

The British Academy



THE NATIONAL ACADEMY FOR THE
HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

REVIEW

Issue 7

The British Academy

10 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AH

Telephone: 020 7969 5200 Fax: 020 7969 5300

Email: secretary@britac.ac.uk

Web site: www.britac.ac.uk

© The British Academy 2003

Cover illustration – US forces patrolling in Mogadishu, 1993. Photo: DoD.
See page 38 for article on Military Operations in Cities.

Foreword

This issue of the *Review* includes events and activities that took place during the first half of 2003 (January to July).

The normal programme of Academy business has continued with lectures, conferences, publications, international co-operation, and the awarding of grants to support individual scholars. The diversity of intellectual activity sponsored by the Academy is illustrated by reports and articles in this issue.

Over the last 10 years, the Academy has contributed towards the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, an immense collaborative project to replace and extend the original Victorian endeavour. The collection of articles has been completed, and in the Spring the Academy hosted an event to introduce the on-line version which will be published with the print edition in 2004. On pages 13–15 the editor of the *Dictionary*, Professor Brian Harrison, compares and contrasts the modern experience with that of his predecessors.

Besides contributing to such major works of fundamental scholarship, the Academy is proud of the part it plays in fostering the careers of outstanding young researchers. Through its flagship Postdoctoral Fellowships scheme, it offers 30 or more scholars annually the opportunity to spend three years pursuing independent research projects, and developing skills and experience in teaching and administration in the university environment. This year's competition was completed in July and the successful candidates are announced in this issue, together with a short description of the research they will be undertaking. A scholar who has recently completed her Postdoctoral Fellowship, Dr Sriya Iyer, describes her research in South India on pages 33–35. As with the great majority of those who are awarded a Postdoctoral Fellowship from the Academy, Dr Iyer has now progressed to a further academic appointment.

A special edition of the *Review* recording the Academy's Centenary year in 2002 is in preparation and will appear at a later date.

Contents

About the British Academy	1
AGM 2003	
Presidential Address	3
Medals, Prizes and Honours	4
The Fellowship	5
<i>Elections</i>	
<i>Deaths</i>	
External Relations	
Report on recent events and activities	9
Does Philosophy Matter?	10
Lectures and Conferences	
Report	12
Academy Research Projects	
<i>The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography: New Technology, Enhanced Scholarship</i> Professor Brian Harrison	13
Publications	
Report	17
<i>Divine Intoxication? Jesuit Georgic Poetry on Exotic Beverages</i> Dr Yasmin Haskell	19
International	
International Relations	22
Overseas Institutes and Sponsored Societies	24
Research Awards	
Postdoctoral Fellows 2003	27
PDF Symposium	32
<i>Faith, Fertility and the Field Economist</i> Dr Sriya Iyer	33
‘Thank-Offering to Britain’ Fund	36
<i>Military Operations in Cities</i> Dr Alice Hills	38

Contents continued

Research Grants	41
<i>Marriage Symbolism and the Papal Penitentiary</i> Professor David d'Avray	43
<i>Neolithic Beginnings in Western Asia and Beyond</i> Professor Steven Mithen	45
<i>Examining Recent Civil Society Initiatives of the World Trade Organisation</i> Dr Michael Mason	50
Policy Studies	53
Programmes for Advanced Research 2003–2004	54
Financial Summary	55
Diary of events	56
Staff Contacts at the British Academy	57
From the Archive	58

About the British Academy

The British Academy, established by Royal Charter in 1902, is the United Kingdom's national academy for the promotion of the humanities and the social sciences. It is a working Academy that represents the humanities and social sciences nationally and internationally; it organises wide-ranging programmes to sustain and disseminate advanced research; and it acts as a grant-giving agency.

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. It is an independent learned society, the counterpart to the Royal Society which exists to serve the physical and biological sciences.

With the help of Government grant-in-aid the Academy also acts as a grant-giving body, sponsoring its own research projects and facilitating the work of others, principally through supporting research appointments and making small research grants.

The mission of the Academy is to serve as the national academy for the humanities and social sciences, promoting sustaining and representing advanced research.

**Officers and Council
of the Academy
2003–2004
(appointed at the
Annual General
Meeting in July 2003)**

<i>President</i>	Lord Runciman
<i>Vice-Presidents</i>	Professor W.E. Davies Professor H.G. Genn
<i>Treasurer</i>	Professor R.J.P. Kain
<i>Foreign Secretary</i>	Professor C.N.J. Mann
<i>Publications Secretary</i>	Dr D.J. McKitterick
<i>Chairman of the Research Committee</i>	Professor R.J. Bennett

Ordinary Members:

Professor R.D. Ashton, Dr J.N. Butterfield, Professor I. Clark, Professor W.E. Davies, Professor R.H. Finnegan, Professor M.G. Fulford, Professor D.I.D. Gallie, Professor H.G. Genn, Professor I. Marková, Professor J.A. Moss, Professor T.J. Samson, Professor C. Shackle, Lord Sutherland, Dr D.J. Thompson, Professor K.F. Wallis

<i>Secretary</i>	Mr P.W.H. Brown
------------------	-----------------

**Sections and
Chairmen**

The Academy is organised into 18 disciplinary 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 2003–2004 are as follows:

	Section	Chairman
<i>Humanities Group</i>	H1 Classical Antiquity	Professor P.J. Rhodes
	H2 Theology and Religious Studies	The Revd Professor M.D. Goodman
	H3 African and Oriental Studies	Professor G. Dudbridge
	H4 Linguistics and Philology ¹	Professor R.M. Hogg
	H5 Early Modern Languages and Literature	Professor D.J. McKitterick
	H6 Modern Languages, Literatures and Other Media	Professor M.W. Swales
	H7 Archaeology	Professor M.G. Fulford
	H8 Medieval Studies: History and Literature	Professor N.F. Palmer
	H9 Early Modern History to c.1800	Professor R.J.W. Evans
	H10 Modern History from c.1800	Professor R.J. Evans
	H11 History of Art and Music	Professor C.K. Green
	H12 Philosophy	Professor D.H. Mellor
<i>Social Sciences Group</i>	S1 Law	Professor W.R. Cornish
	S2 Economics and Economic History	Professor C.J.E. Bliss
	S3 Social Anthropology and Geography	Sir Alan Wilson
	S4 Sociology, Demography and Social Statistics	Professor P.K. Edwards
	S5 Political Studies: Political Theory, Government and International Relations	Professor C.C. Hood
	S6 Psychology	Professor R.I.M. Dunbar

¹ The Linguistics and Philology Section also belongs to the Social Sciences Group.

Presidential Address

Delivered by Lord Runciman PBA to the 101st Annual General Meeting of the Academy on 3 July 2003



I have five matters on which I would like to say something before leaving it to the Secretary to report more formally on the events of the last 12 months.

First of all, you will remember that at last year's AGM the two issues which came up for discussion were the need to try and involve more Fellows in the affairs of the Academy and the question of how proactive or otherwise we ought to be in our relations with government. On the first, it turned out – I suppose unsurprisingly – that everyone agrees that it would be a good thing to involve more of the Fellowship but nobody has any idea how to do so. New Fellows are told that the Academy is a working academy and that Fellowship should not be regarded as purely honorific. But as Section Chairmen know only too well they have no weapon in their armoury beyond moral persuasion, and I can add nothing more than to say that the discussions which I have had on this topic have made me more grateful than ever to those Fellows who do commit substantial amounts of time and effort to the affairs of the Academy without any recompense beyond the refund of rail tickets. And in this connection, I would like particularly to thank the retiring chairmen of the Humanities and Social Sciences Groups, Professor Margaret McGowan and Professor Roger Hood, for what in both cases have been exceptionally valuable contributions, and to thank Professor Paul Slack and Professor Ken Wallis for agreeing to succeed them.

On relations with government, it turned out that some Fellows feel as strongly that we should be more proactive than we are as others do that we should be less. Council will, however, be discussing the question in the near future. We have to recognize that we are in a world in which our relationship with our paymasters cannot be taken for granted and that we ought, if nothing more, to make it explicit that we are always available for consultation and discussion with ministers and officials, either individually or collectively as they may wish. At the same time, it continues to be my firmly-held view that we must be careful not to appear in anybody's eyes either, on the one hand, to be telling universities how to conduct their affairs or, on the other, to be lobbying ministers on universities' behalf.

The second matter is a revision to our bye-laws. Council has decided that it is anomalous that the Chairmen of the Public Understanding and Activities Committee (PUAC) and the Board for Academy-Sponsored Institutes and Societies (BASIS) should not be members of Council and of the Finance and Advisory Committee. They are *de facto* treated as such. But we intend to go to the Privy Council in order to put this on a formal basis and I have no doubt that this is a move which all the Fellowship will support.

The third is the Centenary Project. As you will all know, it was originally announced that a maximum of two awards for Centenary Projects would be made. It was not a competition to decide the two best contestants, but an offer to fund two major long-term research programmes if, but only if, they came up to the exacting standards which had been set and the proposers could make the case that the research in question could not or would not be funded from elsewhere. It was, perhaps, a disappointment that we did not receive more proposals which the Research Committee thought up to the standard which had been set. But in the event, there was only one which the Research Committee and Council unanimously agreed to be what we were looking for. That was the project *From Lucy to Language*, which will bring together a world-class team of psychologists and archaeologists to address the fundamental and fascinating question of how it came about that we – human beings, that is – have minds of the kind unique to ourselves.

Fourth is the review of the Academy's strategy, which Council initiated with a view to establishing priorities for the allocation of uncommitted income in the year 2004/05 and thereafter, but which has widened to cover a review of our current procedures for the allocation of funds and to develop the case for a significant increase in our grant-in-aid over and above the rate of inflation. So far as priorities are concerned, what has emerged is: strong support for our programmes for small grants and for conferences; a preference for helping talented scholars at an earlier rather than a later stage of their careers; a wish actively to encourage interdisciplinary research; a wish to see the Academy's public activities expanded and a wider audience informed about, and involved in, what we do; and an explicit recognition of the value of the Academy's activities both abroad and at home in promoting the humanities and social sciences in ways other than by the direct subvention of research. At the same time, there have emerged two general themes: first, the need for what the Academy does to be, and be seen to be, distinctively different from what is done by any other major funding body, and second, a need for the Academy to be, and be seen to be, dealing with all applications for funds on consistent and transparent terms. The intention is that a document incorporating the conclusions of the review will be submitted to Council in September and, if approved, will then be circulated both to Sections on the one side and to Ministers and officials on the other. What the chances may be of our securing a real increase in the grant-in-aid out of the next government spending review I simply do not know. But I am sure that it is right that we should make the attempt, and indeed that we should be failing in our duty to our constituency if we were not to.

Fifth and last, I am sure you would all want to join in sending the congratulations and best wishes of the Academy to two people: to Professor Frank Walbank, who was elected to Fellowship 50 years ago in the second year of his 26-year tenure of the

Rathbone chair of Ancient History and Classical Archaeology at Liverpool; and to Doris Pearson, the Academy's first salaried member of staff, who was appointed half-time in 1928 and full-time in 1930, and celebrated her 100th birthday this year.

Medals, Prizes and Honours

MEDALS AND PRIZES

The winners of the 2003 Medals and Prizes were announced at the AGM. A ceremony for the prize winners will take place in the autumn at the Academy, and a report will follow in the next issue of the *Review*.

Burkitt Medal for Biblical Studies:

Professor B. Albrektson, Fellow of the Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities

Derek Allen Prize (Celtic Studies):

Professor P. Ó Riain, University College Cork

Sir Israel Gollancz Prize (English Studies):

Professor R.E. Lewis, University of Michigan

Kenyon Medal for Classical Studies:

Professor J.N. Coldstream, FBA

Rose Mary Crawshay Prizes (for female authors of historical or critical work relating to English Literature):

Ms C. Tomalin for *Samuel Pepys: The Unequalled Self*

Dr J. Stabler, University of Dundee, for *Byron, Poetics and History*

Serena Medal (Italian History):

Professor S. Woolf, University of Venice

HONOURS

The following honours for Fellows were reported to the Academy during the period January to July 2003. Fellows are invited to notify the Assistant Secretary (Fellowship) of any honours, prizes or other marks of recognition bestowed upon them.

Kt: Professor J.H. Baker; CBE: Professor J.M. Crook; Professor H. Lee; Professor G. Marshall and Professor J.T. Reason; KCMG: Professor L.D. Freedman; Knight of the Thistle: Lord Sutherland; CH: Sir Denis Mahon.

Dr J.H. Golding, Mitchell Prize for the History of Art for his book *Paths to the Absolute*;

Professor A. Karmiloff-Smith, Latsis Prize 2002 in Cognitive Science;

Professor S. Bann, R.H. Grapper Prize for French Studies for his book *Parallel Lines*;

Dr P.R.S. Moorey, Gertrude Bell Memorial Gold Medal of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq for outstanding services to Mesopotamian Archaeology.

Foreign Honorary Members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences: Professor A.H. Brown; Professor H. Lee; Sir Anthony Kenny; Mr R.N. MacGregor, Professor F.G.B. Millar, and Professor F.W. Walbank;

Fellowship of the Royal Society of Edinburgh: Professor P. France and Professor J.D. Hardman Moore.

National Fellow of the Indian Council of Social Science Research: Professor A. Béteille;

Honorary Fellow, Australian Academy of the Humanities: Dr J.N. Adams.

The Fellowship

Elections to Ordinary Fellowship

Up to thirty-five Ordinary Fellows may be elected in each year. The following were elected at the Annual General Meeting in July 2003:

Professor Robert Allen

Professor of Economic History, University of Oxford
Professor Allen is a versatile economic historian whose field is economic growth over the long run. His ambitious empirical projects have included entrepreneurial performance in Victorian Britain, agricultural productivity and institutional change in Britain c.1500–1850, Soviet industrialisation and national accounts, and standards of living in Europe and worldwide, c.1300–1900.

Professor Isobel Armstrong

Emeritus Professor of English, Birkbeck, University of London
A critic of nineteenth-century poetry, women's writing and literary theory, Professor Armstrong has authored three critical monographs: the most recent, *The Radical Aesthetic* was published in 2000. She has also edited the Oxford anthology of *Nineteenth-Century Women Poets*, and is the co-founder and editor of the journal *Women: a Cultural Review*.

Professor Karin Barber

Professor of Cultural Anthropology, Centre of West African Studies, University of Birmingham
Her work in African literature and popular culture exemplifies the best kind of interdisciplinary integration, grounded on an in-depth knowledge of Yoruba culture, language and texts. She may truly be said to have defined the scholarly study of popular culture in Africa.

Professor Elizabeth Boa

Emeritus Professor of German, University of Nottingham
One of the most respected Germanists of her generation, she is a scholar of modern German literature and has written in particular on Wedekind and Kafka, but also on politico-cultural issues – e.g. editing volumes on women in post-unification Germany and, most recently, on 'Heimat'.

Professor Sarah Broadie

Professor of Moral Philosophy, University of St Andrews
She specialises in Classical Philosophy, and is particularly noted as an original and sophisticated philosophical commentator on Aristotle; but she is also interested in many areas of metaphysics and ethics, modern as well as ancient.

Professor Steven Bruce

Professor of Sociology, University of Aberdeen
His work ranges widely over the sociology of religion, nationalism and ethnic conflict. He tackles classic topics such as secularisation but has also written on the role of religion in the Northern Ireland conflict and on the relation between religion and politics in the USA.

Dr Andrew Burnett

Deputy Director, British Museum
His major research achievement is his two-volume *Roman Provincial Coinage*, which for the first time makes historical sense of the coinages struck by subsidiary communities under Roman rule between the death of Caesar and the death of Vitellius. He has also throughout his time at the BM contributed to the publishing the coin hoards of Roman Britain.

Professor David Clark

Professor of Psychology, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London
His research centres on the study of anxiety, and he has developed influential cognitive approaches to the understanding and treatment of anxiety disorders. His work has led to programmes for panic disorder, hypochondriasis, social phobia, and post-traumatic stress disorder.

Professor John Cleland

Professor of Medical Demography, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
His research has been concerned mainly with the demography of developing countries and he has contributed to elucidating the process of demographic transition through exploring the complex ways in which societies move from high fertility and mortality to low levels of both. Recently he has been working on HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa and family planning in rural Pakistan.

Dr John Curtis

Keeper, Department of the Ancient Near East, British Museum
He is a scholar of the archaeology of the Ancient Near East, Iran and Central Asia, who has published on metal-working, Assyrian material culture, the archaeology of Iran and the history of excavation in the area. He has excavated in Iran, Iraq and Syria and is currently working at Sidon, Lebanon.

Professor Graham Davies

Professor of Old Testament Studies, University of Cambridge
A leading Old Testament scholar, his corpus and concordance of Hebrew inscriptions is the standard work, and includes the text of all known Hebrew inscriptions before 200 BC. His studies on philological and textual subjects, based on a mastery of Hebrew and other Semitic languages and also of Greek and Latin, shed new light on biblical and other texts and the ancient versions.

Professor Ian Deary

Professor of Differential Psychology, University of Edinburgh
His research coverage is broad and includes at its core the study of individual differences, particularly in personality and intelligence, and the effects of ageing and medical disorders on human cognitive abilities. He is also interested in general psychometric research, including questionnaire construction and structural equation modelling.

Professor Terry Eagleton

Professor of Cultural Theory and John Rylands Fellow, University of Manchester
He has written books on an exceptionally wide range of topics: literary and cultural theory, Marxism and literature, Shakespeare, 18th, 19th and 20th century English literature, Irish literature and culture, aesthetic theory, tragedy, and plays. He is an influential literary theorist whose work is marked by originality, lucidity and wit.

Professor Roy Ellen

Professor of Anthropology and Human Ecology, University of Kent at Canterbury
His research is at the forefront of ecological anthropology. He has recently embarked on a series of major studies of indigenous knowledge and of the consequences of deforestation in parts of Indonesia and in Brunei. He has also contributed notably to work on anthropological history and method.

Professor David Hand

Professor of Statistics, Imperial College London

His development of statistical methods of central interest to social scientists has been innovative and stimulating. After work in medicine and biometry, he moved on to study mixtures of distributions, bi-plots, repeated measurements and longitudinal analysis. More recently he has concerned himself with new fields of pattern recognition, artificial intelligence, data mining and 'intelligent' data analysis. His work also covers actuarial science and finance, especially credit rating.

Professor Peter Hennessy

Atlee Professor of Contemporary British History, Queen Mary, University of London

His field of research is the history of Britain since 1945: economic, social, political, constitutional and governmental. He is the outstanding and unrivalled contemporary historian of our time, and in his work created and defined the field.

Professor Bob Hepple

Emeritus Professor of Law, & Master of Clare College, University of Cambridge

His contributions to the common law have been matched by leading work in labour law and employment law which displays a strong grasp of interdisciplinary and comparative dimensions. Research interests include labour law, social rights, discrimination and equality. He has recently chaired the Nuffield inquiry into Bioethics, Genetics and Human Behaviour.

Professor Leslie Hill

Professor of French Studies, University of Warwick

He has written penetrating critical studies of a series of difficult modern writers and novelists, including Marguérite Duras, Samuel Beckett, Maurice Blanchot, and Pierre Klossowski – writers whose deepest concerns relate to philosophy as well as to literature. He has also written on Flaubert, Raymond Roussel and Roland Barthes, and his interests include the French cinema.

Professor David Ibbetson

Regius Professor of Civil Law, University of Cambridge

A Roman lawyer, his research also covers the history of English and European law, and he has brought fresh insights to bear on the history of contract, tort, and restitution, and has also written on the sources of law. His masterly *Historical Introduction to the Law of Obligations* pursues the subject from medieval to present times and makes reflective comparisons with Roman law.

Professor Julian Jackson

Professor of History, University of Wales Swansea

He is a leading authority on the history of France in the 1930s and 1940s. His work on the Popular Front integrates political and economic history in the period of the Depression. *France: The Dark Years 1940–1944* sets the Vichy regime and the Occupation in a longer-term context and synthesizes social, cultural and political history.

