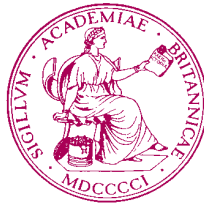


The British Academy



THE NATIONAL ACADEMY FOR THE
HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

REVIEW

July 1998 – July 1999

The British Academy

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be found in electronic form on the Academy's
web site at www.britac.ac.uk

Foreword

The British Academy aims to publish a regular account of its activities by means of its new biannual *Review*.

The origins of this new publication lie with the Fellows of the Academy, who expressed the wish to have a vehicle for promoting the role of the Academy more widely. This *Review* is therefore aimed at a general audience, as well as the Fellowship. It will, cumulatively, fulfil the function of providing a conspectus of the Academy's activities hitherto covered by the Annual Report.

Readers will, indeed, find inside much of the material that used to be included in the Academy's Annual Report. However, the publishing of a biannual review allows for a more expansive reporting on Academy events, and fuller accounts of certain activities. Following the winding up of its Humanities Research Board, the Academy has been able to devote more of its resources to its core activities as a learned society, and this *Review* will carry reports on the enhanced programme of meetings and events, as well as publishing articles on Academy Research Projects. It is a pleasure to include short extracts from lectures delivered in the rooms of the Academy, as well as brief reports on meetings. Whilst lectures and symposia will in most cases be published in due course in the *Proceedings of the British Academy*, it is hoped that these snippets will give the flavour of an event, in advance of full publication, as well as illustrating the range of activity undertaken each year by the Academy.

The autumn issue of the *Review* will in general cover events from January to June (up to and including the AGM at the beginning of July), and the spring issue will cover events from July to December.

In this first issue of the *Review*, an account of the whole of the academic session 1998–99 is included. Any comments on this issue, and suggestions on how the content of the *Review* might be developed, will be warmly welcomed.

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About the British Academy

The British Academy, established by Royal Charter in 1902, is an independent learned society, the national academy for the humanities and the social sciences – the counterpart to the Royal Society which exists to serve the natural sciences. The British Academy's aims, within the scholarly disciplines it promotes, are:

- to represent the interests of scholarship nationally and internationally
- to give recognition to excellence
- to promote and support advanced research
- to further international collaboration and exchanges
- to promote public understanding of research and scholarship
- to publish the results of research.

In pursuing these aims the Academy undertakes two principal kinds of activity: first, it represents and promotes the interests of learning and research nationally and internationally; secondly, it acts as a grant-giving body, sponsoring its own research projects and facilitating the work of others.

The British Academy is a self-governing body of Fellows elected in recognition of their distinction as scholars in some branch of the humanities and the social sciences.

Officers and Council of the Academy

<i>President</i>	Sir Tony Wrigley
<i>Vice-Presidents</i>	Professor H.C.G. Matthew† Professor J.D.Y. Peel
<i>Treasurer</i>	Mr J.S. Flemming
<i>Foreign Secretary</i>	Professor C.N.J. Mann
<i>Publications Secretary</i>	Professor F.G.B. Millar
<i>Chairman of the Committee on Academy Research Projects</i>	Professor R.R. Davies

Ordinary Members:

Professor J.D. Ades (99); Professor B.A. Barton (98); Professor M.M. Bowie (99); Professor T.M. Devine (98); Professor G.H. Jones (99); Professor R.J.P. Kain (97); Professor A.D. Karmiloff-Smith (99); Professor J.D.M.H. Laver (98); Professor H.C.G. Matthew (97)†; Professor W.L. Miller (98); Professor J.L. Nelson (98); Professor J.D.Y. Peel (97); Lord Renfrew (97); Mr W. St Clair (97); Dr K.I.B. Spärck Jones (99)

97 Elected 1997 98 Elected 1998 99 Elected 1999

Secretary Mr P.W.H. Brown

† It is with great sadness that the Academy records the sudden death of Professor Colin Matthew, shortly before this publication went to press.

Sections and Chairmen The Academy was, until July 1999, organised into 16 disciplinary Sections. Following the report of the Structures Review Committee, the Sections have been reorganised and expanded to 18 Sections. On election, each Fellow is assigned to membership of a Section and may, on invitation, serve on more than one Section. The Sections and their Chairmen for 1999–2000 are as follows:

	Section	Chairman
Humanities Group	H1 Classical Antiquity	Professor J. Diggle
	H2 Theology and Religious Studies	The Revd Dr E.W. Nicholson
	H3 African and Oriental Studies	Professor C. Shackle
	H4 Linguistics and Philology ¹	Professor J.D.M.H. Laver
	H5 Early Modern Languages and Literatures	Professor M.M. McGowan
	H6 Modern Languages, Literatures and Other Media	Professor A.G. Hill
	H7 Archaeology	Professor B.W. Cunliffe
	H8 Medieval Studies: History and Literature	Professor C.C. Dyer
	H9 Early Modern History to c. 1800	Professor T.C.W. Blanning
	H10 Modern History from c. 1800	Professor C.A. Bayly
	H11 History of Art and Music	Dr J.M. Rawson
	H12 Philosophy	Professor M.A. Boden
¹ The Linguistics and Philology Section also belongs to the Social Sciences Group.		
Social Sciences Group	S1 Law	Professor F.M.B. Reynolds
	S2 Economics and Economic History	Professor K.F. Wallis
	S3 Social Anthropology and Geography	Professor J.D.Y. Peel
	S4 Sociology, Demography and Social Statistics	Professor A.F. Heath
	S5 Political Studies: Political Theory, Government and International Relations	Professor A.H. Brown
	S6 Psychology	Professor L.K. Tyler

Presidential Address

Delivered by **Sir Tony Wrigley PBA** to the 97th Annual General Meeting of the Academy, on 1 July 1999.



A large part of my address last year was taken up with a description of the events which were set in train by the publication of the Dearing Report in July 1997, and with an attempt to assess the implications of these developments, both actual and prospective, for the future life and work of the Academy.

Arts and Humanities Research Board

In the main, the policy and activities of the Arts and Humanities Research Board (AHRB), whose Chairman and Chief Executive is Professor Paul Langford FBA, have developed in the manner which had seemed likely twelve months ago. The competition for research funding from the AHRB is already stiff and is likely to become even more so in the future, a feature which is at once to be welcomed as proof of the healthiness of the demand for research support and to be regretted from the point of view of individual applicants.

I remarked last year that the AHRB appeared likely to realise many of the aims of an Humanities Research Council, set out at the beginning of the decade by the then President, Sir Anthony Kenny. I noted that there was one cause for concern, however, in that the Board would be able to accept applications from England and from Northern Ireland, but not from Scotland or from Wales, since the funding councils of these countries had initially decided against participating in the AHRB. Part way through the year, however, came the splendid news that both the Scottish Higher Education Funding Council (SHEFC) and the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales (HEFCW) had decided to become full partners in the AHRB. Both SHEFC and HEFCW are now members of the Funding Group, the overarching body which makes the chief academic appointments to the AHRB, and deals with such matters as the indicative division of overall funding between the arts and humanities, but not matters of academic policy which are the province of the AHRB. It is gratifying that henceforth the Board will be fully UK-wide in its coverage.

Review of the Structures of the Academy

In the early part of this year, Council considered the final report of the Structures Review Committee, established in 1997. Since any decisions made by Council arising from the Committee's report are of importance to the affairs of the Academy, I summarise the most significant recent developments.

It will be recalled that the terms of reference of the Committee were:

to consider whether the reforms instituted in consequence of the 1993 Report of the Committee on Academy Structures appear likely to achieve the goal of making the Fellowship representative, and perceived as

representative, of the best British scholarship in those disciplines whose interests the Academy exists to serve; and if not, to propose further and more efficient reforms with the same purpose.

The report of the Committee began by providing information about the changing composition of the Fellowship since 1987, the date when the first of the three Structures Review Committees' reports was presented. The information related principally to the changing relative size of the Sections,¹ to age structure, to gender, and to the issue frequently referred to as the 'golden triangle' question (the perceived dominance of Oxford, Cambridge and London). Concern about the representativeness of the Academy under each of these heads has surfaced from time to time. The report focused predominantly on the first of these issues, and arrived at a method of measuring an equitable distribution of membership between Sections, based on the number of staff in RAE units of assessment which were rated 4 or higher in the last RAE exercise and the present composition of the Ordinary Fellowship of the Academy.

The application of this criterion was complicated for a number of reasons, but it proved possible nonetheless to derive a 'score' for each Section which in turn implied a particular average number of elections each year for that Section. If these proposals had been implemented in the form embodied in the final report, however, this would have meant that five Sections would have lost what has often been regarded as a defining feature of the annual round of a Section's activities, the virtual right to secure the election of at least one new Fellow.

In the light of the comments made by Sections on this issue, Council has decided to restore to the five Sections in question the expectation that at least one new Fellow will be elected in each year. Taking this change into account, the present upper limit of 35 elections to Fellowship in any one year puts some restrictions on the freedom of manoeuvre of the Fellowship Standing Committee. Council intends to return at a later stage to the question of the upper limit. There are persuasive arguments for an upward revision of this figure, though a point noted in the report of the Structures Review Committee should not be overlooked, namely that a comparison with the Royal Society Fellowship, using the same RAE-based criterion, suggests that the size of the two Fellowships bears an almost identical proportion to their respective constituencies. The same is true also of the present annual election quota limits of the two bodies.

¹ The Fellowship of the Academy is organised into 18 disciplinary Sections (see page 2).

It is noteworthy that the effect of implementing these changes will be that, in future years, the Academy will elect equal numbers of scholars in the humanities and social sciences. The balance of elections had been moving in this direction in any case in recent years and indeed in this current year, 1999, the number of elections to social sciences Sections will be exactly the same as that to humanities Sections. It is important also to note, however, that by the criterion used by the Structures Review Committee, some of the most marked under-representation was to be found in humanities Sections.

One further issue raised by the report calls for comment. I refer to the revision of Article 2 of the Charter, which reads 'The objects of the Academy are the promotion of the study of the moral and political sciences, including history, philosophy, law, politics and economics, archaeology and philology.' The Structures Review Committee, whose membership represented the whole sweep of the existing Sections, concluded that a change in the present wording is much to be desired. Council agreed. The present wording in its reference to 'the moral and political sciences' has become out of keeping with current usage and it is inconvenient that certain subjects are individually listed as falling within our scope, while others – including several which, by modern usage, are central to the intellectual life of the Academy, such as literary studies, linguistics, anthropology, geography, psychology, or sociology – are not. Customary usage will no doubt change again in the future and therefore a simple and inclusive formulation has much to commend it, especially as the grant-in-aid letter which we receive annually from the Department for Education and Employment routinely refers to the purpose of the grant as being to enable the Academy to make provision for the humanities and social sciences to parallel that made by the Royal Society for the physical and biological sciences. The proposed wording is 'The objects of the Academy are the promotion of the study of the humanities and the social sciences.' It is true that the proposed revision is not expressed in the most elegant English, using a plural subject and verb where the singular might seem more appropriate. However, in proposing this formulation, Council is following in the footsteps of those who framed the parallel sentence for the Charter in 1902. Furthermore, when the issue was raised in Council, we were advised on legal grounds that it was preferable on balance to prefer consistency to elegance.

ALSISS

The Association of Learned Societies in the Social Sciences (ALSISS) has been in existence since 1982. It has devoted most of its energies to the attempt to secure a wider recognition of the importance of the social sciences to policy formation; to the better understanding of contemporary social problems; and to the more generous funding of social science research. Recently ALSISS has decided that it would like to reconstitute itself as an academy. The nature of the proposed new body may prove to be a source of confusion in relation to the Academy. Inasmuch as membership of ALSISS in its new guise will consist of learned

societies or of individuals who choose to become members rather than being elected as Fellows, there is no conflict of roles with the Academy. But inasmuch as membership consists of Fellows elected by a process broadly similar to the Academy's in electing social scientists into Fellowship, there is clearly a potential conflict of roles. ALSISS intends that eminence as a practitioner rather than as a scholar should be one ground for election to Fellowship. This means that the grounds for election are not identical, but they appear to be closely similar and are liable to give rise to confusion.

Meetings have taken place between officers of the Academy and members of the implementation group charged by ALSISS with bringing the new body into being. At these meetings and by prior correspondence the misgivings of the Academy have been made plain. As a result, the ALSISS representatives have shown some willingness to modify their proposals in the light of our discussions, notably over the question of the title of any new body. A small liaison group has been formed with equal membership from both sides, and it is to be hoped that most of the issues which are at present uncertain will be resolved over the coming months.

New Activities

The resources of the Academy are limited and make it difficult to embark on new forms of activity even though it may be highly desirable to do so if the best interests of the Academy are to be served. I should like to mention three areas in which new appointments should make a significant difference both to the image and to the reality of the life and work of the Academy.

Public Understanding

The creation of a Public Understanding and Activities Committee (PUAC) under the chairmanship of Professor Colin Matthew is testimony to the importance of our 'outreach' into a much wider world of education, and more generally into the public domain. If vitality in the humanities and social sciences is to be recognised as valuable in the intellectual, cultural, and moral life of the country as a whole, there is an implicit obligation upon the Academy to play a part in achieving this end. The Royal Society has made substantial efforts in this regard in recent years in relation to its constituency. Furthering public understanding of the significance of the humanities and social sciences in the cultural and intellectual life of the country is now listed as one of the reasons for which this Academy receives public funding. PUAC has been giving consideration to the kinds of new activities which the Academy should sponsor for university staff, for postgraduate students, for schoolteachers, and for the wider public; to the geographical spread of such activities with an eye to reducing the dominance of London-based events; and to the role of the new post of information officer to which an appointment will shortly be made. 10 Carlton House Terrace provides an excellent base for such work. A suitable appointment should serve substantially to change the image of the Academy in the public mind, over the next few years.

Academy web site

Specialist skills will be important in another new post which should have come into being before the next AGM is held. The Academy already maintains an informative web site which is visited increasingly frequently, and we have a wide measure of expertise in-house. But the importance of web sites is certain to grow rapidly in future and this represents a major opportunity for the Academy. It would be splendid if our web site became a place of first resort for scholars in the humanities and social sciences for a very wide range of purposes. Either through information input by the Academy itself or through links to other sites, it should be possible to make it a simple matter for a scholar in any relevant discipline to discover what conferences and symposia are to take place; or to step out to find details of the holdings of general or specialist libraries; or, in suitable cases, to download text, images, or data which may be of use for research purposes. The list could be greatly extended. Translating dream into reality, however, will call both for specialist technical skills and a flair for making and consolidating the personal and institutional links which must underpin an exercise of this kind. The person appointed must possess an unusual combination of personal accomplishments and qualities and may confidently expect not to be short of work at any stage in his or her career at the Academy.

Library

A third aspect of Academy life where an additional appointment, if feasible, would bring great benefit is a more domestic matter. Thanks to the generosity of Dr Lee Seng Tee, we now possess an excellent library and reading room. The shelves of the library are rapidly filling with books and our holdings are already much greater than they were when the Academy was still in Cornwall Terrace. But a library which lacks a librarian is rather like a boat without a crew. Due to the goodwill and expertise of an existing member of staff, Stephanie Betts, progress has been made in identifying what needs to be done, and in defining the main library categories, and Council has appointed a Library Committee to oversee its development; but only the routine presence of a librarian will turn it into a well-used facility.

At this point I should like to express my thanks to all those Fellows who have most generously responded to the appeal which I made to donate such of their works as they believe best reflect their contribution to learning and scholarship. It is principally because of this response that the library shelves have been filling up so rapidly. I should like to renew my appeal in the hope that other Fellows will follow suit. One of the most valuable features of the Academy library in the longer term should be that it provides the means for future scholars to examine the intellectual developments which are reflected in elections to Fellowship. In that connection, I very much hope that if and when we have a librarian in post, it may be possible to persuade every Fellow to provide the librarian with a complete list of his or her publications, ideally in a machine-readable form, so that it would be possible to trace the intellectual career of every Fellow of the Academy.

Publications

One of the most encouraging and important features of recent years has been the steady expansion in the publishing activities of the Academy, outstanding amongst which has been the new scheme for publishing postdoctoral fellowship monographs. In relation to the slender resources which the Academy is able to devote to publication activities, both the volume and the quality of the output are exceptional and reflect particular credit upon James Rivington, the Publications Officer.

International Relations

For scholars from many countries the Overseas Policy Committee (OPC) in a sense *is* the Academy. The opportunity to visit this country may depend upon agreements negotiated via the OPC, and the arrangements made by the OPC secretariat enable their visits to be productive. The same is true in reverse of scholars from Britain visiting these countries. But there are in addition a very wide range of formal and less formal agreements with national and international bodies which exist because of the activities overseen by the OPC and which bring benefits by promoting exchanges, conferences, and meetings in bewildering variety. It is greatly encouraging that the substantial increase in the budget of the OPC, made possible by the redeployment of the Academy's grant-in-aid, will enable many initiatives to be taken in the future which were frustrated by lack of funding in the past.

Outgoing Officers

For the past four years, Professor Barry Supple has been the Foreign Secretary of the Academy and therefore chairman of the OPC. His term of office ends with this meeting and this is an appropriate moment for me to express on your behalf our deep obligation to him for all that he has done in this office. His achievement goes well beyond the framing and implementation of policy, important though this may be. The Foreign Secretary carries a heavy load of formal and informal duties related to the reception and entertainment of the steady stream of individuals, delegations, and committees which visit this country from abroad, and to the reciprocation of such visits by visits to other countries to represent the Academy. The Foreign Secretary is the face which the Academy presents to the outside world. Barry Supple has been immensely successful in this role, possessing as he does the personal qualities which count for so much in face-to-face meetings. We have also benefited greatly from the fact that he brought to the Foreign Secretaryship the experience of being director of a major charitable trust (the Leverhulme Trust) as well as the fruits of a very distinguished academic career. The former often provided a perspective on particular issues which was both relevant and illuminating. Professor Supple is succeeded by Professor Nico Mann to whom we shall come to owe an equally great debt. The days when being an honorary officer of the Academy involved a comparatively light burden are long gone, and when account is also taken of the much heavier

routine loads associated with academic life, the Academy is fortunate that we are able to find from among the Fellowship men and women willing to shoulder the burdens in question.

Vice-Presidents serve a two-year term. Professor Roger Kain's term has therefore coincided with my first two years of office. His presence and influence have been of the greatest value and help to me personally and I should like to underline this point in thanking him for all the work which he has done. Since his base is at a distance from London, the effective calls on his time, which would in any case have been very substantial, have been significantly greater than would have been the case if he had been from the golden triangle. It is very greatly to our benefit that this did not deter him from accepting the office. His good judgement, balance, and restraint have been of outstanding benefit to the Academy.

Professor Richard Hogg is also completing a period of service in a major Academy office. He retires as Research Posts Co-ordinator. The Co-ordinator plays a key role in developing the policies which underpin the research posts schemes, and has a significant involvement in ensuring the smooth running of each award. Professor Hogg's tact and persistence have been invaluable, and helped to ensure that those who hold Academy research posts have been able to derive maximum benefit from their awards.

I should further record the thanks of the Academy to Professor David Lockwood, Sir Peter North, Baroness [Onora] O'Neill, and

Professor Hugh Williamson, all of whom have just completed their periods of service as members of Council. Both the level of attendance at Council and the quality of the discussion which takes place at Council meetings bear witness to the seriousness with which Fellows treat their periods of service on Council.

Staff

I have left myself far too little time in which to attempt to express your gratitude to the staff of the Academy. The past year has been a very taxing period for all concerned above all because of the stresses associated with the coming into existence of the AHRB whose studentship programme continues to be administered from within this building by staff who remain in certain important respects a responsibility of the Academy. Academics are accustomed to repining over the steadily rising level of calls upon their time. It is easy to forget that what is true of institutional life within a university setting is just as true of other institutional settings. It is certainly true of this institution. We all have good reason to be grateful that the additional burdens have been assumed so willingly by the staff and that we as a Fellowship find the initiatives which we devise translated into reality so efficiently. As for the Secretary, Peter Brown, I should like to emphasise that what is true generally of the staff of the Academy, I have good reason to know to be true *a fortiori* in his case.

The Fellowship

Elections to Ordinary Fellowship

Thirty-four scholars, listed below, were elected to Ordinary Fellowship of the British Academy in July 1999. The new Fellows come from a broad geographical spread of universities with Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales being represented. The spread is widened still further by Professor Richard Breen who is currently at the European University Institute in Florence on leave from the

Queen's University of Belfast. Although, as usual, the majority of elections came from the three universities within the 'golden triangle', there was also a wide representation of 'red-brick' universities. Among the thirty-four elections were a husband and wife, Professors Cannadine and Colley, and nine new Fellows are women. Many of the newly-elected scholars were welcomed to their first Academy event at the Annual Dinner immediately following their election.

