger entity than it had been as an ESRC research centre. However, this funding model left the Group continuously vulnerable to financial collapse and the haemorrhaging of long-term research staff possessed of irreplaceable human capital. Much of the Group's vulnerability derived from the high ratio of staff on short-term, research-grant-funded contracts to established staff.

Trinity's Isaac Newton Trust provided crucial support over the last five years. A relatively modest grant of £240,000 over that period has provided fall-back funding for staff on research contracts. Without that, nearly all of the Group's research officers would have been made redundant and the Group might well have collapsed.

Today, in terms of people, the Group is the largest it has ever been. Most of the 'And social structure' element of the Group is now in the Faculty of History with an unprecedented four University Teaching Officers and one

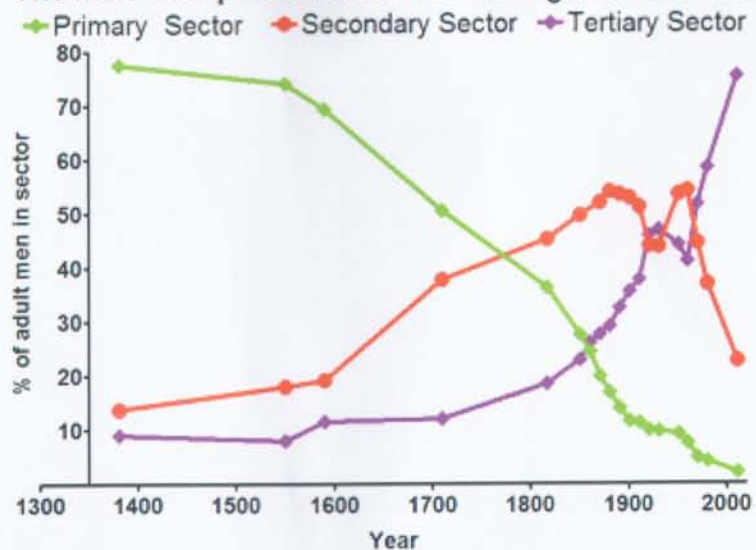
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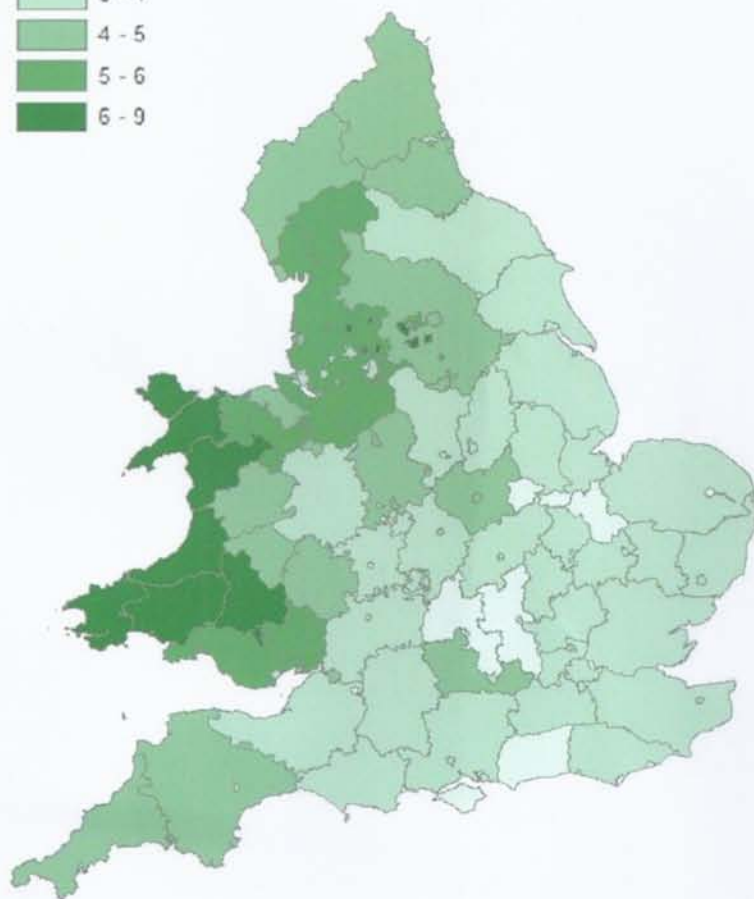


