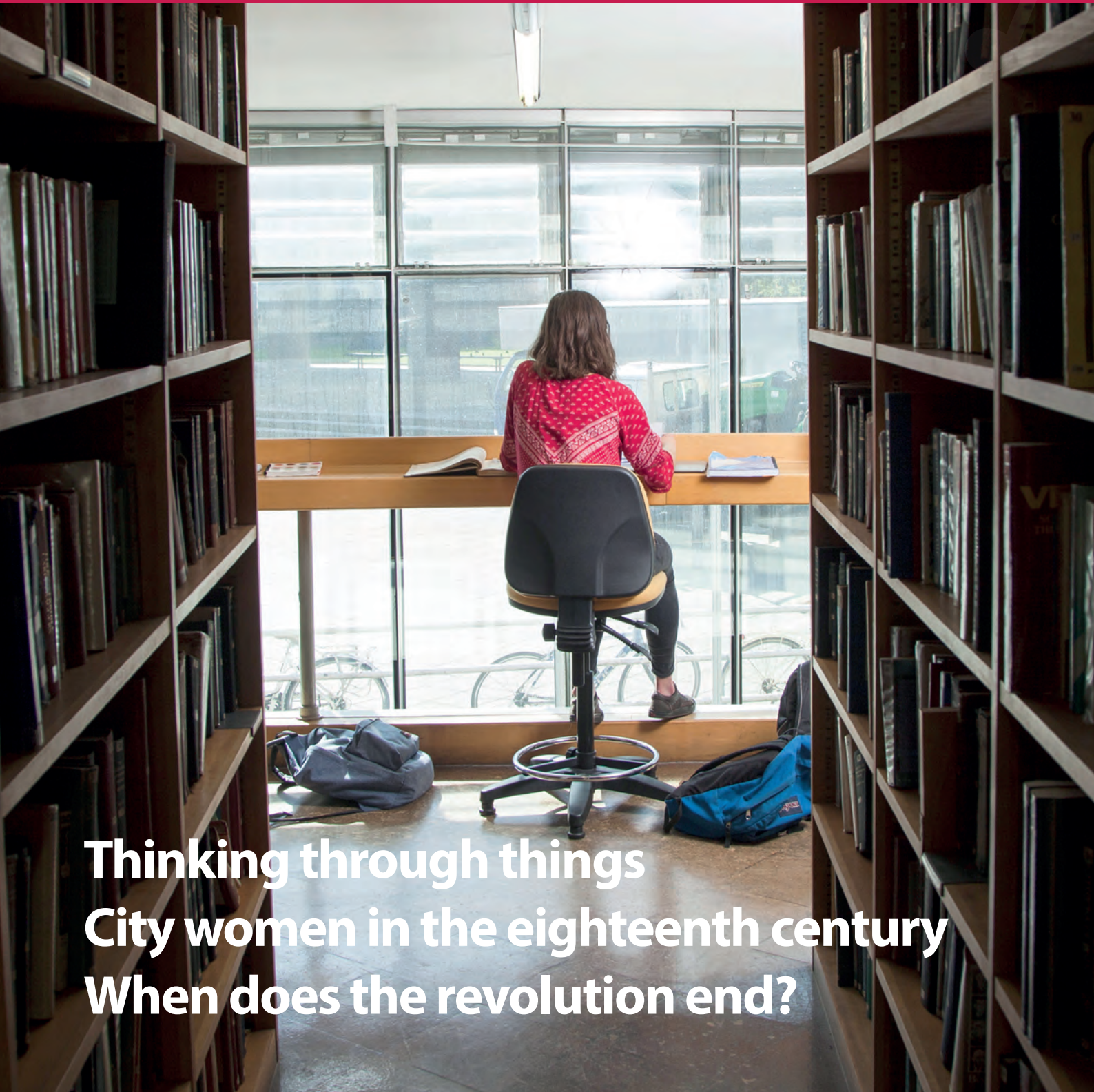


History at Cambridge



Thinking through things
City women in the eighteenth century
When does the revolution end?

Welcome

This autumn the History Faculty will bid farewell to its current Chair, as Prof Tim Harper steps down after two years of service. His dedication and strategic vision as Chair have helped us to maintain our strong position as the leading place to study history in Britain, and to plan for the changeable landscape we face. We are strengthened by our unparalleled breadth, with teaching and research that spans the globe and all its time periods. This year, our expertise in the study of material culture, media history and labour history have been organised into research clusters which cut across conventional subfields, offering exciting prospects for collaboration and new teaching. Existing strengths in fields such as political thought, world history and British history are bolstered by appointments that push us in new directions – central European history, the history of law, international political thought, contemporary British history. Our world-class array of researchers and lecturers continues to attract students, with demand for our new taught masters programmes strong enough to run the courses several times over. We are deeply grateful to Tim for his hard work and cheerful leadership that has made the Faculty a great place to study and work.



We welcome in Tim's place our new Chair, Prof Alexandra Walsham. In a welcome and timely development, she will be the Faculty's first female Chair. 2019 sees the centenary of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, which gave formerly all-male British universities the power to admit women. Cambridge did not take up this opportunity until 1948, though women studied at its women's colleges since the foundation of Girton in 1869 – exactly 150 years ago. It has been my honour to co-curate with Dr Ben Griffin an exhibition at the University Library, *The Rising Tide: Women at Cambridge*, which explores this history. The Faculty has put forward two of our former members, both Girton historians, Helen Cam and Ellen McArthur, to feature in the exhibition. We pay tribute to their contributions to the Faculty, not fully recognised at the time, but which form an important part of our collective memory.

Dr Lucy Delap

Newsletter editor and Reader in Modern British and Gender History.

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History at Cambridge is edited by Dr Lucy Delap.

Please send any comments or communications to

newsletter@hist.cam.ac.uk

FRONT COVER:

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COME AND VISIT US!