Professor W.G. Arnott (*formerly University of Leeds*), Classics
 Professor G.W.W. Barker (*University of Leicester*), Archaeology
 Professor A.J. Bate (*University of Liverpool*), English Literature
 Professor J.S. Bell (*University of Leeds*), Law
 Professor R.A. Brealey (*Bank of England*), Economics
 Professor R. Breen (*Queen's University of Belfast on leave at European University Institute*), Sociology
 Professor V.G. Bruce (*University of Stirling*), Psychology
 Professor D.N. Cannadine (*Institute of Historical Research, University of London*), History
 Dr M.T. Clanchy (*University of London*), History
 Professor I. Clark (*University of Wales, Aberystwyth*), International History
 Professor L.J. Colley (*London School of Economics and Political Science*), History
 Professor K. J. Gray (*University of Cambridge*), Law
 Professor C.K. Green (*Courtauld Institute of Art, University of London*), History of Art
 Professor C.R. Harlow (*London School of Economics and Political Science*), Law
 Professor A.C. Harvey (*University of Cambridge*), Econometrics
 Dr G. Herrmann (*University College London*), Archaeology
 Professor J. Higgins (*University of Liverpool*), Latin American Literature
 Professor M.H. Hobson (*Queen Mary and Westfield College, University of London*), French Studies
 Dr A.B. Hunt (*University of Oxford*), French Literature
 Professor W.R. James (*University of Oxford*), Social Anthropology
 Professor R.J. Johnston (*University of Bristol*), Geography
 Professor P.D. Klemperer (*University of Oxford*), Economics
 Dr V.A. Law (*University of Cambridge*), History of Linguistics
 Dr M.C. McKendrick (*University of Cambridge*), Hispanic Studies
 Dr R.I. McKibbin (*University of Oxford*), History
 Professor W.F. Madelung (*University of Oxford*), Arabic
 Professor I. Markova (*University of Stirling*), Psychology
 Professor J.H. Hardman Moore (*London School of Economics and Political Science; University of St Andrews*), Economics
 Professor T. O'Riordan (*University of East Anglia*), Environmental Sciences
 Professor J.B. Paris (*University of Manchester*), Mathematical Logic
 Professor J.T. Reason (*University of Manchester*), Psychology
 Professor N.V. Smith (*University College London*), Linguistics
 Professor H.I. Steiner (*University of Manchester*), Political Studies
 Professor M.W. Swales (*University College London*), German Literature

The Bye-laws state that a person may be elected an Ordinary Fellow if he or she has attained distinction in any of the branches of study which it is the object of the Academy to promote.

Elections to Corresponding Fellowship

Sixteen scholars were elected Corresponding Fellows of the British Academy this year. Scholars from the United States of America dominated the elections and fifteen of the sixteen new Corresponding Fellows are men, which reinforced the traditional pattern of elections in this category

The Bye-laws state that a person may be elected a Corresponding Fellow if he or she has attained high international standing in any of the branches of study which it is the object of the Academy to promote, and is not habitually resident in the UK.

Professor P. Boitani (*Italy*), Comparative Literature
 Professor T. Burge (*USA*), Philosophy
 Professor Dr B. Comrie (*Germany*), Linguistics
 Professor J. de Vries (*USA*), History
 Professor G. Goldenberg (*Israel*), Semitic Languages
 Professor S. Heaney (*Ireland*), Literature
 Professor M. Keller (*USA*), History
 Professor R.D. Lee (*USA*), Demography and Economics

of Fellowship. However, the medieval historians, in electing Professor Romila Thapar, a women historian from India increased the number of Corresponding Fellows from that country to four. The election of Professor Seamus Heaney (Ireland), Professor Gideon Goldenberg (Israel), Professor Peter Shinnie (Canada) increased the representation of their countries amongst the Corresponding Fellowship by between 25% and 50%.

Professor H.S. Powers (*USA*), Musicology
 Professor D. Roche (*France*), History
 Dr F.W. Scharpf (*Germany*), Political Studies
 Professor A.J. Scott (*USA*), Economic Geography
 Professor P.L. Shinnie (*Canada*), Archaeology
 Professor R. Thapar (*India*), History
 Dr P. Vidal-Naquet (*France*), Classics
 Professor C.A. Wright (*USA*), Law

Deaths

The Annual General Meeting stood in silence in honour of the following Fellows of the Academy whose deaths had been recorded during the course of the year. The dates show the year of election to Fellowship.

Ordinary Fellowship

1983 Professor C.F. Beckingham
 1973 Professor The Lord Beloff, Kt
 1961 Sir Alec Cairncross, KCMG, FRSE
 1967 Dr J. Chadwick
 1977 Professor I.R. Christie
 1957 Professor D. Daube
 1982 J.C.R. Dow, Esq.
 1975 Professor M.M. Gowing, CBE, FRS
 1977 Sir John Hale
 1986 Professor D.F. McKenzie
 1998 Dr S. Pollard
 1985 Professor J.E. Varey
 1995 Professor R.B. Wernham
 1978 Professor J.E.C. Williams
 1995 Dr V. Wright

Corresponding Fellowship

1978 Professor W.J. Bate
 1990 Abbot E.J. Dekkers, OSB
 1975 Professor Dr I.M. Diakonoff
 1978 Professor L. Dumont
 1983 Mme M.M. Gauthier
 1984 Professor A. Gieysztor
 1990 Professor F. Goguel
 1968 Professor N. Goodman
 1978 Professor Emeritus M. Guarducci
 1990 Professor J.A.M.K. Ijsewijn
 1970 Professor W.W. Leontief
 1976 Professor Dr K. Schefold

Honorary Fellowship

1989 The Rt Hon. The Lord Denning
 1994 P. Mellon, Esq., KBE

Medals and Prizes

The British Academy awards a number of medals and prizes. The awards are presented at the AGM, and citations are read. The following medals and prizes were awarded at the 97th AGM held on 1 July 1999.

BURKITT MEDAL

Professor Francis Crawford Burkitt, Fellow of the Academy, decided in 1923 to strike a number of bronze medals for presentation to scholars in recognition of outstanding service to Biblical Studies. After his death in 1935 the awards became known as Burkitt Medals.

Professor Brevard S. Childs

'Brevard Childs has strong claims to be regarded as the most distinguished North American Old Testament scholar today. After writing a number of monographs in a traditional biblical-critical mode, he went on to announce a new approach to biblical texts in his work *Biblical Theology in Crisis* (1970) and he illustrated it in his highly original commentary on *Exodus* (1974). In his 'canonical approach' to the Bible, individual texts are interpreted as part of a much larger work, the finished Bible consisting of both Old and New Testaments; and insights from 'pre-critical' commentaries, both Jewish and Christian, can be integrated into a modern study of the Bible rather than consigned to a lumber room, as, he argues, they were in much previous critical study. In further major studies since then, Childs has worked out his new programme in great detail, and it is not too much to say that he has changed the agenda of biblical studies for the present generation and beyond.'

DEREK ALLEN PRIZE

Established in 1976 in memory of the late Derek Allen, formerly Fellow, Secretary and Treasurer of the Academy, for work in one of the three fields in which Mr Allen had a particular interest: numismatics, Celtic studies and musicology. This year was the turn of numismatics.

Mme Cécile Morrisson

'The fascination of gold has not led everyone one to pan the rivers of the American West; fortunately so, for in the career of Cécile Morrisson it has led rather to major advances in our understanding of the economic history of the ancient and medieval worlds. True to her French intellectual heritage, she has shown, in collaboration with her colleagues, that it is only by looking at the *longue durée* from Rome to Byzantium that one can understand the role played by gold in the public finance of early states. She is author also of an adventurous little book on the crusades and a *catalogue raisonné* of the Byzantine holdings of the Cabinet des Médailles in Paris, a study which in the nearly thirty years since its publication has been fundamental to analysis of that coinage, its genesis and its functions. More recently, she has studied the Near Eastern seals collected by the great Henri Seyrig, and produced a series of volumes on *Hommes et richesses dans l'Empire byzantin*. The work of Cécile Morrisson has illuminated many of the subjects with which this Academy is concerned and which were close to the heart of Derek Allen. In awarding her the prize named after him, the Academy would not wish to be seen as crowning her career in the fashion of honours in the modern world, but rather emulating the cities of the Graeco-Roman

world, who frankly stated that their aim was to encourage further benefactions, and urging her to offer further intellectual riches to the scholarly world.'



GRAHAME CLARK MEDAL

This medal was endowed in 1992 by Professor Sir Grahame Clark, who wished by it that distinguished achievements involving recent contributions to the study of prehistoric archaeology should be acknowledged. Awards are made biennially.

Professor D.J. Mulvaney FBA

'The emergence of Australian archaeology from the 1950s onwards was largely the creation of this year's recipient of the Grahame Clark Medal for Prehistory, Professor John Mulvaney. Following early studies at Melbourne and Cambridge, he went on to conduct pioneering excavations at Kenniff Cave, Fromm's Landing and other sites which established for the first time the high antiquity of human occupation in Australia. In 1969 he produced the classic study of this rapidly emerging field as *The Prehistory of Australia* – soon to be republished as a third, entirely revised edition. He has also published extensively on the early ethnographic researches of Baldwin Spencer, A.C. Haddon and others in Australia. He served for many years as Professor of Prehistory at the Australian National University, and played a major role in the founding of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. As the acknowledged leader of the prehistory of an entire continent, he is a worthy recipient of the Grahame Clark medal for Prehistory.'

KENYON MEDAL

Sir Frederic Kenyon, elected a Fellow in 1903 and serving in turn as the Academy's sixth President and second Secretary, bequeathed a medal to be awarded biennially to the author of some work relating to classical literature or archaeology.



Professor B.B. Shefton FBA

'At this very moment, Professor Shefton is participating in celebrations in the University of Newcastle to mark his 80th birthday. Arrangements have been made for the medal to be presented to him there by the Vice-Chancellor of the University. The citation which follows will be read in a special ceremony there.

'Brian Shefton is a classical art historian of remarkable range. His work has always depended on absolute control of all primary evidence. This has been used, at one level, to write what is still the most useful

History of Greek Vases, marrying pictures, description and interpretation, but unfortunately long out of print. His other studies have concentrated upon the full range of artefacts, notably metalwork, and not only in matters of classification but with especial reference to finds in east and west. He has become the leading authority for interpretation of Greek presence in the Iberian peninsula in the archaic and classical periods, while at the other end of the Mediterranean he has explored the relationship of Greeks, Anatolians and Persians, largely through their metalwork. In Newcastle University he created a museum of classical antiquities which now bears his name, unique for a living scholar. His teaching and example have touched the work of more than one generation of students, and his readiness to address scholars outside Britain has made him a prime ambassador of British classical archaeological achievement and a most worthy recipient of the Academy's Kenyon Medal.'

ROSE MARY CRAWSHAY PRIZES

In 1888 Mrs Rose Mary Crawshay established the Byron, Shelley, Keats In Memoriam Prize fund. After her death, administration of the fund was transferred to the Academy. Two prizes are now normally awarded each year to women who have published recently an historical or critical work of value on any subject concerned with English literature.

- **Dr Elizabeth Wright**, for *Psychoanalytic Criticism: A Reappraisal* 2nd ed. (Cambridge: Polity Press, 1998)
 'The book has established itself since its first publication fifteen years ago as a classic, presenting a clear, compact yet sophisticated account of a great deal of notoriously difficult and contested material in psychoanalytic theory, and showing how it has been deployed by psychoanalysts from Freud onwards and by literary critics to analyse and interpret specific literary works. This second edition has been extensively revised and updated, with incisive accounts of recent work from the later Lacan to Zizek.'
- **Dr Karen O'Brien**, for *Narratives of Enlightenment: Cosmopolitan History from Voltaire to Gibbon* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997)
 'The prize is awarded to an outstanding scholar for her compellingly lucid and elegant treatment of a major theme in European history, politics and literature in the eighteenth century. The book ranges over Voltaire, Hume, William Robertson, Gibbon, and David Ramsay, and makes innovative contributions to Scottish history

and on the relationship of Scottish history to American history, as well as to the common history of the Enlightenment and the possible groundwork for the construction of a European identity.'

SERENA MEDAL

The Serena Medal was endowed by Mr Arthur Serena in 1919 to commemorate Great Britain's alliance with Italy in the First World War. It is awarded annually 'for eminent services towards the furtherance of the study of Italian history, literature, art or economics'.

Professor M.O. Talbot FBA

'Professor Talbot is internationally recognized as a leading authority on Venetian music of the late 17th and early 18th centuries. His studies of such varied topics as musical genres and the social factors underlying them, musical institutions, and the little-known composer Benedetto Vinaccesi are important both in themselves and in relation to the two composers who have been his central concern, Vivaldi and Albinoni. Taking into account every aspect of the immense output of these masters, he has greatly advanced understanding of the changing needs their music served and, not least, the value it holds for us today.'

SIR ISRAEL GOLLANCZ MEMORIAL PRIZE

This biennial prize in English studies was established by Mrs Frida Mond in 1924 in memory of Sir Israel Gollancz, the first Secretary of the Academy.

Professor G. Kane FBA

'Professor George Kane FBA, was awarded the Sir Israel Gollancz Memorial Prize in 1963, but it is highly unusual and a mark of his exceptional distinction that he is awarded it once more in 1999. This is to mark the completion of his monumental three-volume edition of William Langland's poem *Piers Plowman*, with the publication in 1997 of the edition of the C Text by Professors Kane and Russell. Professor Kane has, over a long career, made many contributions to the study of Middle English literature (he is currently at work on a glossary to *Piers Plowman*); but his most signal achievement lies in his work on the very complex textual problems presented by Langland's poem, which is distinguished by exceptional intellectual rigour. It is fitting that this achievement, which has won him a pre-eminent place in the field of textual criticism generally, should be acknowledged at this point by the Academy.'

Lectures

The Academy launched a major new lecture series in 1998, the *British Academy Lectures*, established to mark the Academy's move to Carlton House Terrace and intended to address a wider audience than the purely scholarly. Its aims are to advance public understanding of the subjects the Academy exists to promote, and to provoke discussion. Professor Christopher Ricks FBA delivered the inaugural lecture in February 1998, and Lord Runciman FBA the second (the first in the new premises) in October 1998, entitled *Is there always an Underclass?*

Some 15 other lectures, listed below, were delivered between July 1998 and July 1999. Several lecturers were from overseas, including Professor Lewis Binford (Southern Methodist University, Dallas) and Professor Othmar Keel (Fribourg). Outside Carlton House Terrace, Professor Geoffrey Hill's Warton Lecture was delivered in Keble College Oxford, and Dr Nigel Smith repeated his Chatterton lecture at the Royal Society of Edinburgh in March 1999. The Academy contributed keynote Special Lectures to two conferences organised by CREST (the Centre for Research into Elections and Social Trends): one by Professor K.O. Morgan at the Cardiff conference *Wales and Scotland: Nations Again?*, and one by Professor Anthony Heath at the Belfast meeting *Agreeing to Disagree? The Voters of Northern Ireland*.

Autumn and winter 1998

Special Lecture:
Professor K.O. Morgan FBA
Welsh Devolution: The Past and the Future

Thank-Offering to Britain Lecture:
Mr A.B. Atkinson FBA
Poverty, Social Exclusion and the British Empirical Tradition

Keynes Lecture in Economics:
Professor C.A.E. Goodhart FBA
Central Banks and Uncertainty with discussants
Professor C. Bean and Dr C. Freedman

Warton Lecture on English Poetry:
Professor Geoffrey Hill
Isaac Rosenberg, 1890–1918

Raleigh Lecture on History:
Professor R.J. Bartlett FBA
Reflections on Paganism and Christianity in Mediaeval Europe

Special Lecture:
Professor John Leslie
Our Place in the Cosmos

Master-Mind Lecture:
Professor Geoffrey Hawthorn
Max Weber

Chatterton Lecture on Poetry:
Dr Nigel Smith
'Courtesie is fatal': The Civil and Visionary Poetics of Andrew Marvell

Albert Reckitt Archaeological Lecture:
Professor Lewis R. Binford FBA
Time as a Clue to Cause?

Schweich Lectures on Biblical Archaeology
(series of three lectures):
Professor Dr Othmar Keel
Symbol Systems of Ancient Palestine

Spring and summer 1999

Extracts and reports on some of these lectures may be found on the following pages.

Warton Lecture in English Poetry:
Professor A.D. Nuttall FBA
Two Political Poems: Marvell's 'Horatian Ode' and Yeats' 'No Second Troy'

Shakespeare Lecture:
Dr Adrian Poole
'Macbeth' and the Third Person

Elie Kedourie Memorial Lecture:
Professor John Breuilly
Nationalism and the History of Ideas

Special Lecture:
Professor Anthony Heath FBA
Ireland North and South: Continuity and Change

The Westminster Seminars
(series of lectures, the first two taking place in May and June 1999)
Democratic Reform in International Perspective

Two Political Poems

Marvell's 'Horatian Ode' and Yeats' 'No Second Troy'

The following is an extract from the Warton Lecture on English Poetry delivered by **Professor A.D. Nuttall FBA**, Professor of English at the University of Oxford, on 13 April 1999 at the British Academy.

Mrs Frida Mond requested that an annual lecture be given as a tribute to Thomas Warton, 'the first historian of English poetry, whose work not only led the way to the scientific study of English Literature, but also stimulated creative genius, and played no small part in the Romantic Revival'. The series was inaugurated in 1910.

In 'No Second Troy', Yeats contemplates the woman he was to love all his life, from a necessary distance. The lady is not named in the poem but everyone knew in 1910 that it was Maud Gonne, the political activist who turned down Yeats's proposal of marriage.

In the poem, the apolitical heart is transfixed when it encounters the fact that the loved woman is herself political. Thus – at least for the poet – the root of the matter may appear to be pre-political: Yeats detests violence, loves Maud Gonne; but Maud Gonne is violent.

*Why should I blame her that she filled my days
With misery, or that she would of late
Have taught to ignorant men most violent ways,
Or hurled the little streets upon the great,
Had they but courage equal to desire?
What could have made her peaceful with a mind
That nobleness made simple as a fire
With beauty like a tightened bow, a kind
That is not natural in an age like this,
Being high and solitary and most stern?
What, what could she have done, being what she is?
Was there another Troy for her to burn?*

The process is, I take it, as follows. First, 'Why should I blame her for filling my days with misery?' So far, indeed, we have a question that virtually invites a sceptical response. What better reason could a person have for resentment?

But the succeeding suggestion, which follows swiftly, is that self-pity is an ignoble emotion and of course we pull back at once; we do not wish to be trapped into endorsing it.

Then, as the sentence moves from the personal plane to the political, we begin to see that the poet is not, after all, playing a trivial game; the lady has made him wretched and, meanwhile, has stirred up revolutions, poor against rich.

If the personal misery seems a puny thing, the sentence implies, then let it be so; something larger is in any case afoot here. With Yeats's poem, it is of the essence of the work that it does not present a marriage of true minds. The poet must so speak to establish his own unsympathising character before he allows the lady her proper

transcendence. That is why, when the reference shifts to politics, the tone is tetchily personal, half-comprehending, indeed unsympathetic. Maud Gonne and Yeats both loved Ireland but her love was programmatic, future-orientated, while his was backward-looking, enamoured of custom and ceremony. We may add that Yeats obviously got a further kick out of the exhilarating rebarbative-ness of reactionary, hierarchical views. The poet's contempt for the ignorant poor is there on the page, with no attempt to palliate or conceal it.

The same contempt blazes in a harsh two-line poem:

*Parnell came down the road, he said to a
cheering man:
'Ireland shall get her freedom and you still
break stone.'*

The crushing effect of the measured, spondaic prophecy – coming from the great revolutionary himself! – is to turn the 'cheering man' of the preceding line into an arrested grotesque like something in Picasso's *Guernica*.

The same tic of contempt shows in the line 'Had they but courage equal to desire?' Yeats pulls off a curious technical feat here. He is simultaneously saying what he really thinks and speaking 'in character', as if to say: 'These are the things people like me will always say'.

Meanwhile, the lines are there to be at once blotted out by the lady herself and – in so far as she is the Unanswerable Positive of the poem – the conservative suggestion must be negated, which is as much as to say rendered, after all, apolitical. Hence the appropriateness of an element of primitive defamiliarisation in 'Hurled the little streets upon the great'. It is as if the sophisticated political meaning, 'caused the lower classes to rise in violent struggle with the upper classes', is engulfed by a child's surrealism, 'houses fighting houses'.

The next lines show how there is no irony in the poet's carefully public decision not to resent her treatment of him. Yeats alone of all 20th-century poets could unleash, when he chose, authentic, over-mastering high style, which carries all before it. He does so here.

*What could have made her peaceful with a mind
That nobleness made simple as a fire
With beauty like a tightened bow, a kind
That is not natural in an age like this,
Being high and solitary and most stern?*

This is intended to transcend all that has gone before, and it does just that. The poet's own

thoughts are erased by an intuition of splendour that is identical with love. It is not so much that criticism dies away before the image of the lady herself; the very disclaiming of the right to criticise dies, becomes irrelevant to the contemplated wonder. The lady is not of our age, not of our kind perhaps; she is like fire from the sky, wholly non-negotiable.

Macbeth and the Third Person

The following is an extract from the Shakespeare Lecture, delivered by Dr Adrian Poole of Trinity College, Cambridge, on 21 April 1999 at the British Academy

There are some terrible moments in Macbeth, but none more terrible than this, when one man has to break the news to another that his dear ones have all been murdered:

*Your castle is surprised; your wife and babes
Savagely slaughtered. To relate the manner
Were on the quarry of these murdered deer
To add the death of you.*

The two men are not alone; a third is present and listening, and it is he who completes the line left suspended by the messenger's words: *'To add the death of you.'* *'Merciful heaven!'* this third person cries. He urges the bereaved man to give sorrow words, to be comforted and to dispute it like a man – with 'us'.

*Let's make us med'cines of our great revenge
To cure this deadly grief.*

To which the man whose life of incurable grief is just beginning famously responds:

He has no children.

We cannot tell for certain whom he means by 'he' – whether the man who is trying to comfort him too promptly, or the man who has killed his children. He might have said 'Thou hast no children', or 'You have no children'. It is not the only occasion in *Macbeth* where it is not clear who 'he' is.

Pronouns help us work out who we are, you are, they are, and their singular equivalents. In the theatre, pronouns acquire a radical urgency because they are wrought into the conditions of performance. They remind us at less than fully conscious level that we are all performing these pronouns all the time, whether we like it or not. The three men

in this scene do have names of their own: Ross, who brings the news; Macduff, who receives it; and Malcolm, who listens and intervenes. But in the theatre we do not *hear* these proper names as we hear the pronouns that enact the relations between them: I, you, thou, he. We hear the name of Macbeth many times in the scene, but the names Ross and Malcolm are never uttered nor heard here because the speakers and addressees identify themselves simply and I, Thou or You, and We.

I want now to set up some thoughts about 'the third person'. Let me swiftly sketch a spectrum of beliefs and practices. At a mundane level there is the legal position of the 'third party', that is to say, 'a party or persons besides the two primarily concerned', as in the third-party insurance familiar to car-drivers.