Professor Desmond King

Andrew W. Mellon Professor of American Government, University of Oxford

His research in American politics centres on comparative politics: (1) Comparative Public Policy, including a comparison of the USA and Britain in respect of social policies, labour market policy and the theories of the New Right; (2) Comparative Political Economy, including urban policy; and (3) Ethnicity and Politics, as evidenced in his *Making Americans*.

Professor Nobuhiro Kiyotaki

Cassel Professor of Economics, London School of Economics

A macroeconomic theorist, he has been engaged in the development of models which help understanding of the nature and scale of aggregate

fluctuations. He has written on monopolistic competition and on the pure theory of money as a medium of exchange. His recent work has been to develop a unified theory of money and credit, exploring the two-way interactions between real activity and asset prices.

Professor Lord (Richard) Layard

Emeritus Professor of Economics, Co-Director Centre for Economic Performance, London School of Economics

His work on education (where he provided the foundation for the 1963 Robbins Report), unemployment, general public policy and the economics of transition has had a significant impact on policy. He was one of the intellectual and practical driving forces behind the Government's New Deal programmes, and his work helped to provide the framework for European thinking on unemployment.

Professor David McClean

Edward Bramley Professor of Law, University of Sheffield

His main field of research is the conflict of laws and international family and procedural law. Other important interests include civil aviation law, international criminal law and social work. He is also an expert on the law relating to the Church of England.

Professor Martin Maiden

Professor of the Romance Languages, University of Oxford

He is a leading scholar in Romance linguistics, whose international standing reflects not only his publications on Italian but an important range of papers on Romance philology in general and, in particular, Romanian. He combines unusually wide-ranging expertise in philology with comparable understanding of general linguistic theory.

Professor David Mattingly

Professor of Roman Archaeology, University of Leicester

He has made significant contributions to the study of Roman imperialism, through writing at the interface between archaeology and ancient history on a number of aspects of the Roman economy, and executing major programmes of fieldwork in Italy, Tunisia, Libya and Jordan. He is Britain's leading expert on Roman North Africa.

Professor Lord (Bhikhu) Parekh

Emeritus Professor of Political Theory, University of Hull

A leading interpreter of the history of political theory, he has written books on Bentham, Marx and Gandhi. His most recent writings have been on the dilemmas of policy in multi-ethnic Britain and the political theories and principles that should guide thinking on these issues.

Professor Andrew Pettigrew

Professor of Strategy and Organisation, University of Warwick

He has advanced the understanding of the complex processes involved in the formulation of strategies in organisations and has systematically examined the linkages between external factors, internal processes, and outcomes. He has studied both private and public sector organisations, for example ICI and the NHS, and has looked at company performance in Europe, Japan and the USA.

Professor Anne Phillips

Professor of Gender Theory, London School of Economics

Writing from a feminist perspective and out of feminist concerns, she has made important contributions to the theory of liberal democracy in its full concerns. In her work political theory relates closely to the empirical world. She is currently engaged in a Nuffield Project studying the tensions between sexual and cultural equality the British courts.

Professor Thomas Puttfarcken

Professor of History and Theory of Art, University of Essex

He is an eminent authority on theories of painting between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries – as in his *The Discoveries of Pictorial Composition*, showing how they have emerged and interacted historically and how they reflect different painterly practices.

Professor Brian Richardson

Professor of Italian Languages, University of Leeds

An expert in Italian Renaissance literature, his main area of interest has been in the early history of the book which stems from his study and editing of sixteenth-century manuscripts. His research on the history of editing, printing, orthography and typography has added to his expertise in editing texts, and he is also expert in theories on the spoken language in 16th century Italy.

Professor Nicholas Rodger

Professor of Naval History, University of Exeter

He is the leading authority on British naval history, and has brought the subject into the mainstream of British and international history by relating it to politics, to social change and to economic, technological and cultural developments. He is engaged on a three-volume history of the Navy, of which the first has appeared.

Professor Richard Sharpe

Professor of Diplomatic, University of Oxford

His interdisciplinary research in several branches of medieval studies is linked by his focus on the writing and transmission of Latin texts and documents over a wide period from the fourth-century Fathers to the Reformation. He has made landmark contributions to the study of saints' Lives, especially those from Ireland; the history of Celtic Britain and Ireland in the early middle ages; libraries and library records in the middle ages; the Latin writers of Great Britain and Ireland; and the central place of texts in book culture throughout the middle ages. He is currently at work on an AHRB-funded project to produce and edition of the writs and charters of King Henry I of England.

Professor Nigel Thrift

Professor of Geography, University of Bristol

He has made outstanding original contributions to empirical human geography and also to social science theory. Focusing on economic and cultural geography, his research explores geographies of time, multinational corporations, and money and finance, as well as the cultural interpretation of individual behaviour within cities.

Professor Bob Woods

John Rankin Professor of Geography, University of Liverpool

He is a leading researcher in the field of population studies, where he is concerned above all with spatial patterning of demographic phenomena and the processes responsible for them in the 19th and early 20th centuries. He is currently engaged in work on childhood mortality in relation to a wider set of debates to do with historic attitudes to children.

The following scholar was transferred from Corresponding to Ordinary Fellowship

Professor Brian Vickers

Emeritus Professor of English and Renaissance Literature, Centre for Renaissance Studies, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Zürich

He is an intellectual and literary historian who has published extensively on rhetoric, on Francis Bacon, and on the history of science. He has also published books on Greek tragedy, on Shakespeare's prose, and a six-volume collection illustrating Shakespeare's reception, 1600–1800. Recently he has been working on attribution problems in Shakespeare and Elizabeth drama.

Elections to Senior Fellowship**Dr Geoffrey Best**

Senior Associate Member, St Antony's College, Oxford

He is an historian of mid-Victorian England, of modern warfare and its laws, and of Britain and Europe in the 20th century. After holding posts in the Universities of Sussex and Edinburgh until his retirement, he remains academically active and his most recent publication was a substantial biography of Churchill.

Professor Paul Harvey

Emeritus Professor of Medieval History, University of Durham

He is a leading figure in the study of medieval English economic history, and the standard authority on medieval and early modern maps in England and on seals. All his work rests on a profound knowledge of the written records and particularly of manorial records.

Professor Emrys Jones

formerly Professor of Geography, London School of Economics and Political Science

He has made distinguished contributions to geographical scholarship, especially to the study of urbanization. His pioneering *A Social Geography of Belfast* (1960) is a classic of urban social geography. Subsequent work extended his range, not only with detailed studies of London, but also of urbanization more generally, focusing on the study of ethnic minorities in cities.

Election to Honorary Fellowship**Lord Bingham of Cornhill**

Senior Lord of Appeal in Ordinary

Lord Bingham's distinguished contributions to law are demonstrated by his current appointment as the Senior Law Lord, and by his earlier appointments to the highest judicial offices as Master of the Rolls and as Lord Chief Justice. His services to academic institutions have been signal, including chairmanship of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts and the Council of Management of the British Institute of International and Comparative Law.

Elections to Corresponding Fellowship

The following ten scholars were elected Corresponding Fellows at the Annual General Meeting in July 2003:

Professor H.W. Arthurs (Canada), Law

Professor F. Barth (Norway), Anthropology

Professor W.P. Blockmans (The Netherlands), History

Professor J.S. Bruner (USA), Psychology

Professor F. Coarelli (Italy), Classics

Academician M.L. Gasparov (Russia), Literature

Professor P.M. Kennedy (USA), History

Professor H. Love (Australia), Literature

Professor E.S. Maskin (USA), Economics

Professor A. Ranney (USA), Political Studies

Deaths

The Annual General Meeting stood in silence in honour of the following Fellows of the Academy whose death had been recorded during the course of the year.

Ordinary Fellows

Professor A.J. Brown
Sir Charles Carter
Lord Dacre
Mr W.M. Gorman
Sir John Habakkuk
Dr J.E.C. Hill
Dr J.G. Hurst
Professor G.S. Kirk
Professor P.E. Lasko
Professor I.D. McFarlane
Dr Geoffrey Marshall

Professor W.B. Reddaway
Professor N. Rubinstein
Professor I. Schapera
Sir John Smith
Dr A.J. Taylor
Professor W.S. Watt
Sir Bernard Williams

Corresponding Fellows

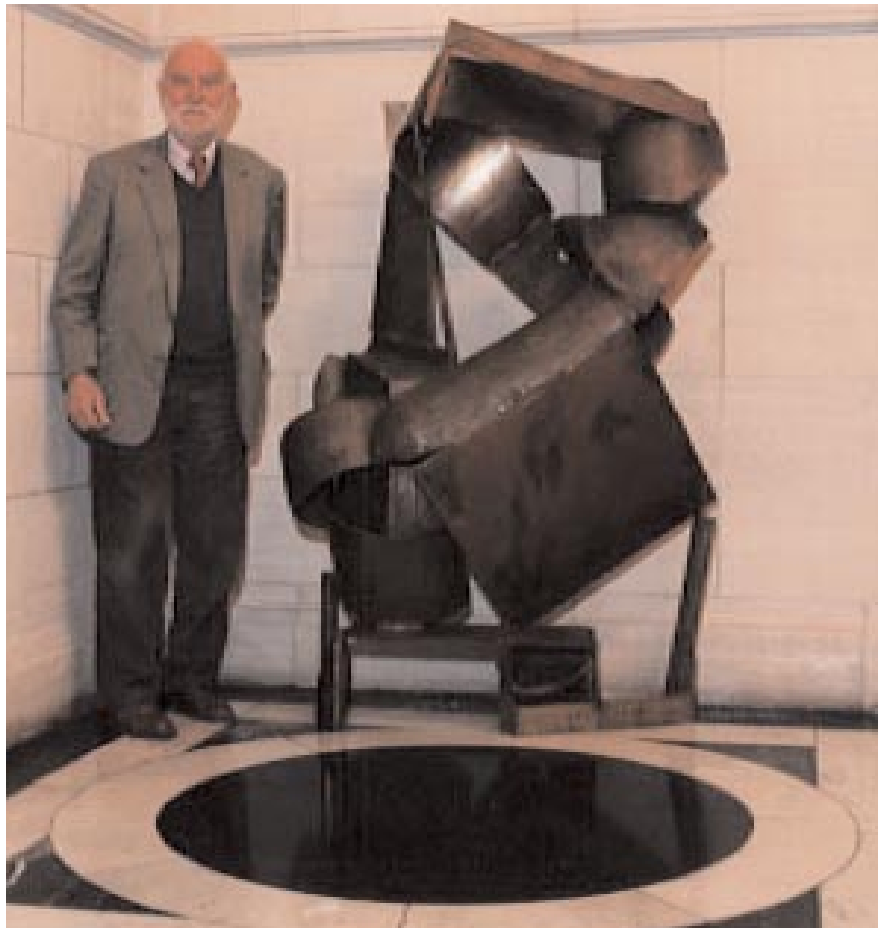
Professor A.J. Coale
Sr A. Dominguez-Ortiz
Professor J.S. Held

Professor H.M. Hoenigswald
Professor E. Kitzinger
Professor R.K. Merton
Professor J. Rawls
Professor F. Rosenthal
Professor G. Tabacco
Professor Dr E.M. Uhlenbeck
Professor J.A. van Houtte
Professor G.H. von Wright

Honorary Fellow

Lord Jenkins

Sir Anthony Caro OM, CBE with the free-standing sculpture he has loaned to the Academy, Bronze Screen 'Lime Street'. The sculpture was installed during the Spring and on display to Fellows for the first time at the AGM.
© Photo by Laurence Bulaitis.



External Relations

The External Relations programme was established both to enhance the Academy's links with learned societies, other institutions and the media, and to foster the public appreciation of the humanities and social sciences through a series of outreach events.

Does Philosophy Matter?

Public understanding of philosophy has been hindered by misleading impressions given by high-profile books that present the subject as a form of unrigorous self-help. As part of the British Academy's outreach programme, a joint event was organised between British Academy and *The Philosophers' Magazine*, to present a learned and accessible discussion on the practical benefits of philosophy. The debate, led by a panel of leading philosophers, was held on 18 February. Lively discussion was stimulated by a variety of speakers: Rt Hon Oliver Letwin MP (Shadow Secretary of State for Home Affairs); Dr Janet Radcliffe Richards (Director of the Centre for Bioethics and Philosophy of Medicine, University College London), Professor Richard Sorabji CBE, FBA (Professor of Rhetoric, Gresham College); Professor Richard Wollheim FBA (Mills Professor of Philosophy, University of California at Berkeley). Professor Edward Craig FBA (Knightbridge Professor of Philosophy, University of Cambridge) chaired the event. The event was a great success and was fully booked with a large reserve list for people seeking return tickets. A report on this event can be found on page 10.

Oxford Dictionary of National Biography

The *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography in association with the British Academy* is a collection of 50,000 specially-written biographies of men and women who have shaped all aspects of the British past, from the earliest times to the end of the year 2000. Replacing and extending the original Victorian *Dictionary of National Biography*, the new *DNB* is the largest co-operative research project ever undertaken in the humanities. Public funding for the research and editorial work has been channelled through the British Academy since 1994. A joint event between the British Academy and the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography was held on 18 March to launch the *Dictionary*, and to present the online version. Both print and online editions of the dictionary will be published in September 2004. An article on the compilation of the new *Dictionary* can be found on page 13.

The British Constitution: Can We Learn from History?

In June the Academy held a stimulating discussion meeting to coincide with the launch of *The British Constitution in the Twentieth Century* edited by Professor Vernon Bogdanor. This British Academy Centenary Monograph is the first scholarly survey of the British constitution in the twentieth century. Following on from the conversation held in 2000, the discussion proved to be very popular and was fully booked with 110 people in attendance on the evening. The panel discussion included Professor Vernon Bogdanor CBE, FBA (Professor of Government at Oxford University); Dr David Butler CBE, FBA (Emeritus Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford); Ferdinand Mount (Former editor of the *TLS*); Peter Riddell (*The Times*) and Professor Diana Woodhouse (Professor of Law and Politics, Oxford Brookes University). Lord Wilson of Dinton (Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge and former Cabinet Secretary) chaired the event.

Ethnic Diversity and Social Capital

The British Academy and the Economic and Social Research Council held a joint panel discussion on the Ethnic Diversity and Social Capital as part of the ESRC's 'promotion of social science in the UK' week. The implications of growing ethnic diversity in Britain for social capital, especially in terms of cohesive values and trust, is an issue that is high on the political, intellectual and popular agenda. Professor Robert Putman FBA (Harvard University) was the principal speaker at the event and a lively discussion followed with Ms Maria Adebawale (Capacity Global), Ms Yasmin Alibhai-Brown (Journalist and Broadcaster) and Professor Ash Amim (University of Durham). Lord Runciman, President of the British Academy, chaired the discussion.

Jonathon Breckon has now left the Academy. His successor as External Relations Officer, Michael Reade, takes up his post in October 2003.

Further details on forthcoming British Academy events can be found at www.britac.ac.uk/events/index.html.

Does Philosophy Matter?

At a meeting held at the British Academy on 18 February 2003, a panel of speakers debated the question, does philosophy matter?

The panel consisted of the Rt Hon Oliver Letwin MP, Shadow Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Dr Janet Radcliffe Richards, Director of the Centre for Bioethics and Philosophy of Medicine at University College London, Professor Richard Sorabji CBE, FBA, Gresham Professor of Rhetoric at the University of Oxford, and Professor Richard Wollheim FBA, Mills Professor of Philosophy at the University of California, Berkeley. The Chairman was Professor Edward Craig FBA, Knightbridge Professor of Philosophy at the University of Cambridge.

The question posed to an invited panel of speakers and a packed audience at the British Academy was ‘does philosophy matter?’. Oliver Letwin spoke first, pronouncing himself a philosopher of Michael Oakeshott’s bent in believing that philosophy does not yield a recipe for doing anything, and certainly not for ‘doing politics’. But he noted that not everything has to be a means to an end, and there are some areas of knowledge, or kinds of aspirations, that are worth pursuing for their own sake, amongst which philosophy may be ranked. He observed that in thinking about complicated matters, it makes sense to think logically, and he acknowledged that a training in philosophy can help. But his main contention was that it was not particularly philosophy that mattered, but what he termed the ‘philosophical attitude’. Mr Letwin forcefully put the argument that the character of political debate has become thoroughly debased, and he suggested that this posed real dangers to rational democracy. He said:

‘It is extremely difficult to persuade sensible people to take an interest in democratic debate if it oversimplifies and consists of uninteresting mudslinging. To read Hansard from 50 years ago is to realise that this has grown much worse. It has become unfashionable to adopt anything like a philosophical attitude to anything that is said in the course of politics.

This means it is unfashionable to consider the reasons your opponent has for saying what he or she says, and there is a wilful ignoring of the second-order implications of what is said.

I do not believe that anyone in politics says things without having in mind some end that their opponents would recognise as having at least some claim to validity. Proper political discussion should be a conversation about whether that end is superior to other ends and whether the means chosen are appropriate.

But accounts of what is said in the tabloids or by politicians show no acknowledgement that opponents have a reason for saying what they say, that their claims to validity should be recognised

or that there may be different and competing ways of achieving a mutually acknowledged end.

The issue of second-order implications is more distressing. This is where a philosophical attitude comes into its own. What politicians say, and how they say it, has an effect beyond the substance of what they are discussing. To make an argument in a certain way creates a precedent. It will influence how subsequent arguments are made and views of what it is legitimate to say – much of party politics consists of the shifting of the centre ground of debate.

Only if politicians are aware of those second-order implications – reflecting on the longer-term, deeper effects of what they say on how people will subsequently discuss and do things – can they contribute to the maintenance of rational democracy, and ultimately to the survival of democracy at all. The encouragement of a rational, philosophical attitude that recognises layers of meaning and implication is critical to that maintenance. This is something to which philosophy can make a particular contribution.’

Dr Radcliffe Richards took the debate into a less particularised direction, emphasising the importance of sophisticated reasoning and the value of a philosophical training. She considered that if you got your arguments and your reasoning wrong, you would go as badly astray in practice as if you had got your facts wrong. She contrasted the values of empirical and non-empirical enquiry, and suggested that it mattered to be able to unpick those elements of a question that were philosophical, and those which were empirical (philosophy could not do *all* the practical reasoning).

Professor Sorabji gave a topical turn to the evening [the debate was held in the run up to the Iraq war], by relating the story of Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, who halted hostilities in the New World for one year in order to have a philosophical debate about the nature of war. Themes included the morality of pre-emptive strikes, rescuing victims of an oppressive régime, and the rights and wrongs of régime change.

Professor Sorabji noted that in recent weeks, such themes had been urgently debated once again, and he advanced this as evidence that philosophy indeed mattered. He also referred to other elements of the philosophical diet besides ethics, such as the emotions, mind, animal psychology, and time, all of which he considered important and necessary.

Professor Wollheim entered a note of caution about the limits of human thinking, suggesting that we are prone to arrive at exaggerations and simplifications, paradoxes and contradictions, which, when we realise it, is rather chastening. Deferential to his views, but not wholly deterred, the panel and a lively audience proceeded to debate the topic under consideration to the close of the evening. Amongst various exchanges, the notion that 'we needs must love the highest when we see it', or be persuaded by philosophically exquisite reasoning, was challenged. Oliver Letwin noted that by tradition and practice, a Samurai would check the sharpness of his sword by lopping off the head of the first person he met. If you were

to engage in philosophical discourse with him, he doubted it would have much purchase on him. Richard Sorabji was interested that the example had come from another culture, and he agreed, this would need a different approach. He suggested an example of talking to an Indian member of a harem about practices to improve her health: one might approve of her drinking water from the Ganges (holy), but remind her that fire is holy also: if you were to mix them together (boil the water), then that would be doubly good for you.

The interest and engagement of the audience ensured that topics ranged widely during the time set aside for general debate. The masterly chairmanship of Professor Craig ensured that discussion remained more or less within the framework for the meeting. Time was called while there was still much to be said.

[The event was organised jointly by the British Academy and The Philosophers' Magazine, within the Academy's programme of public engagement activities.](#)

Lectures and Conferences

A programme of academic meetings has always formed a major part of the Academy's intellectual activity. There are endowed lecture series, which provide scholars with a platform for presenting new research and ideas. The Academy also organises symposia on subjects of current academic interest.