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PERCENTAGE OF ADULT MALES EMPLOYED IN THE SECONDARY SECTOR 1813–1820

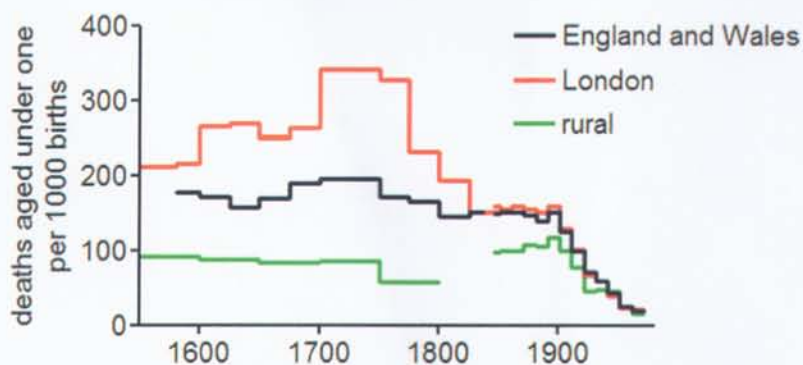
The male occupational structure of England 1381–1911





MATERNAL DEATHS PER THOUSAND BIRTHS
1914-1915

Infant mortality in England and Wales, 1550 - 1970



Emeritus Professor. These consist of myself; Chris Briggs whose pioneering work on medieval credit and consumption continues Richard Smith's expansion of the Group's remit to encompass the medieval period; Amy Erickson, who has forcefully and effectively put women and gender at the heart of much of the Group's research on occupational structure; Samantha Williams, who, alongside demographic interests, continues Richard Smith's work on England's precocious cradle-to-grave welfare system, the pre-1834 poor law; and last but not least, our emeritus Professor, Sir Tony Wrigley. This gives the Group a massively improved basis for long-term stability and survival as the UTOs can apply for the full range of research funding much of which non-established research workers, however talented or distinguished are not eligible to apply for.

Globally, Cambridge history is most renowned for two developments in the last fifty years. The first is context-dependent intellectual history, pioneered by Peter Laslett, the so called Cambridge School, which remains deeply embedded in the University with its own extensive undergraduate and graduate teaching programme running across two University departments. The second is the demographic work which has made the Cambridge Group the most distinguished quantitative social science history research centre globally for five decades. The centre of gravity of demographic work remains in the Department of Geography. Many people might think that the demographic history of this country was essentially completed with the publication of the Wrigley, Davies, Oeppen and Schofield volume in 1997 but nothing could be further from the truth. Monumental and definitive in many ways as that work is, like all good research it opened more questions than it answered. The demographic history of the parish register period 1537-1837 remains a major pillar of research activity at the Group and has taken wholly novel directions in recent years with work by Romola Davenport, Gill Newton, Alice Reid (recently appointed to a lectureship in the department of Geography) and Richard Smith.

Challenges remain, most obviously the continuing lack of ongoing funding for our core research officers and administrative overheads, but there is much to celebrate. The new arrangements for an intellectually and coherent unified research group shared between two departments give us a brighter future than we have enjoyed since the ESRC first cut funding back in 1996

Leigh Shaw-Taylor
Director

FACULTY NEWS

The Faculty was placed first in the Guardian League Table of British universities by subject: the overall score was 100/100, with 93 percent student satisfaction with the course and 94.5 percent satisfied with the teaching. The QS World University Rankings by Subject placed the Faculty first, ahead of Oxford, Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

Events

History as always is a prominent feature of this year's Alumni Festival (26-28 September):

Friday 26 September: 10.00am-11.30am:
Guided walk: 150 Years of Indian History in Cambridge, with PhD student Teresa Segura-Garcia

Friday 26 September: 2.30pm-4.30pm
'Meet the Historians': tour of the Faculty building and short talks from Faculty Chair Professor David Reynolds and current students

Saturday 27 September: 8.30am-9.30am
Richard Evans, 'Conspiracies: Past and Present, Real and Imagined' (Sidgwick Site)

Saturday 27 September 11.15am-12.15pm:
David Reynolds 'History, Television and the Long Shadow of the Great War' (lecture, Sidgwick Site)

For further details: www.alumni.cam.ac.uk/events/alumni-festival-2014

Melissa Caleresu, Mary Laven and Ulinka Rublack are organising an exhibition at the Fitzwilliam Museum from February to September 2015, to be entitled *To Have and to Hold: Treasured possessions from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment*. The exhibition comes out of their Part II paper on the material culture of the early modern world and will showcase the extraordinary collection of applied arts objects in the reserve collection of the Fitzwilliam.