At a more fabulous level, we may think of the tripled daughters and sisters of myth and folk-tale, of whom the third represents 'that which shall be', or in Freud's tragic scenario, the Goddess of Death in masquerade as Cordelia, Aphrodite, Cinderella and Psyche. Less paganly, we may think of the Holy Ghost as the Third Person of the Trinity, or of Christ on the road to Emmaus, or of the figure in T.S. Eliot's *What the Thunder Said*: *'Who is the third who walks always beside you?'* The figure of the third is always ominous, whether of good or of ill, of black magic or white. *'When shall we three meet again?'* Such a sociable question to open a play with, far from the uncouth spirit in which a couple of humdrum murderers will later greet a third accomplice: *'But who did bid thee join us?'* It none the less always portentous and pregnant, this

In 1910, Mrs Frida Mond provided for the foundation of the Shakespeare Lecture. In a letter to the Secretary, Sir Israel Gollancz, Mrs Mond asked for an annual lecture to be delivered 'on or about 23 April on some Shakespearean subject, or some problem in English dramatic literature and histrionic art, or some study in literature of the age of Shakespeare. In order to emphasize the world-wide devotion to Shakespeare, any person, of any nationality, shall be eligible to deliver the Shakespeare oration or lecture'.

shadow of the third and the three it makes up, whatever the issue it bodes.

We should also think of the superstitious ideas of third bodily organs. Apart from our fingers and toes, we mainly think of our basic corporeal endowment in terms of one and twos. We normally greet with alarm the idea of two heads or three nostrils.

To have a third nipple was no joke in Shakespeare's time, but a matter of life or death for those suspected of witchcraft. Macbeth makes a nervous joke in response to the Second Apparition, the bloody child who cries: '*Macbeth, Macbeth, Macbeth,*' to which Macbeth replies '*Had I three ears, I'd hear thee.*' But this play holds so many triple happenings and utterances that perhaps one does need a third ear.

Perhaps one could do with the 'third eye' familiar to Hindu and Buddhist belief. We might also pause over the 'third tongue' – the figurative sense, now obsolete, of 'a backbiter, slanderer', a false witness who 'maketh debate between a man and his neighbour'. Or between a husband and a wife, so that one might think of the character of Iago as exactly 'the third tongue' who comes between Othello and Desdemona.

My own emphasis is on the ethical significance of this figure. The third person may stand at the edge of the scene, a bystander and looker-on, like so many attendant lords and servants. I am particularly

interested in the moment when such a figure 'comes forward' and steps into a scene between two (or more) others. Of course, he or she or they may signally fail to do so; or they may be positively turned away and ejected, no longer one of us, to speak and be spoken to, but only to be spoken about.

We need to be alive to the conditions of power and helplessness out of which these figures make their entrance onto the scene. At one end of the spectrum are the figures of supreme authority, worldly and divine, who intervene to settle disputes and dispense judgements, like the Duke at the end of *Measure for Measure*, who has been '*a looker-on here in Vienna*'. At the other is the figure of the child, who 'comes between' the mother and father, as the child unborn and then cast away comes between Hermione and Leontes in *The Winter's Tale*. This figure harbours the power of the future, to redeem and to heal, as Perdita does; in tragedy it comes back with a vengeance, like the bloody child in *Macbeth*, like Orestes and Oedipus.

We do not go to tragedy for fantasies of immunity. *Macbeth* reminds us that there is no safe place for the third person, not even for the reader. We should attend to the predicament of those onlookers, witnesses and bystanders whose choices and fates prefigure our own as we endlessly turn from him and her to thee and you and me and us, playing our parts and taking them, making and unmaking our one common world.

Nationalism and the History of Ideas

Professor John Breuilly of the University of Birmingham summarises his *Elie Kedourie Memorial Lecture*, delivered on 27 May 1999 at the British Academy

Elie Kedourie treated nationalism as an idea (or 'doctrine'). This is but one way it can be approached; it can also be treated in terms of sentiments or politics. The talk considered problems with this approach. It began with the specific approach of Kedourie in his books *Nationalism* (1960) and *Nationalism in Africa and Asia* (1970). The approach in terms of 'organising ideas' was contrasted with the 'contextualising' approach to the history of ideas. The latter is generally regarded as more satisfactory but it presents problems about establishing connections in the long-run history of ideas and with the world of political action, whereas the 'organising ideas' approach does proffer certain kinds of connection.

However, these suggested connections do not work for nationalism. It was argued that both kinds of connections (ideas over time, between ideas and actions) could more effectively be established if

ideas are seen as deep answers to contemporary political problems and actions as both drawing upon and in turn further influencing those answers. This argument was developed in some detail using the example of late 18th and early 19th century Germany. Political modernisation posed intellectual problems which stimulated responses from political thinkers. These were taken up by political movements which were themselves products of the modernising process. The extent to which they succeeded was taken to confirm certain political ideas, including those concerned with nationalism.

This suggests modifications in the treatment of nationalism as doctrine. The talk concluded by noting the changing relationships between nationalism as idea, sentiment and politics when it ceases to be a novel response to modernity and instead becomes a banality of the modern epoch.

Members of the Kedourie family decided in 1993 to establish a Fund by appeal, to be administered by the British Academy, in memory of the distinguished modern historian and political philosopher, Elie Kedourie, elected a Fellow in 1975. The Fund's principal purpose was to establish an annual lecture in modern history, preference being given to subjects in Middle Eastern and modern European history, reflecting Professor Kedourie's own interests.

Democratic Reform in International Perspective

Professor Richard Rose FBA introduces a series of seminars, established to open up the discussion of reform.

Entitled the 'Westminster Seminars', the series has been created to provide a forum bringing experts from abroad to discuss ideas and institutions relevant to the current British debate. In this way, people of diverse views can hear and question people with first-hand experience of different representative institutions. Professor Rose is convenor of the series.

Although Britain is a long-established democracy, Britain is now undergoing major constitutional changes intended to make British government more 'democratic'. Debates among political theorists emphasize that this term does not have an agreed meaning, and there are potential conflicts and even contradictions between competing values. A look at other established democracies shows that the practice of democracy can take many forms, and often they are 'un-British', for example, the use of proportional representation. Concurrently, other democracies have often spoken admiringly of what is distinctively British in government.

A good way to understand the operation and consequences of 'un-British' institutions is to talk to people who are accustomed to using these institutions, in order to see what may be learned – positively or negatively – from what is happening

in countries that are not governed by the Westminster model.

The Westminster Seminars are intended to inform discussion and not to promote a single point of view. There is an all-party advisory committee with David Butler, President of the Hansard Society, Lord Holme, Professor Lord Norton of Louth, Professor Lord Plant, and Professor John Keane, Centre for the Study of Democracy. Funding has come from the British Academy and the Centre for the Study of Democracy, University of Westminster.

Two seminars took place in Spring 1999:

Governing in Europe: Effective and Democratic?

Professor Fritz Scharpf, Max Planck Institute, Cologne, on 25 May

The New Zealand Experience of Electoral Reform

Professor Jack Vowles, University of Waikato, New Zealand, on 21 June

The seminar series will continue, and further details can be found in the diary of events on page 52.

Conversazioni

The *conversazione* programme, organised as always by Professor Margaret Boden FBA – to whom the Academy is greatly indebted – flourished during the year. In November 1998 the Rt Revd Dr Rowan Williams FBA and Professor Jennifer Nelson FBA discussed *The Temptations of the Monastic Life*. In February 1999, Professor Willie Lamont of the University of Sussex, and Professor Peter Burke FBA looked at the question, *Should We Always Respect the Ethical Beliefs of Other Societies?*, and in May Professor David Fallows FBA and Dr Christopher Page debated *Authenticity in Musical Performance*.

Symposia

Greek Personal Names: Their Value as Evidence, July 1998

The event was a one-day colloquium held partly to celebrate the work of the *Lexicon of Greek Personal Names* (a long-established Academy Research Project) and mark in some way the 80th birthday of the General Editor, Mr Peter Fraser. Speakers and audience found the day's papers stimulating and rewarding, and the evening reception and dinner performed a diplomatic and celebratory function. The papers will be published in the *Proceedings of the British Academy*, Volume 104.

Oxyrhynchus: A City and its Texts, July 1998, mainly in Oxford.

The event was mainly held in the Ashmolean museum, with a day at the Academy. A simultaneous exhibition was held in the museum, with a complementary exhibition at Carlton House Terrace over the week.

Biography, September 1998

The day took the form of a workshop for those Fellows engaged in producing the Academy's 'Centenary' volume on the subject.

Educational Standards, October 1998

This one-day meeting, as well as providing a forum for presentation of research, stirred debate and provoked favourable media

comment. The papers will be published in the *Proceedings of the British Academy*, Volume 102.

The Evolution of Cultural Entities, April 1999

Professor M.A. Boden FBA has reviewed the event on page 18.

Metaphor in Art and Literature, May 1999

The one-day colloquium explored aspects of metaphor across the borders of art and literature, over a protracted time-scale and in very different cultural fields, and thereby opened out a broader discussion of the nature of metaphor.

Economic Challenges of the 21st Century in Historical Perspective, July 1999

This symposium, held over three days in Oxford, and convened to celebrate the career of Professor Charles Feinstein FBA, provided the opportunity for a group of senior economic and social historians to present papers intended to inform discussion of significant policy issues for the coming century. (The meeting will form the basis, in due course, of a British Academy 'Centenary' Monograph.)

For the 1999 Postdoctoral Fellowship Symposium, see page 47.

The Evolution of Cultural Entities

A two-day interdisciplinary meeting was held at the British Academy in April on 'The Evolution of Cultural Entities'. Sponsored jointly by the Academy and the Epistemology Group, it was planned by Professor Margaret A. Boden FBA and Professor John Ziman FRS, and organised by Rosemary Lambeth at the Academy. Professor M.A. Boden FBA reviews the event.

Over 130 people registered for the symposium, including members of the general public. The convenience, and elegance, of the Academy's new surroundings was remarked by several of them. The success of the conference can be gauged not only by the positive comments from participants but also by the fact that most people were still there at the end of the second afternoon!

The aim was to consider whether the 'non-biological' study of evolutionary processes could usefully be extended beyond the special case of technological innovation (the topic of an earlier meeting of the Epistemology Group). Ever since Darwin, scholars in different disciplines have noted that diverse cultural entities – such as languages, laws, firms, theories, etc., – 'evolve' through sequences of variation, selection and replication, apparently like living organisms. However, this analogy between cultural and biological change has more frequently been remarked than explored and analysed. Is it 'just a metaphor', or can evolutionary theory help us to understand the dynamics of a variety of cultural domains?

The disciplines represented – by speakers from Israel, Australia, Germany, Holland, and the USA as well as the UK – included biology, anthropology, sociology, economics, law, linguistics, cognitive science, and philosophy. Despite some 'talking across each other', there was a welcome attempt not only to communicate with scholars in other disciplines but to learn from them, too.

One thing we learnt (from the biologist Dr Eva Jablonka) was that modern biology sees the type of variation at the base of evolution as sometimes more 'structured' than is normally assumed. If this is so, then one must think twice about those criticisms of evolutionary thinking in the social sciences which complain that novelty in human affairs may be grounded not in senseless random variation but in creative thought directed to a particular end. (As several participants commented,

that is not to say that the intended end will be achieved: the effects of novel social policies may be very different from what was expected.)

Another idea that aroused interest was Professor Gunther Teubner's application of the concept of *autopoiesis* to legal institutions. This concept was originated by the biologists Humberto Maturana and Francisco Varela, who used it to describe the self-organization of the cell. Their work illuminated the formation and maintenance of the cell as an identifiable unity, bounded by the cell-membrane. They gave a highly abstract definition of autopoiesis, insisting that the concept could be applied also to social institutions. There, the self-organization would not be physically embodied as a biochemical metabolism, but constituted by a self-coherent and self-sustaining set of social practices – such as linguistic communications. But they gave no details, leaving it highly unclear how their ideas could be generalized from the physical to the social space. Professor Teubner offered some intriguing and persuasive examples, namely, various legal institutions. Outlining how the law can be seen as a closed, self-maintaining autopoietic system, he used these insights to explain variations between socio-legal practices in different countries. On this view, evolution (whether in biological or social systems) is secondary to, or limited/enabled by, the autopoiesis of the system concerned. Again, this suggests that importing evolutionary ideas into social science need not be inappropriately reductionist, still less sociobiological.

There were other thought-provoking papers, too, and there may be a future publication including some of them. If so, details will be announced in a future issue of the *Review*. Meanwhile, a book based on an earlier discussion-meeting sponsored by the Epistemology Group is currently in press and due for publication in 2000: Ziman, J.M. (ed.), *Technological Innovation as an Evolutionary Process* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).

Academy Research Projects

The Academy supports 41 projects through its programme of Academy Research Projects. These projects are all intended to produce fundamental works of scholarship on which subsequent research can build, rather than to produce interpretative works or monographs. Several of them form the British contribution to international projects under the auspices of the Union Académique Internationale. Each project is managed by its own project committee.

The Academy hopes to feature detailed reports from Academy Research Projects over the course of the next few years. In this issue, special accounts have been commissioned from the project directors of four of them (pp. 22–33).

Developments in other Academy Research Projects during 1998–99 are described in the following progress report.

Publications

The progress of the projects during the past year has been marked by the publication of a number of handsome and scholarly volumes, several of which were published by the Academy and are listed elsewhere (see pages 34–5). Others not published by the Academy included *'Legislator of the World': Writings on Codification, Law and Education*, edited by P. Schofield and J. Harris, containing the mature writings on the theory and practice of codification by Jeremy Bentham, published by OUP in December 1998; and *Medieval European Coinage 14: South Italy, Sicily and Sardinia* by Philip Grierson and Lucia Travaini, published by OUP in October 1998.

The *Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum* published the 2 volume edition of the inscription of Shapur I on the so-called Ka'ba-i Zardüst. This is the first-ever comprehensive and reliable treatment of the most important epigraphic monument of the Sassanian dynasty, in which Shapur I (c. 241–272 AD) describes his empire, his three successful campaigns against the Romans, and the sacred fires which he founded for himself, his family and other dignitaries at his court. The volume provides an annotated edition and translation of the three parallel versions of the inscription in middle Persian, Parthian and Greek, and an extensive philological, epigraphical, historical and linguistic commentary giving equal weight to all three versions.

The latest volume of *Oxyrhynchus Papyri* included further New Testament papyri, among them substantial remains of the text of the Book of Revelation dateable to the later third/early fourth century. This includes a notable variation to the orthodox text, giving the number of the Beast as 616 (instead of 666).

The *English Place-Name Survey* broke new ground with the publication of Professor Barrie Cox's *Place-Names of Leicestershire I: The Borough of Leicester*, the first attempt to present a detailed

account of the toponymy of a major industrial city up to the year 1850. Three new additional series were launched. A more 'popular' series of one-volume county place-name dictionaries was begun in fine style with Professor Kenneth Cameron's attractive *Dictionary of Lincolnshire Place-Names*. An ancillary monographs series got off the ground with the publication of *English Place-Names in Skaldic Verse* by the former British Academy Postdoctoral Fellow, Dr Matthew Townend. This is a list of Old Norse place-name forms compiled from manuscript sources with full critical commentary. A supplementary series of volumes aiming to make available full treatments of minor names not covered in full in early volumes of the Survey was launched with Professor Richard Coates's *Place-Names of West Thorney*.

As well as the principal results of the projects' research being published in book form, a number of related works also appeared during the year. The proceedings of the 1997 John Foxe Colloquium were published in May 1999 under the title *John Foxe: A Historical Perspective*, and the proceedings of a conference on 'Local Coin-Foreign Coin' organised by Dr Lucia Travaini of the *Medieval European Coinage* project were published as a monograph in July 1999 by the Società Numismatica Italiana. An article by series editor, David Freedberg, on 'A seventeenth century museum on paper' introducing the *Cassiano dal Pozzo* project to an even wider audience was prepared for publication in *Natural History* in October 1999.

Electronic media

Many of the projects are now looking to disseminate the results of their research in different ways, taking full advantage of developing technology to attract greater attention. Publication of CD-ROMs is planned by the *Prosopography of the Byzantine Empire* and the *John Foxe Project*.

Databases are being created by a large number of projects, and increasingly sophisticated web sites

are being developed, often in parallel with these databases. On page 22 Professor Simon Keynes has written about the *Anglo-Saxon Charters* and mentions its web site. The *Projet Volterra* has developed a web site at www.ucl.ac.uk/history/volterra which features, among other items, a hypertext version of the Theodosian Legal Code.

The *Corpus of Romanesque Sculpture* database now includes 1,236 site reports, approaching one quarter of the total expected. The electronic edition of the *Correspondence of James McNeill Whistler* includes 2,640 letters which have been transcribed and marked up, and of these 1,065 have been fully annotated (more than 10% of the total). The related reference sources being compiled by the project now include details of 3,035 people mentioned in the correspondence and references to over 3,000 works of art.

Another project very successfully exploiting the Internet to make its database more widely accessible is the *Beazley Archive*. By July 1999, 63,500 records and 16,800 images were on line and more than 220 institutions were registered as users worldwide. The project's web site can be accessed at www.beazley.ox.ac.uk.

Conferences

In addition to publishing activities, the projects continue to organise many successful conferences and seminars. These range from the simple editors' meetings to discuss progress, by projects such as *Episcopal Acta* and the *Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi*, which this year featured a visit to the stained glass studio of Goodard & Gibbs in East London, to more elaborate national and international conferences. The third *Evergetis* colloquium was held at Portaferry, Co. Down in September 1998. Entitled 'Founders and Refounders of Byzantine Monasteries', the event focused on the founding history of Evergetis in its contemporary context. A further John Foxe Colloquium was held at Columbus, Ohio in April 1999; and the Centre for Advanced Welsh and Celtic Studies at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth held a highly successful forum in May 1999 on 'The Poetry of the Poets of the Nobility' to promote the work of the *Medieval Welsh Poetry* project.

The Academy's own meetings programme featured two excellent conferences organised in collaboration with ARPs: 'Oxyrhynchus: A City and its Texts'; and 'Greek Place-Names: Their Value as Evidence', both held in July 1998.

Contributions to conferences organised by others were also features of the work of a number of projects during the past year. The Society for the History of Natural History's conference on 'Art and Illustration' in April 1999 offered an opportunity to several of those involved with the *Cassiano dal Pozzo* project to speak about their work; while the *Corpus of Romanesque Sculpture* provided most of the speakers at the Council for British Archaeology's conference on 'The Herefordshire School of Sculpture' held at Birmingham University in May 1999.

Celebrations

The past year has also seen a number of important milestones being celebrated by projects. The *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles* celebrated the publication of the fiftieth volume in the series with a very enjoyable reception at the Academy in March 1999, about which Dr Mark Blackburn has written on pages 36–7. The Bentham project held a series of events celebrating the 250th anniversary of the birth of Jeremy Bentham which included a symposium at the University of Texas, Austin and featured a live satellite link with University College London; a concert of music performed in the presence of HRH The Princess Royal; and a magnificent 'Art and Manuscript' exhibition at University College London in autumn 1998. The catalogue of the exhibition was published under the title 'The Old Radical: Representations of Jeremy Bentham', edited by Catherine Fuller.

Research Funding

The projects were considerably affected by the setting up of the new Arts and Humanities Research Board which became at a stroke the most significant funder of the projects as a whole. After decisions were taken on the first round of competitive bids, the Board had allocated more than £4.3 million to 23 Academy Research Projects over periods ranging from one to five years. Inevitably the results were uneven, with some projects being extremely successful in obtaining very large grants, while others received nothing. Other funders have also contributed very generously to the work of some projects: the *Lexicon of Greek Personal Names* continues to benefit enormously from the generosity of a number of individuals and foundations who contribute privately to its work; while the *Medieval European Coinage* was successful in obtaining a research fellowship funded by the Fondation Wiener-Anspach to assist Professor Grierson with

completion of the Low Countries volume, to join the researcher already partly funded by Gonville and Caius College. The Newton Trust continues to make immensely valuable contributions to a number of Academy projects including the *Acta of Henry II*, *Corpus of British Medieval Library Catalogues* and the *Francis Bacon* project. Most Academy Research Projects benefit also from the continuing generosity of their host institutions.

Links and Appointments

The links between Academy Research Projects and other schemes operated by the Academy have deepened during the past year. Ex-Postdoctoral Fellow, Dr Matthew Townend's work was published by the *English Place-Name Society*, as noted above. Another former Postdoctoral Fellow, Dr Alan Pitt, was appointed to a research assistantship with the Bentham project; and a current PDE, Dr David Skinner, was invited to serve on the Committee of the *Early English Church Music* series, which has also accepted his work on Nicholas Ludford onto its current list of work in preparation.

In the face of extremely tough competition, Dr Nicholas Vincent, Director of the *Acta of Henry II* project, was appointed as a British Academy Research Reader, from October 1999.

Deaths

Finally, this report would not be complete without mention of the very sad loss during the past year of a number of scholars who have been intimately involved with individual Academy Research Projects. The American Senior Editor of the *Correspondence of Thomas and Jane Welsh Carlyle* series, Professor Clyde L. Ryals sadly died in July 1998. It is good to report the continuing commitment to publication of the series, nevertheless, of Duke University Press. The death of Professor John Varey FBA, in March 1999, was a particular blow to the *Sources for the History of the Spanish Theatre* project, of which he had been the initiator and Chairman. His work on the project has been left in varying stages of completion and his assistant, Dr Charles Davis, will continue to work to bring this to publication under the Tamesis imprint of Boydell and Brewer Ltd. Last, but not least, the death of Professor J.E. Caerwyn Williams FBA, was also reported. He had been one of the instigators of the *Medieval Welsh Poetry* project, and acted as Honorary Consulting Editor, as well as one of the Academy's links to this project, run by the Centre for Advanced Welsh and Celtic Studies in the University of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Further information about Academy Research Projects can be found on the Academy's web site at www.britac.ac.uk/arp

Anglo-Saxon Charters

A joint committee of the British Academy and Royal Historical Society was set up in 1966 to plan the production of what is intended to be the definitive edition of the entire corpus of Anglo-Saxon charters. Six volumes have been published so far, and several more are in an advanced state of preparation. When complete, the series will comprise approximately 30 volumes, providing a secure basis for our knowledge and understanding of English history, society, religion and culture from c. 670 to 1066, or for a period of roughly 400 years. Professor Simon Keynes, Secretary to the Anglo-Saxon Charters Committee, presents an overview of the project.