Academy Lectures are published in the *Proceedings of the British Academy*.

Lectures

During the period covered by this issue of the *Review*, six Academy lectures were given:

Professor Brian Pullan, FBA

Charity and Usury: Jewish and Christian Lending in Renaissance and Early Modern Italy

This lecture was repeated at the Centre for the Study of the Renaissance at the University of Warwick.

Dr Jenny Wormald

Oh Brave New World? The Union of Scotland and England in 1603

A joint British Academy/Royal Society of Edinburgh Special Lecture to mark the fourth centenary of the Union of the Crowns.

Dr Christopher Page

The Performance of Medieval Poetry

Warton Lecture on English Poetry

Professor Henry Woudhuysen

The Foundations of Shakespeare's Text

Shakespeare Lecture

Professor Andrew Hadfield

Michael Drayton and the Burden of History

Chatterton Lecture on English Poetry

Dr Noel Malcolm, FBA

The Crescent and the City of the Sun: Islam and the Renaissance Utopia of Tommaso Campanella

Elie Kedourie Memorial Lecture

Conversazioni

The Academy holds informal evening discussion meetings at which Fellows of the Academy can debate issues of topical or perennial interest. These stimulating events are organised by Professor Margaret Boden FBA. Two meetings took place during the period: *Iconoclasm* with speakers

Professor Robert Hinde FRS, FBA and Dr Margaret Aston FBA; and *Who Owns Academic Knowledge?* with Dame Marilyn Strathern FBA and Dr Alain Pottage. The final meeting in the *Conversazione* series will take place later this year. The Academy wishes to express its heartfelt thanks to Professor Margaret Boden for her major contribution to this activity.

From 2004, the British Academy will be introducing a new format of informal discussion meetings to be referred to as *British Academy Debates*, with the aim of developing intellectual interchange with other learned bodies and societies.

Symposia

During the period covered by this issue of the *Review*, the following meetings were held:

The Second Colloquium of the Lexicon of Greek Personal Names

Old and New Worlds in Greek Onomastics

This conference, a sequel to that held at the British Academy in July 1998 which explored the value of names in various fields of classical studies, examined names as a means of measuring and interpreting interaction between Greeks and the cultures and languages with which they co-existed. The theme of 'old and new' refers also to the progress of LGPN itself, as its publication programme moves away from mainland Greece, through Northern Greece to the Black Sea area (LGPN IV) and on to Asia Minor (LGPN V.A and V.B).

Aspects of the Language of Latin Prose

An interdisciplinary colloquium on Classical and Medieval Latin sponsored by the British Academy. This three-day event covered the period from archaic to Renaissance Latin prose in 18 contributions and allowed for mutual exchange between the two disciplines.

The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography: New Technology, Enhanced Scholarship

Professor Brian Harrison, *Editor of the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, in association with the British Academy, *describes how the new dictionary has been compiled, comparing the modern experience with that of the editors of the original DNB.*

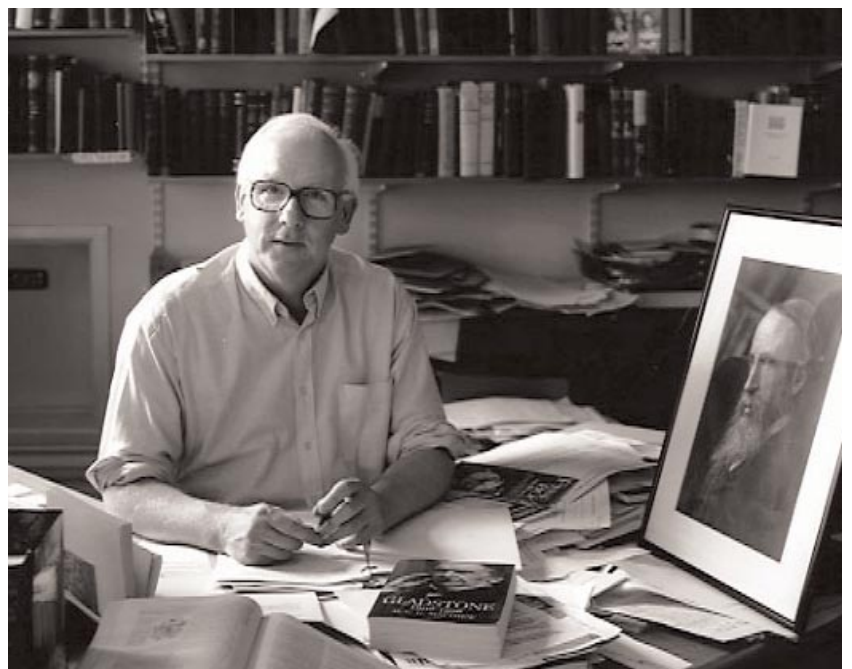
Computerised databases, word-processors, the internet and all the paraphernalia of the modern office have transformed the working practices of scholars in the arts and social sciences. Yet have they really changed the essentials of what we do? The *Dictionary of National Biography* is a reference work so large, with a history so long, that its experience can perhaps shed light on this question. Even today the punctual publication of a complex scholarly reference work in 63 quarterly volumes during fifteen years would be a feat. How was it done?

Unfortunately the loss of the *DNB's* early records limits what we know about its early years, but there is no doubt that marvels were achieved with what now seem modest resources. Its publication from 1885 to 1900 was organised from three rooms on the top floor of 14 Waterloo Place, next door to the premises of the publishers Smith, Elder, to which it was linked by what was then the hi-tech device of a speaking tube. The editor occupied the small back room, with his staff working in the large front room. The narrow side room opening out of the front room accommodated reference works, and such periodicals as the *Gentleman's Magazine* and *Notes and Queries*. The front room housed several large tables, many inkpots, piles of proofs and manuscripts on chairs and tables and at each end of the chimney piece pyramids of pipes belonging to the first and second editors, Leslie Stephen, and Sidney Lee. When a typist was recruited in 1888, Stephen thought that 'our typewriter will want some grooming. It may be a little rusty and the blacking has to be done. But I suppose your young lady is up to that'. By the time the future Tudor historian A.F. Pollard was working there as a young man in the early 1890s he found the door between the front and back rooms 'generally open as we have continually to refer to each other and to books in the other's room'. Lee 'never can put a book back in the right place', Pollard grumbled in a letter to his parents: 'fortunately he never puts them back at all so that if a book isn't in its proper place we always look on his table or in his room

and find the book'. On these premises the lists were compiled of the articles needed for forthcoming volumes, building up to the total of 29,120 articles written by the *DNB's* 653 contributors. There too the articles were edited and often also written. For if the editors frequently spent the mornings working in the British Museum Library, they returned to Waterloo Place in the afternoon. 'We have a pleasant time of it on the whole', wrote Pollard in 1892, 'and in some ways it is much more comfortable than the Bodleian e.g. we can smoke as much as we like, we always keep a good fire going and we can also talk a little i.e. there is no rigid rule of silence'.

A delicate balance had to be struck, then as now, between creating a pleasant working environment for the writers and researchers, and inducing the sense of urgency needed for tangible results. 'We do absolutely no work at the office or anywhere else except for the Dictionary', wrote Pollard in 1893: 'we have nothing [to] do with any other part of Smith's business and never see him at all'. None the less, the *Dictionary's* drive came from George

*Founding Editor Colin Matthew
FBA. Photo: Graham Piggott*



Additional insertion. DN-B. S.L.

Telegraphic Address:-
"SENONES, LONDON."
Telephone Number:-
"1347 GERRARD."

15, Waterloo Place,
London. S.W.

12. 4. 81.

Vol. XX. Mr. Fowler, Francis.

p. 79. cl. 2

l. 24. for was born at Belfast in July 1723;
read born at Ballysillan 7 July 1723,

l. 33 for Charlotte Louisa read Louisa Charlotte

cl. 16-8 for on his return read and on here again in

1788. The international technical connection in
European navigation of Donceuch in sitting down had
come to a deadlock. The British wanted the admission
of all the ships to the port of Ballysillan and the
Portuguese, Fowler was successful in persuading
Portuguese concessions. An independent report such
with the treaty of 1787, a British ambassador, in
limited capacity.

A

N. 19 [Lancaster (April 1757) Fowler became an inhabitant
for several years in the Science Art Department in London. In 1762
(the office of architect) was conferred on him in addition
to which was added in 1762 (when he was the architect) also superintendent
of the construction of the Museum. In 1763 he was made Secretary
reference of the Museum N.P. [On the same the re-

A letter from Lee relating to Fowler entry (above) and page 89, vol. 20 of original DNB, annotated by Sidney Lee (right)

Smith, the philanthropic publisher who conceived and funded the project, and there was from the start that close collaboration between publisher and editor, each exercising authority within his sphere, which has been at the heart of the DNB ever since. 'To secure such unflinching punctuality needed sleepless vigilance, perfect organisation, and... a despotic will', Smith recalled, adding that 'sometimes - say about 4 o'clock in the morning - I would wake and perplex myself with fears that from a literary point of view the work might fail. I was haunted with a dread of inaccuracies... I venture to say that no other book involving the same amount of labour and anxiety has ever been published... We

owler 89 Fowler

ame prebendary of West-
remoted from his prebend
Killaloe and Kilfenora
June 1771, and on 8 Jan.
1 to the archbishopric of
the Irish privy council.
bishopric of Killaloe he
see-house to be erected.
[.] has spoken of him in
t for his great regard for
for his kindness and affa-
; unattended by warmth
ary 'concomitant of good
noticed as unrivalled his r
in reading the services
Dr. *Life of Skelton*, 1792,
sley makes a similar re-
14). In 1782, as a mem-
ber of Lords, Fowler was
tual peers who protested
the relief of dissenters,
clandestine and impro-
In 1789 he concurred
peers in protesting against
dress to the Prince of
nals, vi. 243). He also
against the resolution
ver of the lord-lieutenant
the address. He mar-
ried, eldest daughter of
Gainsborough, Lincoln-
of her brother, William
the same county, and
bert, who was promoted
Ossory in 1813, and two
untess of Kilkenny, and
ed the Hon. and Rev.
subsequently bishop of
more), and was mother
of Mayo. Fowler died
suddenly at Basingbourne Hall, near Dun-
mow, Essex, where he had resided during
two years for the benefit of his health, on
10 Oct. 1801.

[Graduati Cantabrigienses; Cotton's *Fasti
Ecclesie Hibernice*, i. 471, ii. 27; Mant's *Hist.
of the Church of Ireland*, ii. 648, 660; Cooke's
Diocesan Hist. of Killaloe, &c. p. 62; D'Alton's
Memoirs of the Archbishops of Dublin, p. 347;
Gent. Mag. 1801, lxxi. pt. ii. 965, 1049; Annual
Register, 1801, xliii. Chron. 74; Burke's *Landed
Gentry*, 3rd edit. p. 409.]
B. H. B.

POWLER, WILLIAM (fl. 1603), Scot-
tish poet, has been doubtfully described as at
one time pastor of Hawick, a living formerly
held by Gavin Douglas. He was in France
before 1581, whence he wrote, he was driven
by the jesuits. In 1581 he published, with
Robert Lekprewick, at Edinburgh, 'An An-
swey to the Calumnious Letter and erroneous
propositions of an apostat named M. Jo-

Hammlitoun.' The dedication, dated from
Edinburgh 2 June 1581, is addressed to
Francis, earl Bothwell. Fowler sets forth
what he alleges to be the errors of Roman
catholicism, and claims acquaintance inci-
dentally with the Earl of Crawford, Sir James
Balfour, and other distinguished Scottish
statesmen. He was subsequently prominent
as a burgess of Edinburgh, and about 1590
became secretary to James VI's wife, Queen
Anne. He was engaged in political nego-
tiations with England, and in 1597 wrote an
epitaph on his friend, Robert Bowes [q. v.],
the English agent at Berwick. In 1603 he
accompanied his royal mistress to England,
and was reappointed not only her secretary
but her master of requests. His leisure was
always devoted to poetry, and soon after his
arrival in London he enclosed two sonnets
addressed to Arabella Stuart in a letter to the
Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury; they are
printed in Nichols's 'Progresses of James I,'
i. 250, 260-1. In September 1609 a grant was
made him of two thousand acres in Ulster.

Fowler's sister married John Drummond,
first laird of Hawthornden, and was mother
of William Drummond, the poet [q. v.] Fowler
seems to have left the chief part of his poetry,
none of which has been published, to his
nephew William. This consists of two volumes,
entitled 'The Tarantula of Love' and 'The
Triumphs of Petrarch.' The former is com-
posed of seventy-two sonnets in the manner
of the Italian sonnetteers, and the latter is a
somewhat diffuse translation from Petrarch.
These manuscripts were presented by Drum-
mond of Hawthornden to the university of
Edinburgh in 1627. The esteem in which
Fowler was held by his contemporaries is il-
lustrated by the commendatory sonnets, in-
cluding one by the king himself, prefixed to
his poems. His style is marked by the verbal
and sentimental affectation of the period, but
it is not seldom scholarly and graceful.

[Masson's *Life of William Drummond of
Hawthornden*, pp. 7-8; Register of Privy Council
of Scotland, iv. 383, v. 423, vii. lxxxix, 330;
Nichols's *Progresses of James I*, i. passim;
Manuscripts of Fowler's poems in Edinburgh
University Library; Scottish Descriptive Poems,
edited by J. Leyden; Irving's *Hist. of Scottish
Poetry*.]

POWLER, WILLIAM (1761-1832), ar-
tist, was born at Winterton, Lincolnshire,
12 March 1761, not, as is wrongly stated in
the parish register, 13 March 1760. He be-
came an architect and builder at Winterton,
and about 1796 made drawings of Roman
pavements discovered there. These were so
much admired that he took them to London
to be engraved. He there studied the pro-
son of Thomas Fowler (d. 1590), executor to the Countess of Leanox,
Arabella Stuart's grandmother (cf. E. T. Bradley [née A. Murray Smith],
ed. *Life of Arabella Stuart*, 2 vols., 1889 passim.)

E. T. Bradley
Bradley
Jan 1889

E. T. Bradley
Bradley
Jan 1889



Team of keyboarders (left) and filing in the old wine cellar in the basement of 37A St Giles'. Photos: Norman McBeath

have taken infinite pains; we have never grudged toil or expense'. For the *DNB's* staff it was a demanding regime: a five-and-a-half-day week, with proofs sometimes taken home in the evenings, and with no tea allowed in the office until the letters XYZ had been reached. Leslie Stephen's private correspondence reveals a *DNB* that for him meant frustration: he hated losing his donnish freedom to work at his own pace and in his own time, lost patience with time-consuming 'drudgery' and petty detail, and was a poor proof-reader. Fortunately the *Dictionary's* printers, Spottiswoode and Co, had a good proof-reader in Frederick Adams, who corrected the proofs for the entire work. Sidney Lee, too, proved an admirably calm and industrious lieutenant for Stephen and took over from him in 1891.

Smith claimed to have set out on the venture expecting to lose £50,000, but this grew to more like £70,000 – in present-day terms about £5,000,000. Now leap forward a century, across the even more modest staffing and premises of the twentieth century's supplements, and into the world of what will in 2004 become the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography in Association with the British Academy*. On the surface, the scene is very different. Smith, Elder has long gone, and the Oxford University Press has been in command since 1917, and there are no printers next door; instead there is a text-keyboarding company in Pondicherry, India. There are other contrasts: the *Oxford DNB* costs a lot more than its predecessor. Launched by my predecessor Colin Matthew in 1992 with public funds of £3m administered by the British Academy, it has required an additional £19m from the OUP. A team of 30 research staff (at its peak) works at desks on three floors and in the annexe of the *Dictionary's* building in 37A St Giles', Oxford, complemented by up to 21 publishing and computing staff and scores of freelance editors. There are telephones on every desk, but they ring less frequently now because largely superseded since the mid-1990s by e-mailing. Books still line the walls, nor has paper vanished, given that we do not edit on the screen. But there are numerous photocopiers and printers (electronic not human), and no typewriters or card-indexes in shoeboxes. Instead, the editors work directly on computers, magic casements opening on to a huge *Dictionary*

database. This offers not only immediate access to the old *DNB* but to the (now) complete text of its successor, together with all the management information needed to initiate and track the work of 13 consultant editors, about 400 associate editors and 10,000 contributors world-wide. Also on screen is the wealth of information now available in electronic databases: in short, we google.

All this has made it easier to build the *Oxford DNB*. If we had still been in the typewriter era, the building would indeed have been noisy, and the time-wasting and error-producing separation between typists and editors would have persisted, whereas most editors are now their own typists. Computer technology has helped to make the *Dictionary's* jobs more interesting at every level. So we have produced 36,000 newly-written articles together with incorporating parts of the old *DNB* in twelve years as compared with the *DNB's* eighteen, if its initial planning period from 1882 to 1885 is included. The technology greatly aids the search for consistency and accuracy, given that articles can be so easily compared, and it exposes gaps and defects in the data that would have been less visible in the past: inconsistent or wrong citations, for example. Given that in the *ancien régime* of hot-metal printing the text could not easily or cheaply be changed, most such errors went uncorrected after a revised reissue of the complete set in 1908–9. Almost from the beginning we have been able to scrutinise parts of the entire dictionary in a way that was impossible before: at first only the old *DNB* could be viewed on line, but gradually we saw the new dictionary building up beside it. Furthermore, we could use it when preparing later articles: the product became, so to speak, self-improving. So we have been able to consolidate the entire work in a way that eluded our predecessors, though more could still be done in the *Oxford DNB's* on-line updates after 2004.

What intellectual gains does the new technology bring to the user? It has rendered accessible the greatly widened range of contributors that the worldwide growth of universities has generated; Stephen and Lee's technology could never have achieved that. We now have 10,000 contributors world-wide, and



Weekly meeting L-R Robert Faber (Project Director), Brian Harrison (Editor), Elizabeth Baigent (Research Director). Photo: Keith Barnes

Entry on Gadbury in new Oxford DNB

GADBURY, JOHN 133

Archives: print, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA; 11,500; photo, 20 New Street, CH14 4JG, 1996

Gadbury, John (1612–1704), astronomer, was born on 22 December 1612 in Wheatley, Oxfordshire, the son of William Gadbury, a farmer, and his wife, who was the daughter of Sir John Carron of Wainsperry and seems to have been disinherited as a result of the action. Her forename is unknown. Gadbury was briefly apprenticed to an Oxford tailor before a partial reconciliation with his maternal grandfather enabled him to take up studies with Nicholas Fiske at Oxford in 1644. This did not last for long, however: by 1648 he was working for a merchant adventurer living near Blimston Bridge in London—very near the residence of the leading astronomer of the day, William Lilly, with whom he became acquainted in this period.

Gadbury's astrology and politics, 1648–1659. Gadbury threw himself into the religious and political turmoil of the time, joining up successively with the presbyterians, the independents, the levelers, and finally the notorious ‘Family of Love’ under Oliver Cope. About this time he also married. His wife’s name is not known. In 1650 he returned to Oxford, mingled his forces with his grandfather, and took up the serious study of astrology under the mathematician and astronomer Nicholas Fiske. That year saw his first publication, *Philosophic Enquiry* (synonymously titled *Defence*), which defended Mr. Culpepper, Mr. Lilly and the rest of the students in that noble Art’ against an attack by William Brommerson. Two years later, he published *Astral observation, or A Brief Method of the Growth of Astrology*.

In 1658 (for the following years) there appeared *Speciosa Astrologica*, the first of his annual almanacs and ephemerides. After two issues it was replaced by *An Astrological Prediction* (1658), and for 1659 the title became *Ephemeris, or A Diary Astronomical and Astrological*, which he continued to produce annually until the year before his death. About this time he moved back to London; he eventually settled in Brick Court, College Street, off Dean’s Yard in Westminster, very close to St Margaret’s Church, where he attended services.