The History Faculty will be hosting events at the Festival of Ideas (14–27 Oct) on Tudor clothes, eighteenth-century women City traders, British voters and more:- **www.festivalofideas.cam.ac.uk**

Bobby Lee

New appointment

I joined the Faculty of History as a lecturer in 2018. My research focuses on land tenure, state formation, and US-Indian relations in the nineteenth-century American West. Before coming to Cambridge, I earned a PhD in History from the University of California, Berkeley, and spent a year as a junior fellow at the Harvard Society of Fellows. Currently, I'm completing another fellowship year at Harvard, where I'm working on a book on the US-Indian treaty line and a digital project that maps the creation of US real estate in the long nineteenth century. I'm looking forward to returning to the original Cambridge in Lent 2020.

I became serious about becoming a historian while working as a manuscript cataloger at the Gilder Lehrman Collection, housed at the New-York Historical Society. Several years of riffling through boxes and struggling to describe their contents left me hopelessly fascinated with how archives both open up and hem in the stories we can tell about the past. When my research interests turned to questions about how the United States expanded across North America, I became convinced that emerging digital technologies could carve fresh paths into familiar document collections. As a result, I learned historical GIS (geographic information systems) in order to revisit the voluminous records of the conquest and transformation of the US public domain, a sprawling area covering over two billion acres of western North America seized from Native Americans, reclassified as federal property, and redistributed to individuals, corporations, and states in the long nineteenth century. Today my research combines digging through archives with quantitative analysis in GIS and aims to develop



new approaches to old questions about contests over land as a natural resource, site of social reproduction, and form of property.

These days I'm occupied with two major projects. The first is a study of the US-Indian treaty line. The regular movement of the treaty line was a fact of life in the nineteenth-century United States. Its administration was among the most costly and complicated governmental functions, but its impact on state development remains

poorly understood. The book I'm writing recovers that impact through the story of an obscure institution—the St. Louis Superintendency—whose management of the line in the Missouri River Valley affected a surprising string of very well-known events, from the Lewis and Clark expedition to Bleeding Kansas. While researching my book, I started creating digital maps of hundreds of Indian treaties and millions of federal land patents. With the support of the National Endowment for the Humanities, I'm also building a geodatabase that tracks the transformation of Indian homelands into settler real estate across the US public domain. The project will be released digitally and, I hope, become a key resource for the next generation of research on US public lands. It's already shaping my agenda, at least. My next book project will use this database to orient a study of how indigenous land financed US penitentiaries, universities, hospitals, asylums, public works, state capitols, and more.

“I became convinced that emerging digital technologies could carve fresh paths into familiar document collections.”

“Doctors in fifteenth- and sixteenth-century England were expected to be able to read their patient’s astrological chart.”

Making sense of sickness in medieval and early modern England

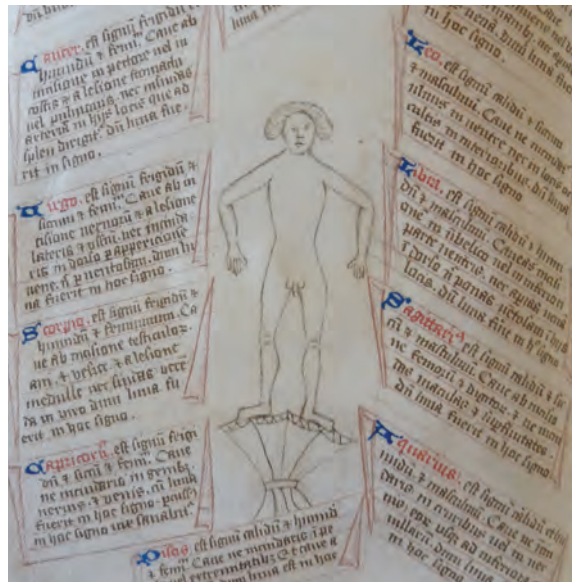
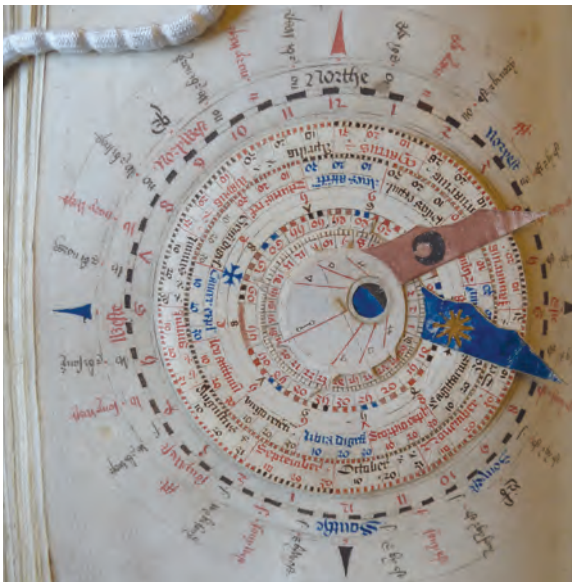
Philippa Carter (Trinity Hall 2017)

When I began my PhD in Michaelmas 2017, I did not picture myself spending long afternoons reading horoscopes.