An Anglo-Saxon charter is typically a formal document, in Latin, recording a king's grant of land or privileges to a religious house, or to a layman. The earliest surviving charters were drawn up in the 670s, and the corpus extends in unbroken sequence thenceforth to the Norman Conquest. Their form, and the circumstances of their production, varied from one context to another, and changed with the passage of time. For example, from the mid-ninth century onwards charters often incorporate a detailed clause, in Old English, describing the boundaries of the estate concerned; and particular draftsmen in the tenth century found cause to supply unusually precise information on the date and place of issue. The term 'charter' is also applied, more loosely, to a variety of documents in Old English, ranging from records of lawsuits, wills (among them, for example, the will of King Alfred the Great), and letters, to royal writs of the kind which underlie the Latin writ-charters and writ-mandates of the Anglo-Norman kings. The corpus of charters comprises approximately 1,600 texts, and traces survive of a further 250 charters, categorised as lost or incomplete; but of course these numbers represent only a small proportion (perhaps as little as a tenth) of the total number of charters produced in the Anglo-Saxon period as a whole. Of the surviving corpus, nearly 300 charters are preserved in their original form (written on single sheets of parchment, in contemporary handwriting). The remainder are preserved as copies of originals now lost, made by the compilers of cartularies (collections of title-deeds) at any time from the eleventh century to the sixteenth, or by early modern antiquaries.

Charters as source material

Charters constitute one of the principal categories of source material for our knowledge of Anglo-Saxon England. Above all, they serve as a continuous frame of reference from c. 670 to 1066, complementing the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* and other 'literary' sources, and bearing on many aspects of the history, society and language of the English peoples throughout the Anglo-Saxon

period. They provide the basis on which it is possible, in conjunction with other sources, to reconstruct the individual careers of kings, queens, athelings, archbishops, bishops, abbots, royal priests, ealdormen, and thegns. They constitute evidence of the landed interests of particular laymen, or of more extended families; and their witness-lists afford an insight into the changing composition of the king's council. They cast light on matters ranging from the condition of the peasantry, on a particular estate, to the policies and even the aspirations of kings, whether leaders of peoples long-settled in the land, or rulers of newly-constituted kingdoms. They bear in one way or another upon various aspects of ecclesiastical, social, and cultural history, ranging from the circumstances of the foundation and endowment of a particular religious house (in relation to other houses, and to lay society), to the learning of priests in the royal household. If preserved in their original form, they provide evidence of the competence (or otherwise) of draftsmen and scribes in the composition and writing of both Latin and vernacular prose; and they can be used, furthermore, to advance understanding of the date, and place of origin, of surviving manuscripts of the period. They can be used (with all due caution) for dating sound-changes in the English language, for establishing diagnostic features of regional dialects, and for assessing the role of the written word in secular society. They can also be used for reconstructing ancient estate-boundaries, and for examining other aspects of land-use in the distant past; and in many cases they represent estates which prove to correspond closely with the boundaries of a modern parish.

Transmission of texts

Charters were highly regarded in the Anglo-Saxon period as evidence of whatever they contain, and they retained their value throughout the middle ages (albeit more so at some places than at others), whether as proof of title to property or privileges, or as an integral part of the historical identity of the religious house in which they had come to be

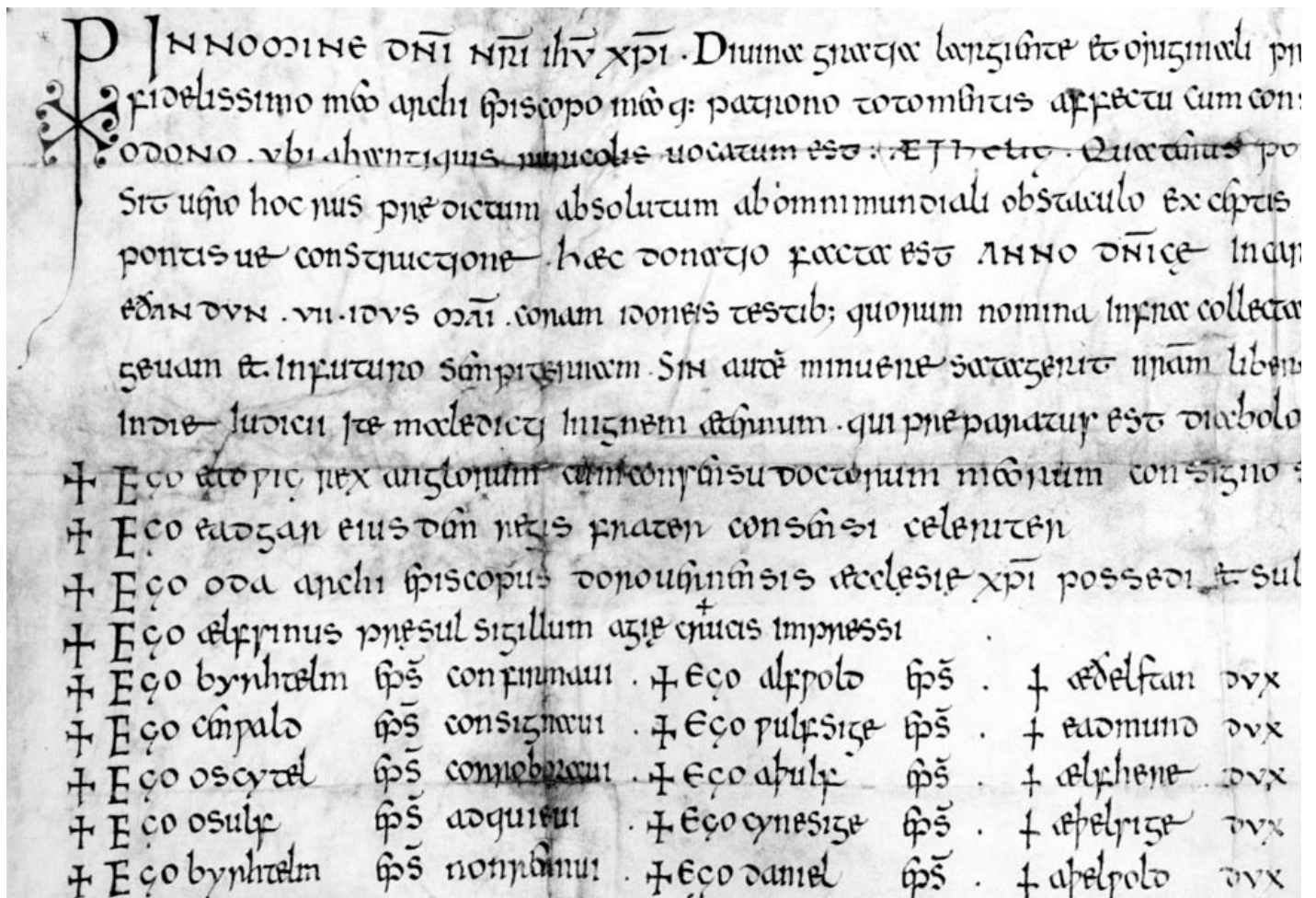
preserved. Of course, charters were also forged, before and after the Norman Conquest, for exactly the same reasons; and much depends, therefore, on the development of principles for testing or establishing the authenticity of the transmitted texts. The archives of religious houses were dispersed following the Dissolution of Monasteries in the mid-sixteenth century, and many charters passed at this time into the hands of those who acquired their buildings and estates; while in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, more charters were released or raided from the archives of the cathedrals which might have been expected to look after them more carefully. Charters were, however, collected quite eagerly by those who appreciated their rarity and intrinsic importance, and at the same time they began to be studied by those who understood what they could reveal about the origins of some of the most hallowed institutions of the realm. The example was set by members of the Elizabethan Society of Antiquaries, in the late sixteenth and early

seventeenth centuries; and ever since then historians of Anglo-Saxon England have neglected the evidence of charters at their peril.

Collections and editions

The first collected edition of Anglo-Saxon charters was John Mitchell Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*, published in six volumes between 1839 and 1848. For the period up to 975, Kemble's edition was superseded by Walter de Gray Birch's *Cartularium Saxonium*, published in three volumes between 1885 and 1893. In addition to these editions of the texts, facsimiles were published of the majority of those charters preserved in their original (or pseudo-original) form. It has long been recognised, however, that the great work of the nineteenth-century editors was not up to the standards required for such a difficult yet important body of material. In 1895 W.H. Stevenson remarked that 'it cannot be said that the O.E. charters have yet been edited'. Two years later, F.W. Maitland expressed his view that the charters

Detail from a charter of King Eadwig granting forty hides at Ely to Oda, archbishop of Canterbury, 957 AD. (Bodleian Library, Oxford)



had to be re-edited 'if the first period of English history is ever to be well understood', and ventured his conviction that a century from his time there would be 'a critical edition of the Anglo-Saxon charters in which the philologist and the palaeographer, the annalist and the formulist will have winnowed the grain of truth from the chaff of imposture'. In the first half of the twentieth century, most of the vernacular charters were re-edited and translated (at the instigation of H.M. Chadwick) by Florence Harmer, A.J. Robertson, and Dorothy Whitelock, followed by Harmer's edition of the vernacular writs in 1952. Scholars continued, however, to feel the need for an edition of the corpus as a whole, which would provide authoritative texts of the royal diplomas, in all their stately glory, and which would set the other records among them. In 1955, Sir Frank Stenton invoked yet again the words of W. H. Stevenson, and cited Stevenson's account of his methods in working on charters 'as a programme commended to the scholars of the future'.

The new edition

The organising principle of the new edition is not chronological (by king's reign), or regional (by county or kingdom), but archival: each constituent fascicule or volume contains the charters preserved in the archives of a particular religious house. The charters are edited according to uniform principles which reflect the standards of modern scholarship, and are accompanied by the level of commentary which is necessary for the informed and effective use of the texts, for historical and, indeed, for all

other purposes. The committee has established guidelines for the new edition, and otherwise exists to co-ordinate the project and to oversee the process of publication. Initially, progress was slow; but with the continued support of the British Academy, and with the aid of generous grants from the Isaac Newton Trust (Trinity College, Cambridge), and from the Leverhulme Trust, it was possible in the 1990s to set the project on a new footing. The volumes published so far have established new standards in the editing and criticism of Anglo-Saxon charters, showing what scope of discussion and depth of analysis the charters both require and will sustain. They have served at the same time to open up the wide field of charter-studies, which may seem arid to the casual observer, but which will strike anyone who ventures within as fertile ground for the identification of new issues and the generation of new ideas. At one level, each text is accompanied by a detailed commentary, discussing matters of authenticity, and exploring its significance in relation to other charters, its bearing on matters of local history and topography, and its wider historical importance. At another level, each volume provides the essential primary material for the further examination of the history of the religious house where the charters were preserved, and for our understanding of the place which the house enjoyed in local society. The whole series, when complete, will represent nothing less than a transformation of our knowledge of a long and formative period of English history.

A web site which describes the project in more detail, and which makes readily accessible some of the work undertaken under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Anglo-Saxon Charters, is located at the following address:
www.trin.cam.ac.uk/chartwww

British Town Maps, 1470–1895

A catalogue and cartographical analysis

The study of the urban cartography of Great Britain forms part of a long-term research programme, based at Exeter University Geography Department, to record and analyse the pre-Ordnance Survey, large-scale (i.e. highly detailed) maps of the nation. The first two parts of the programme concerned maps of rural parishes and townships made for tithe commutation and enclosure purposes.¹ Professor Roger Kain FBA, programme director, expands upon the current project which was adopted by the British Academy in 1998.²

Towns present the map-maker with the most complex landscapes of all. Buildings within a town tend to be of different ages, styles (vernacular or designed) and functions. They are arranged on their plots along streets in different ways, streets may be broad and ruler-straight, or narrow and tortuous, or may be formally-created terraces, crescents, circles, or squares. Towns also contain a range of land uses – residential, commercial, industrial, administrative, ecclesiastical, recreational – which contribute to

spatial differentiation. They may be sited on hilly or on relatively level terrain. And, underlying all, invisible in the landscape but a key to the urban texture, is the property ownership cadastre.³

Concomitant with the heterogeneity of townscapes is a variety of cartographical genres subsumed by the general designation ‘urban map’. Two maps drawn from this variety are illustrated here. One is a late sixteenth-century manuscript bird’s eye view map of the city of Exeter – not drawn to a strict scale, highly decorated,

John Hooker’s plan of Exeter, c.1587 belongs to a genre of town maps known as bird’s eye views. Hooker was City Chamberlain from 1550 and his map depicts something of the topography and economic life of the city (note the mills, shipping and fishing on the River Exe) but it is also interpreted as a celebration of the wealth and power of this place in Tudor England.

*[British Library, Maps C.5.a.3]
Reproduced by permission of the British Library Board.*



Part of the south Devon coastal town of Brixham on an Ordnance Survey 1:500 (120 inches to one mile) map. Surveyed in 1864, this represents the most sophisticated development of urban topographical mapping in Britain; some 400 towns were mapped at this or the 1:1056 (60 inches to one mile) scale between 1842 and 1895. At this very large scale, urban topography can be mapped in great detail. Streets and important buildings are named, the internal layout of public buildings is depicted (including the number of 'sittings' in churches), features as small as street lamps are located accurately, and much other highly detailed information is included, for example the position of water taps ('W.T.') and stop cocks ('S.C.'). On the other hand, the map is devoid of people and the third dimension of the townscape is absent entirely. [OS 1:500 Devon 128.2.15] Reproduced by permission of the University of Exeter.



topographically generalised yet rich in non-landscape detail (there is fishing and ships are shown at sail on the river Exe, woollen cloths are hung out to dry on tenter racks). As well as being a representation of topography, this map is also in many ways a celebration of the wealth and power of this town in early modern times. The other illustration is of a small part of the south Devon coastal town of Brixham as depicted by the Ordnance Survey on its very large-scale, highly detailed, printed late nineteenth-century town map series, maps which mark the high point of detailed urban topographical mapping in Britain.

Town maps are indeed extremely heterogeneous artefacts. They occur in both manuscript and printed forms, while printed maps may appear as a page in a book, as part of an atlas, as a single sheet or in multiple sheets. Any one printed map may be revised through a number of editions. Town maps are preserved in a wide variety and a great number of archives, repositories, and libraries – national, regional, and local. Towns were mapped for a variety of reasons and the cartographical characteristics and topographical and other content of the maps varies with the purpose and date of mapping. A simple typology of urban mapping would include maps of urban topography found in manuscript or published chronicles, books, atlases or as single sheets; maps, usually manuscript, produced for fortification and defence planning; maps, both manuscript and printed, for the administration and management of towns, for town planning, and for urban wayfinding; and maps, usually printed, which celebrate wealth, power and patronage.

Town maps can be of assistance to a wide variety of historians and others whose concerns touch on the urban past, though their relevance and use varies according the variety of history and the questions posed. For some purposes maps are used to answer narrow questions relating to topography – a map as a quarry of facts about what was there at the time the map was compiled. There can be few urban historians or, indeed, non-academics concerned with urban issues who do not need to use town maps in this way as an index to the location of things and events in the past, while for some investigations, such as town planning history, this kind of topographical information is at the very heart of historical research. Town maps are, though, much more than mere mirrors in which the physical reality of the past is reflected. Town maps (as all maps) are social constructs expressed through the medium of cartography. They can be read as texts in the same sense that paintings, film

and theatre can be read and so are of relevance to a broad spectrum of cultural-historical research.

Notwithstanding the number of town maps that are extant, their wide dispersal, and their utility to historians and others, researchers have few descriptive and analytical finding aids to help identify and locate maps of a particular place. This British Academy research project aims to provide a much-needed research tool by locating, cataloguing, and describing all British town maps. It is hoped that the catalogue will both draw attention to the valuable resource of historical map data and also avoid unnecessary inspection of original maps as a contribution to the long-term conservation of these often very fragile historical artefacts.

As well as cataloguing the maps, it is our intention also to analyse the database to provide information for writing a narrative history of town mapping in Great Britain which will be the first book-length exploration of the enmeshing of town maps in the history of any country. The compilation of a computer database is an essential sheet anchor of the whole project. Briefly, data are being entered directly into a portable PC in each archive and library and then transferred periodically to the project database maintained at Exeter. This is structured around a list of all English towns. There are difficulties inherent in defining unequivocally what constitutes an urban place but our philosophy is to be inclusive in the sense that the intention is to record maps for all those places that have been considered as urban at some time since the beginning of town mapping in the late fifteenth century. At the one extreme this will include a number of settlements which were already fast-declining market centres by the sixteenth century; at the other it will include a number of places which only achieved urban status in the nineteenth century. Our starting point is Alan Everitt's enumeration of 760 English market towns. This has been augmented to include late-rising market towns, resort towns, and new industrial centres of the nineteenth century.⁴ Towns around London which have been absorbed into the LCC/GLC area since 1870 are counted as separate places for cataloguing and analysis purposes. In sum, there may be about 1,300 'towns' in the whole of England.

We also have had to adopt a definition of 'town map' which can be applied consistently from library to library, and from archive to archive. Part of the definition relates to scale: all maps larger

than about 1:25,000 (2.5 inches to 1 mile) will be included, although in practice very few maps encountered are at scales smaller than about 1:12,000 (London excepted where smaller scales were often used because of the extent of the built-up area). Part of the definition also includes the provenance of a map; a map which is a derivative copy from a known map, for example a tithe map, is excluded. The corollary of this is that almost all pre-1750 mapping qualifies for inclusion. A further component of our definition of 'town map' relates to the area covered. We include only maps of either the whole of a built-up area or (and mostly in relation to London and other large cities) the whole of an urban parish, local board of health or similar administrative area, or discrete suburb. Deposited plans for transport and utility schemes are thus excluded, as are maps of individual urban properties (unless these urban estates cover a whole town or discrete subareas).

We anticipate that the results of our work will be disseminated as a combined electronic and conventional publication. The narrative history of town mapping written after analysis of the database will be a conventional printed book. This will also contain basic cartobibliographical information relating to each map. The remainder (a majority) of the cartographical and topographical information in the catalogue and the coverage diagrams compiled for each of the upwards of 10,000 town maps that the project expects to study will be best disseminated electronically.

Notes:

¹ Work on nineteenth-century parish tithe maps was funded by The Leverhulme Trust, has been completed, and is published as R.J.P. Kain and R.R. Oliver, *The Tithe Maps of England and Wales: A Cartographic Analysis and County-by-County Catalogue*, 873 pages, Cambridge University Press, 1995. Our work on enclosure and related maps was funded by ESRC and Cambridge University Press are publishing our main findings as a combined electronic and conventional book publication.

² The Arts and Humanities Research Board has recently agreed to provide five years of funding. AHRB funding is for work on English town maps; it is intended that Wales and Scotland will follow.

³ The relationship between the spatial complexity of a town and its mapping is explored further in Catherine Delano Smith and Roger J.P. Kain, *English Maps: A History* (London, British Library Publications, 1999).

⁴ Our composite list of towns to 1895 is compiled from the following sources: Alan Everitt, 'The market towns', in P. Clark (ed), *The Early Modern Town* (1976), pp 168 ff (originally published in J. Thirsk (ed), *The Agrarian History of England and Wales*, IV, Cambridge University Press, 1967, 467–506); Christopher Saxton, *Atlas of England and Wales*, 1579; John Adams, *Index Villaris: Or, an Alphabetical Table of all the Cities, Market-towns, Parishes, Villages, and Private Seats in England and Wales*, London, 1680; Ordnance Survey *One-Inch Old Series*, surveyed 1784–1863, published 1805–69; Samuel Lewis, *Topographical Dictionary...*, 1830; Ordnance Survey *One-Inch New Series*, first edition, surveyed 1841–88, published 1847–95; Ordnance Survey *One-Inch New Series*, second edition, surveyed 1893–8, published 1895–99. These sources are augmented with nineteenth-century directories and guide-books, and early nineteenth-century printed county maps.

Letters of Charles Dickens

The work of publishing the complete letters of Charles Dickens started under the general editorship of Humphry House, assisted by his wife Madeline House, in the 1950s. The first of 12 projected volumes appeared in 1965, and the final collection of letters covering the period 1867–1870 is on course for publication by 2001. The conclusion of the series will bring to completion a unique record not only of Charles Dickens the man, but of mid-Victorian society generally.

Dr Graham Storey, *General Editor of the Pilgrim Edition of the Letters of Charles Dickens*, considers some extracts from the letters which illustrate the wide range of Dickens's interests.

Dickens was a prolific letter-writer, who wrote to a vast number of correspondents. His best letters are memorable, reflecting the extraordinary range of his interests, his energy and the fusion of the serious and comic which distinguishes everything he wrote. Many letters to his closest friend, and biographer, John Forster, are a running commentary of the planning and writing of his novels; and these are almost all published in Forster's *Life of Dickens*. But there are other extremely interesting letters to other friends, previously unpublished, which throw light on his writing. Here he is, in 1849, defending the eerie atmosphere of his Christmas story, *The Haunted Man*, to his friend the Earl of Carlisle: 'As the initiator of this sort of story, I may be allowed to plead that I think a little dreaminess and vagueness essential to its effect ... but the introduction of such a quality with any of my longer books is what I never thought of in the remotest manner, and is something I contemplate with a perfect shock. If this is true, it can only be because of my having taken great pains and thought about the subject in all its lights and shades.'