Gadbury occasionally supplemented his regular almanac with special issues, as *The Junonian Almanack*, or, *An Astrological Diary* (1673), *The Micro-Bala, or Junian Almanack* (1674), and *Diurnal Astronomical, or A First Junian Almanack* (1674). In 1679 he also issued *Ephemerides of the Celestial Motion for X Years, 1679–89*—which listed all the planetary positions, movements and events without any prognostications—and followed this up in 1680 with *Ephemerides of the Celestial Motions for XX Years, 1680–1700*.

As these publications imply, Gadbury’s interests extended beyond judicial astrology to other aspects of the seventeenth-century intellectual ferment: navigation and exploration, astronomy, and natural philosophy. His books thus also included *Notulae presertim, or A Discourse Teaching the Nature of Prodiges* (1661) and *De cometis, or A Discourse on the Nature and Effects of Comets* (1665). In another such work, *Naturalis astronomia, or The Astrological Suanas* (1686), he confessed that:

My inclinations about a century in science, and I can truly say, that I have found more in Astrology, than in all others.

JOHN GADBURY, ASTROLOGER (1612–1704) by Thomas Cross, 1680

put together that such is my ill fortune ... that I want faith to discern it so that in he-vent and true to others, which by astrologer Experience I am myself convinced of. (*American astronomer*, 1660, 331)

The thread uniting these concerns thus remained astrology (indeed Gadbury, together with Lilly and John Partridge, was one of the three best-known English astrologers of the second half of the seventeenth century. But his attitude towards his subject changed radically in close parallel to the transformation in his religious and political opinions. Thus in 1658 he published a thoroughly traditional textbook of judicial astrology, *Geographical, or The doctrine of navigation ... together with the doctrine of horreic questions*, building on William Lilly’s *Christian Astrology* of 1647. It appeared with that name’s largest margin, by the restoration two years later, however, he had broken with the radicalism of Lilly, and set out his stall as a royalist and high Anglican. Indeed, he was frequently accused of being a Jacobite and crypto-Catholic, in whose opinion ‘the Celestial Orbis shewes all Arts-Meteorological, Diabolical and Rebelious Principles’ (1679, 1686). Accordingly, in 1689 he attacked Lilly rancorously in *The Merito-Astrologer* (retracted and issued a marginal analysis of *The Merito of the Late King Charles*, while *John’s Royal Star* (1683) found promising prospects in the planetary positions at the accession of Charles II.

In this capacity Gadbury became Lilly’s bitterest enemy and rival, as he was later to become that of the radical

our relations with them can be much closer than the DNB’s was with its 653. We have in effect built up a ‘virtual community’ of friends and allies, and we communicate with them regularly as a group, ensuring that they are fully informed on our progress. Flexibility is the second great gain, for after 2004 the *Dictionary* will no longer be set in lead as it was in 1900. Revision and updating to the on-line version will be continuous and will traverse the entire work, whereas the twentieth century could add only supplements for the recently deceased. Thirdly, searching at many levels will be possible as never before: new combinations of people, interests, and ideas will be highlighted – located for example by place or date of birth, education, place of residence, institution or company. The impact of individual works of science, art or literature upon the influential will be made manifest. So new research agendas will emerge, and the value of the *Dictionary* will be enhanced still further beyond its original homes of history and literature into many other areas of study. Finally, links will be possible with the abundance of other reference works on the internet: a library catalogue, for example, or the National Portrait Gallery’s data. Nor should I ignore our overseas counterparts. ‘Dictionaries of national biography in some ways have perhaps an anachronistic ring to them’, wrote Matthew in 1996. Our links with the national dictionaries of biography in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Scandinavia and the United States are close, and through spontaneous interlinking the ‘dictionary of universal biography’ or world dictionary that George Smith originally envisaged will slowly come about.

Has all this technology changed the essentials of what we do? No. Leslie Stephen’s problems have throughout also been ours, and I often experience a fellow-feeling with him. We too had to decide who should be included and who should contribute, we too had to tease articles out of the selected contributors, edit what they had written, negotiate necessary changes with them, copy-edit the agreed text, check it with them again and then prepare it for publication. ‘That damned thing goes on like a diabolical piece of machinery, always gaping for more copy’, wrote Stephen in 1888. Sometimes I have been tempted to say the same *sotto voce*, but the new technology has in general made the *Dictionary*’s creation more enjoyable for Colin Matthew and for me than it was for Stephen, and that too must be counted as an intellectual gain.

Publications

The British Academy has an active programme of academic publications – conference proceedings, monographs, editions and catalogues – reflecting the wide range of its scholarly activities. All the British Academy publications listed here are marketed and distributed worldwide by Oxford University Press (unless indicated otherwise).

Proceedings of the British Academy

The *Proceedings* is the flagship of the Academy's publications programme. It publishes conference proceedings, lectures, and obituaries of Academy Fellows. During the period covered by this issue of the *Review*, one volume was published.

In *Fifty Years of Prosopography*, leading international historians discuss the important methodological tool known as prosopography – the collection of all known information about individuals within a given period. The book reveals the central role of the British Academy, as well as that of French, German and Austrian academic institutions, in developing prosopographical research on the Later Roman Empire, Byzantium, and now Anglo-Saxon and other periods. The volume demonstrates the mutual benefits between the use of new computer technology and the highest standards of traditional scholarship, and in doing so it sets forth new perspectives and methodologies for future work.

- *Fifty Years of Prosopography: The Later Roman Empire, Byzantium and Beyond*, edited by Averil Cameron (*Proceedings of the British Academy* 118). ISBN 0-19-726292-9

British Academy Centenary Monographs

As part of the celebrations to mark its Centenary (1902–2002), the Academy has been publishing a series of major monographs to demonstrate the vitality of British scholarship at the start of a new millennium.

The latest volume to be published is the first scholarly survey of *The British Constitution in the Twentieth Century* – filling a very real gap in the history of Britain during the last hundred years. The book is the product of interdisciplinary collaboration by a distinguished group of constitutional lawyers, historians and political scientists, and makes lively use of primary sources. Published at a time of rapid change, this authoritative interpretation of the constitutional background is much needed. The volume was

launched at a panel discussion meeting on 18 June (see page 9).

- *The British Constitution in the Twentieth Century*, edited by Vernon Bogdanor. ISBN 0-19-726271-6
- Also, now reissued as a paperback: *The British Study of Politics in the Twentieth Century*, edited by Jack Hayward, Brian Barry & Archie Brown. ISBN 0-19-726294-5

British Academy Postdoctoral Fellowship Monographs

The Academy operates a scheme for the selective publication of monographs by British Academy Postdoctoral Fellows, providing a prestigious publishing opportunity for these outstanding younger scholars.

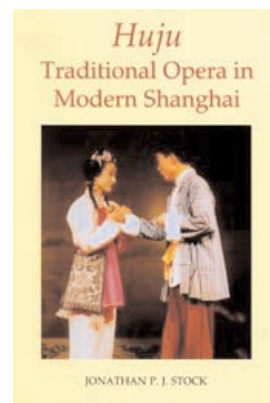
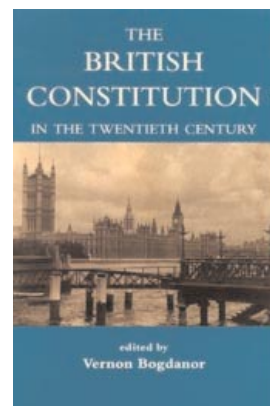
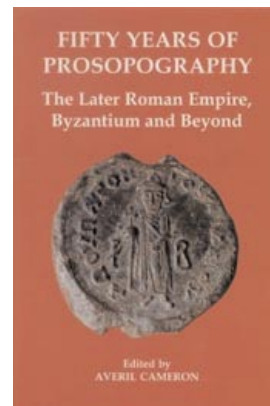
Jonathan Stock has written the first book-length account of *Huju*, a Shanghai operatic tradition which blends music and acting with portrayal of the lives of ordinary people. Richly informed by first-hand accounts, the book follows the genre as it develops in China's largest city from rural entertainment to urban ballad, revolutionary drama, and contemporary opera. An innovative combination of urban and historical ethnomusicology, the book will engage the historian of China and general scholar of music alike.

- *Huju: Traditional Opera in Modern Shanghai*, by Jonathan P.J. Stock. ISBN 0-19-726273-2

Academy Research Project series

During the period covered by this issue of the *Review*, five more Academy Research Project titles were published.

Auctores Britannici Medii Aevi is a series of definitive Latin texts which are essential for the study of medieval British thought. Volume XV provides the complete text of both the fifth-century *Calculus* of Victorious of Aquitaine and Abbo of Fleury's *Commentary* on it (written 980/5). These two works shed light on the early history of mathematics, before the introduction of Arabic numerals. The edition (which includes an English summary of the text) is crucial for the current reappraisal of Abbo of Fleury as a major



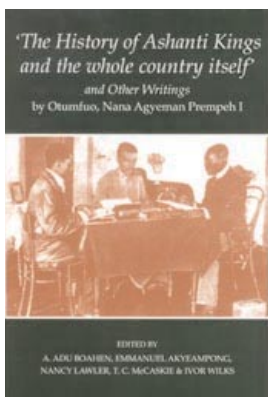
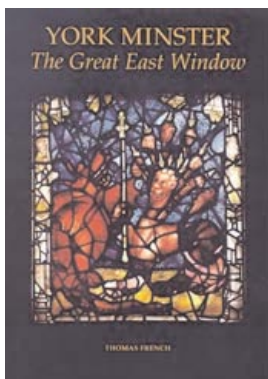
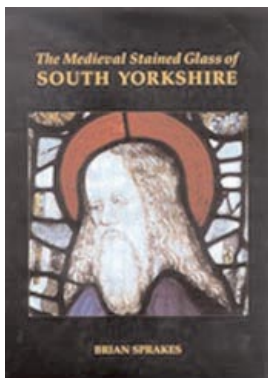


figure of the tenth century, who had a profound impact on later medieval English thought.

- *Abbo of Fleury and Ramsey: Commentary on the Calculus of Victorius of Aquitaine*, edited by A. M. Peden (*Auctores Britannici Medii Aevi XI*). ISBN 0-19-726260-0

Stained glass is a major form of medieval art, and provides the most immediately attractive aspect of many monuments. **Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi** is a series of comprehensive, fully illustrated catalogues of medieval window glass. The latest Summary Catalogue provides the first comprehensive study of *The Medieval Stained Glass of South Yorkshire*. Not only does it describe and illustrate the surviving glass, but it also gives detailed information on the subjects portrayed, the inscriptions, donors and heraldry. The diverse artistic heritage recorded in this volume sheds much light on the history of South Yorkshire and the surrounding region. In addition, the important catalogue of *York Minster: The Great East Window* has now been made available in paperback.

- *The Medieval Stained Glass of South Yorkshire*, by Brian Sprakes (*Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi, Great Britain, Summary Catalogue 7*). ISBN 0-19-726265-1

- *York Minster: The Great East Window*, by Thomas French (*Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi, Great Britain, Summary Catalogue 2*). Paperback edition ISBN 0-19-726241-4

By publishing the output of the bishops' chanceries, the **English Episcopal Acta** series sheds light on the development of administrative and legal practice in the medieval Church. Volume 26 contains the acta of three bishops of London: Richard of Ely, William de Ste. Mère-Église, and Eustace of Fauconberg. Both Richard and Eustace saw service as royal treasurer; indeed Richard wrote the handbook on Exchequer practice, the *Dialogus de Scaccario*. William on the other hand spearheaded the papal campaign against King John during the General Interdict.

- *English Episcopal Acta 26, London 1189–1228*, edited by D P Johnson. ISBN 0-19-726281-3

Sources for the study of African history are published in the series **Fontes Historiae Africanae**. 'The History of Ashanti Kings and the Whole Country Itself' is a key text for understanding the history of the great West African kingdom of Asante (now in Ghana). Begun in 1907 in the Seychelles on the instructions of the Asantahene Agyeman Prempeh I (who had been in British captivity since 1896), it evokes the rich historical experience of the Asante monarchy from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries. This is an important edition for all concerned with the production of indigenous historical knowledge in Africa.

- '*The History of Ashanti Kings and the whole country itself*', and *Other Writings*, by Otumfuo, Nana Agyeman Prempeh I, edited by A. Adu Boahen, Emmanuel Akyeampong, Nancy Lawler, T. C. McCaskie & Ivor Wilks (*Fontes Historiae Africanae, New Series – Sources of African History, 6*). ISBN 0-19-726261-9

Church music by British composers from Anglo-Saxon times to 1660 are being made available in the well-established series, **Early English Church Music**. The latest volume publishes the mass *Inclina cor meum deus*; it survives incomplete and a tenor part has been added. And in three of the six surviving antiphons, editorial additions substitute for missing material. A detailed biographical note updates our knowledge of the composer's career in the light of recently discovered documentation from the churchwardens' accounts of St Margaret's, Westminster.

- *Nicholas Ludford, I: Mass Inclina cor meum deus and Antiphons*, transcribed and edited by David Skinner (*Early English Church Music 44*). ISBN 0-85249-869-1. The EECM series is published for the Academy by Stainer & Bell Ltd.

Divine Intoxication? Jesuit Georgic Poetry on Exotic Beverages

Dr Yasmin Haskell held a British Academy Postdoctoral Fellowship between 1999 and 2002. She won a publishing contract with the British Academy through the PDF Monograph competition, and her book on Jesuit Latin didactic poetry is published in summer 2003. In the early modern period, the subjects of poems in the didactic genre were as multifarious as they were topical, including meteorology and magnetism, raising chickens and children, writing and conversation. Below, Dr Haskell considers poems on the social and medicinal benefits of coffee and chocolate illustrating the particular perspective of Jesuit ideology.

Before Romanticism, one of the most enduring and successful genres of classical poetry was the didactic: poetry of (usually secular) instruction, in moral and natural philosophy, agriculture, technology, and the arts. And perhaps the single most influential ancient didactic poem, inspiring countless imitations through the Middle Ages, Renaissance, and early modern period, was Virgil's *Georgics*. Virgil's poem 'about' farming was simultaneously, of course, a sophisticated literary monument to Roman cultural identity and imperial ideology. The Italian poets who imitated it in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were, at best, skilful gem-cutters, whose bijoux reproductions – usually one or two books to Virgil's four – treated such pretty topics as citrus fruits, silk, and saffron. Their poems were embellished with Ovidian-style myths, designed more often to delight than to instruct.

Things began to get a little more serious again in the seventeenth century, when a Parisian Jesuit, René Rapin, published four stately books on French formal gardening: *Horti* (Paris, 1665). Though influenced by the Renaissance Italians, and a master of decorative metamorphosis himself, Rapin aspired to something of the grandeur of the Roman Virgil. The princely gardens of the title are conceived not so much as private playgrounds than as public theatres for demonstrating Gallic political and cultural supremacy, and the structure and style of the poem, as announced in the preface, are religiously calibrated to a Virgilian standard. Rapin's neoclassical georgic found many contemporary admirers, notably in England. Ironically enough, however, it was the poem's ornate baroque underbelly that caught the eye of Jesuit readers and emulators. A more austere poetic successor, Jacques Vanière, SJ (author of *Praedium rusticum*, in sixteen books, on the management of a modern country estate), records his gradual disenchantment with frivolous mythological digressions à la Rapin. But Vanière was not typical in his disapproval, and most Jesuit continuators of

the Latin georgic tradition appreciated the value of narrative relief to keep the reader reading – not to mention the lure of the exotic, even the erotic ...

Father François Oudin's eighteenth-century anthology of (mainly Jesuit) *Poemata didascalica* contains three poems consecrated to the modish modern beverages of tea and coffee: Pierre Petit's 'Chinese Tea' (*Thia Sinensis*; Paris, 1685), Thomas Fellon's 'Arabian Bean' (*Faba Arabica*; Lyon, 1696), and Guillaume Massieu's 'Coffee' (*Caffaeum*; Paris, 1738). Fellon was a Jesuit, Massieu an ex-Jesuit, and while Petit was not, and never had been, a member of the Society of Jesus, his 'Tea' was evidently written to titillate a Jesuit palate. (It was dedicated to the Jesuit-educated and -loving Pierre Daniel Huet. Moreover, in his finale, the poet seems to applaud the missionary activity of Jesuits in the East.) The beverage poems in Oudin hark back, in some respects, to the Italian Renaissance georgic tradition: not only are they *about* consumption, but they are offered, quite self-consciously, as objects of literary consumption. The didactic-poetic instruction is in self- and social gratification, and there is a playful ironizing of the Virgilian georgic form and Roman work ethic.

Such 'labour' as these poems prescribe is generally of a more genteel variety than that enjoined on Virgil's peasant farmer. Having sketched the features of the coffee mill – such technical *e phrases* were de rigueur in early modern didactic – Fellon bids us 'not to scruple to turn the handle by hand; what did Bacchus not do in order to drink wine?' (*Nec te pudeat manibus versare molile: / vinum biberet, quid non faciebat Iacchus*, my emphasis). Virgil, of course, had used a similar phrase of spreading dung on parched soil in *Georgics* 1. 80! The time for relaxation will come, but our Jesuit reminds us that 'there are many things hurriedly to be got together which the use of the drink requires directly: pots, cups, and also heaps of coal' (*tibi plurima dantur / Maturanda, quibus succi mox indiget usus, / Vasaque, crateresque, simul carbonis acervi*). We thus make provision for 'less favourable times' (*iniquis*

temporibus) and ensure that we will always have ‘little feasts’ (*parva ... convivia*) to offer our friends when they visit – a gentle parody, in short, of Virgil’s georgic discourse. And while Fellon celebrates coffee’s power to help us work through the night, and also its medicinal properties, it is the *social* benefits of the drink that are given prominence at the climax of his poem.

For his part, Massieu, poet of *Caffaeum*, imitates Virgil – no surprise there – but one suspects that he is also *emulating* his Jesuit precursor. As in Fellon’s poem, the agricultural work of coffee cultivation is glossed over, and the focus is on the token work of procuring the beans and coffee-making apparatus. Here Massieu generates an elaborate georgic simile:

Ergo, quod satis esse tuos cognoris in usus,
Tu longe ante para; largam sit cura quotannis
Collegisse penum, et parva horrea providus imple:
Ut quondam, multo ante memor prudensque futuri,

Yasmin Haskell’s book, *Loyola’s Bees: Ideology and Industry in Jesuit Latin Didactic Poetry*, is published in the Academy’s series of Postdoctoral Fellowship Monographs.

Loyola’s Bees

Ideology and Industry in Jesuit Latin Didactic Poetry



YASMIN ANNABEL HASKELL

Colligit e campis segetes, tectisque reponit
Agricola, et curas venientem extendit in annum.
Nec minus interea reliqua est curanda supellex:
Vascula sorbendo non desint apta liquori,
Ollaque, cui collum angustum, sub tegmine parvo,
Cui sensim oblongum venter turgescat in orbem.

[‘Therefore, that which you know is sufficient for your purposes prepare well in advance. Make it your concern to collect a large store every year, and providently fill your little barns—just as once the farmer, mindful long before time, and having thought for the future, harvests the crops from the fields and stores them under cover, and prolongs his cares into the coming year. Nor should less care, meanwhile, be expended on the remaining accoutrements. Let not little cups be absent, fit for sipping the liquid, and clay vessels, with a narrow neck, under a little cap, and with a belly gradually swelling into a distended sphere.’]

Like Fellon, Massieu does not pass up the opportunity of describing the coffee mill, even if the prosaic tasks of toasting and grinding the beans are passed over briskly as ‘lighter matters’ (*leviora*). The ‘greater matters’ that now ‘summon us’ (*Nos majora vocant*) are the preparation of our morning cup of coffee and the art of drinking it! With an Ovidian wink he declares that ‘the smooth liquid must be cooked with art, with art it must be drunk’ (*Arte coqui debet blandus liquor, arte bibendus*).