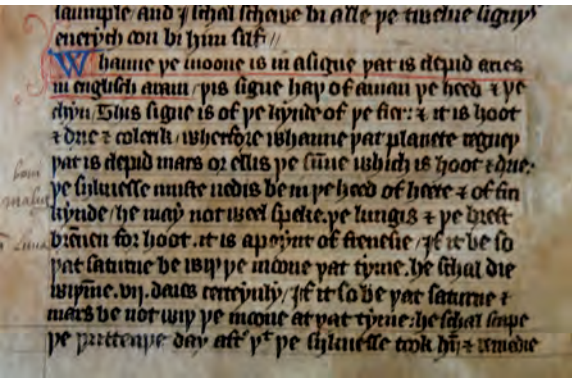
My thesis, I had decided, would look at ‘frenzy’, a disease state which was observed, discussed, suffered, and treated across Europe and the Middle East from antiquity long into the early modern era. I wanted to explore how understandings of the disease changed in England before, during and after the religious reformations of the sixteenth century. By the close of the century, medical theory had remained relatively stable, but large swathes of common knowledge about human nature, the cosmos, and the supernatural had been dismantled or refashioned. Frenzy offers a vantage point onto this landscape of flux and continuity, precisely because it was thought to affect almost every part of the sufferer: the brain, the body, the mind, the memory, the emotions, and the soul. A study of one disease – now defunct, once very real – channels some of the turbulent intellectual, social, and cultural currents which transformed English society during this period.

Trying to gain a sense of the frameworks with which medical practitioners made sense of disease, I have been on the hunt for texts which they owned, copied, wrote, or annotated. This search brought me to the library of Gonville and Caius College, where I was lucky enough to be able to study the manuscript shown opposite. It also brought me, unexpectedly, to astrology. Doctors in fifteenth- and sixteenth-century England, like today, were expected to be able to read their patient’s body for signs of disease. Unlike today, they were also expected to be able to do the same for the patient’s astrological chart.

This fifteenth-century medical compendium is far too large, expensively decorated, and well-preserved to have ever been carried around by a physician at his belt. Yet it contains many of the texts and images about astrological medicine which circulated widely in fifteenth- and sixteenth-century England. One such text was the ‘Boke of Ypocras’. Thought (wrongly) to be by the ancient medical authority Hippocrates, it urged physicians diagnosing the sick to locate the position of the moon within the twelve constellations



Images printed by kind permission of the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.



“When the moon in a sign called Aries, in English, a ram, this sign hath of a man the heed & the chin...it is a point of frenesie”

of the Zodiac. Each Zodiac sign possessed a particular sway over the earthly phenomena which partook of its qualities: the seasons, the elements (air, fire, earth, and water), the life-cycle, and the human body. You can see these correspondences mapped out on the body of the manuscript's (faintly dismayed) 'zodiac man' (above).

Aries was the first constellation to rise on the Eastern horizon in the morning, and therefore exercised its influence on the foremost part of the body, the head. Like the sun with which it rose, it was a hot, dry, fiery sign. Frenzy was caused by a hot, dry, burning inflammation in the brain. If the moon was passing through Aries, this was a moment in which the patient was especially vulnerable to the disease: it was 'a point of frenesie'.

Early medicine can seem outlandish at first glimpse, but my research this year has left me admiring the sophisticated and satisfying ways in which it wove diverse natural phenomena into an intelligible whole. Two aspects of the research environment at Cambridge have been especially rewarding. The first has been

the immense richness and range of the sources to which historians have access, at both the University Library and the College libraries. The second has been the chance to be a part of the research communities of both the History Faculty and the History and Philosophy of Science Department. If I have grown as a historian since coming to Cambridge, it is a result of the many challenges, questions, tips, comments, and encouragements I have received in both of these environments.

Images clockwise from top right:

'Zodiac Man', Gonville and Caius MS 336/725, f.159v;
 'The Boke of Ypocras', Cambridge, Gonville and Caius MS 336/725, f.102v;
 a 'volvelle', a paper tool for working out astrological alignments. Gonville and Caius MS 336/725, f.158v.

“Do things record the actions and intentions of the past, and might they reveal aspects of history otherwise invisible?”

Thinking through things

Dr Caroline Goodson

In recent years, historians have increasingly turned to new evidence to evaluate the past, in particular the material world.

This move towards materiality has included consideration of material qualities and realities of the documents which have long constituted evidence for a certain kind of research: what is the shape of the textual record and by what forms has it come down to us? It has also opened up new questions about how objects, the built environment, and landscapes might complement or challenge our understanding about the past as derived from the textual record: do things record the actions and intentions of the past, and might they reveal aspects of history otherwise invisible? Beyond things themselves, historical research focused on materiality might examine how consumption and production, waste and want might cast new light on historical agents and change.

Historians at Cambridge have been blazing a trail in these areas already for many years through research projects and publications from members of the Faculty as well as teaching initiatives. Research and teaching on materialism, past materiality, and material culture has been developed by individuals as well as by Faculty groups working collaboratively with each other and with Cambridge's museums and collections.

The Faculty of History has created a new Research Cluster for 2019 called 'Material Histories.' Given the range of approaches currently pursued by members of the Faculty there is great potential for innovating ways to think about material histories.

The Faculty also encourages collaboration across subject groups and conventional divides between sub-fields. The Research Cluster currently includes around 20 members of the Faculty from

each subject group and will build bridges between political, intellectual, social, cultural, and economic approaches to history. Through a series of focused workshops, visiting historians who work on materials and materialism will come to Cambridge (or participate via video conference) to present and discuss their methods and research, share skills, and develop project ideas within the Cluster.

Cluster members include: Andrew Arsan, Arthur Asseraf, Julie Barrau, Melissa Calaresu, Hank Gonzalez, Caroline Goodson, Julia Guarneri, Mary Laven, Scott Mandelbrote, Renaud Morieux, Sarah Pearsall, Helen Pfeifer, Ulinka Rublack, Sujit Sivasundaram, Emma Spary, Felix Waldmann, Alex Walsham, Paul Warde.



© The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

Linen cushion cover

Linen cushion cover embroidered with polychrome silks in darn and satin stitch, circa 1701–1801. Unknown maker, Greek islands, Northern Sporades, Skyros. Reproduced by kind permission of The Fitzwilliam Museum.

Soiuz–Apollo space badge

(CCA.54.1090)

Soviet lapel pin commemorating one of the most symbolic technological achievements of the twentieth century. The badge shows the Soviet and US flags above their respective spacecraft and their names. Reproduced by kind permission of Cambridge University Library.