'Lights and shades' permeate too the strange tragicomic ending of *A Tale of Two Cities*. Dickens's friend, Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, clearly objected to the apparent 'accidentality' of Mme Defarge's death – shot by her own revolver in the struggle with the hardly tragic Miss Pross. *Far from* an accident, writes Dickens to him: 'the whole story has in fact led up to it, so that it is, as it were, an act of divine justice.' 'I have the positive intention of making that half-comic intervention a part of the desperate woman's failure.'

There are, sadly, not many such explicit and defiant defences of his own writing aims; but letters to would-be contributors to his periodicals, *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*, are a goldmine for what they imply. Here is one: 'It is not enough to tell that India is misgoverned in this respect or that (which everybody knows), but the

aim of such pages is to shew a striking instance as a play might shew it.' And another, very similar: 'It is not enough to say that your characters were this or that. They must shew it for themselves, and have it in *their grain*. Then, they would act on one another, and would act for themselves whether the author liked it or no.'

The references there to acting are all-important to Dickens. He believed fervently in the stage; he created his own company of actors, performing for charity, playing the main roles himself and inspiring his company as manager; he intensely admired W.C. Macready, the leading actor of the day – and, after Macready's retirement, gave much of that admiration to the French actor, Charles Fechter. His numerous friends included many of the leading actors and actresses. His own 'readings' (both for charity 1853-58, and professional 1858-65) were essentially dramatic. He enjoyed his power over his audiences too, particularly after his reading of Sikes's murder of Nancy, in January 1869: 'At Clifton we had a contagion of fainting. I should think a dozen to 20 ladies borne out, stiff and rigid, at various times.' There is no doubt of his *pride* in that. 'I do not know if I have ever told you seriously' he wrote to Forster in 1845, 'but I have often thought, that I should have been as successful on the boards as between them.' There are numerous letters showing the energy he put into all the details of management; and more on the success of his readings, including his tour in America (November 1867–April 1868).

Other important groups of letters illustrate the impressive range of his interests and the passion he invested in them ('I do nothing by halves', he said, with absolute truth): the exploitation of young children, particularly in mines and factories; the appalling lack of sanitation in the London slums, a main cause of cholera; the tragedies that lay behind the lives of 'fallen women', leading to Urania Cottage, the Home for Fallen Women in

In 1984 the Academy formally adopted the *Letters of Charles Dickens* project under the Chairmanship of Professor Kathleen Tillotson.

Shepherd's Bush, North London, set up by the philanthropist Angela Burdett Coutts in November 1847 and managed largely by Dickens. The long series of letters the Home and its residents gave rise to – sharply observed, realistic, comic and at the same time compassionate – have many of the characteristics of the novelist. At times, indeed, it is difficult to be sure whether a given passage is from a novel or a letter. Here is one: 'In a broken down gallery, at the back of a row of wooden houses like horrible old packing-cases full of fever for a countless number of years, there was a wan child looking over at a starved old white horse, who was making a meal of oyster shells. The sun was going down and flaring out like an angry fire at the child – and the child, and I, and the pale horse stared at one another in silence for some 5 minutes, as if we were so many figures in a dismal allegory ... God knows when anybody will go to the child, but I suppose it's looking over still – with a little wiry head of hair, as pale as the horse, all sticking up on its head – and an old weasel face – and two bony hands holding on to the rail of the gallery, with little fingers like convulsed skewers.' That might well be a picture of an East End London slum from *Bleak House* or *Our Mutual Friend*. In fact it is from a letter to Miss Coutts. It emphasizes how much there is in common between the imaginative sources of the novels and the imaginative sources of the letters.

What fused the two was what he constantly referred to as 'an object'. That may sound – for a writer who acclaimed the power of the imagination and his allegiance to it – as somewhat narrow and over-pragmatic. But it was, for Dickens, a phrase infinitely expandable: something nearer to what Kafka had in mind when he said: 'the books we need are the kind that act upon us like a misfortune ... a book should serve as the axe for the frozen sea' (an image Dickens would certainly have appreciated). A letter of December 1852, written while he was writing *Bleak House*, is the most passionate statement we have from Dickens of a writer's responsibility. It is to the daughter of his old friend, the Judge, Lord Denman, who had accused him of condoning slavery in his comic portrait of Mrs Jellyby and what Dickens called his '4 words' critical of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*: 'Pray do not, therefore, be induced to suppose that I ever write merely to abuse, or *without an object*. I wish I were as clear of every offence before Heaven, as I am of that. I may try to insinuate it into people's hearts sometimes, in preference to knocking them down and breaking their heads with it ... but I always have it. Without it, my pursuit – and the steadiness, patience, seclusion, regularity, hard work and self-concentration, it demands – would be utterly worthless to me. *I should die at the oar*, and could die a more contemptible and worthless death in no man's eyes than in my own.'

Romano-British Writing Tablets

Excavations at Vindolanda and Carlisle, Roman military posts to the south of Hadrian's Wall, have yielded a remarkable collection of Roman writing-tablets, both ink writing-tablets and wooden stilus tablets. Based at the Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents in Oxford, a major interdisciplinary project on Romano-British Writing Tablets is under way, with the support of the British Academy and others. Dr Alan Bowman FBA, project director, describes the aims of the programme.

The documents from Vindolanda and Carlisle represent the most important body of written evidence for Roman Britain to have emerged this century, and are a unique source for understanding not only military affairs and life on the Northern Frontier of the Roman Empire, but also the development of the Latin language. The aims of the current project are threefold. One is to complete the publication of the remaining unpublished ink writing-tablets from Vindolanda and Carlisle, following on from the publication by Dr A.K. Bowman, Professor J.D. Thomas and Dr R.S.O. Tomlin (1983, 1994 and 1998) of ink tablets discovered during the 1970s and 1980s. An additional aim is to develop further computer-based imaging programmes for the compilation of electronic catalogues of the ink-writing-tablets, and to develop new image-enhancement techniques for incised wooden stilus tablets. Thirdly, the project directors intend to use the new techniques that are being developed to produce editions, with commentaries, of Latin texts on stilus tablets from Romano-British sites, principally Vindolanda and Carlisle. Ultimately, these last will be incorporated in a *Corpus of Romano-British Writing-Tablets* which will be a standard work of reference.

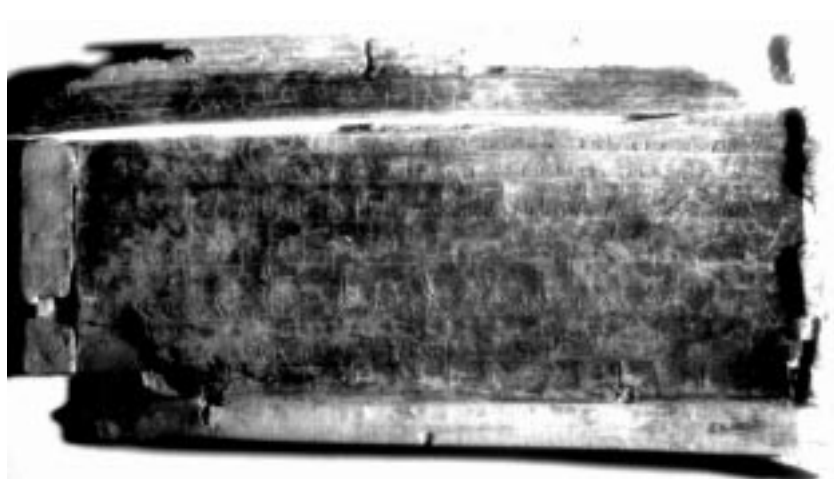
Edition and publication of ink tablets

The preparation of editions of ink tablets from Vindolanda is being undertaken by Dr Bowman and Professor Thomas. This is essentially a continuation of the work which has resulted in two published volumes, mentioned above. The tablets found in the 1970s and 1980s, which date to the period between AD 90 and 120, proved to be exceptionally important for our knowledge of pre-Hadrianic Roman Britain. They provided information on such diverse topics as ancient writing materials, Latin palaeography, the organisation of the Roman army, the social and economic structures of the frontier provinces, and the development of the Latin language. Further excavations undertaken between 1991 and 1994 yielded several hundred

more ink tablets from the same periods and the same archaeological context as the earlier examples. A rough estimate is that the 1990s material amounts to between 60 and 70 substantial ink texts. Many of the tablets were found in the courtyard of the fort commander's residence, where a bonfire had been made to destroy out of date documents when the time came for the unit to move on. Their survival is at least in part due to the probability that the fire was put out by rain before the tablets were consumed. The writing-tablets offer a wealth of detail on the lives of the officers and soldiers (and their families) stationed at Vindolanda in the period just before the construction of Hadrian's Wall. Seven tablets have already been published in preliminary editions (Birley and Birley 1994, Bowman and Thomas 1996).

The preparation of editions of the similar ink tablets from Carlisle has been undertaken by Dr Tomlin (published in 1998). The tablets come from two sites within the southern rampart of the Flavian fort, and come from waterlogged contexts of the period AD 70–117. They include an important account of wheat and barley, and a letter reporting on missing cavalry lances.

A wooden stilus tablet from Vindolanda, digitally scanned with directional lighting from the right, showing incisions left by the metal stilus where it penetrated the wax writing surface.



The project on *Romano-British Writing-Tablets* was adopted by the Academy in 1997. The project directors are Dr Alan K. Bowman FBA, Professor J.M. Brady FRS FEng, Dr R.S.O. Tomlin FSA and Professor David Thomas FBA. It is supported at the Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents, University of Oxford (further details can be found at the Centre's web site at www.csad.ox.ac.uk).

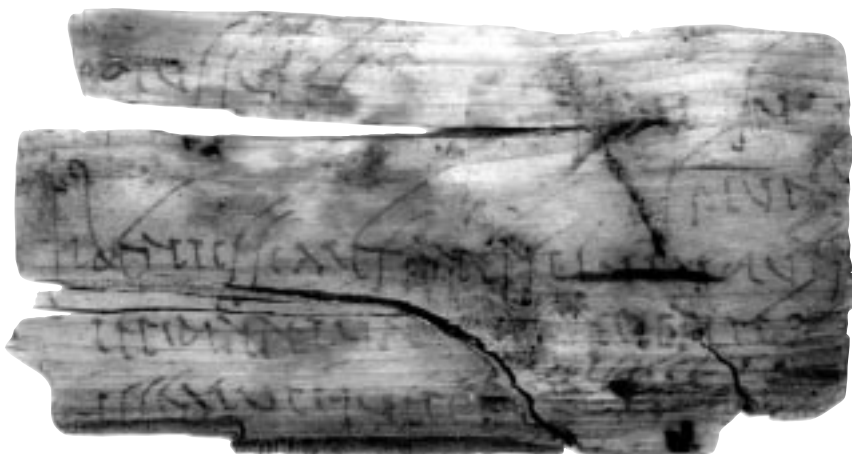
Digitisation and image-enhancement

The digitisation of the ink tablets involves the capturing and electronic storage of scanned images of the original tablets. The scanning is done with a digitising camera using infra-red filtration. This provides a basic image which is the equivalent of the infra-red emulsion film negatives previously used. The programme of scanning was begun in September 1996 when 400 scans of Vindolanda tablets from the excavations of the 1990s were made. The plan is to complete scans of all the Vindolanda ink tablets over the next three years.

The programme has two related purposes. The first is to provide high quality electronic images which can be used for primary research by the editors in preparing their publication of new texts. These images, which can be downloaded and/or written to CD-ROM, can be manipulated and enhanced using standard commercial photographic enhancement software, to provide better and more flexible facsimiles than standard photographic prints (which remain, however, an important complementary resource). This part of the project exploits the techniques of multi-spectral imaging developed by Greg Bearman and Bruce Zuckerman at NASA for the Dead Sea Scrolls.

The second purpose is to compile an electronic archive of images which can be linked to texts, commentaries and bibliographies and made widely available when the texts have been produced in their *editio princeps*. The archive will function as an easily accessible scholarly resource for researchers who wish to revise or reinterpret the published texts, or to bring them into relation with new material.

Part of an ink-writing tablet, discovered at Vindolanda in 1993, which contains a letter from Clodius Super to Flavius Cerialis, the prefect of the Ninth Cohort of Batavians.



The wooden stilus tablets

Image-enhancement of the incised wooden stilus tablets, of which there are some 200 examples from Vindolanda and over 70 from Carlisle, present much more complex problems, which are the subject of a programme initiated by Bowman, Brady and Tomlin and funded by a grant from the EPSRC. The aim of the project is to develop a completely new programme and it brings together for the first time expert readers of ancient documents and the most advanced research into computer vision and image-enhancement in a cross-disciplinary environment. The problems offer a new and very difficult challenge to the computer scientist.

The wooden tablets were manufactured with the central surface recessed, sometimes divided by a raised strip; the hollow panel was then filled with wax and the text was incised with a metal stilus. In virtually all cases of surviving tablets, the wax has perished, and the surface now presents only the scratches made by the stilus as it penetrated the wax surface to the wood beneath. Although parts of a few such texts from Vindolanda and Carlisle have been transcribed, most have proved indecipherable, owing to the following difficulties (either separately or in combination): (a) the scratches are very faint and incomplete and can only properly be seen, if at all, under intense, low-raking light whose position needs frequent adjustment for different portions of the tablet; (b) the background wood on which the scratches are made almost always has a comparatively heavy wood-grain which produces a distracting background texture and can be considered, in effect, as a distinctive sort of 'noise'; (c) incidental or casual pitting and scratching sometimes further complicates the image; (d) a single tablet was often used more than once, thus offering two or more overlaid texts which need to be identified and read separately.

Because the scratches are faint, the tablet needs to be imaged from a low raking angle (to emphasise contrast by deliberately casting shadows) and with very careful adjustment of lighting from a variety of directions. Since it is such a distraction to the process of deciphering the incised text, it is essential to enhance the image by 'removing' the wood-grain – and only the wood-grain – from the image. Attempts to do this by means of laser photography have not produced significant improvement. We have concentrated initially on the problems of woodgrain removal and identifying the incisions.

Luckily the wood-grain is usually more or less

uniform over the surface of a stylus tablet and it is relatively large compared to the incisions we are looking for. By aligning the camera appropriately when taking the pictures we arrange for the wood-grain to be aligned with the horizontal. This particular property is then exploited in our process of wood-grain removal, which is based on masking out low-frequency components in the vertical direction, keeping all high-frequency information corresponding to incisions. Currently the most efficient way to do this is to mask out the values along the vertical of the (local) Fourier transform of the image. The resulting images contain much less distracting information and are thus a great improvement for the human reader. During the course of the project we have succeeded in producing images in which the distraction of wood-grain signals is reduced very significantly.

The incisions of interest typically measure 0.5 mm across and are of varying but shallow depth, to a maximum of 1 mm. Visually, the incisions are of low contrast, often just a few grey values, i.e. they are very difficult to distinguish from background noise. Since the size of the incisions is very small compared to the distance between stylus tablet and indirect measuring tool such as stereo-cameras, and inherently unsuitable for direct measuring methods such as confocal scanning optical microscopy, another class of indirect ranging techniques, called shape from shading is used, in which three-dimensional surface shape is computed from shading variations.

The technique that we have developed so far on this project is based on the following observation, which combines the key properties of photometric stereo and shadows. Consider carrying a torch on a dark night. Slight movements of the torch in the hand occasionally induce rapid movements of cast shadows, so that the object casting the shadow seems to 'leap out' from the background. The extent to which it does so depends on the orientation of the light beam relative to the surface orientation that casts the shadow and its separation in depth from the surrounding background surface. Importantly, surface discolourations that can easily be confused with shadows in a single image do not move. A simple qualitative technique (movement or not) suffices to discriminate between incisions and surface discolourations, but more detailed information would be needed to discriminate between incisions from two distinct sources (e.g. two 'authors').

Imitating the 'manual' approach currently used by the historians, we take a couple of pictures of the same stylus tablet with a light source moving in an

arc 'over' the stylus tablet, beginning at a very low-raking angle (say 10 degrees above surface) and moving up in 5-degree steps.

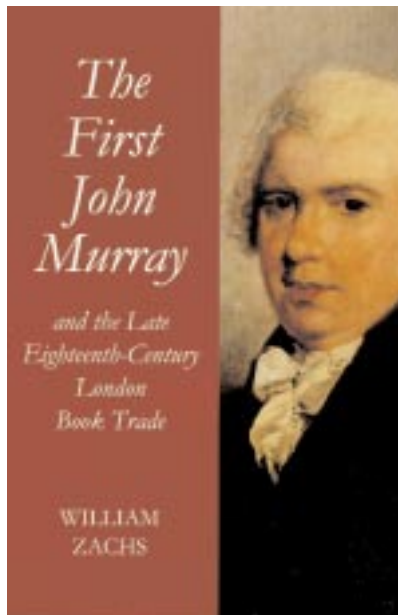
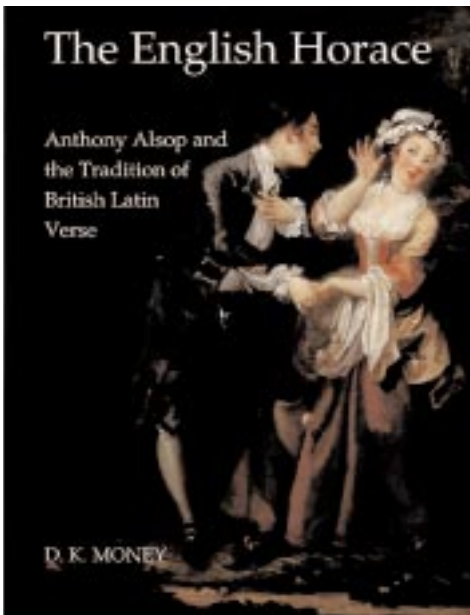
Once the key features are identified in the individual images the output from all processed images is then combined in order to detect (a) the movement of certain features which corresponds to a moving shadow-highlight combination which moves as the light source is moved up, and (b) the fact that certain features do not move although the light source is moving. These then correspond to 2D features such as discolourations rather than the 3D features we are looking for. To date, we have used a simple correlation technique to discriminate surface discolourations (stationary features) from incisions (moving features). The results are very encouraging, giving a good classification and greatly reducing spurious responses due to 'noise'. This, in our view, represents a considerable advance in technique compared to the standard edge-detector software which does not discriminate sufficiently between deliberate incision and casual damage to the surface of the tablet. In our future research we propose to develop this aspect further, incorporating both the phase congruency characteristics of the intensity transition of interest and recent developments in correlation-based stereo.

The aim is to produce editions, with commentaries, of the stylus tablets from Vindolanda and Carlisle in the first instance. At present it is possible to produce partial texts from some tablets. We hope eventually to be able to decipher many more. In view of the range and gradation of difficulty in seeing and enhancing the writing it is impossible to make any sensible prediction of the quantity. We would be disappointed if we could not ultimately read 50 or more from these collections. Such a number would offer the hope of reading examples from other sources, including those to be yielded by new excavations.

Successful development of our techniques will, of course, permit their application to other examples of Romano-British stylus tablets, many of which have remained in museums unread, partly read or perhaps misread for decades. They will also have applicability to other categories of incised material, including lead curse tablets, graffiti, inscriptions on metal and bone, as well as other three-dimensional artefacts. A wide-ranging analysis of the problems and progress will be presented in a symposium jointly sponsored by the British Academy and the Royal Society in December 2000, entitled *Images and Artefacts of the Ancient World*.

Publications

All the British Academy publications listed here are distributed by Oxford University Press.



Dr David Money (left) and Dr William Zachs meet at the Academy reception on 21 October 1998.

Postdoctoral Fellowship Monographs

The most exciting publishing developments in the year related to the British Academy Postdoctoral Fellowship Monographs series.

On 21 October 1998, a reception was held at the Academy to launch the first two volumes in the series.

The English Horace: Anthony Alsop and the Tradition of British Latin Verse, by D. K. Money ISBN 0-19-726184-1

Dr Money presents a wide-ranging survey of a largely unexplored field of British literature and cultural history. Alsop's works are made available to a modern readership for the first time.

The First John Murray and the Late Eighteenth-Century London Book Trade, by William Zachs ISBN 0-19-726191-4

Dr Zachs gives us the vivid and fascinating story of the founder of one of London's major publishing houses. And he draws on a uniquely rich archive to paint a new and clearer picture of the book trade during a critical period of its history. 'It will prove an indispensable resource in all future attempts to chart the progress of London publishing in this period' – *Times Literary Supplement*.

The reception was accompanied by an exhibition of books and archives relating to John Murray, 1768–1793, arranged by Bill Zachs. The exhibition was arranged in display cases which were specially built for the occasion but which now permanently adorn the Academy's Library.

The Postdoctoral Fellowship Monograph series goes from strength to strength. In May 1999, the Publications Committee held the fourth annual competition, easily the most competitive yet. From an outstanding field, we chose four new titles:

Dr Mark Harris

The Work of Identity in Modern Amazonia

Dr Jonathan Stock

Huju: Traditional Opera in Modern Shanghai

Dr John-Paul Wilson

Exchange and Society in the Archaic Mediterranean c.1000–c.500 BC: Institutional Change and the Development of the Ancient Economy

Dr John Wolfe

Great Deaths: Mourning, Religion, and Nationhood in Victorian and Edwardian Britain

The Harris and Stock titles are particularly exciting, since they take both the series and the entire publishing programme into new subject areas.

Other new titles published by the Academy

The Academy's publications principally derive from its programme of lectures and conferences and its long-running Academy Research Projects.

Aspects of the Language of Latin Poetry, edited by J.N. Adams FBA & R.G. Mayer

These essays bring together both traditional and more recent approaches to provide valuable insights into the poets' use of language. An international array of contributors covers authors from Lucilius to Juvenal.

Proceedings of the British Academy 93 ISBN 0-19-726178-7

Philosophical Logic, edited by Timothy Smiley FBA

Five philosophers and a linguist debate issues that are of interest to anyone concerned with semantics and logical theory, whether they work in philosophy, logic or linguistics.

Proceedings of the British Academy 95 ISBN 0-19-726182-5

Agriculture in Egypt, From Pharaonic to Modern Times, edited by Alan K. Bowman FBA & Eugene Rogan

From the Pharaohs to the United Arab Republic of the present day, Egypt's agriculture has been subjected to very different forms of political power and organisation. The papers in this volume draw on the abundant documentary and archaeological evidence to analyse and compare the patterns of agricultural exploitation across historical periods (including Ptolemaic, Roman and Ottoman times).