Massieu knew from personal experience the spiritual and moral premium which the Jesuits placed on hard work. (He left the Society because of pressure from his superiors to abandon the Muses and dedicate himself to theology.) As Virgil had declared the peasant husbandmen ‘blessed, if only they knew their own advantages’, Massieu declares the drinkers of coffee ‘blessed’ (*o fortunati*) because they are *industrious*: ‘no sluggish torpor afflicts their breasts’ (*Haud illorum pectora segnis / Torpor affectat*). Indeed, they positively *enjoy* getting up before dawn to go to their allotted chores! Perhaps with a nod to his former confrères, Massieu commends the invigorating beverage to those whose ‘task it is to feed minds with divine speech, and terrify the souls of sinners with their words’ (*queis cura est divino pascere mentes / Eloquio, dictisque animos terrere nocentum*). Where Fellon had Apollo invent coffee and throw a party to win his followers back from Bacchus, god of wine, Massieu claims that Apollo invented the drink to cure the growing *laziness* of poets, who have taken to pleading imaginary illness to avoid work. Even so, in Massieu’s poem, as in Fellon’s, the moral duty of

altruistic work is nicely balanced by more private values – the cultivation of one’s personal physical and psychological well-being.

These frothy little French poems are outdone in length, virtuosity, and curiosity, by a contemporary Neapolitan concoction, the *De mentis potu, sive De cocolatis opificio* (‘On the Mind’s Beverage, or, Manufacture of Chocolate’; Naples, 1689), in three books, by Tommaso Strozzi, a celebrated Jesuit preacher. (The Jesuits, of course, were notorious chocoholics, and were actively involved in the New World cacao industry.) Strozzi was doubtless as familiar as his French confrères with Rapin’s ‘Gardens’, but the ‘Mind’s Beverage’ seems to owe more to a sixteenth-century didactic poem, Fracastoro’s *Syphilis*, on the epidemiology and treatment of the ‘French’ disease. Strozzi’s poem is largely set in a mythicized New World, as was the third book of Fracastoro’s. In the Jesuit poem, Apollo and the Muses migrate to America because Greece has been overrun by Turks. In the first book, Apollo creates chocolate as a source of inspiration for poets; in the third, he is invoked as god of healing and we learn about chocolate’s medicinal uses (the marvellous cacao tree parallels Fracastoro’s guaiacum, which had been touted as a miracle cure for syphilitics).

Strozzi’s poem is unsettling for modern readers in its frank discussion of digestion, defecation, and mental illness, its cheerful acceptance of African slavery, its celebration, in almost sexual terms, of the pleasures of drinking chocolate. In the third book, the poet brings pagan and Christian, pathological and mystical, into a somewhat unholy communion in his retelling of an episode from the life of St Rose of Lima. Languishing from a fever, Rose is restored to health and experiences ecstasy upon drinking chocolate delivered by an angel. She ‘hungrily immerses her mouth and whole soul in the wounds of her crucified betrothed, and drawing deep, sucks in the delights and vital spirit from the Divinity’ (*suffixi in vulnera sponsi / Os animumque omnem vivax demergit; & alto / Delicias haustu, vitamque e Numine sugit*). This sort of fusion of the physical and psycho-spiritual is usually associated with the Jesuits’ emblem books and devotional poetry. Generally speaking, their *didactic* poetry is more sober. What unites all the poems

discussed in this article, however – whether predominantly serious or playful, neoclassical or baroque – is a shared Jesuit faith in the goodness of the natural world, its providential usefulness, and indeed an assumption that God expects us to exploit Nature for His greater glory.

If ‘drugs’ can help us to preach and teach better, to function *in the world*, they are a good. Hence, I think, the frequent juxtaposition in these poems of the stimulating effects of, e.g., coffee, and the enervating effects of wine. In the Jesuit scheme of things sociability is also desirable, and tea, coffee, chocolate – and in other poems, tobacco and snuff – are commended as excellent social lubricants. As regards Jesuit attitudes to ‘altered states of consciousness’, though, here we enter a more hazy area. It is well known that St Ignatius turned his back on the austere ascetic practices of his youth and the mystical experiences that accompanied them. A healthy suspicion must be entertained in the face of all spontaneous apparitions and revelations, which might, after all, turn out to be Satanic deceptions. Ignatius believed that a labour-loving God would not wish to hinder his followers’ apostolic work with inconvenient interruptions. On the other hand, he was not averse to manipulating the feelings and fantasy, achieved a remarkable mastery over his own emotions, and is supposed to have induced inspirational visions at will. To us, the trivial technology of the cane-press, chocolate mill, or coffee grinder might seem a world away from that of the *Spiritual Exercises*, a text which aims to whip up the exercitant’s psyche into a ferment of remorse by means of a very different kind of ‘creative visualization’. And yet, the Jesuit didactic poet who compared the gastronomic titillation of a cup of hot chocolate with the spiritual elevation of a Peruvian saint should not, perhaps, be condemned out of hand as a degenerate epicure. He was, I suggest, a true believer, like Ignatius, in the artful exploitation of nature and sensation to bring about moral and spiritual *metanoia*.

Dr Haskell held her Postdoctoral Fellowship at Newnham College, Cambridge. She is currently Cassamarca Foundation Associate Professor in Latin Humanism at the University of Western Australia (Perth).

International Relations

A major reason for the foundation of the British Academy just over a century ago was the fact that there existed no national body to represent the humanities and social sciences in the international arena. The main aims of the Academy's International Relations programmes are the maintenance of relations with partner academies, research organisations and international bodies, and the operation of grants schemes to fund international scholarly collaboration.

The first half of 2003 was a period of consolidation for the Academy's International Relations Department. In 2002, the Centenary year, a number of agreements were renewed, a new programme for the support of joint projects between British and Australian academics was agreed with the Australian Academy of the Humanities and the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia, and a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with

the Albanian Academy of Sciences. In addition, negotiations for a new Agreement with the American Philosophical Association were initiated, and signed in 2003.

United States of America

Although the Academy has extensive informal contacts with a range of learned societies and academic institutions in the United States of America, its formal links are limited to Agreements with two libraries, the Newberry Library in Chicago and the Huntington Library in San Marino, California. Both these programmes allow British scholars to take up Fellowships of a month or longer at one or other of the libraries, and, in return, US scholars nominated by the libraries receive funding from the Academy as a contribution towards the cost of a research visit to the UK. The relationship with the Newberry Library is one of the Academy's earliest agreements, dating back to 1972. At that time arrangements were also established with the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York and the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington DC, but both these programmes were discontinued by the American side during the 1980s. In 1982, however, agreement was reached with the Huntington Library in San Marino to support up to six months of fellowships. Over the years, all the library programmes proved popular with British scholars, because all four libraries have extremely rich collections, particularly in the fields of history and literature, of great interest to UK academics.

The new programme with the American Philosophical Society gives an opportunity for scholars to spend time in Philadelphia, using the wide range of library and archive resources available there, and attending one of the APS's biannual meetings, normally held in April and November.

British Academy International Symposium

In May, the Academy hosted a symposium on *The Transition to Late Antiquity*, marking the end of a long collaboration between the British Academy



and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. The excavations at Nicopolis ad Istrum and Dichin were described by the British Director, Dr Andrew Poulter (University of Nottingham) in an earlier edition of the *Review* (Issue 5, July to December 2000). The final symposium, partially funded by a grant from the British Academy International Symposia fund, drew together the strands of nearly twenty years of joint research, addressing the question of whether fundamental differences divided the Roman Empire from Late Antiquity. The meeting, attended by academics from Bulgaria, and from a wide range of European countries as well as the UK, proved to be stimulating and successful, providing a forum for a critical assessment of the results and methodologies of the British fieldwork within the broader historical, archaeological and geographical context. The joint British–Bulgarian programme has been supported by the British Academy with research and conference grants, and under the terms of the Agreement between the two Academies, and it was, therefore, pleasing that, shortly after the symposium, the Arts and Humanities Research Board offered a substantial research grant to enable the extensive post-excavation work to be completed over the next two years.

A planned joint seminar between the Academy, the Royal Society, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, on *Science Organisation and Management*, due to be held at 10 Carlton House Terrace on 30 May 2003, had to be postponed because of the outbreak of the SARS virus in China. The meeting was rescheduled for November 2003.

Europe and other international relations

At the end of 2002 the Academy's relations with the AHRB took a new turn when the AHRB became a member of the European Science Foundation. Ever since the foundation of the ESF in 1974 the Academy has represented UK scholarship on the ESF Standing Committee for the Humanities. Over the next two years, the

AHRB will take over this representation, including responsibility for funding the Scientific Programmes run by the ESF, with the Academy withdrawing once its responsibility for two current Scientific Programmes (*Changing Media – Changing Europe* and *Occupation in Europe: the Impact of National Socialist and Fascist Rule*) finishes at the end of 2004. Professor William Doyle FBA will continue to serve as the joint representative of the Academy and the AHRB until the end of 2004.

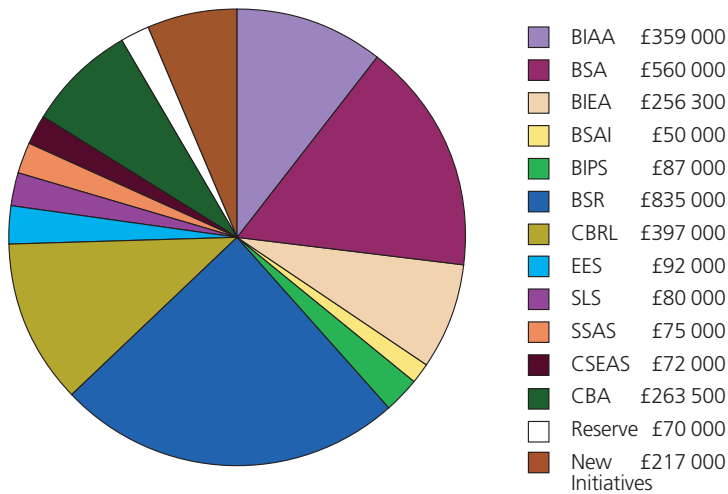
The Academy's representative at the General Assembly of the Union Académique Internationale, Professor Michael Lapidge FBA, decided to step down at the end of the 2003 Assembly. The Academy is grateful to him for his six years of service.

The Foreign Secretary, Professor Nicholas Mann, was elected to the Steering Committee of ALLEA (All European Academies). ALLEA has been taking an increasingly active role in European research issues, and the Academy is also represented on one of the working groups, *Privacy in the Information Age*, by Professor J S Bell FBA.

At the end of 2002 the Overseas Policy Committee agreed, as an experiment, to run a special grant scheme to enable British scholars who were putting together proposals for consideration under the European Union's Sixth Framework Programme (FP6) to hold small workshops with potential partners to develop their research ideas. FP6 envisaged collaboration on a much larger scale than in previous Framework Programmes, and it was felt that UK scholars might benefit from the opportunity to widen their research contacts when putting together their new ideas. The first round of the scheme was advertised in March, and the first four awards were offered in July, and further rounds will be advertised to tie in with the timetable of Calls for Proposals under the Framework Programme.

Details of the international programmes referred to can be found on the Academy's web site at www.britac.ac.uk.

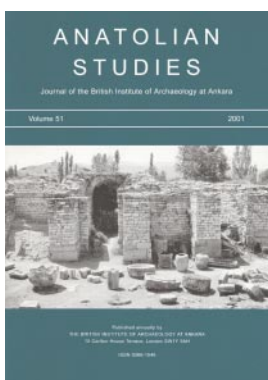
Overseas Institutes and Sponsored Societies



In February 2003 BASIS (the Board for Academy-Sponsored Institutes and Societies) allocated a total of £3,414,500 for the 2003–04 financial year. This included annual grants-in-aid to the twelve institutions it sponsors, in addition to a sum set aside in reserve, and a further £217,700 for the new initiatives scheme which it has been running as an open competition since 2002. The chart above shows the distribution of the allocated sums.

Work of the Institutes and Societies

The grants-in-aid to the Institutes and Societies comprise a significant portion and in some cases almost all of their total income. The funds are therefore important for the work of the institutions, which is to encourage and facilitate research in the geographical localities that fall within their remit. While archaeology has constituted the core activity of many of the institutions in the past, increasingly attention has been paid to the disciplinary balance of institution's events and research projects and a wide range of fields are now represented in their work, including anthropology, geography, history, literature, languages and linguistics, philosophy and theology. This disciplinary range is reflected in the programme of activities maintained by most of the institutions. Publications form an integral aspect of many of the Institutes' and Societies' outreach work and, in addition to monographs, all the institutions that receive an annual grant-in-aid from BASIS



other than the Committee for South East Asian Studies (which exists as an Academy-appointed Committee solely for the distribution of research funds) produce one or more scholarly periodicals which are distributed to members and are also often available for purchase by the general public.

The following offers a picture of the range and nature of the regular publications produced by the institutes and societies, by listing a key journal or magazine for each.

Journals

Anatolian Studies This has been published since 1951, and is the annual refereed journal of the British Institute for Archaeology in Ankara. Its current academic editor is Professor A.A.M. Bryer, who is supported by an editorial board consisting of six academics. It contains scholarly articles aimed at a wide but learned readership on the archaeology and related subjects (e.g. anthropology, geography, history, art history, literature and languages) of Turkey and the Black Sea region. Articles in the most recent edition (Volume 52, 2002) range in subject matter from a history of watermills, to Lydian painted pottery, to the recent controversy about the nature of the site of Troy.

Annual of the British School of Athens is the School's major publication, an illustrated volume of approximately 400 pages, which publishes accounts of the School's fieldwork projects in addition to articles on a wide range of Hellenic subjects. The School also publishes a *Supplementary Volume* series presenting detailed studies of important School excavations and related topics, while the *Studies* series presents conference proceedings and reviews of the current state of research in all areas of Greek studies. The Centenary volume of the Annual appeared in 1995. The first volume, published in 1894–05, was founded by the then Director, Cecil Harcourt Smith (who came from the Greek and Roman Department of the British Museum). It was a slim volume of only 115 pages since the Annual was first envisaged as a rather light-weight periodical containing short articles and progress reports, with

more solid matter being destined for the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*. However, from 1900–06 Sir Arthur Evans' annual reports of the excavations at Knossos were published in the *Annual*. This material was so novel and so important that equally weighty matter was seen to be required to balance it, and as the School was excavating mainly in Crete at the time, and the value of having all the Minoan material together was evident, it became School policy that work done under its aegis should if possible first appear in the *Annual*. As a result the *Annual* became the main School organ. To date there have been 14 editors; Dr Virginia Webb, who took over from Professor C.B. Mee for Volume 98 (2003) of the *Annual*, is the fifteenth.

Azania *Azania* is the ancient name for East Africa. The publication has appeared annually since 1966 as the journal of the British Institute of Eastern Africa and since the series began, the front cover has always displayed a circular motif which is taken from a carved coral roundel that adorns the Small Domed Mosque at Kilwa Kisiwani, built in the early fifteenth century. The journal covers the history, archaeology and related studies of eastern Africa, broadly defined, and is the principal periodical that documents, through original articles, notes and reviews, new research and the advancement of knowledge in these fields. It is published in Nairobi but distributed internationally. For many years, the editor was J.E.G. Sutton. More recently, it has been edited by P.J. Lane and for Volume XXXVI–XXXVII (2001–2002) Andrew Burton was guest editor. This is a special joint-volume arising from what was originally organised as a workshop on the



Circular motif taken from a carved coral roundel, used on the front cover of issues of *Azania*.

urban history of Eastern Africa, held in Nairobi in July 2001. However, the quality of the papers delivered was such that it was decided the event should be informally upgraded to conference status and that a selection of the papers should be published. Those chosen to be included in *Azania* provide geographical coverage of Eastern Africa and explore clearly significant emerging themes in the urban historiography of the region.

British Archaeology The Council for British Archaeology (CBA) publishes an extremely wide ranging mixture of periodical publications supporting and reporting research, both for academic and professional archaeologists and the wider public – including young people. One of these, *British Archaeology*, is commonly regarded as Britain's best popular magazine for archaeology. It is aimed at a general public, conveying the results of latest research, news, comment, book reviews, letters, together with listings of conferences, meetings and opportunities for participation in fieldwork. *British Archaeology* was first published in 1995 and over 70 editions have appeared since, now on a bi-monthly basis. The magazine goes to all members of the CBA, additional subscribers, and since 2002 has become available in selected branches of W.H. Smiths, Borders and other magazine retail outlets as well as some English Heritage properties. Simon Denison, who recently stepped down as editor, won the 2002 British Archaeological Award for journalism for his editorship of the magazine. The judges drew attention to the recent transformation of the magazine, noting that each issue offers a wide range of articles and that reading it 'is a must for every archaeologist in Britain'. The award was won in competition with journalists writing in publications such as *The Times* and the *Guardian*.

Iran This annual refereed journal of the British Institute of Persian Studies has been appearing since 1963. It includes articles on the whole range of Persian Studies and a section on recent archaeological excavations in Iran in addition to publishing the work sponsored by the Institute. It is one of the foremost journals in the field and is currently edited by Professor C.E. Bosworth and Dr V. Sarkhosh Curtis.

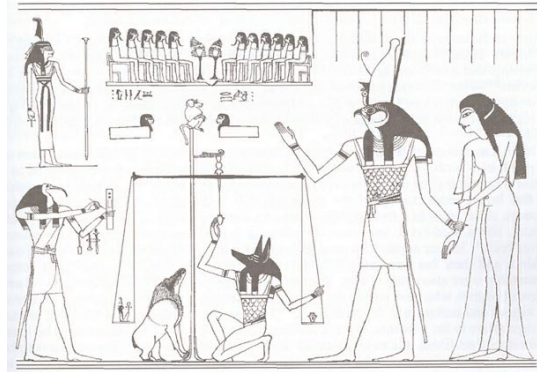
Iraq is a referred journal which has been published since 1934 by the British School of Archaeology in Iraq. It is now issued annually. It is devoted to the history, art, religion, economic and social life of Iraq and to a lesser degree of the neighbouring countries where they relate to it, from the earliest



The following research bodies are supported by the Academy: British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara (BIAA), British School at Athens (BSA), British Institute in Eastern Africa (BIEA), British School of Archaeology in Iraq (BSAI), British Institute of Persian Studies (BIPS), British School at Rome (BSR), Egypt Exploration Society (EES), Society for Libyan Studies (SLS), Society for South Asian Studies (SSAS), Committee for South-East Asian Studies (CSEAS), Council for British Research in the Levant (CBRL), Council for British Archaeology (CBA).

times down to about AD 1700. Volume LXIV (2002) included articles on 'Seleucid Uruk: An analysis of ceramic distribution', 'The ziggurat and temples of Nimrud' and 'Manipulating incantation texts: Excursions in Refrain A'. The current editors are Dr Dominique Collon and Professor A.R. George.

Two personified bricks (here identified as Shai and Renemetet) above the balance in Book of the Dead Chapter 125 from the papyrus of Anhai in the British Museum (most texts omitted).



Journal of Egyptian Archaeology This has been published annually since 1915 and contains scholarly articles as well as reviews of Egyptological books. The editor-in-chief for Volume 87 (2001) was Dr Lisa Montagno Leahy of the University of Birmingham and she was assisted by a team of four other editors. Among the articles included in this volume were 'Samanud: the Urban context', 'Archaism and Kingship: a Late Royal Statue and its Early Dynastic Model' and 'Possible Tattooing Instruments in the Petrie Museum.'

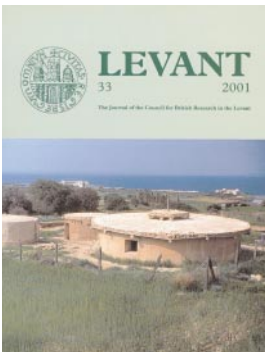
Levant First published by the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem in 1969, this journal was then jointly published by the British Institute at Amman for Archaeology and History and the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem. Since the merger of the two bodies in 1999, it has been the annual of the Council for British Research in the Levant. It is fully refereed, and the Honorary Editor is at present Dr Kay Prag. It is devoted primarily to the archaeology of Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, Palestine and Cyprus but does also represent a wider range of cognate disciplines and geographical coverage.

Libyan Studies The annual journal of the Society for Libyan Studies since 1970, contributions cover a broad range of subjects, including archaeology, ancient and Islamic history, geology, geography

and social sciences, and are designed to appeal to readers with an interest in the Middle East and Mediterranean worlds as well as North Africa. It also includes the Annual Report and Accounts of the Society and book reviews. For Volume 34 (due to be published in November 2003) Dr Elizabeth Savage took over as editor from Dr Andrew Wilson.