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City Women in the eighteenth century

Dr Amy Louise Erickson

A free outdoor exhibition of businesswomen in Cheapside,
21 September – 18 October 2019

For at least five centuries London's Cheapside has been known for its shops selling luxury goods. The name Cheapside derives from the Anglo-Saxon for market; the later and now universal meaning of 'cheap' certainly would not have applied to the merchandise on sale here. Information about the merchants who lived and traded here is scattered among the records of the guilds, or companies, to which anyone trading in the City had to belong. But from the eighteenth century, the spread of cheap (in the low cost meaning) print facilitated the development of business cards. Originally used to alert existing customers to a change of address or of ownership, these soon advertised to new customers too. Among the British Museum's 6,000 eighteenth-century trade cards associated with a named individual, hundreds were created for businesses owned by women.

Until the nineteenth century, much of the merchandise available in Cheapside was manufactured, as well as sold, on the premises. The shop was located on the ground floor, and the upper floors housed the owner, together with family,



servants and apprentices, and the workshop and storerooms. The view of Cheapside in 1752 (above) shows the wooden signs perpendicular to the shop front that served to identify the premises before the use of street numbers. Businesses were generally listed by the full name of the person trading until the second half of the eighteenth century, when the familiar 'Last Name & Co.' format became more common. We can see from individual cases that women as well as men used this format. But a surname alone, in the absence of detailed records, obscures the sex of the proprietor.

Women traded as furniture makers, printers, fanmakers, silversmiths and

goldsmiths, among many other occupations. Textile and clothing trades made up the largest section of London's manufacturing industry, for men as well as women. The City of London required women as well as men to hold guild membership and civic freedom in order to trade within its jurisdiction. This means that we can trace mistresses as well as masters more easily there than in other English cities and towns, where women were excluded from the guilds. (Exclusion from the guilds did not prevent women from trading, but they did so under ad hoc forms of license.) There were approximately eighty guilds or companies in London in the eighteenth century.

But there were more occupations than companies, and the trade practiced by guild members was not necessarily that of the company to which they belonged. The English law of coverture in marriage, whereby a wife lost her property and legal identity to her husband, meant that a married woman could not hold company membership separately from her husband. So, for example, the milliner Lucy Tyler traded under the authorisation of the Clockmakers' Company because her husband was a member of that company. Her apprentice Eleanor Mosley, one of six apprentices that Lucy took between 1715 and 1725, was duly enrolled in the Clockmakers' apprenticeship register. Mosley took the freedom of the Clockmakers' Company at age 24, and paid her dues for the next twenty years while trading as a milliner in Gracechurch Street and taking seven of her own apprentices. But when she married in her mid-forties she disappeared from the company's records because she forfeited her right to membership by marrying, henceforth being required to trade under her husband's company.

In the eighteenth century, milliners were elite clothing dealers and producers. 'Milliner' did not acquire its current meaning of hat maker until the end of the nineteenth century. Lower down the social scale were seamstresses and mantua makers, who kept that name long after the late seventeenth century fashion for mantua dresses had passed. The 'dressmaker' only appeared in the nineteenth century.

Like Lucy Tyler and her husband, many couples followed different



Images © The Trustees of the British Museum

trades. When Mary Sleep married John Sansom in 1743, they created a business card for their new household advertising his trade of turner and handle maker, and hers of fan maker (above left). She was careful to note her training with her mother ('from Mrs Sleeps) because otherwise she lost the name recognition when she took the name of Sansom. Taking the husband's surname was a peculiar English habit associated with coverture.

When in 1730 Mary and Ann Hogarth moved their shop – 'from the old Frock-shop the corner of the Long Walk facing the Cloysters, Removed to ye King's Arms, joyning to ye Little Britain-gate, near Long Walk' – their brother William, trained as an engraver, made their trade card to advertise the fact (above right). The Hogarth sisters – shown on their card assisting customers: a couple with two small children – sold a wide variety of fabrics, 'the best and most fashionable frocks,' blue and canvas frocks, and bluecoat boys drawers. The 'bluecoat boys' and the girls in the blue frocks were the pupils at

Christ's Hospital, the school then located near to the shop in Newgate Street which educated orphaned children of City freemen.

This free exhibition introduces the women who worked in the area around Cheapside over the course of the eighteenth century. Their business cards will be displayed in Paternoster Square and along the 700-metre length of Cheapside and Poultry to the Royal Exchange in the east. Views of Cheapside as it appeared two or three centuries ago will enable visitors to imagine the old street in which manufacturing as well as commerce was carried out – by women as well as men. This on-street exhibition will shine an entirely new light on women's economic role in the City.

For more information see:
<http://citywomen.hist.cam.ac.uk>

Financial and in-kind support for the project is provided by the University's Arts & Humanities Impact Fund, the City of London, the British Museum, and Cheapside Business Alliance.

How do you break an authoritarian state?

Dr Nicki Kindersley

On 11 April, Sudan's Minister of Defence and First Vice-President Ahmed Awad Ibn Aud announced the arrest of President Omar El-Bashir and other senior state officials, and declared a military transitional government and state of emergency. This ended thirty years of Bashir's presidential rule, but not the regime. In the first week of June, the military council cancelled carefully-negotiated civilian-military power transfer arrangements, and violently broke up continuing sit-ins and barricades across Sudan's cities, killing scores of people including through live fire in hospitals.

How do you break a security state? Sudan's military-security apparatus is deep-rooted. Many of its military intelligence, security, police and military cadres have been trained and worked across north Africa, Egypt, and the Gulf states. When South Sudan became independent from Sudan in 2011, its military and security systems were staffed by similarly experienced (mostly) men, and organised on similar authoritarian logics – despite the surface gloss of a democratic state-building project. But unlike Sudan, South Sudan is a long way from a popular uprising, although people across the region and in the global diaspora called for street protests in the capital Juba in mid-May. South Sudan's Minister of Information Michael Makuei warned that anyone on the streets protesting the government should prepare to die.