Proceedings of the British Academy 96 ISBN 0-19-726183-3

Proceedings of the British Academy 97: 1997 Lectures and Memoirs

Contains the texts of nine British Academy lectures (on literature, history, social anthropology, law, and economics), and 14 obituaries of Fellows of the Academy. ISBN 0-19-726192-2

Ireland North and South: Perspectives from Social Science, edited by Anthony F. Heath FBA, Richard Breen & Christopher T. Whelan

Have the two parts of Ireland been converging or diverging over time? And what implications do these patterns of change have for the future? In this first-ever systematic study of the social, economic and political development of the two Irelands since partition, a distinguished group

of scholars from Ireland (North and South), Britain and America have worked together to provide answers that are essential for any understanding of current political events.

This is the first modern social sciences volume in the *Proceedings* series. It was launched in Belfast on 22 June at the conference on 'Agreeing to disagree? The voters of Northern Ireland', at which Professor Heath gave an Academy-sponsored lecture.

Proceedings of the British Academy 98 ISBN 0-19-726195-7

The Medieval Stained Glass of Northamptonshire, by Richard Marks

Professor Marks' long-awaited catalogue of the medieval stained glass of Northamptonshire is lavishly illustrated in both colour and black-and-white. Many masterpieces are revealed for the first time.

Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi, Great Britain, Summary Catalogue 4 ISBN 0-19-726177-9

English Episcopal Acta 17: Coventry and Lichfield 1183–1208, edited by M.J. Franklin

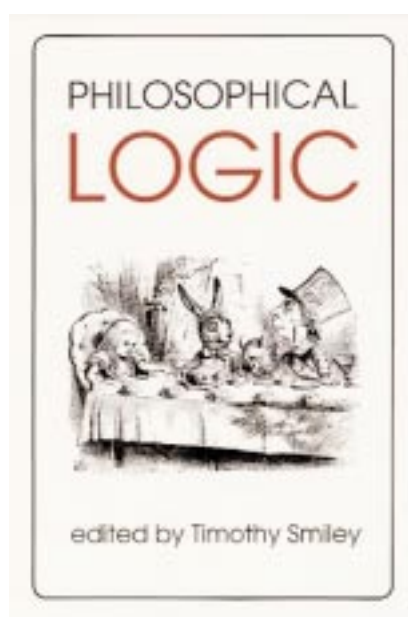
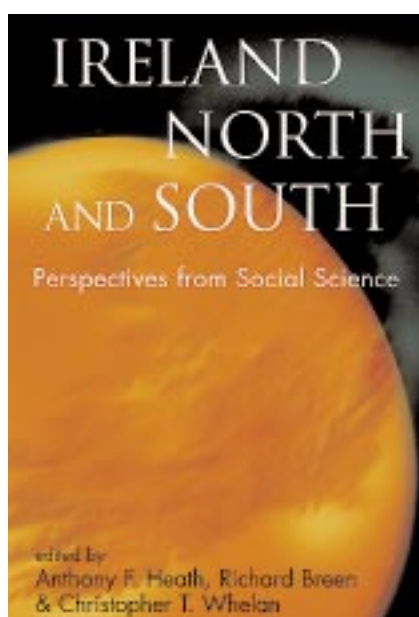
Completes the editing of the acta of the 12th-century bishops of Coventry. ISBN 0-19-726189-2

Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles 50: Hermitage Museum, St Petersburg, Part I. Anglo-Saxon Coins to 1016, by V.M. Potin

This is the first *Sylloge* volume to reveal the splendour of the Hermitage Museum coin collection, one of the largest and most important in the world. Some 1500 Anglo-Saxon coins from the 8th to early 11th centuries are catalogued.

The volume was launched at a reception at the Academy on 30 March: all 50 volumes were on display. The *Sylloge* is the most productive Academy Research Project series published by the Academy. For more on its achievements see overleaf. ISBN 0-19-726187-6

More on these and other publications can be found on the Academy's web site at www.britac.ac.uk/pubs



Fifty volumes of the *Sylloge* of British coins

A celebration was held in March 1999 at 10 Carlton House Terrace to mark the publication of the fiftieth volume of the *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles*: Hermitage Museum, St Petersburg, Part I: Anglo-Saxon Coins to 1016, by Dr VM. Potin. **Dr Mark Blackburn**, General Editor, reviews the achievements of the Academy's SCBI project.

The series has its origins in the early 1950s when Christopher Blunt and Michael Dolley, inspired by the success of the *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum*,¹ had a vision that research into medieval coinage in particular would blossom with the benefit of a parallel series for British coins. An informal committee was formed under the chairmanship of Sir Frank Stenton, and with the strong support of Sir Mortimer Wheeler it was admitted as a Research Committee of the British Academy in 1956. The first volume, on coins in the Fitzwilliam Museum by Philip Grierson, appeared in 1958.

Anglo-Saxon period

From the outset, the aim of the series was to publish the coins as objective primary evidence for the numismatist, historian, philologist and others. Detailed descriptions and photographic illustrations of a large body of British coinage would facilitate its close study, especially using die and stylistic analyses. Many of the earlier volumes concentrated on Anglo-Saxon coinage where this new approach was proving particularly rewarding. With the publication of some 53,000 coins held in one hundred and fifty museums in the UK, and others in Scandinavia, Germany, Poland, Latvia, Russia and the United States, the student now has at his

fingertips an astonishing amount of material on which to base his studies.

Later medieval and early modern coins

Latterly, a number of volumes have focused on the later medieval and early modern periods, and important specialist collections have been selected for publication with an extended introduction discussing the classification, chronology and other features of the coinage. Thus Edwardian sterlings, medieval and Tudor gold and the coinages of Henry VII, Charles I and Scotland have all been treated in this way. The eight volumes on seventeenth-century tokens in the Norweb collection, when complete, will be the standard reference work for this series, superseding Williamson's catalogue which has held that position for a hundred years.



Gold sovereign of Elizabeth I (1558–1603) showing the queen enthroned in majesty. Vol. 47, which published the Schneider collection of medieval and Tudor gold coins, is now the standard reference for this series.



Silver penny of Offa, king of Mercia (757–96), published in SCBI vol. 1 (enlarged x 1½). The only contemporary images of 8th-century kings are on coins.

Minting and hoarding

Since the nineteenth century British scholars have led the way among medieval numismatists in developing and applying new techniques of analysis, and the publication of the *Sylloge* series has been a fundamental element in this success. To give some idea of the potential of this material, in just the last century before the Norman Conquest there were 24 successive coin types struck at some 60 mints in England by more than 1,000 moneyers in all. The dies were often supplied by various regional workshops, and the number of dies used by each moneyer can be estimated. The coins circulated extensively within England and vast quantities were also taken to Scandinavia and Eastern Europe, where they have been found in tens of

¹ A catalogue of Greek coins, established by the British Academy in 1931 and contributed to by many other national academies. More information about the Academy's *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum* project can be found at <http://www.britac.ac.uk/arp/sng>

thousands. With all this fodder for analysis, our understanding of the mint administration, the monetary economy, the pattern of trade and the velocity of circulation in the late Anglo-Saxon period has improved dramatically.

Coins in the Hermitage Museum

Even though the series is mature, Volume 50 succeeds in breaking new ground as the first of four that will publish the Anglo-Saxon and later British coins in the Hermitage Museum, St Petersburg. The book was commissioned in 1987, and much of Dr V.M. Potin's work was carried out before the break-up of the Soviet Union. The Hermitage is an extraordinary treasure house, and its coin collection, one of the finest in the world, was begun in 1764 by Catherine the Great. The majority of the 3,000 Anglo-Saxon coins in the collection derives from Russian hoards of the late 10th or 11th century, money that was taken from England to Scandinavia, in trade or tribute, and thence traded on to the Slavs in Russia. Some 250 of the earlier coins in the collection had been bought in London either for the Hermitage directly or for prominent St Petersburg collectors, and they include a number of important specimens that were last known to British scholars in the mid-nineteenth century. Communications

were efficient enough then for an auction catalogue to reach St Petersburg and for bids to be submitted in time for the sale, as annotated catalogues in the Hermitage's library show. It was particularly pleasing to have present at the Sylloge's party the authors of Volumes 1 and 50, Professor Grierson and Dr Potin, who are near contemporaries at 88 and 81 respectively.

Publishing the *Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles* (SCBI) volumes has been the project's primary objective – and there are some 20 more in active preparation – but the Sylloge Committee is also eager to encourage scholars in allied disciplines to make use of numismatic evidence and interpretation in their work. The project's database at St Andrews provides a powerful index to the 50 volumes, as well as being an independent resource for philologists (accessible from the SCBI web page at www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/coins/scbi). Plans are afoot to add images and further details of all coins, allowing efficient and universal access to the material over the Internet. The Sylloge Committee is also planning a colloquium on Anglo-Saxon coinage as a source of primary evidence for historians and archaeologists to be held at the British Academy. That the vision of the 1950s has been amply fulfilled is due in no small measure to the patronage of the British Academy.

The colloquium entitled 'Interpreting Anglo-Saxon Coinage' will be held on 3 March 2000 at the British Academy. Intended for historians, archaeologists and others working in Anglo-Saxon, the colloquium will explore ways in which the evidence of coinage and coin finds can contribute to allied disciplines. Further details from Rosemary Lambeth at the British Academy, Email: rosemarl@britac.ac.uk.



Lord Stewartby (left), Chairman of the British Academy's Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles Committee, introduces Vsevolod Potin, Director of the Numismatic Department of the Hermitage Museum, at a reception held at the Academy on Tuesday 30 March 1999.

International Relations

The redeployment of funding within the Academy as a result of the creation of the Arts and Humanities Research Board meant that the Overseas Policy Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Foreign Secretary, Professor Barry Supple, was, for the first time for many years, able to plan for new programmes without having to cut back on existing activities in order to carve out the necessary funding. A 25% increase in the budget for international relations meant that progress could be made in extending the existing framework of formal exchange agreements, mainly with eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, towards a more flexible series of activities with different countries. The Overseas Policy Committee decided that it should aim to move away from the support of research conducted by individual scholars, for which excellent provision was made through the Research Grants scheme, towards the encouragement of international scholarly collaboration. Its endeavour would be to add value to research activities by bringing British and foreign scholars together. Moves, already under development, to develop or to strengthen links with those parts of the world where the Academy did not have established exchange programmes were given new impetus by the provision of the additional funding. The Committee agreed that, on the whole, the establishment of new formal exchange agreements should be limited, and that there should be greater concentration on *ad hoc* programmes, lasting for two or three years, with partner bodies.

New initiatives

During the year, the Committee established three new programmes to run alongside its existing range of exchanges and grant schemes. They encompassed support for networks of scholars from different countries; a new programme of British Academy Visiting Lecturers (foreign scholars invited to lecture in the UK); and support for joint seminars between British and foreign scholars, sponsored by the Academy, and involving an appropriate partner organisation abroad.

Joint Activities

The new programme of grants for Joint Activities, introduced in April 1998, proved to be popular, and twenty-two awards, totalling over £53,000, were made during the year. The subjects ranged widely, from *An investigation into the fertility behaviour of female migrants in Shanghai* to *French Perceptions of British History*, and *A linguistic atlas of the earliest Celtic place-names of Europe*.

Projects with East Europe

Most Agreements with Academies of Sciences in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union have now been extended to allow for the support of joint projects as well as individual research visits. During the year the Committee considered the first tranche of joint British-Polish projects supported within the framework of the Agreement with the Polish Academy of Sciences, and agreed to support seven projects on topics ranging from Egyptian archaeology to gender studies.

France

The year also saw a new development in the long-established programme of collaboration with the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, through the creation of a scheme to support joint projects between British and French scholars. The first round attracted eighteen applications, and subsequently the Academy and the CNRS agreed to support seven projects, with funding for the French costs coming from the CNRS and the Academy providing support for British scholars.

China and Taiwan

Relations with partner organisations around the world continued to follow a normal pattern of activities, and, as an example, relations with China and Taiwan are singled out for special mention. In April the Academy received a major delegation from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences,



The Chinese delegation at a meeting at the British Academy, at the start of their visit to Britain

British Academy, *left to right*

Mr J.S. Flemming (*Treasurer*), Professor B.E. Supple (*Foreign Secretary*), Sir Tony Wrigley (*President*), Professor R.J.P. Kain (*Vice-President*), Professor J.E.S Hayward (*Chairman, China Selection Panel*), Professor C.N.J. Mann (*Foreign Secretary Elect*), Professor K.F. Wallis (*Chairman, Economics and Economic History Section*), Miss J. Vinson (*China Exchanges*)

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, *left to right*

Mr Shao Zheng (*Chinese Embassy*), Professor Huang Ping (*Institute of Sociology*), Professor Fang Keli (*President of Graduate School*), Ms Zhou Yunfan (*Interpreter*), Professor Li Tieying (*President*), Professor Pei Changhong (*Head of Foreign Affairs Bureau*), Professor Zhou Hong (*Institute of European Studies*), Mr Deng Xianhong (*Secretary to President*)



led by the new President of CASS, Professor Li Tieying, a former government minister.

The complex programme, involving visits to several institutions in London as well as to the Universities of Cambridge, Edinburgh, Essex, Oxford and Warwick, were largely put together

by the Academy, although other administrative arrangements, such as travel and accommodation, were handled by the Chinese Embassy in London. Professor Li was received by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr John Prescott, and by Sir Edward Heath.



At a dinner in the British Museum, hosted by the Great Britain–China Centre

Left to right: Sir Edward Heath, Professor Li Tieying, Lord Howe, HE The Chinese Ambassador

The Exchange Agreement with the Academia Sinica, signed in 1997, was initiated, with the first visitor from Taiwan, Dr Tsai-Hsui Tsai, of the Institute of History, spending nearly six months in Britain working on aspects of British policy towards the economic and historical development of urban systems in East Asia between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The K.C. Wong Foundation again offered generous support to the Academy to fund a series of Fellowships. From a strong range of applications, eleven scholars were selected for fellowships to be held in 2000. The Academy received a generous grant of £20,000 from the Sino-British Fellowship Trust, subsequently augmented by a further grant of £10,000, to support projects involving British and Chinese collaboration.

Professor J.E.S. Hayward FBA succeeded Professor Glen Dudbridge FBA as Chairman of the joint British Academy/ESRC China Selection Panel.

International organisations

The Academy continued to play its part in the European Science Foundation, where Professor D.E.D. Beales FBA served as the Academy's representative on the Standing Committee for the Humanities. The Academy is at present participating in four ESF programmes: *Cultural Exchange in Europe, c. 1400–c. 1700*; *Individual and Society in the Mediterranean Muslim World*; *Musical Life in Europe 1600–1900: Circulation, Institutions, Representation,*

and the work of the *Asia Committee*. Professor Beales tendered his resignation as the Academy's representative after six years of service on the Standing Committee for the Humanities. Professor D.N. MacCormick FBA served as one of the British representatives on the Executive Council of the ESF, although his term was cut short by his election as a Member of the European Parliament.

The annual meeting of partner organisations in the European Exchange Scheme, held in Berlin in October 1998, provided a valuable opportunity for the discussion of matters of general concern among academies and research councils throughout Europe. Although the Academy's links with partner academies and research councils in West Europe are largely informal, the annual European Exchange Scheme meeting offers an opportunity for the development of the kind of personal links which can be drawn upon at need to facilitate scholarly visits and encourage international cooperation.

Professor Eric Handley FBA and Professor Michael Lapidge FBA again served as Academy delegates at the General Assembly of the Union Académique Internationale, and Professor Handley was re-appointed as a Vice-President following the death of Professor Jacques Monfrin.

Professor Barry Supple resigned as Foreign Secretary of the Academy after four years of service, and was succeeded by Professor Nicholas Mann.

British Schools and Institutes Overseas and Sponsored Societies

The British Academy continues to be the channel for the Government's support of various British institutions overseas, societies conducting fieldwork abroad, and the Council for British Archaeology. They form a major element in the Academy's overall strategy for the support of advanced research and scholarship in the humanities, and serve an important function in promoting British research overseas, and in creating links with local institutions and scholars to the benefit of the international academic community.

BASIS

The Board for Academy-Sponsored Institutes and Societies (BASIS) oversees the work of the sponsored institutes and societies, and monitors their performance and expenditure. It also evaluates institutions' plans, financial bids and programmes of activities, and advises Council on the resources needed from the Academy's grant-in-aid to support their work. The membership of BASIS during 1998–99 was as follows: President of the Academy (Chairman), Professor G.W.W. Barker, Professor C.A. Bayly FBA, Professor M.H. Crawford FBA, Professor P. Haggatt FBA, Professor A.F. Harding, Professor M.J. Kemp FBA (from September 1998), Professor J.D.M.H. Laver FBA (retired September 1998), Dr B.J. Mack, Professor P.A. Mellars FBA, Professor J.N. Postgate FBA, and Dr R.C. Repp. Each member of the Board also acts as an assessor for two or more of the sponsored institutions, becoming thoroughly familiar with their policies and procedures, in order to inform and assist discussion at the meetings of BASIS.

During 1998–99 BASIS has continued to implement the recommendations of the Wilson Report, which followed a comprehensive review of all the institutions (except for the Council for British Archaeology) in 1994–95. This has included an examination of ways in which the institutes and societies might seek to broaden their subject base to include, for example, the social sciences, and ways in which they might also seek to maintain links with their academic constituencies in the UK. The third meeting of the annual 'Forum' took place in November 1998, at which representatives of the sponsored institutes and societies were able to discuss general issues with members of BASIS and between themselves. Topics covered a wide range of issues including archaeology on the Internet, EU funding for research projects overseas, and the implications of the establishment of the Arts and Humanities Research Board for the institutions and their staff.

The Near East

New arrangements surrounding the institutes based in the Near East have come into operation during the course of 1998–99. The Wilson Report recommended that there should be one well-founded institute in the Near East, which would be best placed in Amman. Following meetings between the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem and the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History, in consultation with BASIS, the two institutions have now been amalgamated to form the *Council for British Research in the Levant* (CBRL). The main CBRL facilities are located in Amman, with a representative based in Jerusalem, and the organisation promotes the study of the arts and social sciences within the region, including Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestinian Territories and Syria.

The Middle East

The activities of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq and the British Institute of Persian Studies have been restricted in recent years, owing to the political conditions in the Middle East. They have continued to receive support from the British Academy for their research activities, but not towards the maintenance or running of their premises. There is evidence, however, that in recent months there has been some change in the political atmosphere in Iran, and this has meant that the British Institute of Persian Studies has been able to re-establish some of its activities in Tehran.

Lectures and Symposia

During the course of 1998–99 many of the institutions have hosted lectures and symposia in the UK, some held at the Academy's premises. These have included a lecture on the excavations at Aksum in Ethiopia by Dr David Phillipson of the University of Cambridge, hosted by the British Institute in Eastern Africa, and a lecture on *Mills, Mules and Villages: the Agricultural Landscapes of*

The following research bodies are supported by the Academy: The British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, The British School at Athens, The British Institute in Eastern Africa, The British School of Archaeology in Iraq, The British Institute of Persian Studies, The British School at Rome, The Council for British Research in the Levant, the Egypt Exploration Society, the Society for Libyan Studies, the Society for South Asian Studies, and the Society for South East Asian Studies.

Ottoman Cyprus by Dr Michael Given, University of Glasgow, hosted by the Council for British Research in the Levant. A two-day conference was held in Oxford by the British Institute of Persian Studies, which included a workshop on the *Religion and Society in Qajar Iran* research project, and the British School of Archaeology in Iraq was involved in the organisation of the *Uruk Conference* held at the University of Manchester in November 1998. The British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara also hosted a conference at SOAS in October 1998 on aspects of its current research, in celebration of its 50th anniversary. In addition, the Prince of Wales, Patron of the British School at Athens, visited the School in November 1998. His Royal Highness launched the Athens end of the BSA's current Appeal, which aims to raise £10.5 million to enable it to develop its research capacity, and to ensure its long term future. Currently, the Appeal has raised £750,000, which means that

it has a long way to go before closing in 2004. The Prince of Wales has offered an event for the London operation in 2001, as a midway boost for the effort.

UK Premises

The Wilson Report also recommended that the UK-based administrative and secretarial functions of the various institutions ought as far as possible to be co-located within the Academy, and several organisations have taken up the Academy's offer of accommodation and centralised services during the past year. The British School at Rome's publications' officer, and the London secretaries of the British Institute of Persian Studies, the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara and the British Institute in Eastern Africa are all now located within the Academy's building. The British School at Athens Appeal is also renting an office at the Academy.

Further information

All the listed bodies publish their own Annual Report and also publish detailed Annual Accounts. In addition, most have their own publications programme of journals and monographs related to research which they have supported in their respective region. The Academy's web site also includes a page dedicated to each organisation (start from www.britac.ac.uk/institutes), and further information may be obtained directly from the respective institutions.

Research Posts

The Academy offers Professorships, Readerships, Senior Research Fellowships and Postdoctoral Fellowships, each of which are described below. It also hosts an annual symposium for Postdoctoral Fellows.

RESEARCH PROFESSORSHIPS

The British Academy has recently added to its existing programmes of research appointments – Postdoctoral Fellowships, Research Readerships and Senior Research Fellowships – a new scheme for Research Professorships. The scheme is intended to help distinguished senior scholars to have time away from their teaching and administrative commitments, in order to carry out a major programme of research. Three awards, each tenable for three years, have now been made. 113 applications were received, and the selectors were predictably faced with a difficult task. The general standard of the competition, as confirmed both by internal assessment and by external evaluation of the best applications, was extremely high. The Academy is proud to be able to offer assistance, through this scheme, to the very best scholarship in the humanities and social sciences in the UK. The awards have been made to the following three scholars:

Professor Andrew Barker

Professor of Classics, University of Birmingham
The History of Greek Harmonic Science

Professor Barker intends to work on 'The History of Greek Harmonic Science', a neglected subject, central to the understanding of ancient classical culture and of relevance far beyond classical studies. As one of the external evaluators commented: 'Professor Barker has, in effect, created a field of study, Greek music theory in its philosophical and scientific context, of major importance for the understanding of classical intellectual culture and its medieval and renaissance continuation'. The second evaluator described the work as 'a uniquely important project proposed by the sole person in the world competent to do it.'