Papers of the British School at Rome This refereed journal exists to publish work related to the archaeology, history and literature of Italy and other parts of the Mediterranean area up to early modern times, by the staff of the School and by its present and former members. Although it appeared sporadically in the School's earlier years (Volume 1 appearing in 1902, and fifteen volumes appearing from 1902 to 1939), it has been annual since 1948. Volume 71 is to be published in November 2003. From its inception, the subject-matter of the *Papers* has been varied. However, over the last decade or so we have seen a consistently broad range, with a significant increase in the number of pages. For example, Volume 67 (1999) started with a survey of hunting and farming in prehistoric Italy, and concluded with a study of a nineteenth-century photographer – a journey through time and down the length of Italy. The post of editor is usually held for a period of five years. Recent editors have been the late Dr John Lloyd 1991–5, Bryan Ward-Perkins 1996–2002 and Dr John Patterson 2003–.

South Asian Studies This is the journal of the Society for South Asian Studies and it is the only international journal devoted to the visual and material cultures of South Asia. Appearing annually and internationally refereed, *South Asian Studies* was first published in 1985 and edited until 1999 by Dr Bridgit Allchin, The current editor is Professor Adam Hardy of De Montfort University, Leicester. Articles in Volume 17 (2001) included, 'Inscriptions from Udayagiri: Locating Domains of Devotion, Patronage and Power in the Eleventh Century', 'Ancient irrigation works in the Sanchi area: an archaeological and hydrological investigation' and 'The "Ramanuja Temple" in Vitthalpura, Hampi'. More details of the contents as well as abstracts of articles in the current and back issues are provided on the Society's web site.



Postdoctoral Fellowship Awards 2003

The British Academy's Postdoctoral Fellowship scheme remains one of the most keenly contested awards offered by the Academy. This year 476 applications were received and, even with increased funding, it has been possible to offer only 32 awards. The assessors were faced with a very difficult task in selecting outstanding scholars of high potential who were proposing to work on exciting and significant research, using this career development opportunity to improve their chances of establishing themselves in a permanent academic career. Details are given below of the 32 new Postdoctoral Fellows and their fields of study.

Bingham, Dr Adrian (Institute of Contemporary British History, Institute of Historical Research)

The Changing Approach of the British Popular Press to Sex and Private Life, 1918–1975

Dr Bingham will research the role of the national press in the sexualisation of popular culture between 1918 and 1975. Across this period, the content of popular newspapers altered significantly as editors gradually redefined 'news' and explored subjects previously regarded as 'private'. Sexual images and features became key elements in the struggle for circulation and the press became far more intrusive into the private lives of public figures; these tendencies, moreover, went further in Britain than in most comparable countries. The research aims to investigate changing perceptions of what was deemed 'acceptable' in popular newspapers and how editors attempted to negotiate the tension between exploiting 'sexy' material and their continued outspoken defence of 'family values'. It will also examine the endeavours of the numerous critics of popular newspapers – including politicians, religious leaders, women's groups and many others – to reform or regulate the press, and analyse the effectiveness of the Press Council, the self-regulatory body established in 1953, in addressing these complaints.

Bowdler, Dr Christopher (Nuffield College, Oxford)

Applications of Modern Econometric Methods to the Analysis of Inflation: Forecasting, Transmission Mechanisms and Theories of Inflation Performance

The research that Dr Bowdler plans to undertake consists of three projects. First, new models for forecasting UK inflation will be developed. This is important given that existing models have recently been associated with forecast failure. The new approach will use knowledge of recent developments in the UK economy to construct forecasting variables that are less likely to shift location relative to the predictand, and which may therefore generate better forecasts. Second, cointegrated VAR models will be used to measure international differences in the extent to which real wages accommodate terms of trade shocks. Both the causes and effects of those differences will be investigated in full. Third, dynamic panel data methods will be used in order to test the hypothesis that average inflation performance within a macroeconomic regime is negatively related to trade openness. This will constitute an indirect test of the highly influential 'time-consistency' theory of inflation, which has so far proved difficult to test.

Braithwaite, Dr Jason (University of Birmingham, School of Psychology)

Perceptual Organisation and Visual Selection Over Space and Time

Recent studies (including Dr Braithwaite's own) have shown that under certain circumstances we can be 'attentionally-blind' to new and behaviourally important information. The planned series of experiments will evaluate in detail the nature of this phenomenon of 'attentional blindness', since it has important implications for not only understanding the mechanisms of human visual attention, but also for understanding the nature of visual consciousness. Specifically, the project will address the nature of the suppressive and inhibitory processes that lead to attentional blindness using search procedures in which stimuli are segmented across time (the 'preview-based' visual search procedure,

Watson & Humphreys, 1997). The way in which irrelevant items are coded and suppressed can have important implications for the efficient selection of new information. To address this, experiments will examine the effects of: (i) the featural relations between suppressed (irrelevant) and relevant items, in different tasks, (ii) dynamic changes applied to irrelevant information, (iii) grouping manipulations within irrelevant items and between irrelevant and relevant items, and (iv) how both dual inhibitory and facilitatory attentional processes are involved in search performance over time. Collectively the work will lead to further development of a detailed account of the relations between attended and unattended representations in visual perception, and the mechanisms that generate suppression of irrelevant information. This functional account will significantly advance the area concerning visual selection over time and have major implications for understanding not only particular search processes but also visual selective attention more generally.

Briggs, Dr Chris (University of Cambridge, Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure)

English Peasants and the Provision of Civil Justice, c. 1270–c. 1400

This research project examines the involvement of medieval English peasants in civil litigation, focussing particularly on the extent to which peasants conducted lawsuits in jurisdictions other than the courts of local landlords. The project has two overarching aims. First, it will enhance understanding of peasant society by investigating the character and uses of legal knowledge and experience among villagers. Secondly, it will contribute to the debate concerning the role of 'consumer demand' in the dramatic wider changes in the legal system witnessed in this period. The study will concentrate on the 'personal actions', most importantly debt and trespass. A methodology for identifying peasants in legal records will be developed. The research will use manorial documents in combination with royal and church court records. To date, a shortage of systematic work bringing together material from different jurisdictions in this way is one reason why much recent writing on peasants' access to justice has been rather speculative.

Daryn, Dr Gil (School of Oriental and African Studies, Department of Anthropology and Sociology)

From High-Caste to High Politics? The Discourse of Migration, Identity and Conflict among Young Brahmins in Kathmandu, Nepal

Dr Gil Daryn's research will focus on the complex transition experienced by rural Brahman youth migrating to Kathmandu and the role of youth in general in Nepal's contemporary political dynamics. The considerable upsurge in migration from rural areas to the urban metropolis of Kathmandu is one of the most significant corollaries of the ongoing 'People's War', which began in 1996. No other 'group' appears to hold the 'keys' to Nepal's future more than young educated Brahman migrants, who have come to constitute the country's administrative and political elite in recent decades, but also form the leadership of the Maoist rebel movement. The significance, personal and social implications of the migration of young Brahmins, vis-à-vis other ethnic groups, and their emerging discourses of identity, power, ethnicity, politics and conflict will be analysed in an attempt to enhance our understanding of modern Nepal.

El-Rouayheb, Dr Khaled (University of Cambridge, Faculty of Divinity)

Logic in the Arabic-Islamic World, 1500–1800

Dr El-Rouayheb will prepare a study on the history of Arabic-Islamic logic in the period between 1500 and 1800. This study will focus on the works of prominent logicians of the period, such as the Moroccan scholar Hasan al-Yusi (d.1690), and the Ottoman scholars Mustafa al-Mustari (d.1708) and Ismail al-Galanbawi (d.1791). Modern historians of Islamic philosophy have hitherto ignored the works of such scholars, apparently convinced that the period represented one of overall intellectual decline. However, the whole idea of the decline of Arabic-Islamic intellectual life after the thirteenth century sorely needs to be tested, especially since the intellectual life of the later 'post-classical' period remains largely unstudied. By actually looking at the works of the period and comparing them to those of the so-called 'classical' period of Arabic-Islamic civilization, Dr El-Rouayheb's study should provide the basis for a less prejudiced view of the later course of Arabic-Islamic logic.

Empson, Dr Rebecca (University of Cambridge)

Objects of Memory: Locating Kinship in Mongolia

The aim of the proposed project is twofold. First, Dr Empson will explore the ways in which Buryat Mongols (a Mongolian ethnic group who live on the Mongolian-Russian border) locate a particular view of kinship in certain objects. These objects stand for individual people or relations between kin members. Secondly, she will examine the role of 'memory' in Mongol constructs of the person. This will involve research into reincarnation beliefs, whereby deceased kin members are kept 'alive' in the living. Dr Empson will study the means by which the memory of a relationship or person is stored and the access people have to that memory, as well as its intended audience. This will allow for examination of how memories are contained and come to shape a sense of continuity in kin groups, even though kin members and the places they inhabit change seasonally.

Evans, Dr Gillian M (Brunel University, Department of Social Anthropology)

Children in Their Places

Dr Evans' postdoctoral research will investigate, from a developmental perspective, how a sense of place becomes central to a specific idea of the person, *community* and *national* belonging. Her aim is to develop a model for anthropological study relevant to so-called *multicultural working class communities* in England. Many of these places, such as Bermondsey in Southeast London, where Dr Evans conducted eighteen months fieldwork for her doctoral research, are becoming characterised by segregation on council estates between *white working class* and *ethnic minority cultures*. Dr Evans proposes an innovative methodological partnership between participant observation and ethnographic tasks conducted with children and young people. Her objective is to understand how adult ideas about the significance of place emerge as transformations of the often quite different preoccupations of childhood. She will analyse ethnographic tasks pertaining to children and young people's developing sense of the places they occupy – homes, classrooms, local areas and countries.

Giullari, Dr Susanna (University of Oxford, Department of Social Policy and Social Work and St Cross College)

Individualization and the Significance of Elective and Traditional Kinship as Sources of Informal Childcare

Late modernity discourses on 'family' change tend to emphasise its individualized and elective character and to overplay the decline of traditional kin ties. Yet the contradictory pulls between more traditional and more autonomous family relationships, which women experience, suggest that the shift to 'elective affinities' is far from complete. Dr Giullari's research aims to investigate patterns of continuity and change in the configuration, quality and role of kin as a source of informal childcare. It does so by contrasting the experiences of women who

provide or receive childcare from friends or 'chosen families', with those of others who are engaged in more traditional patterns of informal childcare. This cross-national qualitative comparison will explore how experiences of elective/traditional, equal/unequal, and inclusive/exclusive 'kin' relationships vary amongst different social groups of women who inhabit different welfare states and family cultures.

Hamling, Dr Tara J (University of Sussex, History of Art Subject Group)

Decorating the 'Godly' Household: a Comparative Analysis of Post-Reformation Decorative Art in England, Scotland and the Netherlands, c. 1560–c. 1650

This study engages in the ongoing scholarly debate concerning the effect of the Reformation on the status and nature of art through an investigation of the interrelationship between Protestantism and the decorative arts. It challenges the prevalent assumption that post-Reformation Protestantism was an inherently 'anti-visual' culture by analysing in detail the narrative and figurative iconography depicted in works of 'decorative art', including painted walls and ceilings, carved fireplace overmantels, figural plasterwork, embroidered textiles, ceramics and silverware. The study compares decorative art produced in three geographical areas, (England, Scotland and the Netherlands) each developing a form of nascent Protestantism following the Reformation. The project will test the hypothesis that decorative art flourished in Protestant countries following the Reformation, serving as a vehicle for the preservation and elaboration of traditional forms of iconography which were adapted and modified to accommodate the changed cultural and religious context.

Hillner, Dr Julia D M (University of Manchester, Department of Classics and Ancient History)

Imprisonment in Late Antiquity: Christian Memory and Social Reality

It is uncontested among legal historians that imprisonment as punishment does not appear in Roman law. While this is certainly true for the so-called classical period, it has gone largely unnoticed that in the sixth century both canon law and secular law begin to introduce the prison sentence as an end in itself. This project will explore the motives for this transition towards a punitive and corrective function of imprisonment, which Michel Foucault dated to a much later period. Alongside the legal evidence it will take into account the development of a Christian idea of imprisonment, as presented in patristic texts such as the writings of Tertullian and Augustine, preconstantinian martyr acts and postconstantinian devotional martyr narratives, and the archaeological evidence of cults of imprisoned martyrs. The aim will be to establish to what extent existed an interplay between the social memory of the early Christian martyrs as imprisoned heroes on the one hand and late Roman legal developments on the other.

Howard, Dr Sharon (University of Wales, Aberystwyth, Department of History and Welsh History)

Crime, Order and Violence in Seventeenth-Century England and Wales: Denbighshire, Flintshire and Cheshire, c. 1590–1715

Dr Howard's research will explore the attitudes and activities of those who participated in, utilised or clashed with the authority of the law in southern Britain during the seventeenth century, combining quantitative and qualitative research on court records. The research will examine the use of law in 'disputes and settlements' as much as its role in discipline and 'social control'; it will, in particular, explore the dynamics of, and responses to, violence and conflict in the decades leading up to war and revolution and in its aftermath. Further, it aims to contribute to our understanding of the making of modern Britain, to examine regional and national diversity, social and cultural interactions within the British Isles. It will focus on the historically closely linked border region of north-east Wales and Cheshire – normally, though artificially, viewed only from their respective sides of the English-Welsh border – to address both connections *and* contrasts.

Karn, Dr Nicholas E (Christ Church, Oxford)
The Acta of King Henry I of England, 1100–1135

Central to any understanding of many problems and themes in British history in the eleventh and twelfth centuries are royal writs and charters. Dr Karn's aim is to extend understanding of English administration in the time of King Henry I through study of these documents. A large proportion of them were delivered to shire courts and constituted the principal means of co-ordinating central and local government. The personnel and functioning of the shire courts remain little understood for this period, and it is necessary to investigate such matters as the functions of local justices and the composition of the court. The centre and the counties were two sides of a single judicial and fiscal system and cannot be understood in isolation from each other.

Kelly, Dr Matt J (Hertford College, Oxford)
Ambiguous Attitudes: Ireland and the Empire under the Union

Dr Kelly will analyse the Irish attitudes towards the British Empire in the mid-Victorian period. Starting with the Indian rebellion of 1857, he will trace Irish responses to the 'formalisation' of empire, exploring how this process affected Irish nationalist identity and attitudes towards the Union. Just how far did the Irish identify with British imperial interests and how coherent were ideas about empire in the competing nationalist discourses of the period? In order to provide answers to these questions, Dr Kelly will focus on the political and cultural debate in Ireland itself rather than on the direct role the Irish played in imperial enterprises. He hopes that these specific interests can also be situated within the wider historiographical debates regarding the specificity of non-English British responses to imperialism and the complexities of popular engagement with empire.

Kingston, Dr Ralph F S (University College London, Department of History)
Geography and its Networks in Early Nineteenth-Century France

This project seeks to investigate the 'fruitful chaos' of early nineteenth-century geography, looking at how information networks allowed geographers to minimise their differences and to imagine a scientific *corps*. In particular, by recognising the key role played by government personnel in such networks from the 1780s to the 1840s, this project will trace the emergence of a symbiotic relationship between state and civil society and the creation of professional codes of behaviour to govern competition between different methodologies and approaches. Taking a roughly chronological approach, *Geography and its Networks* will trace the development of geographic science from the 'old regime' of the 1780s, to the geographical imperatives of the Revolution, to the post-Revolutionary dependence of the state on civil society, and to the emergence of colonialism and the birth of the 'nation-state'. At all stages, Dr Kingston will explore the richness of the period's various geographic approaches, rather than discarding those which do not fit 'modern' conceptions, explaining their rise and fall by combining the techniques of social, cultural and intellectual history.

Lewis, Dr Rhodri (Wolfson College, Oxford)
Artificial Memory and its Uses in Early Modern England (c. 1500–1700)

The English renaissance saw the relegation of the arts of memory from the central position they held in the medieval period to something that was only of limited rhetorical expediency. However, the late sixteenth century saw the reintegration of Aristotelian philosophy into the particularly rhetorical sort of humanism that had come to characterise English intellectual life, a part of which was the repositioning of memory as a part of faculty psychology. Artificial memory thus became something that could enhance the mind's natural capabilities, not least as a part of the Baconian advancement of learning. Despite the efforts expended on them, however, by the end of the seventeenth century information storage had become exclusively documentary and memory was not seen as something that could or should be perfected, instead becoming the object of psychological investigation. Dr Lewis's study

aims to examine the importance attached to memory within broader patterns of early modern English philosophical, religious and literary thought – in particular with respect to the ability of the human mind to comprehend the natural world – and to identify and position approaches to artificial memory upon this canvas.

Long, Dr Graham M (University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, School of Geography, Politics and Sociology)
Relativism in the Political Philosophy of International Relations

Relativism is often set in opposition to cosmopolitan ideas of global justice – it functions, for example, as a common objection to the idea of universal human rights. Dr Long's research aims to contribute a distinctive relativist analysis of contemporary questions of global justice. It examines in particular two aspects of the relationship between relativism and world politics. The first concerns the supposed incompatibility of relativism and cosmopolitan ideals. Through a consideration of contemporary theories of universal human rights and justified intervention or 'just war', it will be argued that relativism is not the straightforward barrier to global justice that it is often thought to be. Instead, relativism is not only compatible with, but can also underpin, the search for some global principles of justice. However, relativism stresses the difficulty in providing strong justifications for the imposition of moral norms, and the second focus of the research develops and explores the implications of this key relativist claim about the nature of interpersonal moral justification. Dr Long's analysis will trace its ramifications for both the content of worldwide principles of justice, and the institutions used to realise them.

Marquaille, Dr Céline (King's College London, Department of Classics)
Hellenistic Cyprus: Royal Power and Political Identity in a Multi-Cultural Society

This new research work will deal with the important historical and historiographical issues of the exercise of power in the Hellenistic period by focussing on the occupation of Cyprus by members of the Ptolemaic dynasty between 321 and 58 BC, providing for the first time an exhaustive study of Hellenistic Cyprus. Previous studies on Cyprus have neglected the Hellenistic period because Ptolemaic direct administration is still often synonymous with political apathy and the decline of Cypriot culture. Recent excavations in Amathontus and Salamis, and an exhaustive corps of epigraphic and archaeological evidence will help not only approach the problem of 'cultural' decline in Hellenistic times, but also reinstate the extent of cultural and institutional (inter-)changes. Traditional instruments of power (garrisons, direct rule, taxation policy) will be confronted with ideological power structures that reinforced the interaction between ruler and ruled (civic institutions, honours to Ptolemaic officials), in order both to describe the reality of power in a Hellenistic possession and to identify the nature and purpose of the Ptolemaic empire.

McMillan, Dr Alastair (Nuffield College, Oxford)
Electoral Behaviour in India

Electoral politics in India shows distinctive regional patterns of party competition, with a complex interaction between outcomes at the National and State level. Despite the weak federalism of the Indian Constitution, this party-political fractionalization has resulted in an effective electoral federalism, with the power of the centre constrained through the influence of regional parties and State governments. Such electoral diversity has emerged despite the presence of traditionally strong and centrist political parties, and a plurality electoral system associated, through Duverger's law, with a two-party system. Alistair McMillan's work explores the relationship between institutional structure and patterns of socio-economic politicization, looking at the development of party competition at the regional level. This brings together three main strands of political analysis: regionalism and multi-level electoral politics; the institutional influence of electoral systems; and

the political sociology of party mobilization. It should provide wider understanding of the relationship between patterns of socio-economic identities, regionalism and the nature of political representation.