In Sudan, President Omar el-Bashir spent 30 years carefully mediating the competing forces of the military-security services, the Islamist movement, regional militias, rural elites, businesses and banks, and international powers – including through proxy wars and militia-making in Sudan's deprived peripheries. But a spiralling economic crisis since 2017 fundamentally compromised Bashir's power base and impoverished the central Sudanese middle class. Protests grew over 2018 over the rising costs of petrol, medicine, and basic goods, with inflation running at over 60% in the summer. Demonstrations about the price of bread in December were the start of the current uprising.

Sudan's military and security organisations have heavily entrenched, and over the last few generations they have built financial power as well as deep authority. Bashir invested in regional militiamen to counter-balance state army elites and security bosses, and these peripheral militias – most notably Mohamed Hamdan Daglo, aka Himeidti, a former mujahideen leader – are now at the centre of the state in Khartoum. The wider region

prefers an authoritarian Sudan that provides cheap military power and migrant labour (but not migrants to Europe): the recent violent crackdown by the current military transitional government came after meetings with Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and the UAE. Sudan's military are currently hired as Saudi proxies in Yemen. Himeidti's Rapid Support Force militias are the border patrols that detain (and commit horrific violence against) migrants attempting to reach Libya and Europe, funded in part (it appears) by the European Union. There is little regional

and European incentive to support a weaker but more democratic state.

So how do you make a truly New Sudan, as the old idea of dead South Sudanese rebel leader John Garang framed it? Cracks in the military and security services in Sudan are visible – some officers and soldiers have defended the right of protesters to demonstrate. Many rank and file soldiers, as well as some officers, are themselves products of Sudan's (and now South Sudan's) long wars over political marginalisation, racism and discrimination, and fundamental economic exploitation, abuses, and underdevelopment. If Sudan's diverse revolutionaries can speak to those invested in, but victims of, the military-security apparatus, then we can hope for a revolution.

Dr Nicki Kindersley is a historian of modern Sudan and South Sudan and Harry F Guggenheim Research Fellow at Pembroke College. Her research focuses on the political organisation of refugee and rebel communities on the Sudanese borderlands.



When does the revolution end?

Dr Arthur Asseraf

On Friday 22 February 2019, droves of demonstrators took to the streets of cities around Algeria. As police forces found themselves overwhelmed by the crowds, people found themselves together, in public, after years of sporadic anger and fragmentation. Poet Salah Badis, born in 1994, wrote that he witnessed on that day 'an extension of the domain of the possible' (*tawassu' maidan al-mumkin*). This new movement has re-invented the legacy of the Algerian Revolution, the insurrection famous worldwide that led to independence from France.

Initially, the protests targeted the president, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, who was running for a fifth mandate despite having rarely been seen in public since a stroke in 2013. Bouteflika's trajectory is a good summary of the development of the Algerian state. When the National Liberation Front (FLN) launched an insurrection against France in 1954, he was 17. When Algeria gained independence in 1962, he was part of a young, radical generation that tried to build a state from very little: in 1963, at only 26 years old, he was made Minister of Foreign Affairs. Since then, that same generation has clung onto power despite their increasing age: it was they who had built the state, so it was theirs to keep.

As new generations of Algerians grew up having never experienced colonial rule, they were constantly reminded by their schoolteachers that the only real history was the one that happened before they were born, in the struggle against the French. A wave of contestation in 1988 devolved into a prolonged period of violence between Islamists and the military that took over much of the 1990s. For those born during and after that 'black decade', it genuinely seemed like nothing was possible in the future.

Yet it is this generation that has been leading revolts in the streets since February. The youth, football hooligans and students alike, have re-appropriated the symbols of the 1954 revolution. They march with the national flags, with portraits of the martyrs that fell in the struggle against the French, claiming them as the heroes of their own struggle. One of these heroes, Djamilia Bouhired, symbol of the Battle of Algiers, took

to the streets herself and bestowed her revolutionary legitimacy upon the youth. As she took selfies with the ecstatic crowds, she encouraged them to continue struggling for their revolution.

For now, the popular movement (or, in North African Arabic, *hrak*), has successfully managed to claim that it is furthering the revolution of 1954 in order to enact its

ideals of self-determination, popular sovereignty and economic dignity for a new generation. By demonstrating across the country for twenty Fridays (and counting), they have obtained the departure of Bouteflika and his government, the cancellation of hastily-prepared elections by the temporary government, and pushed consistently for structural reform of the entire system to bypass the clique in power. Yet the head of the army, Ahmed Gaid Salah, while supportive of Bouteflika's departure, seems resistant to these demands for deeper change. So as Algerians struggle to invent a new system, the question remains as relevant as before: when does the revolution end?

Dr Arthur Asseraf is a University Lecturer in the History of France and the Francophone World.



“I went from lectures on the Qing dynasty, to seminars on Nietzsche and then to supervisions on medieval philosophy in the twelfth century.”