Professor Barker himself writes of his proposed work: 'The Greek science of harmonics carried as much intellectual authority and exercised as powerful a cultural influence in antiquity as any other branch of scientific enquiry. Its principles underpinned investigations in astronomy, in certain domains of pure mathematics, even in medicine and architectural design. Its concepts and doctrines were widely drawn on by poets, philosophers, theologians, rhetoricians and essayists. It was a "cultural determinant" whose wide-ranging significance continued to be felt in educated Europe as late as the seventeenth century. Yet a full-scale history of the subject has never been written. This is what I intend to attempt, in a study that will disentangle the prickly technicalities of

the discipline, and make it accessible to scholars in other fields as an historically integrated whole.'

Professor Christopher Harris

Professor of Economics, University of Cambridge
Optimal Incentives for Securities Traders and Fund Managers

Professor Harris, described by the evaluators as 'one of the foremost mathematical economists worldwide', 'a theorist of the highest quality and at the very peak of his powers' whose 'technical mastery of his subject is put to good substantive use in studying applied problems', will be researching 'Optimal Incentives for Securities Traders and Fund Managers'. The subject is both topical and urgent, of major importance to financial institutions and to regulators/supervisors alike: 'this is one of the rare cases, where practical concerns plead for the highest priority to be given to a project involving "pure" fundamental research'.

Conventional market forces, the play of supply and demand, provide satisfactory solutions to questions of remuneration in most areas of employment; but designing incentives for individuals whose job is to make choices among risky investments is a different sort of problem which involves both theoretical and practical difficulties. Professor Harris explains that 'the first aim of the present project is to develop a theoretical framework with which to analyse problems of this type. The second aim of the project is to apply this framework to a range of concrete incentive issues, including the design of remuneration packages for securities traders and fund managers.'

Professor Blair Worden FBA

Professor of Early Modern History, University of Sussex
Biography of Oliver Cromwell

Professor Worden intends to write a new scholarly biography of Oliver Cromwell, one of the central and most controversial figures in British history. The assessors drew attention to his 'intellectual and cultural range which few historians display in print, and a razor-sharp intelligence'. The pressing need for a new, satisfactory biography of Cromwell was stressed, in particular: 'Without either the narrative or the imaginative dimension of a full biography, research on the years from the Civil War to the Restoration, and especially on the Protectorate, is in danger of becoming Hamlet without the Prince'. 'Everyone writes Cromwell up from a more or less thorough reading of the accessible printed records, including the complete sets of his known speeches and letters. Professor Worden's prodigious archival knowledge and grasp of the whole political, intellectual and spiritual cultures within which he moved is beyond that of any previous biographer.'

Professor Worden himself explains that 'Oliver Cromwell has been the most controversial figure in British history, and the revolutionary events through which he lived have been the most controversial episode of that history. Yet there has never been a satisfactory full-length biography of him – this will be the first to involve the substantial scholarship through which alone the interaction between Cromwell's character and his times can be recovered and brought to life.'

The British Academy offers support for research in the humanities and social sciences in the form of research appointments (Posts) and direct awards (Grants), as well as supporting a number of activities

through its programmes for fostering international relations. A full list of Academy programmes can be found on page 50.

RESEARCH READERSHIPS AND SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

For the competition held in autumn 1998, the Academy increased the number of British Academy Research Readerships (two-year awards) offered from nine to twelve. It was able to supplement the Leverhulme Trust's generous sponsorship of seven Senior Research Fellowships, with an eighth publicly-funded award, and the 'Thank-Offering to Britain' Fellowship (all one-year awards). The competition was especially strong, with 240 applications received. The following awards were made, and will be taken up in September or October 1999:

British Academy Research Readerships

Professor J. Bell FBA

Professor of Public and Comparative Law, University of Leeds
European Legal Cultures

Professor John Bell will work on a study of the nature of legal cultures in Europe, a topic of major significance to European integration and the understanding of legal systems. His research will be disseminated principally through two books. The first will be on 'French Law and Legal Cultures', exploring the hypothesis that there is not a single French legal culture, but several: among judges, professionals and academics. The second strand will be to produce a book mapping out the influences shaping European judicial cultures.

Dr M.N.A. Bockmuehl

University Lecturer, Faculty of Divinity, University of Cambridge
Simon Peter and the Origin of the Gentle Christian Mission

Dr Markus Bockmuehl intends to use the Readership to plan and implement a substantial historical study on Simon Peter's role in the formation of the early Church and its theology, as developed in the uneasy symbiosis of primarily Jewish Christianity and the emerging Gentile churches around the Mediterranean. The results will be disseminated in a monograph which will take account of important recent archaeological and socio-historical studies of both Galilee and the Jewish and early Christian communities in Rome; recent studies of Hellenistic Judaism, and the benefits of research on the Dead Sea Scrolls.

Professor J.P. Dancy

Professor of Philosophy, University of Reading
Moral Particularism

Professor Jonathan Dancy will work on completing a substantial investigation and defence of the moral theory which he has been developing since 1980, which is known as particularism. Moral particularism is the view that moral thought and judgement do not involve any appeal to moral principles, putting it at variance with almost every established view in moral theory. This will be a full-scale and authoritative statement of his position, with defence against extant criticisms.

Professor P. Hulme

Professor of Literature, University of Essex
Caribbean Fictions of Indigeneity

Professor Peter Hulme intends to work on 'Caribbean Fictions of Indigeneity', the third (and final) stage of a long engagement with the large body of material – scientific, ethnographic and fictional – on which our understanding of the history of the indigenous Caribbean depends. The first stage was published in 1986 as *Colonial Encounters: Europe and the Native Caribbean, 1492–1797*, and the second stage is due to appear in 1999 as *Visiting the Caribs*. The new project will focus on various pieces of fiction, mostly historical novels, that claim to represent the indigenous cultures of the Caribbean.

Professor D.N. Livingstone FBA

Professor of Geography and Intellectual History, The Queen's University of Belfast
Spaces of Science

Professor David Livingstone aims to develop what might be called 'an historical geography of science'. Scientific knowledge has been produced, disseminated, and received in a diverse array of different sites, spaces, regions and situations. The primary objective of this work is to elucidate systematically how such fundamentally geographical factors have conditioned the scientific enterprise. By taking the spatial components of science seriously, the hope is to demonstrate some of the ways in which a geographical methodology may supplement social and historical studies of science and, at the same time, to show how science – traditionally presented as a universal enterprise devoid of parochial particulars – has in fact been 'located' in a variety of telling ways. The first fruits of this work will be a volume of a general nature on 'The Spaces of Science', with a variety of detailed case studies to follow in future years.

Professor D.J. Mattingly

Professor of Roman Archaeology, University of Leicester
Living in the Desert: The Garamantes of Fezzan (Libya)

Professor David John Mattingly is currently directing a new programme of archaeological fieldwork on the Garamantian heartlands in Libya and, simultaneously, is working on a definitive publication of the results of earlier archaeological study of the Garamantes by Charles Daniels which produced dramatic evidence for their settlement and cemeteries. The Research Readership will enable Professor Mattingly to concentrate his energies on the completion of the new fieldwork, editing two volumes of reports on the Daniels' survey and excavations, and the writing of a synthetic monograph on the Garamantes, the foremost tribe of the Libyan Sahara in Classical antiquity.

Dr R.A. McCabe

Fellow and Tutor in English, Merton College, and Titular Reader in English, University of Oxford
'Monstrous Regiment': The Relationship between Female Sovereignty and Colonial Policy in the Work of Edmund Spenser

Dr Richard McCabe intends to analyse the works of Edmund Spenser within the dual, but interactive, contexts of imperial aspiration and female 'regiment' and to provide a reinterpretation of *The Faerie Queene* as a (frustrated) colonial romance more akin to Camoens' *Lusiads* in its political and racial outlook than to the epic verse of Ariosto or Tasso. This would develop work already done by Dr McCabe in related areas of Spenser studies into a coherent analysis of the entire canon designed to demonstrate the centrality of Spenser's colonial policy, and its eventual disintegration, to every aspect of his language, imagery, mythology and structure.

Dr M.S. Morgan

Reader in History of Economics, The London School of Economics
Models and their Making in Economics

Dr Mary S. Morgan draws attention to the fact that economics is now a discipline which relies on the method of mathematical modelling, and economists believe the method is a powerful one for understanding the world. Models dominate both scientific and policy economics and so play a very powerful role in the practice of economics: they mediate between theory and data and between economic science and the world. But neither the methodology of how such modelling works in economics, nor the history of how it emerged has been much researched. Her project will treat models as mediating instruments and use case studies to explore this economic modelling tradition.

Professor R.G. Osborne

Fellow and Tutor in Ancient History, Corpus Christi College and Titular Professor of Ancient History, University of Oxford
The Transformation of Athenian Society, c. 520–c. 460 BC

Professor Robin Osborne expects to be able to create a detailed picture of the way in which Athenian society was transformed in the period c. 520–c. 460 BC and a new understanding of the relationship between political and social history in the decades in which Athenian democracy was created. Ancient texts reveal changes in Athenian society and its values, but such texts are too scant to delineate such changes fully. Professor Osborne will use the enormous corpus of Athenian painted pottery from these years to get a better measure of the social transformation. Results will be achieved by analysing and correlating changes in pot shapes, and in iconographic and stylistic choices, and by reading this evidence against what is known from textual sources and other aspects of archaeology.

Professor M. Vaughan

Professor of Commonwealth Studies, University of Oxford and Fellow of Nuffield College
African Identities in the Era of the Slave Trade: East Central Africa

Professor Megan Vaughan is the author of works such as *The Story of an African Famine: Gender and Famine in Twentieth Century Malawi* (CUP, 1987) and *Cutting Down Trees: Gender, Nutrition and Agricultural Change in Northern Zambia, 1890–1990* (Heinemann and James Currey, 1994), which have contributed to a new understanding of the history of colonialism in East Central Africa. She now wishes to explore in greater depth the nature of, and changes to African societies and social identities in this region in the era of the slave trade. In particular, this work will explore how the historical memory of this period may be encoded in non-narrative forms (initiation rituals and spirit possession practices, for example). The aim is to revitalise the study of pre-colonial history in this region through a fresh perspective on this important period, to contribute to the debate on the nature and extent of changes wrought by colonialism and to provide new theoretical insights into questions of history, memory and identity in Africa.

Dr N.C. Vincent

Reader in Medieval History, Christ Church College, Canterbury
An Edition of the Charters of King Henry II

Dr Nicholas Vincent intends to work on a project to fill a significant gap in our understanding of the political and legal history of the twelfth century. As ruler of England, Normandy, Anjou and Aquitaine, Henry II exerted a unique influence over Anglo-French history, besides being credited with a role as chief architect of the English common law. The Readership will enable the completion and publication of a completed edition of all of Henry's charters (representing a collection twice the extent of the Anglo-Norman *Regesta Regum*, published in the fifty years after 1910).

Professor A. Whiten

Professor of Evolutionary and Developmental Psychology, University of St Andrews
Nature, Function and Early Development of 'Theory of Mind'

Professor Andrew Whiten will study our capacity for everyday 'mindreading' – the psychological process through which we routinely interpret and predict others' actions by recognising 'states of mind'. Two different but interlinked approaches will be taken. The first is primarily a philosophical and conceptual exercise, developed from an interdisciplinary perspective, to analyse the very nature of what mindreading can be, given that we are not telepathists and must read minds through observables. The second, complementary approach is an observational analysis of the earliest manifestations and functions of mindreading in childhood. The two approaches will reinforce each other, together making a fundamental contribution on a topic with wide implications in the humanities and social sciences.

British Academy/Leverhulme Senior Research Fellowships

The seven Leverhulme Trust-funded Senior Research Fellowships, and eighth publicly-funded award were given to the following:

Dr H.R. Brown

Reader in Philosophy and University Lecturer in Philosophy of Physics, University of Oxford
Philosophy of Space and Time

Dr Harvey Brown intends to spend the year writing the major part of a book on the philosophy of special relativity theory. The central theme of the book will be a detailed defence of the 'dynamical' underpinning of relativistic kinematics, as espoused this century by W. Pauli, J.S. Bell, and to a considerable extent by Einstein himself. The book will represent a quite different interpretation of the meaning of relativity theory from that found in the writings of most current philosophers of physics, based on the 'space-time theory' approach.

Dr P.W. Edbury

Reader in Medieval History, University of Wales, Cardiff
A New Edition of John of Ibelin's Treatise on the Law and Customs of the Kingdom of Jerusalem

Dr Peter Edbury plans to devote the bulk of his energies to preparing a new critical edition of the legal treatises by John of Ibelin, count of Jaffa and Ascalon (d. 1266). John dealt with the law and custom as applied in the High Court of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, and his writings constitute a major source for our knowledge of the law, society and assumptions of the European community settled in the East. It is a long text, and the manner of its transmission presents a number of difficulties. The Senior Research Fellowship will allow time for Dr Edbury's work on it to be brought to completion.

Professor M. Kelly

Professor of French, University of Southampton
1945: The Nationalisation of French Culture

The purpose of Professor Michael Kelly's project is to demonstrate how and why the cultural domain in France was nationalised during the course of 1945, nationalisation in this context meaning both a degree of direct and indirect state intervention in the cultural sphere, and a broader movement to mobilise a wide range of cultural activities in the reconstruction of French national identity. The resulting book will draw on a wide range of texts, images, debates and events, which will be analysed to show the different ways in which they articulate the relationship between culture and national identity. After outlining the historical situation which gave unusual salience to culture, it will examine the intellectual climate, especially the appearance of the committed intellectual, the emergence of a dominant humanist framework, and the sudden rise to prominence of existentialism, Marxism and Catholic personalism. It will then study the cultural reconstruction, including the material infrastructure of culture, the press, the 'rediscovery' of the war, and the public events which symbolised the reassertion of French national identity.

Professor S.L. Mendus

Professor of Politics, University of York
Pluralism and Modernity

Professor Susan Mendus intends to use the Senior Research Fellowship to complete a book on 'Pluralism and Modernity'. The argument of the book will be that it is possible to justify liberalism at the political level without undermining individuals' commitments to their conceptions of the good. *Pace* MacIntyre and Taylor, political liberalism can incorporate a moral dimension. *Pace* the most recent work of Rawls, this need not imply a commitment to a comprehensive conception of the good.

Dr M. Philp

CUF Lecturer in Politics and Fellow and Tutor in Politics, Oriel College, Oxford
On Political Conduct

Dr Mark Philp proposes to use the Senior Research Fellowship to complete a book developing his work on political corruption into an extended essay on the nature of politics, on its ethical weight as a mechanism of allocation and exchange, and on the conduct it demands from political leaders, bureaucrats and citizens in modern democratic states. The book also develops an account of political competence and probity, and of corruption and incompetence. It will be illustrated with historical case studies and empirical material, although the weight of the examples will be drawn from democratic and democratising states in the modern world. The book will draw broadly on literature in ethics, political theory and political sociology.

Professor B.F. Richardson

Professor of Italian Language, University of Leeds
An Edition of Fortunio's Regole grammaticali della volgar lingua

Professor Brian Richardson highlights the need for a modern edition of a text which was a milestone in the process of the standardization of Italian, the *Regole grammaticali* of Fortunio (1516). This was the first Italian grammar to be printed in the period when writers and editors were searching for a common literary language. The *Regole* had an immediate influence and, with many further editions appearing in following years, continued to be used for guidance alongside the more prestigious but less easily accessible grammar of Bembo. Although some articles have been published on Fortunio recently, there has been no edition of his grammar since the sixteenth century and there is no full-scale study of his work. This project will remedy this position. Professor Richardson will provide an annotated edition of the text of the grammar together with an introduction discussing Fortunio's cultural context, his sources and methodology, and the extent of his influence.

Professor P. Sillitoe

Professor in Social Anthropology, University of Durham
Local Knowledge and the Political-Economy of Forest Use in Papua New Guinea

Professor Paul Sillitoe will use the Senior Research Fellowship to enable him to pursue an in-depth study of indigenous knowledge pertaining to the use of forest resources in Papua New Guinea. This responds to national demands to investigate possibilities for promoting sustainable exploitation and conservation of the country's rich and unique biodiversity through local landowners' ideologies and resource use strategies. The research will consider both the use of wild forest resources and their manipulation under shifting cultivation. It will be sensitive to the transactionally dominated local political-economy which informs people's attitudes to natural resource use. Also, it will consider contemporary population growth and rapid social change, which are influencing attitudes. The findings will be published in journal articles and subsequently in a book.

Dr D.G.K. Taylor

Lecturer in Theology, University of Birmingham
The Great Syriac Psalter Commentary of Daniel of Salah

Dr David Taylor intends to use the Senior Research Fellowship to work on the production of a critical edition and translation of the commentary on the first fifty psalms by Daniel of Salah, a sixth-century Syrian theologian who produced the earliest commentary in Syriac on the Psalms. The complete work is vast and exercised a profound influence on Christianity in the Middle East and beyond. It has never been edited, and was long thought to survive only in fragments. Dr Taylor has already located and obtained copies of two complete manuscripts of the work, in addition to numerous incomplete volumes.

The Thank-Offering to Britain Fellowship

This Fellowship is funded by the Thank-Offering to Britain Fund, from part of a generous endowment arising from the proceeds of a 'Thank-You Britain Appeal', initiated by the Association of Jewish Refugees as a mark of gratitude for Britain's provision of a home for Jews persecuted by the Nazi regime.

Dr S. Collini

Reader in Intellectual History and English Literature, University of Cambridge
Intellectuals in Twentieth-Century Britain: A Critical History

Dr Stefan Collini's project explores the assumptions underlying the claim that intellectuals either do not exist in Britain or have never assumed their 'full' (continental European) form. It will survey the nature and variety of the roles played by intellectuals in modern British history, and situate this case within a wider comparative context. This argument will be supported by detailed historical enquiries into the mechanisms of public debate, the changing forms of the media and their publics, and the consequences of growing academic specialization. The award will enable Dr Collini to complete the writing of what will be the first full-scale discussion of this topic, a book intended to be a major scholarly contribution to the history of modern Britain which will at the same time challenge a widely-held cultural stereotype and thereby help to place the British experience within a larger European pattern.

POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS

The British Academy held its 14th annual competition to award Postdoctoral Fellowships in the humanities and social sciences in 1999. The scheme is intended to help younger scholars, who have recently obtained a PhD, to gain further experience of research and teaching over a three-year period. The aim is to strengthen their cvs and improve their prospects of obtaining permanent academic posts, by the end of their fellowships.

The competition has proved immensely popular in recent years, as opportunities for young scholars to enter academic life have become increasingly rare. This year 340 candidates submitted applications, and the selectors were once again faced with a difficult task, because the standard of competition was extremely high. More than 100 of the applicants were considered to be fully worthy of award, from whom the selectors have chosen 30 to be given British Academy Postdoctoral Fellowships, based in 15 university institutions.

In recent years the proportion of women candidates applying for these awards has been increasing, and the President of the British Academy, Sir Tony Wrigley, Chairman of the Final Award Committee, noted when the decisions were taken that 'It is very gratifying to report that this year, for the first time ever, more awards have been given to female candidates than male. These awards are of inestimable value in helping to secure brilliant young scholars who will be the future leaders of academic research in the UK, and who might otherwise be lost to academic life.

'Once again a very wide range of scholarship has been recognised through these awards. Work of great significance in social scientific, historical and literary fields is promised, ranging from the

European palaeolithic, via Greek and Latin Literature to the impact of self-consciousness in primary school children, and the nature of middle-class women's involvement in politics in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; and from Venice of the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries to an anthropological study of horse racing in the USA, and the origins and evolution of human language.'

A full list of postdoctoral fellowships for 1999–2002 can be found on the Academy's web site at www.britac.ac.uk

POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP SYMPOSIUM, 27 JANUARY 1999

The fifth in the series of Academy Postdoctoral Fellowship Symposia was held in the Academy's offices, early in the New Year. This series, which began in December 1994, offers an opportunity for the Academy to celebrate the scholarship of the Postdoctoral Fellows and to demonstrate the wide range of subjects covered under the Academy's aegis.

The audience, composed mainly of current and former Postdoctoral Fellows, and Fellows of the Academy, were treated to a total of 24 talks by award-holders in the third and final year of their fellowships. On this occasion the field of subjects under discussion ranged from the prehistoric cuisine of the West African Iron Age, via the creation of medieval Macedonia and the social history of the English Christmas, to Japan's cultural propaganda of the period 1942–45. As well as talks in the fields of history

and language and literature, the social sciences were represented by discussions of the European Court of Justice and ways of working in anthropology. The connections of the Academy with wider fields of scholarship were emphasised in talks on the statistical mode of explanation in classical and quantum physics and on Mesopotamian astronomy.

Those who have been present at these events in the past have regularly attested both to their popularity and interest. While primarily offering the opportunity for current and former Postdoctoral Fellows to meet and say thank you to the Academy, the scholarship which underpins these talks is disseminated more widely through a great range of publications which the Fellows produce. An interesting sidelight was thrown on the strategic significance of the Symposium in the life of a Postdoctoral Fellow, as PDF Dr Guido Bacciagaluppi reported 'I enjoyed giving a talk for the Symposium on the concept of probability in physics, in which I tried to tie together the philosophical discussions on probability with examples from physics, namely classical statistical mechanics and the de Broglie–Bohm pilot-wave theory of quantum mechanics. This proved to be a good strategy, since it was by giving a version of this talk that I secured a tenure-track position as Assistant Professor in the Department of Philosophy at the University of California at Berkeley!'