Members of the Faculty are frequent presences on the airwaves, especially Radio 4. Among them this year have been Chris Clark on the beginning of the First World War in 'Month of Madness' (June 2014), Jon Lawrence, on 'Class in Britain since the 1960s' (June 2014) and Robert Tombs, on 'London and Paris: Capitals of Modernity' (November 2013). Clare Jackson's TV series *The Stuarts* (see p. 2) will be broadcast on BBC2.

New Appointments

The Faculty is delighted to welcome an influx of talents in a range of subjects:

Lucy Delap, Reader in Twentieth Century British History at King's College, London, has been appointed University Lecturer in Modern British History. Her publications include *Knowing Their Place: Domestic Service in Twentieth Century Britain* (Oxford University Press, 2011) and *Masculinities and Religious Change in Britain since 1890*, co-edited with Susan Morgan (Palgrave Macmillan, 2013),

Gary Gerstle, James G. Stahlman Professor of American History at Vanderbilt University, has been appointed Mellon Professor of American History. He is one of America's leading historians of race, citizenship and nationhood, and his book *American Crucible* (Race and Nation in the Twentieth Century) received the 2001 Theodore Saloutos Memorial Book Award. He has already been participating in some of the Faculty's business both in the flesh and on Skype.

Nicholas Guyatt, Senior Lecturer in Modern History at the University of York, has been appointed University Lecturer in American History from 1 October 2014. He is the author of *Providence and the Invention of the United States, 1607-1877* (CUP, 2007) and, in a different register, *Have a Nice Doomsday: Why Millions of Americans Are Looking Forward to the End of the World* (London, Harper Perennial, 2007)

Helen Pfeifer, a graduate student at Princeton University, has been appointed University Lecturer in Early Ottoman History from 1 Oct 2014. Her PhD dissertation, entitled 'To Gather Together: Rumi-Arab Encounters in Sixteenth-Century Ottoman Literary Salons', investigates the extensive social, cultural and intellectual consequences of the 1516-17 Ottoman conquest of the Mamluk Sultanate.

Mark Smith, Lecturer in Modern History at the University of Leeds, has been appointed University Lecturer in Modern European History from 1 Oct. 2014. He is a specialist in Soviet history, and the author of *Property of Communists: The Urban Housing Program from Stalin to Khrushchev* (Northern Illinois University Press, 2010).

Paul Warde, Professor of Environmental History at the University of East Anglia, has been appointed University Lecturer in Environmental History from 1 Oct. 2014. He has published on many aspects of early-modern and modern environmental history, including *Ecology, Economy and State Formation in Early Modern Germany* (Cambridge University Press 2006) and (as co-author) *Power to the People: Energy in Europe over the Last Five Centuries* (Princeton University Press, 2014)

Appointments from within the Faculty

To Chairs:

Chris Clark, a specialist in German history, has been appointed Regius Professor of Modern History in succession to Richard Evans, also a Germanist. His most recent book is *The Sleepwalkers: How Europe Went to War in 1914* (Allen Lane, 2013)

Joya Chatterji, Reader in Modern South Asian History, has also been elected Director of the Centre of South Asian Studies. A specialist in modern Indian history, her works include *The Spoils of Partition: Bengal and India 1947-1967* (CUP, 2007)

Mark Goldie, Professor of British Political, Intellectual and Religious History. A former Chairman of the Faculty and Vice-Master of Churchill College, he is a specialist of early modern political thought, and is currently working on an intellectual biography of John Locke.

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FACULTY NEWS, CONTINUED

To Readerships:

Hubertus Jahn is a specialist in Russian social and cultural history. His publications include *Patriotic Culture in Russia during World War I* (Cornell University Press, 1995)

Sujit Sivasunderam, who works on the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries in the Indian and Pacific oceans. His latest book is *Islanded: Britain, Sri Lanka and the Bounds of an Indian Ocean Colony* (University of Chicago Press, 2013).