Studying HML

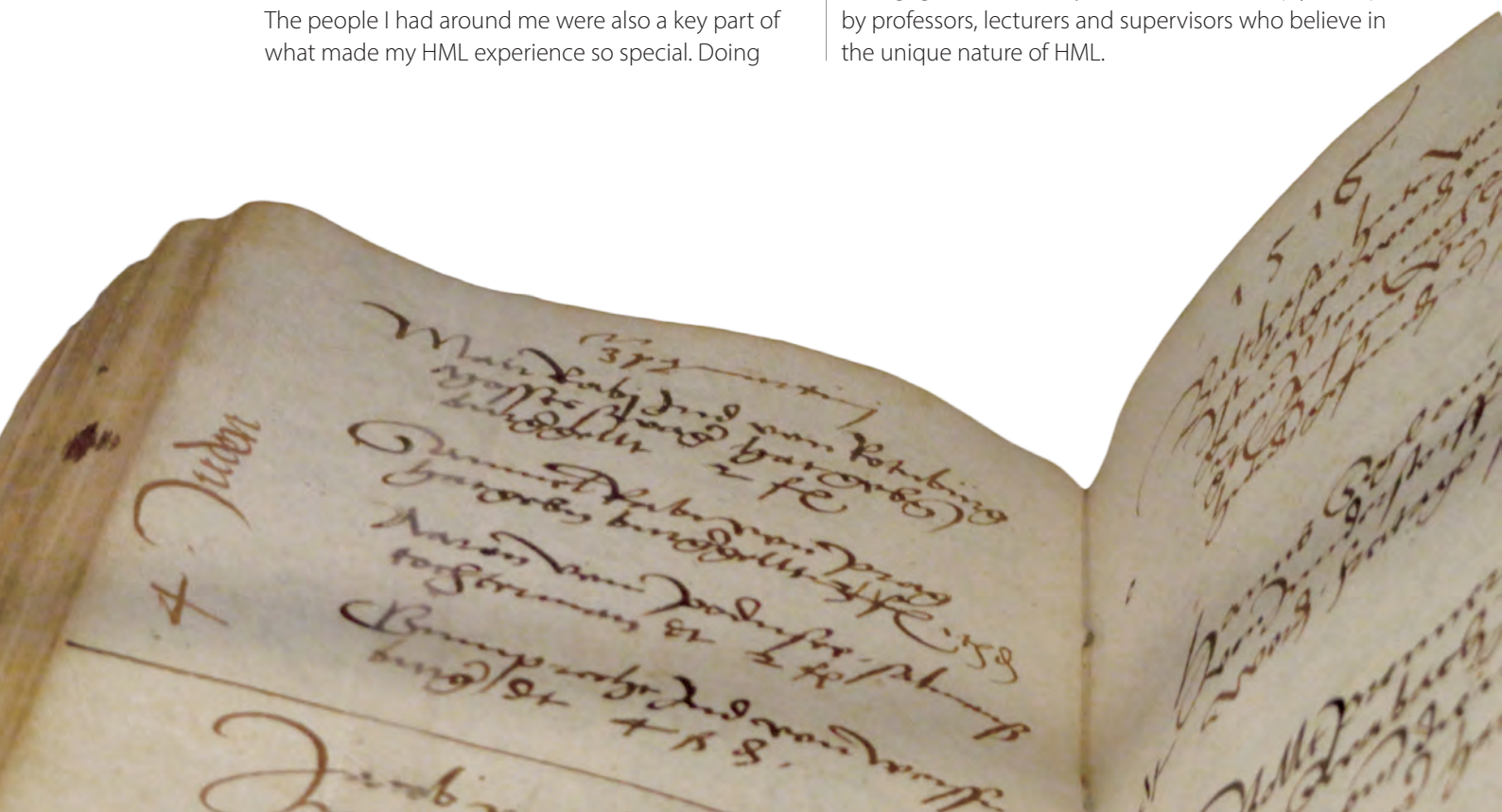
Lucien Davies-Jones (Emmanuel 2018)

When I arrived in October to start my course in German and history I had no idea what to expect. I thought the papers I had chosen in history were too different – I was doing medieval Europe but also a world history paper – and I was worried that constantly shifting between literature and history would only end in confusion. What I came to realise, however, is that it was this very variety that makes HML so exciting. I went from lectures on the Qing dynasty, to seminars on Nietzsche and then to supervisions on medieval philosophy in the twelfth century, each complementing the other in sometimes surprising ways but also their difference often proving a refreshing change from the last thing I did.

The people I had around me were also a key part of what made my HML experience so special. Doing

two subjects means you are equal members of both faculties. You get to know linguists and historians alike very well, but because of the small size of the group you also get to know your fellow HML-ers. It is fundamentally a very warm and friendly group, with whom you will inevitably have a lot in common. It was with these people that I also got to visit Munich and Regensburg to study Judaism in these cities during the Middle Ages as part of a field trip for HML medievalists.

I have hugely enjoyed my first year, above all because of the depth and breadth of the course, which will only increase going into second year; the people, who have become close friends; and the brilliant chances to engage with our subjects even more deeply, set up by professors, lecturers and supervisors who believe in the unique nature of HML.



Gabriella Laing

(Clare 2010)



Today I will be boarding a train from Edinburgh to Shropshire, to be kidnapped.

Yes, that's right. But no need to send out the cavalry – this is part of the Hostile Environment Training I am about to embark on, a necessary part of the work my colleagues and I undertake working on a heritage capacity-building project in south-eastern Turkey, close to the border with Syria. Who ever said working in heritage was all white gloves* and creaky museum floorboards?

After graduating from Clare in 2013 and via a master's in Digital Humanities, I found myself in Glasgow as a trainee Archive Assistant at the University of Glasgow. This is truly where my education began: a new city, a flat of my own, and the fulfilment of a dream to work amongst boxes and boxes of interesting things:

from passenger lists of the doomed Lusitania to author-publisher correspondence from the likes of P. L. Travers and Enid Blyton, lager cans, and memos from the Milk Marketing Board.

I spent a wonderful year at the archive, before taking up a new position as Heritage Officer for the Scottish Civic Trust, one of the only Scottish heritage bodies to be based in Glasgow. It was here that my love of architecture and placemaking grew. In my role I organised conferences, workshops and events to inspire civic pride throughout Scotland. I also worked closely with local councils to appraise and review conservation areas.

Meeting new people and visiting new places has always motivated my work. When I happened upon a new opportunity at Edinburgh World Heritage, the charity responsible for the World Heritage Site in Edinburgh,

to work in their international team on capacity building projects throughout Europe and beyond, I jumped at the chance. It was a wrench to leave Glasgow, a city that had felt like home faster than you can say Buchanan Street Bus Station, but now the world was at my feet.