Mengoni, Dr Luisa (Victoria & Albert Museum)

Along the Border: Contested Identities in South-Western China During the First Millennium BC

Mukherjee, Dr Ankhi (Wadham College, Oxford)

Rewriting Influence: Plagiarism, Translation and Metamorphosis of the Canon

Studying the literary phenomenon of reworking canonical texts in postmodern and/or postcolonial contexts, Dr Ankhi Mukherjee's research project presents rewriting as central to literary invention, not marginal. The Eurocentric canon, and the dominant modalities in which it is received, afford a site of historical emergence through which both the postmodern novel and contemporary literary criticism can fruitfully attempt to rethink their cultural identity and politics. The 'crisis' of the literary canon is celebrated in this work as its opening to interventions (by minorities) and belated tellings that dislodge familiar reading formations. This thesis combines several theoretical foci – poststructuralist, psychoanalytic, postmodernist, postcolonial – to think about contemporary returns to the canon. The body of this work is divided into three parts. Each frames its discussion of late-twentieth century English and Anglophone narratives with proposed critical concepts: 'imitation/plagiarism', 'metamorphosis', and 'translation'. Literary examples include feminist appropriations of Charles Dickens's mobility narratives, Salman Rushdie's extrapolations of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, and postcolonial translations of Shakespeare.

Newson, Dr Paul (University of Durham, Department of Archaeology)

Rural Settlement in the Roman to Islamic Near East: Social and Cultural Change, between the 1st and 8th Centuries AD

The aim of Dr Newson's project is to highlight the socio-political, economic and agrarian impact of cultural changes within the eastern provinces of the Roman Empire. Applying an integrated approach to landscape archaeology, the project will examine the processes affecting the intense developments and apparent discontinuities of rural settlement in the Roman to early Islamic Near East, between the first and eighth centuries AD. The results of detailed analyses of recent and ongoing surveys within the region will inform debates on the key issues behind settlement change for the Roman Near East. Furthermore, the application of a Geographical Information System (GIS) will provide an intuitive tool to the analysis of a large corpus of data from a detailed landscape regional survey. This cohesive approach will in turn fill major lacunae in our knowledge of the Roman Empire and will be a useful comparative guide for other temporal periods and geographic regions, in particular the Western Roman Empire.

Palfrey, Dr David (University of Cambridge, Faculty of History)

European Intellectual Contexts for British Jurisprudence, 1825–1840

Dr David Palfrey's research will aim to recover the variety of ways in which general-purpose periodicals presented questions of jurisprudence and legal reform to English 'public opinion' around 1832. Political debate over the 1832 Reform Bill crucially invoked jurisprudence, including continental jurisprudence. Yet English law was simultaneously professionalizing, and debates over English legal reform growing increasingly insular: isolated from other intellectual debates within England, as well as from continental jurisprudence. This double sequestration of law arguably helped subsequent English social and philosophical inquiry to appear 'exceptional' in European terms. Particular attention will therefore be paid to the place of continental jurisprudence in English debate, by examining the political motivations of English translators of continental jurists, and using the correspondence of English legal reformers to determine their place in pan-European legal reform networks.

Paoli, Dr S (University of Cambridge, Department of Italian)

A Comparative Investigation of the Left-Periphery of the Clause

Recent research both inside and outside the generative tradition has shown that the initial portion of a clause – containing the complementiser (eg words like English *that* in *John hopes that Mary comes tomorrow*) and associated material – is considerably more complex in its structure than has previously been thought. Building on her doctoral research, Dr Paoli proposes to investigate further the so-called left periphery, concentrating on a comparative investigation, within the generative grammar framework, of the information encoded therein. More specifically, through the collection and analysis of dialectal data, Dr Paoli wishes to address the question of the relationship between the complementiser and the inflectional domains, which in turn bears on the theoretical issue of the nature of the interface between the two. The merits of her intended research are two-fold: to provide a comprehensive insight into the way the left periphery interacts with the inflectional domain, and, on a more abstract level, to analyse how syntactic representation can capture and encode information relating to both the discourse and the internal structure of the clause.

Paterson, Dr Helena (University of Glasgow, Department of Psychology)

Human Cognition and Representation of Dynamic Social Events

Our every-day world changes constantly, resulting in a dynamic tapestry of events that we must somehow make sense of and interact with. Among the most interesting signals in our dynamic world, are the social signals that allow us to interact with other humans. It seems that the process by which we attribute personality traits, emotions, motivations and intentions is effortless and unconscious. This has led to some interesting demonstrations whereby non-human animated objects can appear to have the same qualities as humans, which raises the question, *how are dynamic social events represented by the human cognition system?* The central goal of Dr Helena Paterson's research is therefore to gain insight into the psychological representation of social dynamic events. While addressing theoretical issues in cognitive science and practical issues as to the application of findings, this research will also address the broader philosophical question of what exactly is a social precept.

Probert, Dr D W (University of Birmingham, Department of Medieval History)

A Study in Social Transition and the Processes of Acculturation and Place-Name Formation in the West Country, c. 400–c. 1100

The overall research aim is to examine the processes of cultural, political and linguistic change in an area comprising Devon, Dorset, Somerset, south Gloucestershire and west Wiltshire during the period c. 400–c. 1100. A multidisciplinary reassessment of the surviving historical, archaeological, toponymic and landscape evidence will be used to establish a contextual framework for the study. Dr Probert will then focus in more detail on the English penetration, acculturation and assimilation of the region during the sixth to tenth centuries. Of crucial importance to this research will be the philological analysis and evaluation of toponymic evidence, with regard both to the linguistic information that place-names preserve and to what the local patterns of place-name formation, survival or replacement can reveal about the society that gave rise to them. The main research objective is to improve our understanding of the transition and possible continuities between post-Roman British and Anglo-Saxon societies in the region.

Sanson, Dr Helena (University of Cambridge, Department of Italian)

Grammars 'For the Ladies' in the History of Linguistic Thought: Italy and the European Tradition (16th–19th Century)

Dr Sanson's research will examine the role and the implications of grammars written for women ('for the Ladies', 'pour les Dames', 'per le Dame', 'für Frauenzimmer') between the sixteenth and the nineteenth centuries, with particular reference to the Italian context. Little attention has been paid up to now to the relationship between women and

grammar, in spite of the ever-growing interest in different aspects of women's life in the Western world through the centuries: as for Italy, the subject is virtually unexplored. By studying the history and the formation of these grammars, the project will question the common assumption that the grammatical tradition of Western Europe is essentially a masculine one. The objective is to assess women's role and contribution – whether as authors or addressees of grammatical texts – in this particular field of linguistic thought and history of printing, throughout a crucially important period in the formation of national languages.

Schröder-Butterfill, Dr Elisabeth (University of Oxford, Oxford Institute of Ageing and St Antony's College)

Old-Age Vulnerability and Social Networks in Southeast Asia

The central question for Dr Schröder-Butterfill's research is: Why are some elderly people in Southeast Asia vulnerable, while others are secure? The answer requires understanding of how social networks function. Elderly people rely on a range of interconnected sources to fulfil their social and material needs, while their contributions to networks also divert resources away from them. People's reputation influences the support they deserve, and hierarchies of networks shape access to local and national resources. Networks are difficult to study because membership is fluid, exchanges within them heterogeneous, and their reliability often only apparent in a crisis. The research will be longitudinal and comparative and employ ethnographic and demographic methods. Elderly support networks first documented during doctoral research in Java will be followed up and their responsiveness to old-age transitions examined. They will then be compared with networks of Malays and Indians in Malaysia. The aim is to explain what it is about the composition, processes and dynamics of networks that reduces or heightens elderly people's vulnerability, defined in terms of the risks of destitution, social exclusion, and uncertainty about future support.

Shea, Dr Nicholas (Somerville College, Oxford)

Developmental Adequacy Constraints on Theories of Mental Content

Thoughts have content, but it is an unresolved fundamental problem in philosophy of mind to explain why they have the contents they do. Theorists of content rarely allow that the circumstances of development are amongst the factors which determine content. Although a theory of content must be compatible with the ways in which representation-producing mechanisms are acquired, the latter are thought to be a matter for separate empirical investigation. This research project questions that assumption. It will investigate whether ontogeny places any substantive metaphysical constraints on the content of a mental representation. A positive answer would solve Fodor's puzzle about the innateness of lexical concepts, and would explain theorists' tendency to treat the content of representations produced by special-purpose systems as fixed by their individual circumstances of development. More broadly, it offers a framework in which to unify diverse results from experimental and developmental psychology, in the context of a theory formulated at the intersection between philosophy and psychology.

Tapsell, Dr Grant (University of Cambridge, Faculty of History and Darwin College)

Chapters in Politics: The State and the Cathedral Clergy in Later Stuart England, 1660–c.1714

This study will examine the cathedrals as integral parts of the church-state regime that dominated English political life from the Restoration until the nineteenth-century. Within the church, cathedral preferments were eagerly sought after and their holders represented a recognized elite. Within the state, deans and canons were important local political players, and polemicists and preachers whose arguments could reach a national audience. Nevertheless, the membership and activity of the cathedral clergy have been largely neglected in modern research into the politics of the Restoration period. *Chapters in Politics* will aim to place the cathedral clergy's political life within the visual and aural contexts of their magnificent surroundings. It will also address their engagement

with broad political issues, examining both the lingering influence of pre-civil war Laudian ideas and clericalist tendencies, and the novel political polarization of a period that saw the emergence of Whig and Tory politics.

Tomlinson, Dr Emily (Royal Holloway University of London, Department of French)

The Afterlife of Torture: Post-Memory, Politics and Fiction in Algeria and France, 1954–2002

The aim of Dr Tomlinson's project is to document and elucidate the effects of the widespread human rights abuses which took place during the 1954–1962 Franco-Algerian War as these effects have been manifested in the aesthetic and political cultures of the two countries involved. It extends the scope, and the chronology, of her doctoral research on Algerian history and narrative in the 1950s and 1960s to encompass parallel developments in the literature, film and ideological morphology of metropolitan France, as well as the differing perspectives on torture which have been articulated, subsequently, on both sides of the Mediterranean. The field of inquiry is thus not only the collective and individual memory of violence, but also the 'post-memory', the belated or inherited apprehension of events by non-witnesses and non-combatants; and the historical problematic, not only the iniquity of conflict, but also an on-going imaginative investment in the war which has propelled it, in recent years, back into public view.

Walker, Dr Richard (London School of Economics, Department of Economics)

Part 1: Labour Market Policy in a Dixit-Stiglitz/Mortensen-Pissarides Framework. Part 2: The Division of Labour and Economic Development – Taking Adam Smith Seriously

Dr Walker will undertake two distinct projects. The first will investigate the general equilibrium impact of labour market policy in an economy characterised by imperfect competition and matching frictions. This will permit a more sophisticated evaluation of the effects of, say, firing costs by examining their implications for the pricing policy of intermediate-good firms. The second will consider Adam Smith's dictum that the wealth of nations is determined by the extent of the division of labour. Smith's pin-factory metaphor has received relatively little attention from neoclassical economists. While models of 'specialisation' and growth abound, these typically invoke Marshallian externalities that lay outside the boundaries of the firm; there is no sense in which an individual enterprise is choosing to narrow its range of activities in order to increase productivity. The theoretical and empirical bases for such firm-level diseconomies of scope will be considered, as well as the attendant macroeconomic implications.

Reckitt Travelling Fellowship in Archaeology 2003

The Albert Reckitt Archaeological Fund was established under the will of the late A.L. Reckitt, whose personal interests had ranged widely over natural science and archaeology. The Academy decided to use part of the income from the Fund to initiate a series of awards designed to enable scholars who have recently obtained a doctorate to broaden their archaeological horizons and expertise through travel abroad – to sites, museums and collections – and visits to overseas institutions. The first two awards were made in 2000, and this year eight applications were received and a further two awards made.

Foyle, Dr Jonathan (University of Reading, Department of Archaeology)

The Archaeology of the High Renaissance: Continental Precedents for English Architecture, c.1480–1530

The British Academy Reckitt Archaeological Travelling Fellowship will enable Dr Foyle to carry out a systematic research programme charting

the influence of European High Renaissance forms, materials and decorative details on English architecture c.1480–1530, with an attempt to distinguish the personalities and craftsmen responsible. It will build on his PhD thesis on Cardinal Wolsey's architectural patronage at Hampton Court from 1515–28 which identified the innovative usage of materials such as *sggraffito* (incised external plaster) and terracotta, typical of central and northern Italy respectively. He has also attributed the spatial relationships of Hampton Court to a recently printed Roman architectural prescription, Paolo Cortesi's *De Cardinalatu* (1510). These two aspects alone now suggest that the first concerted adoption of Roman Renaissance culture in England was during the reign of the Medici pope Leo X (1513–21), and specifically linked to Wolsey as a papal representative. Though scholars have previously suggested that English Renaissance ornament was generally derived from printed marginalia, little research has been conducted on specific sources, and his study of this aspect will include libraries in Europe and New York. The opportunity to travel is crucial: both in order to define the patterns and patronal typologies of Renaissance architecture, and to spend time at the appropriate archives. The result is intended to be published in book form.

Gascoigne, Dr Alison (University of Cambridge, The McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research)

The Archaeology of Provincial Urbanism in Early Islamic Egypt

Although Egypt was a province of both the Roman and Islamic empires, the country's distinct cultural traditions prevent the direct application of theories developed elsewhere in the Middle East to Egyptian provincial urban archaeological sites. Unfortunately, such sites remain almost entirely unrecorded and unanalysed. I intend to rectify this by means of a large-scale survey of the Mediterranean port and manufacturing centre of Tell Tinnis. The results of this survey will be examined in the light of more limited surveys of other Islamic provincial centres, most notably the regional capital of Ansina in Middle Egypt, allowing the construction of a paradigm of urban development in early Islamic Egypt. Such a model will bring our knowledge into line with that of other provinces in the Islamic empire and allow comparison with sites elsewhere, most notably those where the concession is held by the Institut Français du Proche Orient in Damascus, with whom Dr Gascoigne has arranged a collaboration.

POSTDOCTORAL FELLOW'S SYMPOSIUM

The 9th British Academy Postdoctoral Fellow's Symposium was held at the Academy on 11 April 2003. The range of topics covered is illustrated by the programme below.

Dr Niall Finneran

Christianising Space, the Ethiopian experience in a wider context

Dr Sriya Iyer

Understanding religion and the economics of fertility in India

Dr Francesco Manzini

Julien Sorel, Tartuffe and Jesus Christ: Religion and the Politics of the Catholic Right in Stendhal's 'Le Rouge et le Noir'

Dr Shane Doyle

'The causes of demographic change in 20th century east Africa: health, sexuality and the family'

Dr Jasper Reid

'From Hyle to Divine Immensity: Theories of Space in Henry More and Beyond'

Dr Lisa Sampson

'Poised between court and academy: theatrical activities by women in Parma in the late sixteenth century'

Dr Dimitra Papagianni

Survey strategies, palimpsests and Middle Palaeolithic mobility patterns in southeastern Europe

Dr Simon Sherwin

Changing the face of the Landscape – planting and cutting down trees in Isaiah 44:14

Dr Naomi Baker

'Scripture Women: Agency and Self-Representation in Two Seventeenth-Century Spiritual Autobiographies.'

Dr Chris Loveluck

'Social dynamics in landscapes of West Francia, AD 600–1100: archaeological approaches for comparative analysis and interpretation.'

Dr Thomas Dixon

'Is "Altruism" a Sweeter or Better Word than Charity?': Atheism, Science and Morals in Britain, 1851–1914

Dr Ruth Livesey

Socialism, Aesthetics and Masculinity: William Morris, Edward Carpenter and the New Life of Labour

Dr Andrew J Wroe

Anger and Angst in the American Polity: The Role of the Post-Modern Economy

Dr Rachel Murphy

'Keeping up appearances: an actor-centred approach to migrant lives in rural China.'

Dr Richard Fowler

From band of marauders to rivals of Rome: images of the Parthian empire

Dr Jeroen Gunning

Hizballah and Democratisation in Lebanon: exploring the impact of political participation on dogma and praxis

Dr Louise Beynon

'Out of the work unit and into society': state rhetoric and workers' reality in the process of economic reform in China

Dr Sorcha Carey

Gardening in Paint – Art and Nature in 'Livia's garden room' at Prima porta

Dr Helen McKee

The 'Leiden Leechbook': a fragment of a medieval medical miscellany'

Dr Toni Erskine

Assigning Responsibilities Beyond Individuals: Institutions, Moral Agency and International Relations

Dr Samantha Punch

Backstage Performances and Generational Processes: A Comparison of Parent-child and Sibling Relations

Dr Kirstin Kennedy

Wheels of Power: Layout and Politics in Castilian Chronicle Manuscripts

Dr Duncan Kelly

Political Science as Historical Rhetoric: Aspects of British and German Republicanism in the Nineteenth Century

Dr Alice Sullivan

State and Private Schools in England and Wales

Faith, Fertility, and the Field Economist

Dr Sriya Iyer was awarded a British Academy Postdoctoral Fellowship (2000–2003) to work on ‘Religion, inequality and fertility in South India’. Below, she describes one aspect of her research:

‘The number of micro-level social anthropological studies is continually growing. Many of these concentrate on what to the economist may appear odd aspects of society such as ritual and religion ... and to which he pays little or no attention. For instance, an understanding of the complex of Hindu religious beliefs as they operate at village level ... is directly relevant to the problem of developing India’s economy.’

– T. Scarlett Epstein in *South India: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow*, 1973, Macmillan Press, p. 6.

Religion and reproduction are often at the centre of economic and political debate. In India, Hindu politicians have been actively contributing to this debate with strident declarations in recent months about the influence of the Islamic religion on the demographic behaviour of India’s Muslims. Demographic decisions such as how many children a couple should have and whether or not they should use contraception, may be affected both by economic factors and by non-economic factors such as religion. This is the subject of the research under study, and in keeping with a tradition more common among anthropologists than among economists, an interdisciplinary framework is used in order to evaluate how these demographic decisions are being made in India today. The main finding of the research is that the effect of religion on demographic decision-making in India is not significantly different between religious groups, once we have taken into account differences in their socio-economic status.

In terms of distribution, Hindus form approximately 82% of India’s population and Muslims constitute about 12%. There is a difference of one child per woman on average, in the demographer’s measure of the total fertility rate between Hindus (3.3) and Muslims (4.4) at the national level. Age-specific fertility also shows that Muslims are bearing larger numbers of children at earlier ages than are Hindus in India, although there are pronounced regional demographic differences (fertility rates are lower in the southern states compared to the north). That Muslims depict at the mean the highest fertility of any religious group in India is not at issue; what is arguable is whether we can attribute this solely to the influence of theology. In theory, there are many avenues through which religion can affect demographic behaviour. The first is through a ‘pure religion effect’ which suggests that the intellectual content of religion or theology

influences fertility. An alternative view is that fertility differentials between religions are the result of differences in the socio-economic characteristics of individual members of different religions, reflecting differences between them in income, educational levels or minority group status. Religious groups may also have differential access to education or health services, which may be due to their political or economic status.

Does the textual theology of Hinduism and Islam have different implications for demography? In order to answer this, a scholar of demography needs to consult a range of sources – the *Koran* and the *Sharia* (or Islamic law), Hindu religious texts such as *Vedas*, epic poems such as the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*, verse poems in praise of Hindu goddesses such as the *Lalitasahasranama*, and social commentaries such as Kautilya’s *Arthashastra*. A careful reading of this literature shows that specifically in the context of India, Hinduism and Islam display many similarities, particularly with respect to marriage, the position of women and the role for children. Where the two religions differ most is on religious attitudes towards birth control – in Hinduism there is largely a lack of scriptural injunction with respect to birth control, which may mirror Hindu religious attitudes towards ‘purity and pollution’. In Islam, there are considerable differences in theological attitudes towards birth control which are derived from different schools of Islamic jurisprudence, leaving considerable room for alternative interpretations at a practical level. From a theological perspective therefore, the effect of these two religions on fertility in India may not be significantly different from each other. And yet how does the economist reconcile the observed differences in demographic outcomes? She does so by examining economic circumstances and the role of religious institutions.

There is a distinguished tradition of scholars of South India, such as M. N. Srinivas, C. Chandrasekhar and J. C. Caldwell, who have

Dr Iyer held her Academy Postdoctoral Fellowship at St Catharine’s College, Cambridge.