A growing list of 'Friends of the PDF Symposium' is being built up. The next in the series will held on 26 January 2000.

Further details from Dr Ken Emond, Telephone: 020 7969 5265 Email: kene@britac.ac.uk

British Academy Postdoctoral Fellowship Monographs

- The Academy's Postdoctoral Fellowships scheme enables outstanding younger scholars to obtain experience of research and teaching in the university environment.
- In December 1995, the Academy launched a complementary scheme for the selective publication of monographs arising from its Postdoctoral Fellowships. It provides individual British Academy Postdoctoral Fellows with a prestigious publishing opportunity that is seen as a mark of excellence, and also acts as a showcase for the Postdoctoral Fellowship scheme itself.
- An annual competition is held for the awarding of monograph publishing contracts. Four competitions have now been held, and twelve publishing contracts have been awarded.

Research Grants

During the first part of the academic year 1998–99, the Academy's research grant-giving operations were shared between the Humanities Research Board of the British Academy (HRB) for awards in the humanities, and the Social Sciences Grants Committee for awards in the social sciences. For the latter half of the year (from April 1999), the two operations were brought together in a combined programme, under the auspices of the Academy's newly constituted Grants Committee. The principal reason for the change was the creation of the new Arts and Humanities Research Board, which replaced the HRB as the main national source of funding for research in the humanities.

From HRB to AHRB

During the course of the year, the HRB was wound up, and replaced by the Arts and Humanities Research Board. The AHRB was formally established in October 1998, with funding from the Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE), the Department for Education in Northern Ireland, and the British Academy.

The underlying principle or demarcation line embodied in the 'heads of agreement' drawn up between HEFCE and the Academy upon the establishment of the AHRB, was that the Board would direct its resources towards the support of institutionally-based research activity (large project grants, research leave, and initiatives to be developed suitable to a new organisation on the scale of a Research Council), and the Academy would concentrate on supporting the individual scholar through its programmes of research posts, personal research awards, conferences, international exchanges and joint activities.

The AHRB is able to offer funding in the humanities at Research Council levels, for the first time paralleling the support offered to social scientists by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). The Academy's schemes to support research in the humanities and social sciences may now be seen in the context of complementing the provision offered by the two main national funding bodies, the AHRB and ESRC, in the same way that the Royal Society complements the funding provision of the Research Councils in the natural sciences.

At the administrative level, the Academy's research grants staff were responsible for ensuring a smooth

transition from HRB to AHRB, covering the period from early summer 1998 until January 1999. The initial activities associated with the launch of the AHRB, and the first rounds of grants were handled by Academy staff. In January 1999, the AHRB made its first appointments of administrative staff for its advanced research programmes, based in Bristol, and the handover was completed shortly thereafter.

Research awards in the humanities

In October 1998 the new Board assumed responsibility for larger research projects in the humanities (over £5,000), and projects which had previously sought larger-scale support from the HRB, including the Academy's own Research Projects, were mostly able to bid directly to the AHRB.

The Academy was exercised by an awkwardness stemming from the AHRB's initial constitution, which meant that the Board was able to accept applications from scholars based in HEIs in England and Northern Ireland only, leaving scholars based in Scotland and Wales without recourse to larger scale funding (they remained eligible to apply to the Academy for small-scale support). This had come about because the funding councils of Scotland and Wales had originally decided not to participate in the AHRB. The Academy's grants schemes, of course, had been – and continue to be – open to all scholars resident in the UK, regardless of institutional base or national affiliation.

As an interim measure to mitigate the effects for those ineligible to apply to the AHRB, the Academy decided to set aside funds for the transitional period to support larger research projects under the direction of independent scholars and those based in HEIs in Scotland and Wales. 35 applications to the 'Transitional Fund' were received, totalling more than £525,000. 20 awards totalling £285,833 were confirmed by the Academy's Grants Committee.

The funding councils for Scotland and Wales have subsequently agreed to share in the funding of the AHRB, and institutionally-based scholars across the whole of the UK are now eligible for AHRB funding. The Transitional Fund has served its temporary purpose, and the Academy will henceforth be able to redirect these monies to other programmes.

The HRB had continuing commitments – for small research grants and British conference grants in the humanities – which extended until the close of the financial year in March 1999. The AHRB undertook the academic assessment of these applications, while the schemes continued to be administered from and funded by the Academy.¹ Table 1 shows applications and awards from September 1998 to March 1999

Research awards in the social sciences

The Academy's programme of support for research activities in the social sciences – small research grants, British conferences and the attendance of UK based scholars at conferences overseas – continued to operate as before, under the guidance of the chairman of the Social Sciences Grants Committee, Professor R.J.P. Kain FBA, and with the assistance of Fellows in the relevant Sections, until the close of the financial year. Table 2 shows the applications and awards from September 1998 to March 1999.

New arrangements for research support

From April 1999, the start of the new financial year, the Academy was able to devote more of its resources to the support of individual scholarship.² The budget for the unified small grants scheme, now equally open to scholars in the humanities and the social sciences, was more than doubled compared with previous years, rising to £1.2 million, and the provision for conference grants rose to £0.4 million. The Academy was able to reinstate the scheme to support the attendance of scholars in the humanities at overseas conferences, which had been suspended in 1997 by the HRB (the parallel scheme to support scholars in the social sciences had continued to be run by the Academy and had suffered no intermission). A new Grants Committee was established under the chairmanship of Professor Kain, and it has already assessed two rounds of competitions for research and conference grants under the new arrangements. The Academy expects to support over 500 small-scale research projects by the end of the financial year 1999–2000. In addition, the Academy is on course to give more than 500 awards to enable British scholars to attend international conferences, and to support conferences taking place in the UK. The number of applications and awards for the half year to July 1999 are shown in Table 3.

As a brief indication of the range of enterprise that has been supported, the following research projects have recently been funded by the Academy: *Andean linguistics*; *Measuring foot preference and performance in elite football players*; *Governmental*

Table 1: Grant applications and awards in the humanities, Sept 1998–March 1999

<i>Grant type</i>	<i>No. of applications</i>	<i>£ value of applications</i>	<i>No. of awards</i>	<i>£ value of awards</i>
Research Grants	216	597,522	143	364,782
British Conferences	93	118,155	35	21,988

Table 2: Grant applications and awards in the social sciences, Sept 1998–March 1999

<i>Grant type</i>	<i>No. of applications</i>	<i>£ value of applications</i>	<i>No. of awards</i>	<i>£ value of awards</i>
Research Grants	61	212,354	35	105,232
British Conferences	22	25,581	21	16,190
Overseas Conferences	41	18,303	35	12,030

Table 3: Grant applications and awards in the humanities and social sciences, April–July 1999

<i>Grant type</i>	<i>No. of applications</i>	<i>£ value of applications</i>	<i>No. of awards</i>	<i>£ value of awards</i>
Research Grants	257	733,093	228	619,148
British Conferences	73	121,250	58	84,291
Overseas Conferences	203	88,480	196	75,430

institutions and financial interests in the Second Russian Republic (1994 to present); The art of the Anglo-Saxon goldsmith; The global community and the shaping of China's human rights policy; The prevention of illness in medieval Spain; Female cross-dressing in Britain 1914–1939; The demography of early Homo sapiens populations in Europe, 40,000–25,000 BP. The full lists of awards made recently are available on the Academy's web site at www.britac.ac.uk

¹ The Academy acknowledges with gratitude HEFCE's one-off payment of £170,522 for small grants awarded by the AHRB on behalf of the Academy.

² The Academy retained the grant-in-aid which it formerly allocated to the HRB, amounting to some £2.5 million.

The Academy has also disbursed funds from private endowments, and from grants made by other research foundations. The awards are included in the lists of grants.

Review of research support

In July 1999 the Academy decided to undertake a full review of the support offered under its research grant scheme. The academic community is being widely consulted, and the period of consultation will close on 15 January 2000. The results will be reported in a future issue.

Details of the consultation can be found on the Academy's web site at www.britac.ac.uk

Academy programmes to support advanced research 1999–2000

Research Appointments

Research Professorships

The scheme offers a prestigious series of awards, first offered in 1999. Awards are designed primarily for established scholars who have already published works of distinction in their field. Applicants should have a major programme of work which would benefit from a sustained period of support. The Research Professorship awards enable scholars to be relieved of their normal teaching and administrative commitments for three years.

Research Readerships and Senior Research Fellowships

These schemes are aimed at established scholars in UK universities who are in mid-career, having already published works of distinction. Awards allow scholars to undertake or complete an approved programme of sustained research, while relieved of their normal teaching and administrative commitments. Readerships are tenable for two years, and Fellowships for one.

Postdoctoral Fellowships

One of the Academy's most popular schemes, this programme enables outstanding younger scholars to obtain experience of research and teaching in the university environment, which will strengthen their curriculum vitae and improve their prospects of securing permanent posts by the end of the Fellowship. Awards are tenable for three years.

Research Projects

The Academy supports a series of major infrastructural research projects, which are designated 'Academy Research Projects'. This programme is currently under review. In addition, the Academy makes annual grants to collaborative international projects on behalf of the UK, and provides a substantial contribution to the *New Dictionary of National Biography*.

Research Grants

Research grants are available to support the direct expenses of a research programme, such as travel and maintenance, consumables, specific IT costs excluding hardware, and certain pre-publication costs. The upper limit of award is currently £5,000, although a review of the scheme is in progress.

Conferences

The Academy offers three main forms of support for conferences: *Overseas Conference Grants*, providing travel expenses for a British scholar to present a paper abroad; *British Conference Grants*, offering a contribution to the costs of conferences in the UK, particularly to assist with the costs of bringing key overseas speakers to participate in a conference held in Britain; and *Major International Congress Grants*, giving large grants to contribute to the administrative expenses of running a major international congress in the UK. In addition, block grants are available for learned societies/subject associations to support the attendance of scholars at conferences overseas.

International programmes

Exchanges

The Academy provides opportunities, through exchange agreements with other Academies, research libraries and other research organisations for British scholars to carry out individual research programmes or to collaborate in joint programmes with overseas scholars. Research visits (in either direction) are supported, as well as attendance at joint seminars or conferences, and the holding of workshops in connection with joint projects. The exchange programme may be particularly valuable for scholars wishing to work in countries where access might otherwise be problematic. Logistic and other support in arranging a research programme is available from the relevant partner organisation.

Joint activities

A special programme has recently been established to support international joint activities involving British scholars in collaboration with foreign partners. The research programme should be clearly defined (not open-ended) and involve partners from one or possibly two other countries.

Networks

A new initiative has been developed to promote small networks of scholars from different countries meeting over a period of three to five years to work on particular issues or questions of methodology. This scheme is intended to support research which is wide-ranging in scope, and broader than that for which the 'joint activities' programme has been developed.

Visiting Professorships and Fellowships

This scheme enables distinguished scholars from overseas to be invited to spend a minimum of two weeks in the UK. The main purpose is to enable the visitor to pursue research, but the delivery of lectures and participation in seminars is also allowed. A British sponsor must apply on behalf of the overseas scholar.

British Academy Visiting Lectureships

This is another new scheme, and is designed to enable a limited number of distinguished scholars from overseas (up to 4 a year) to be invited to spend around 2 weeks in the UK, to deliver a lecture or series of lectures and/or seminars.

Special international symposia and Meetings

Funds are available to support the organisation of conferences or symposia in the UK and/or overseas, usually organised jointly by the Academy and another partner institution (in certain cases, a foreign Academy or university must be involved).

Full details of the Academy's programmes can be found on the web site at www.britac.ac.uk/guide

Financial Summary

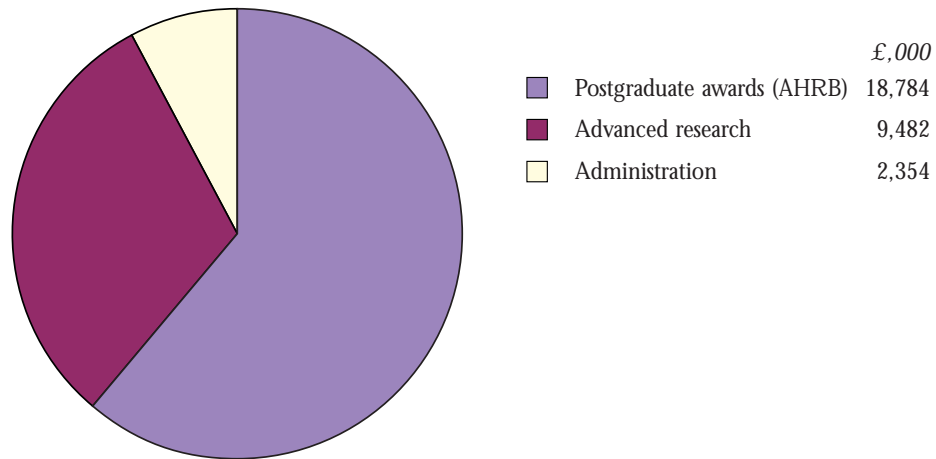
The Academy's funds derive from both public and private sources. By far the largest proportion, however, comes in the form of a grant-in-aid from the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE).

In 1998–99, the Academy received a grant-in-aid from the DfEE of £29.307 million. Grants from other sources, including the Department of Education for Northern Ireland, the Higher Education Funding Councils for England, Scotland

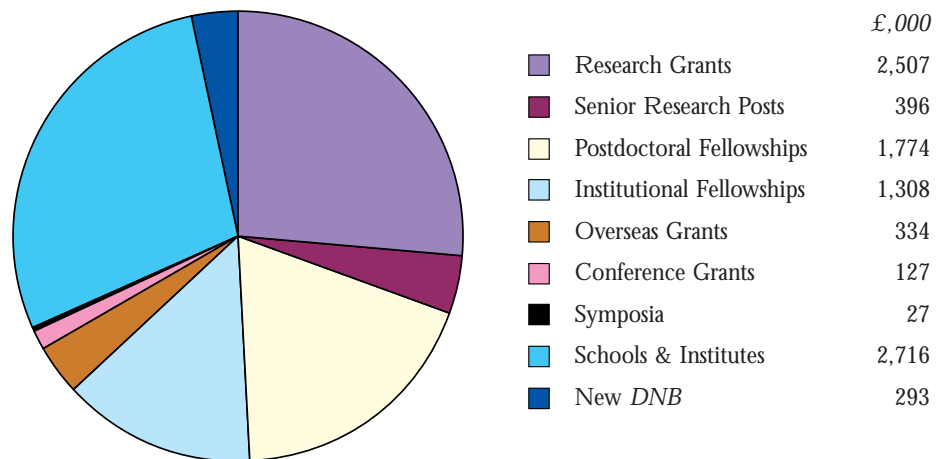
and Wales and the Economic and Social Research Council, amounted to £1.211 million. Income from private sources amounted to £0.95 million. A full set of accounts for the financial year 1998–99 is available from the British Academy.

The charts below summarise the principal expenditure from public funds in 1998–99. Following the Academy's move to new premises in 1998, a larger share than usual of the Government's grant-in-aid was spent on administrative costs.

Total expenditure from the DfEE grant-in-aid, 1998–99



Expenditure from the DfEE grant-in-aid on Advanced Research Programmes, 1998–99



Diary of Events 1999–2000

★ Lectures marked with a star take place at the British Academy at 5.30 pm and are freely open to the general public; there is no admission charge but those wishing to attend should inform Rosemary Lambeth on 020 7969 5264, or email: rosemarl@britac.ac.uk.

Autumn 1999

22–23 September

Computers, Language and Speech

Joint Royal Society/British Academy Symposium; organised by Professor G. Gazdar FBA, Professor R.M. Needham FRS and Dr K.I.B. Spärck Jones FBA

26 October

The Pendulum and the Pit: Changing Perceptions of the American Presidency ★

Mr Godfrey Hodgson, Green College, Oxford (Sarah Tryphena Phillips Lecture in American History)

27 October

Thomas Carlyle and Oliver Cromwell ★

Professor Blair Worden FBA, University of Sussex (Raleigh Lecture in History)

28 October

After the Second World War: Keynes, Keynesianism and the International Economy ★

Professor A.S. Milward FBA, European University Institute, Florence (Keynes Lecture in Economics)

3 November

Artist and Subject in Ming Dynasty China ★

Professor C. Clunas, University of Sussex (Aspects of Art Lecture)

9 November

From Laurel to Fig: Petrarch and the Structures of the Self ★

Professor C.N.J. Mann FBA, Warburg Institute (Italian Lecture)

17 November

'Trafficking with merchants for his soul': Dante

Gabriel Rossetti among the Aesthetes ★

Dr Josephine Guy, University of Nottingham (Chatterton Lecture on Poetry)

18 November

On the 'Origins' of Science ★

Sir Geoffrey Lloyd FBA, Darwin College, Cambridge (British Academy Lecture)

24 November

Social Change and Minority Ethnic Groups in Britain

In the Chair: Baroness Prashar 1999/2000 CREST

(Centre for Research into Elections and Social Trends) Conference, in association with the British

Academy, with keynote lecture:

Britain's Changing Ethnic Profile

Bhikhu Parekh, University of Hull

25 November

Conceptual Tools for a Natural Science of Society ★

Dan Sperber, Ecole Polytechnique (Radcliffe-Brown Lecture in Social Anthropology)

9 December

Scottish Gaelic Traditional Songs from the 16th to the 18th Century ★

Professor D.S. Thomson FBA (Sir John Rhys Memorial Lecture)

14 December

Judgments ★

The Rt. Hon. Lord Mustill FBA (Maccabean Lecture in Jurisprudence)

16 December

Indo-Iranian Languages and People

British Academy Symposium, in association with the Ancient India and Iran Trust, to mark the centenary of the birth of Sir Harold Bailey FBA

Winter/Spring 2000

29 January

Aesthetic and Cultural Critics of the fin de siècle

A symposium on the reception of British aesthetic and cultural figures of the late 19th and early 20th century, organised by Dr E. Shaffer FBA

17 February, 6.00 pm at the Royal Society

Coleridge Among the Scientists

Richard Holmes FBA (Joint Royal Society/Royal Society of Literature / British Academy lecture)

22 February

Aksum: An African Civilization in its World

Contexts ★

Dr David Phillipson, University of Cambridge (Reckitt Archaeological Lecture)

3 March

Interpreting Anglo-Saxon Coinage

Workshop organised by the Sylloge of Coins of the British Isles Committee, Chairman: Lord Stewartby FBA

18 March

Henry Sidgwick Centenary Meeting

Organised by Dr T.R. Harrison

13 April

Plato ★

Mr Myles Burnyeat FBA (Master Mind Lecture)

27 April

The Origin of Human Social Institutions

Joint Novartis Foundation/British Academy symposium

4 May

Beginning in the Middle ★

Professor P D Holland, Shakespeare Institute (Shakespeare Lecture)

16 May

The Legend of the Great Game ★

Professor Malcolm Yapp, School of Oriental and African Studies (Elie Kedourie Lecture)

17 May

Wallace Stevens: Hypotheses and Contradictions ★

Professor Helen Vendler, Harvard University (Warton Lecture)

Additional Lecture Series

The following four lectures are in the series The 'Westminster Seminars': *Democratic Reform in International Perspective*, jointly sponsored by the British Academy and the Centre for the Study of Democracy.

9 December, 6.30 pm at the Centre for the Study of Democracy, 100 Park Village East

Informing Democracy through Deliberative Polling

Professor Jim Fishkin, University of Texas Austin, and Professor Roger Jowell, National Centre for Social Research

7 February, 12.30 pm at the Constitution Unit, UCL, 29/30 Tavistock Square

Is there a Constitutional path to Independence?

Professor D. Neil MacCormick FBA MEP, University of Edinburgh

28 March

Electing a Mayor: the American Experience ★

Professor Paul Peterson, Harvard University

date to be confirmed

Managing a Coalition Government

Professor Olof Ruin, University of Stockholm

The following three lectures form the series on *The Apocalypse and Western Pictorial Tradition*, delivered under the aegis of the British Academy and the National Gallery, in association with the British Museum. There will be a small admission charge.

1 March, at the National Gallery

Apocalypticism in the illuminated MSS of Otto III and Henry II

Professor Henry Mayr-Harting FBA

8 March, at the National Gallery

Some aspect of the relation between human life-time and world time in art from Hieronymus Bosch to Caspar David Friedrich

Professor Joseph Koerner

15 March, at the National Gallery

Secular apocalyptic imagery in the cinema

Professor Ian Christie FBA

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A brief history of the Academy's premises in London

*The British Academy moved
into No. 10 and much of
No. 11 Carlton House Terrace
in March 1998.*



The overall responsibility for the design of Carlton House Terrace, which was built in 1831, lay originally with John Nash, but he was notorious for delegating details. The terraces as a whole were conceived as a scenic backdrop to St James's Park.

Nash told a Parliamentary committee of enquiry that he was thinking 'as a painter', and pressed originally for a fountain on the site of the Duke of York's Column. The houses have always had a rather mixed press. Sir John Summerson grudgingly admitted that they were 'impressive in their loose, almost shoddy fashion'.

As to former occupants, the Ridley family of Northumberland were at No. 10 from the 1830s to the 1920s. Sir Matthew White Ridley, 5th Baronet and 1st Viscount Ridley, Lord Salisbury's Home Secretary, was born there in 1842. The 2nd Viscount Ridley installed the grand French staircase in 1908. In the First World War, No. 10 housed a Hospital for Wounded Officers, organised by Lady Ridley (Miss Buffard as matron).

No. 11's occupants have been slightly more varied. First in was Lord Monson, then William Crockford, proprietor of the celebrated gambling hell. He was followed by the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, heir to the Duke of Norfolk. Gladstone took up occupation in 1856, and was there during the early years of his first great ministry, 1868–74; and finally the Guinness family took over, staying on until the 1920s (with an interruption when the house became an annexe to the Horse Guards' high command).

At that point the Union Club took a lease of both 10 and 11 until the 1950s. In the past few years, sections of the Commonwealth Secretariat have been in occupation. The Foreign Press Association has been located in part of No. 11, and will continue to be so.