I have been working at EWH for just over a year now. Some of the projects I am involved in include APPROACH (an Erasmus+ project to make 3D models of World Heritage Sites through the ages), AtlaS.WH (an Interreg project to research and promote sustainability in World Heritage Sites), and of course KORU (the British Council project based in Turkey which necessitates this security training in Shropshire). I am also responsible for bringing this knowledge and best practice back to Edinburgh, organising training events and CPDs closer to home.

Highlights of my year so far have included: participating in an international basketball game at the Riga School of Art held after a long and fruitful APPROACH project meeting; presenting my research and educational activity proposals to a room full of international partners and delegates in Porto for the AtlaS.WH project and the surprise vintage tram ride which followed; and having Turkish lessons with my team (complete with gold stars for good work!).

So, now I must leave for the hostile lands of Shropshire. Training like this shows how important heritage is to cultural and national identity, that we must cherish it as we do our lives.

*The white gloves, incidentally, are a myth. They are purple nitrile.

Philip Bowring

(St Catharine's 1960)



Reading history 1960–63 I was fortunate to benefit from the wisdom of Pater Mathias on economic history, Denis Brogan on American history and St Caths history tutor, Dr Oliver MacDonagh. In particular, the ante-bellum American South, the medieval wool and cloth trade, and the relationship between political liberalism and free trade gave me insights which helped guide a career in journalism, mostly in east Asia and mostly focused on financial and political economy issues including as Editor of the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, correspondent for the *Financial Times* and a columnist for the *International Herald Tribune*.

Retirement from full-time journalism in 2011 took me to writing a biography of a distant ancestor the polymath John Bowring, whose existence I first knew about from Dr McDonagh. That was published in 2014. I then embarked on a more ambitious project for a broad brush history of southeast Asia, Austronesian Asia which I have called Nusantaria focused mainly on the pre-colonial centuries. The result: "*Empire of the Winds The Global Role of Asia's Great Archipelago*" published 2019 by I.B.Tauris.

Robert Stone

(Caius 1966)



I have had an eventful and fulfilling career as a jobbing political economist, to which my education in history at Gonville and Caius College has made a major contribution. After graduating in 1969 I began a PhD as the first and only doctoral student in Cambridge researching African History (by the time I returned from fieldwork in Ghana there were 12 of us!). My focus was on the response of indigenous political institutions to colonial development policies – supervised by a political theorist (John Dunn) and an anthropologist (Jack Goody).

After a spell as a Junior Research Fellow at St John's College, Oxford, I moved from studying development in the past to the practical implementation of development, first with the Department of International Development (and its predecessors) and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. During the international debt crisis of the 1980s, I crossed the negotiating table, moving from the FCO department representing the UK in debt negotiations to an investment bank advising low income debtor countries. As the debt crisis abated, we shifted to advising on privatisation and capital market development.

After the Berlin Wall fell, I moved to Central and Eastern Europe to advise governments on the transition to a market economy, a fascinating and challenging task. My focus there was on the financial sector, and around 2000 I switched to advising on policies to promote the provision of financial services for poor and excluded people in low- and middle-income countries in Africa and Asia.

The key element in all of this work has been political economy, in my case an understanding of the forces that shape the success or failure of economic and social policies; as any respectable Marxian would tell you, political economy is just another name for history.

Faculty news 2018–19

Staff news

We are very pleased to announce some new appointments to the Faculty. **Prof Celia Donert** has been appointed to a Lectureship in Twentieth-Century Central European History. **Dr Mira Siegelberg** will be Lecturer in the History of International Political Thought c. 1700 to the present. **Dr Emma Mackinnon** joins in January 2020 as Lecturer in the History of Modern Political Thought since 1900, and **Dr Ben Griffin**, member of the Faculty as a college lecturer since 2005, has been appointed to a Lectureship in Modern British History. Many congratulations to these permanently appointed staff.

Other appointments this year include **Dr Charmian Mansell**, who joins us as a British Academy Postdoctoral Fellow to work on 'Everyday Travel and Community in England, 1550–1700'. **Dr Zsófia Lóránd** and **Dr Massimo Asta**, are appointed as Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellows. **Dr Uttara Shahani** will also be joining the Faculty as an ESRC Postdoctoral Fellow working on 'The Sindh Diaspora: India and the United Kingdom'. **Dr Andrew Dunning** will be a Visiting SSHRC Fellow. Temporary lecturers include **Dr Hillary Taylor**, **Dr Anjali Bhardwaj-Datta**, and **Dr Fernanda Gallo**. We offer them all the warmest of welcomes in their new roles.

We will also be saying farewell to a number of colleagues who are retiring or moving on to other roles. **Prof Joya Chatterji** is stepping down from her chair in South Asian History, after 12 years at the History Faculty, and will be much missed as a treasured colleague and mentor to many students. **Prof David Reynolds** (International History) and **Prof Mark Goldie** (Intellectual History) are also retiring. Both have been key figures in the Faculty for some decades, and will leave legacies of marvellous collegiality, service to the profession, and influential research. We send our best wishes for their happy retirements and grateful thanks for their hard work.

We are sad to record the deaths of former colleagues **Roger Schofield** of Campop, and historian of

science **Mikuláš Teich**, both of whom contributed enormously to the richness of historical research at Cambridge.

Promotions this year were awarded to **Annabel Brett**, **Peter Sarris**, **Sujit Sivasundaram** and **Paul Warde**, elected to personal Chairs. **Amy Erickson** and **Renaud Morieux** have been appointed to Readerships, and **Julie Barrau**, **Paul Cavill**, **Julia Guarneri**, **Rachel Leow** and **Mark Smith** are now Senior Lecturers. Huge congratulations to all these staff members.