Emma Spary, who works on the history of natural history, medicine, chemistry and agriculture in eighteenth-century Europe, has ventured into topics ranging from shell-collecting to rat-eating. Her latest book is *Feeding France: New Sciences of Food, 1760-1815* (CUP, 2014)

To Senior Lectureships:

Joel Isaac, a historian of social and political thought in the United States, whose first book, *Working Knowledge: Making the Human Sciences from Parsons to Kuhn* (Harvard University Press, 2012), was awarded the Royal Historical Society Gladstone Prize.

Gabriela Ramos is a social and cultural historian of Latin America. Her *Death and Conversion in the Andes: Lima and Cuzco 1532-1670* (University of Notre Dame Press, 2010) won the Howard F. Cline Prize.

Magnus Ryan is a historian of medieval political ideas as well as being Academic Secretary of the Faculty. His publications include 'Zur Tradition des langobardischen Lehnrechts', in G. Dilcher and D. Quaglioni (eds), *Die Anfänge des öffentlichen Rechts, 2. Von Friedrich Barbarossa zu Friedrich II* (Bologna/Berlin, 2009) and 'Rulers and Justice, 1200-1500', in *The Medieval World*, ed. P.A. Linehan and J.L. Nelson (London, 2001)

To posts elsewhere:

The talents of younger members of the Faculty is frequently recognized by their appointment to posts in other universities. This year they include:

Ian Campbell, Postdoctoral Research Associate, Trinity Hall, to a Lectureship in History at Queen's University Belfast

Lily Chang, Research Fellow, Magdalene, to a Lectureship in the History of Early Modern and Modern China, University College London

Katrina Forrester (research fellow, St John's) to a Lectureship in the History of Political Thought, Queen Mary, University of London

Tim Gibbs, Junior Research Fellow, Trinity, to a Lectureship in the History of Early Modern and Modern Africa, University College London

Emma Hunter, Director of Studies in History, Caius, to a Lectureship at the University of Edinburgh

Jagjeet Lally (research fellow, Darwin) to a Lectureship in the History of Early Modern and Modern India, University College, London

Erik Niblaeus, Mellon/Newton Interdisciplinary Postdoctoral Research Fellow, CRASSH, to a Lectureship at the University of Durham

Siân Pooley (teaching fellow, Pembroke) to a tutorial fellowship and associate professorship in Modern British History at Magdalen College, Oxford

Robert Priest (research fellow, Caius) to a Lectureship in Modern French History, Royal Holloway.

Katharina Rietzler, Mellon Research Fellow, to a Lectureship in American History at the University of Sussex

Awards

Tony Badger has been made an Honorary Fellow of the British Association for American Studies and given an honorary doctorate from North Carolina State University

Chris Bayly has been appointed the Government of India's inaugural Vivekananda Visiting Professor at the University of Chicago. He has also received an Honorary Fellowship at Balliol College, Oxford, and an Honorary Doctorate from Kings College London.

Chris Briggs was chosen by students for a Cambridge University Students' Union Teaching Excellence Award

Chris Clark has been awarded the Prix Aujourd'hui and the Bruno Kreisky Prize for Political Literature

Richard Evans has been awarded the Norton Medlicott Medal by the Historical Association

Zoë Groves won the Vilakazi Prize for her article, 'Transnational Networks and Regional Solidarity: The Case of the Central African Federation'

Rosamond McKitterick has been appointed LECTIO chair for 2015

Sarah Pearsall and **Joel Isaacs** have been awarded CRASSH early career fellowships.

David Reynolds has been awarded the PEN Hessel-Tiltman 2014 prize for history; also shortlisted was **Carl Watkins**, also of the Faculty

Sujit Sivasundaram has been awarded the Sackler Caird Fellowship at the National Maritime Museum, enabling him to use its collections for research on the age of revolutions in the Indian and Pacific oceans.

Retirements

The Faculty thanks its retiring members for their distinguished services, while rejoicing that retirement gives them a fresh opportunity for scholarship

Christopher Bayly, Vere Harmsworth Professor of Naval and Imperial History

Tony Badger, Mellon Professor of American History and Master of Clare College

Christine Carpenter, Professor of Medieval English History

Richard Evans, Regius Professor and President of Wolfson College

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*Please send any comments or communications to
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