The **prizes and honours** won by members of the Faculty would fill several pages, and more information can be found on our webpages. But highlights include the award to **Prof Simon Szreter** of the IPPR prize in Economics in 2019, alongside two other members of his family; **Prof Ulinka Rublack** won the Preis des Historischen Kollegs for *The Astronomer and the Witch*, as well as a prestigious Reimar Lüst Award and the 2019 German Historians' Prize; **Prof Paul Warde** has won the Joan Thirsk Memorial Prize for *The Invention of Sustainability*; **Dr William O'Reilly** has been appointed to an honorary Leibniz Chair in History by the Leibniz Association; **Dr Julia Guarneri** has won the Jane Jacobs Book Award and the Eugenia M. Palmegiano Prize for *Newsprint Metropolis*; **Dr Betty Wood** was named the 2018 Honorary Foreign Member of the American Historical Association; **Profs James Raven** and **Ira Katznelson** were elected Fellows of the British Academy. **Dr Tom Lambert** won the Sutherland Prize, awarded by the American Society for Legal History, and **Dr Judy Stephenson** was awarded the Economic History Society's T.S. Ashton prize. **Dr Saxena Saumya** won a 2019 Dan David Prize scholarship.

Student news

Our graduate students' research has also been widely honoured. **Marcus Colla** won the Royal Historical Society's Alexander Prize in 2018, **Chris Morash** won the British Association for Canadian Studies Urban Studies Prize. **Bethan Johnson** won a Terrorism

Research Award 2019 from the Centre for the Analysis of the Radical Right. **Cheng Yang** was joint winner of the New Researcher's Prize of the Economic History Society. **Adam Storrington** won the 2019 André Corvisier Prize from the International Commission of Military History. **Jake Richards** won this year's Morris L. Cohen Student Essay Prize, awarded by the Legal History and Rare Books Section of the American Association of Law Libraries. **Helen Sunderland** won the VanArsdel Prize for her work on Victorian girls' periodicals.

Amongst our undergraduates, the 2018 German Historical Society Undergraduate Dissertation Prize was won by **Tom Sampson** for his dissertation, 'Anglo-Jewish Humanitarianism and the Jewish Relief Unit, 1943–50'. **Jack Dickens** won the 2018 prize offered by the Society for the Study of French History, for his dissertation entitled, 'The Revolution in Saint-Domingue and the Historicity of Liberty, 1791–1797', while **Deborah Herzberg** won the runner-up prize for 'Louis XIV's mistresses and the political implications of favour, 1666–1674'.

Sally Atkinson was awarded the Faculty Prize 2019 for the best overall performance in Part II and the Winifred Georgina Holgate-Pollard Prize for being the undergraduate with the most outstanding results in Part II. **Ella Bishop** has been awarded the Alan Coulson prize for the best dissertation on a topic in the field of British imperial expansion for her dissertation entitled, 'The Bristol press and the Crisis of Empire, c.1765 – c.1785'. **Ed McNally** has been awarded the Istvan Hont Prize for his dissertation entitled, 'Empire, Socialist republicanism and the path to 1916 in James Conolly's Political Thought'. **Robert O'Sullivan** has been awarded the Sara Norton Junior Prize for his dissertation entitled, 'Irish-Catholic history and the experience of Irish American sectarianism in Antebellum America'. **Elsbeth Pendlington** has been awarded the Cambridge Historical Society prize for her dissertation entitled 'The Franks Casket and Elite Culture in Eighth-Century Northumbria'. The prizewinners for Part I in 2019 are **Cathleen Murray** for the Cambridge Historical Society best Themes and Sources Long Essay and **Leonie Bramwell** for the Faculty Prize for best overall performance in Part I. The Faculty of History and Department of POLIS Prize for outstanding performance in Part IB of the History and Politics Tripos was awarded to **Ishaan Bhardwaj**.

The Faculty of History and Department of POLIS Prize for outstanding performance in Part IA of the History and Politics Tripos was awarded jointly to **Alexander Butcher** and **Nathan Davies**.

Research activities

Richard Bourke and **Nicki Kindersley** were awarded AHRC project grants for, respectively, 'History in the Humanities and Social Sciences' and 'Research into Contemporary Histories of Informal Educational Projects During the Conflict and Displacement in South Sudan'. Congratulations also to **Andrew Preston**, awarded a John Harvard Professorship to work on the Origins of the Pacific War (1941–45), **Robert Lee**, awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities grant for his project, 'From Indian Country to American Real Estate: A Spatial History of US Territorial Expansion'. **Craig Muldrew** won a Leverhulme award for his work on 'New Abstract Financial Value and Society in the Early Eighteenth Century', and **Leigh Shaw-Taylor** gained a Keynes Fund grant for 'Transport, Policy, and the British Industrial Revolution, 1680–1911'.

Amy Erickson's exhibition, **City Women in the Eighteenth Century**, supported by the City of London and the Arts and Humanities Impact Fund, will be on show in London, 21st Sept – 18th October. Lucy Delap and Ben Griffin will also be curating an exhibition, **The Rising Tide: Women at Cambridge**, on show in the University Library from October 2019. Members of the Faculty are most welcome to come along!

Cambridge historians received Cambridge Humanities Research Grants, to investigate 'Feminist Publishing and Business Praxis' (**Lucy Delap**); 'International Comparative History of Occupational Structure' (**Leigh Shaw-Taylor**); 'In Search of Agrarian Capitalism: Subletting in Rural England, c.1250–c.1850' (**Chris Briggs**); 'Popular Experiences of Government in Britain, 1917–1979' (**Geraint Thomas**); 'The History of Fuel in England, c.1550–1850' (**Paul Warde**); 'Paupers and the Workhouse, 1841–1911' (**Samantha Williams**); 'On the State of Waiting' (**William O'Reilly**).