Water collection, Karnataka

explored systematically the religious, demographic or economic circumstances of erstwhile Mysore state, what is now modern Karnataka. Among them are T. S. Epstein and P. Hill, the original 'field economists' of South India, whose research combined the anthropologist's regard for detail with economic reasoning. In order to investigate the links between religion and demography in the present study, the approach of the field economist was preferred. A detailed micro-level study was conducted of a population of 201 rural Hindu, Muslim and Christian households who lived in 5 villages and the town of Ramanagaram in Ramanagaram taluk in Karnataka. Ramanagaram was an interesting test-case for several reasons. A significant proportion of the population are either Hindu or Muslim. Women and children of all religions are employed in the silk industry which

dominates the entire area. Ramanagaram is also fascinating since it has witnessed for over half a century, the inception and execution of policies related to the family planning programme in India (the first family planning health centre was started here in 1952). Using a two-stage quota sampling technique, 111 Hindu, 75 Muslim and 12 Christian households were selected. A combination of research methods were employed to collect information – detailed questionnaires, participant observation, and group discussions conducted in 5 languages (Kannada, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu and English) depending on individual or group preference. The Ramanagaram sample revealed considerable demographic differences between religious groups – consistent with national and state-level estimates, on average the Muslims here also had one child more than the Hindus.

Are these differences in fertility at the mean upheld after controlling for socio-economic status? The quantitative component of the research involved testing, for the Ramanagaram sample, whether religious differences in marriage age, contraceptive choices, and fertility could be accounted for in terms of differences in the socio-economic characteristics of religious groups. Using econometric methods, it was tested whether religion had an impact on fertility, after controlling for a range of socio-economic characteristics – these included individual characteristics such as education, income or occupations; family characteristics such as consanguinity (whether the woman had married a blood relative), the influence

Water and fuel collection, Karnataka



of female extended family and son-preference; and household characteristics such as access to water and fuel infrastructure. The most crucial finding of the research was that religion does not exercise a pure 'theological' effect in this population in South India. Compared with religion, education both for women and for men was more important for fertility in Ramanagaram. A particular focus of the econometric research was also to establish whether the effect of different socio-economic characteristics acted differently for the religious groups, and it was observed that this was indeed the case. For example, the effect of education influenced Muslims to a greater degree than Hindus and Christians. Son-preference was predominant among Hindus compared to other religious groups.

These quantitative findings are also mirrored in qualitative information collected in Ramanagaram. The research examined how women translated the textual theology of Hinduism and Islam, and whether this was significant for their marriage, contraceptive choice, and fertility decisions. Several interesting findings emerged – for example, 'God's will' was not an important direct reason for marriage. Women considered 15 years to be the 'normal' female age at marriage, which is lower than the minimum legal age of 18 years. Remarriage and divorce were not regarded as feasible either by Hindu or by Muslim women, even those widowed at a very young age. In many situations, the textual theology of Islam and Hinduism was irrelevant, because women in this region were guided more by local norms. Questions on religion and birth control yielded interesting differences across religious groups. The perception among Muslim women in Ramanagaram was unambiguously that Islam does not permit birth control. Yet one-third of Muslim women disagreed with the position of their religion on contraception. Muslim women also explained that any specific religious opposition to contraception was mainly towards permanent contraceptive methods. By contrast, Hindu women expressed the view that Hindu priests were rarely consulted on matters related to birth control. Over one-third of women in the sample wanted another child, but religion was not viewed as a significant factor in this decision. While these qualitative data from Ramanagaram support the quantitative findings, they also illustrate that any observed religious differences in fertility outcomes may depend on different interpretations of scriptural content and adherence by individual Hindus and Muslims in real-life situations, reinforced by religious institutions such as the clergy. Taken

together, these quantitative and qualitative findings have important implications for population policy. They suggest, for example, that Muslim women's and men's education in Ramanagaram needs more emphasis, while Hindu attitudes towards son-preference can be counteracted by media campaigns. Family planning needs to be made more reliant on temporary methods, particularly in minority areas. It may be worthwhile also to enlist the help of religious leaders to enforce the minimum legal age at marriage. Differences in the socio-economic characteristics of religious groups may account for religious differences in fertility outcomes between them. The influence, however, exerted by the local Islamic and Hindu clergy on individual Muslims and Hindus, cannot be ignored.



Silk-reeling industry, Karnataka

The quest to unravel the links between religion, economic circumstances, and human fertility needs to be undertaken in India and in other societies characterised by religious pluralism. It seems reasonable to combine quantitative analysis of sample data with qualitative evaluations of the textual theology of religion, and the manner in which individuals and institutions interpret it at a local level. An appreciation too of the approach of the field economist would allow a more informed understanding of these concerns. In so doing, the influence of faith on fertility might not prove as pervasive as previously conceived.

Dr Iyer is now a University Lecturer in Development Economics at the Faculty of Economics and Politics (and Fellow of St Catharine's College) at the University of Cambridge. For more details about this research, see Sriya Iyer's book on 'Demography and Religion in India' (Oxford University Press, 2002), or contact her at Sriya.Iyer@econ.cam.ac.uk. Web page: www.econ.cam.ac.uk/faculty/iyer/index.htm

'Thank-Offering to Britain' Fund

The following account of the inauguration of the 'Thank-Offering to Britain' Fund is taken from The British Academy 1949–1968 by Sir Mortimer Wheeler, CH, FRS, FBA, Secretary of the Academy during those years.

On 8 November 1965 an unusual ceremony took place at the Saddlers Hall in the City of London. A large party listened attentively to three speeches which can have left few of those present unmoved. In the Chair was Mr Werner Behr, on his left sat Sir Hans Krebs, FRS (winner of the Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology, 1956), and on his right Lord Robbins, President of the British Academy. Mr Behr opened the proceedings with the words:

On behalf of the Committee of the 'Thank-you Britain' Appeal I welcome all of you... With your permission I should like to tell you how the idea for this appeal originated. Some time ago the late Chairman of the Association of Jewish Refugees, Dr Hans Reichmann, suggested that the former refugees should find an appropriate way to show their appreciation for the help accorded to them by this country at a time of extreme anxiety and need. The idea was simply to say thank-you, without strings attached. Mr Victor Ross, my co-Chairman, quite independently sent a letter to a leading newspaper, calling on his fellow refugees to remember what they

Lord Robbins (President of the Academy 1962–67) receiving the 'Thank-Offering to Britain Fund' from Mr W. Behr (centre) and Sir Hans Krebs FRS (right).



had been through and how they found a haven. He received an enthusiastic response... In our appeal letter we set a target of £40,000 to £60,000. I am sure you will be pleased to learn that we have been able to collect over £90,000...

Handing the cheque to the President of the Academy, Sir Hans Krebs said:

This cheque and the efforts leading up to it are no more than a token, a small token, of the deep sense of indebtedness harboured by all of us who came to this country as refugees and were given here a new home – not merely a shelter but a true home... No sum of money can adequately and appropriately express our gratefulness to the British people... If it was force of circumstances and not our own choice which drove us out of the country of our birth, it was in many cases our free choice to take refuge and to settle in this country rather than in other parts of the globe... What this country of our adoption gave us was not just a new home and livelihood. What we also found was a new and better way of life, a society whose attitudes to life were in many ways very different to what we were accustomed to not only under the Nazi rule. Coming from an atmosphere of political oppression and persecution, of hate and violence, of lawlessness, blackmail and intrigue, we found here a spirit of friendliness, humanity, tolerance and fairness... We saw what Robert Browning said of his dog, 'strength without violence, courage without ferocity'. These are some of the characteristics of the soul of this country. It is this way of life with which some of us, I for one, fell in love... It is a very small token of our gratitude which I now ask you, Lord Robbins, to accept in your capacity as President of the British Academy.

In his reply, Lord Robbins said:

The arrival here in the inter-war period of those who came from Nazi persecution was a painful symptom of what was going on in Central Europe – episode after episode culminating in outrages more frightful than have ever before occurred in civilised history. But it was a circumstance which brought great benefit in the

world of scientific and humane learning, great benefit in music and the arts, and in technical and economic affairs, and not only here indeed but also throughout the remaining free world. A great book has yet to be written on the benefits of this exodus on the culture and civilisation of the West... Therefore it is for me a most deeply moving circumstance that in addition to bringing these benefits, you should be making this thank-offering, and I am sure that my feelings will be universally shared when the news becomes widely known. It is we who should be expressing gratitude, not you. You have given twice...

The donors and the Academy agreed that the Fund should be used for two main purposes, (i) the establishment of an annual 'Thank-offering to Britain' Lecture, to be given by a lecturer of distinction (chosen by the Council of the Academy) upon some subject relating to 'Human Studies' widely interpreted in their bearing upon the well-being of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom; and (ii) a Research Fellowship similarly oriented, in subjects such as sociology, economics, geography, contemporary history and international relations. The first Lecture was given in 1966 by Lord Robbins on the subject *Of Academic Freedom*.

A full list of Thank-Offering to Britain Fund Lectures can be found on the web (via www.proc.britac.ac.uk). Lecturers have included Lord Woolf, Lord Irvine, Roy Jenkins and Jonathan Miller.

Since 1996, the Thank-Offering to Britain Fellowship has been given to scholars in mid-career who have already published works of distinction but need time away from their normal teaching and administrative duties in order to complete a major new piece of research. These awards are the equivalent of the Academy's Senior Research Fellowships.

Recent award-holders have included:

2003–04: Dr Theodora Kostakopoulou (Senior Lecturer in Law, Manchester School of Law, University of Manchester)
The Future Governance of Citizenship

2002–03: Dr S.C. Greer (Reader in Law, University of Bristol)
Interpreting the European Convention on Human Rights

2001–02: Professor C. Campbell (Professor of Law, University of Ulster)
Emergency Powers and Politically Motivated Violence: The Lessons of Northern Ireland

Dr A. Hills (Senior Lecturer in Defence Studies, King's College London)
The Theory and Practice of Military Operations on Urban Terrain (see page 38 for an article by Dr Hills)

Military Operations in Cities

Dr Alice Hills, holder of a *Thank-Offering to Britain Fellowship 2001-02*, describes some of the findings of her recent research project on the theory and practice of military operations on urban terrain.

For further information on the 'Thank-Offering to Britain Fund' please see page 36.

One of the most notable global transformations of recent years has been the change from a predominantly rural world to an urban one. The shift has been rapid and its military implications are not yet fully understood. Even so a number of conflicting trends are evident. A broad range of military operations in cities is thought increasingly probable even though historical experience suggests that they are costly, destructive and best avoided. Security threats are judged to be more diverse, less predictable, and probably less challenging in terms of conventional warfare. Intervention is predominantly discretionary but its context tends to be that of civil conflict, international terrorism, or state repression. Multi-national operations are subject to restrictive legal and moral rules at the same time as the military remit is expanded. Divisions between the economic North and South, which offset the processes associated with globalisation and internationalisation, further accentuate tensions.

Such developments suggest that it is not enough to see urban operations (the term refers to the range of operations typically occurring in urban areas) as a narrow technical or tactical process. Despite this most defence-related research continues to focus on the practical, or tactical, challenges of operating in cities, and there is remarkably little analytical work relating urban operations to strategy or the wider security debate. While the best way to control a riot

or clear a stairwell is understood, much less is known about the purpose of military force in an era of urbanisation, globalisation, and expeditionary warfare. The Western security community has no coherent picture of what operations in key regional cities might mean for global trade patterns or migrant flows. Similarly the extent to which the inherent destructiveness of urban war can be reconciled to liberal values has yet to be assessed. The controversy surrounding Israeli operations in the Palestinian refugee camp of Jenin in 2002 suggests that standards for judging legitimate levels of force under combat conditions do not yet exist.

It was questions such as these that prompted me to ask whether urban operations have the potential to become a critical security issue in the 21st century. My answer – which is that they warrant a central analytic role – is based on the premise that not only will operations in cities be increasingly difficult to avoid but that their inherent military logic has the potential to undermine the West's faith in technology's transformational potential and thus its preferred way of war. Urban operations also have the potential to challenge liberal values and norms in a way that other operations do not. There is little evidence that Western politicians and publics will find it easy to accommodate their proven characteristics – the short-term advantage that accrues to the side with least regard for civilians, the increasing irrelevance of restraint in the face of heavy losses, and the difficulty of suppressing (rather than fragmenting) chronic violence. Substantive questions of theoretical understanding and policy response are as important as tactical concerns.

I completed my research before the Iraq war of 2003 brought urban issues to public attention, but Operation Iraqi Freedom provides a useful test for the arguments on which my hypothesis is based, and I conclude that they stand. The nightmare scenario of sustained and wide-scale urban warfare in Baghdad did not materialise, but this does not mean that it is no longer necessary to fight urban war on traditional terms. It is essential to consider the unique challenges which future war and violence may pose in the cityscapes of the 21st century.

Soldiers from the U.S. Army's 504 Parachute Infantry Regiment, and UN police conduct a house-to-house search for weapons in Mitrovica, Kosovo, February 2000. Photo: DoD



A strategic logic

Cities represent the most complex and challenging tactical environment in which military actions occur yet the strategic context of urban operations is neglected. It is significant that, although coalition forces got to within 60 miles of Baghdad in 1991, the 1990s did not see systematic research on the strategic implications of cities. Attention focused instead on the tactics used by US forces during their politically unsuccessful operation in Mogadishu in 1993 or those of Russian forces in Grozny in the mid-1990s.

This is not surprising. If anything, the knowledge that urban operations are best avoided effectively sanctions the belief that they should be treated as a primarily tactical challenge. As a result there is no urban paradigm that can be applied to military operations. There is no coherent theory (comparable, for instance, to that for peacekeeping) that can be based on principles independent of specific operations. Nevertheless, a hypothesis or explanation of why the characteristics and constraints of cities consistently affect military operations in the way that they do is now possible.

I have identified a coherent set of variables that provides insight into the function and purpose of military force in an urbanising world. Analysis of operations in cities such as Belfast, Kabul, Grozny, Mogadishu, and Sarajevo suggests that an urban field is identifiable, and that a set of relationships between positions characterised by their own logic and practices can be established. The assumptions behind the logic (or grammar) include the following:

- Cities often require a range of operations to be performed, sequentially or simultaneously, during a single mission. A premium is placed on military skills.
- City terrain magnifies and intensifies every problem and vulnerability.
- Belligerents target civilians. This is either because they are being used as shields by the enemy, or because of ill discipline, the desire for retribution or punishment, deterrence, as a means to a political or tactical end, or because control is a central element in a warfighting strategy.

Warfighting is difficult, destructive and manpower intensive. It usually results in close combat in which a soldier's experience, training, cunning, and motivation are more valuable than advanced technology or innovative doctrine. Indeed, 'the greater the determination of the enemy, the

greater the need for close combat.' (Director of Infantry, *Future Infantry...the route to 2020* (2000), p.3). Such war marks the regression of industrialised societies to pre-industrial styles of war. Suffering and brutality are part of the logic of war. In consequence, urban war and humanitarian war are irreconcilable. It is desirable to lessen suffering but it is not possible to make war and peace at the same time.

Challenging Western preferences

The logic of urban operations challenges the West's preference for technocratic war and its stated liberal objectives.

Most Western visions of urban war are technologically biased. Technological solutions are undeniably desirable, and new technologies in areas such as information, surveillance, target acquisition, and reconnaissance (ISR) undoubtedly suggest exciting possibilities. The American faith in technology's leverage potential is widely shared; American technological sophistication is one of the attractions of the USA as an ally. Indeed, recent operations suggest that what makes the USA so powerful is the technology that gives it information: global positioning systems (GPS), laser guidance, and the ability to receive and view data in real time. The changes associated with President Bush's election pledge to 'skip a generation' in military technology could conceivably affect the course of future urban warfighting. Or it could merely pander to the vision of war as the USA would like to fight it – quick, surgical, and successful.

Aerospace power, as an exemplar of technological development, is often thought capable of delivering such war. Its attractions are well documented. It can project force rapidly and flexibly, and its precision capabilities can reduce casualties and collateral damage. Its limitations are, however, equally well known, and of these the most relevant is that only land power can take or hold cities. Recent operations have seen an integration of air and land capabilities that results in impressive synergies, but many questions remain unanswered. Tactical air strikes blended with tanks, infantry, and artillery to great effect in Baghdad, while constant close air support (CAS) helped coalition ground forces maintain the tempo of attack in 2003, but the



US forces patrolling in Mogadishu, 1993. Photo: DoD

Dr Hills is Lecturer in Defence Studies at King's College London.

extent to which such superiority can be achieved against cities in other regions is unclear. There is as yet no firm evidence that technological developments will fundamentally reshape urban operations to the West's advantage.

What is known is that cities negate many of the advantages of sophisticated technology. Current GPS technologies are not optimised for the short-range, multidimensional challenges of operations in crowded cities; buildings hinder the situational awareness needed for safe manoeuvring, making communications and navigation difficult. Too many existing problems are unsolved and too many future operational requirements unknown. It is even possible that new technology reduces military effectiveness. Effective technologies (such as mines, flame and novel explosives) already exist but law and policy guidance often prevent their deployment. Technology is consequently an enabler rather than sufficient in itself.

Tension between the technical possibilities, the West's preference for technocratic forms of war, public expectations regarding minimal casualties and low collateral damage, and the realities of operations is the result.

Main findings

Two main findings from the research may be highlighted. First, increasing urbanisation, demographic trends, globalisation, and the emergence of powerful non-state adversaries suggest that cities will become a politically significant area in the future battlespace. Key cities are used by global and political capital as base points in the spatial organisation of production and markets; they are valuable, desirable, and exploitable. Cities attract the disaffected, criminals, and extremists, and there is no reason why this should change. While such trends are unlikely to

Royal and US Marines advance in Basra, Operation Telic, 2003. Photo: MoD



A soldier from 7 Regiment Royal Horse Artillery explains ISAF's mission with the help of an interpreter and a loudspeaker system, Operation Fingal, Kabul, 2002. Photo: MoD

escalate into serious international war, they are likely to result in prolonged low-level conflicts involving subversion, terrorism, and proxy operations, the impact of which is enhanced by cities. In consequence Western expeditionary forces will be forced to engage in cities whether they want to or not. Given the historically proven costs of most urban operations, the critical issue confronting the West is whether operations can be made effective, efficient, and relatively casualty free. The answer is that they cannot.

Secondly, tactics and strategy need to be rebalanced; tactical accomplishments cannot ensure political success. Developing a coherent strategic understanding of urban operations requires the West to engage with the continuities and discontinuities evident in the strategic logic of operations. It requires the reconciliation of contradictory and stressful relations, such as those existing between the imperatives of coercion, warfighting and destruction on the one hand, and technological development, globalisation and humanitarian relief on the other. It also requires negotiation in an age of multinational forces, proxies, peacekeeping and low-level conflict. It needs the imagination to look beyond current scenarios and interests.

This suggests that security analysis need to broaden its focus to facilitate the necessary adjustment. Reductionist analyses that treat operations as a purely military concern are flawed, not least because urban operations could prove to be as characteristic of the 2020s as peacekeeping was of the 1990s. Although analysis must remain based on the methodological logic of military operations, an expanded critical perspective is necessary because urban operations present a unique set of military, political and moral challenges to policy makers and commanders.

Research Grants

One of the most wide-reaching of the Academy's activities is its awarding of research and conference grants. During the course of a year, the Grants Committee typically awards well over a thousand grants. Awards are given to support the individual research activities of scholars throughout the UK, both within the university sector and outside it.

During the course of the academic session 2002–03, the Grants Committee awarded over 1,400 grants in support of research, whether for the direct costs of primary research, or for the dissemination of results of research to the academic community, through conferences in the UK and abroad. 119 different institutions throughout the UK benefited from Academy funding over the year, while 3.5% of the grants made were awarded to independent researchers (scholars not formally attached to a Higher Education Institution).

Small and Larger Research Grants

Over the last four years, it is notable that the social sciences have provided an increasing share both of the applications and of the awards in the Small Research Grants competition: in 1999–00, the social sciences provided 26% of applications (and won 24% of awards); in 2000–01 the figures were 32% (31%); the next year 33% (33%); and in the academic year just completed the figures were 38% (38%). Of course, these figures are subject to the usual caveat about disciplinary boundaries, as the borders are permeable; but they are nonetheless

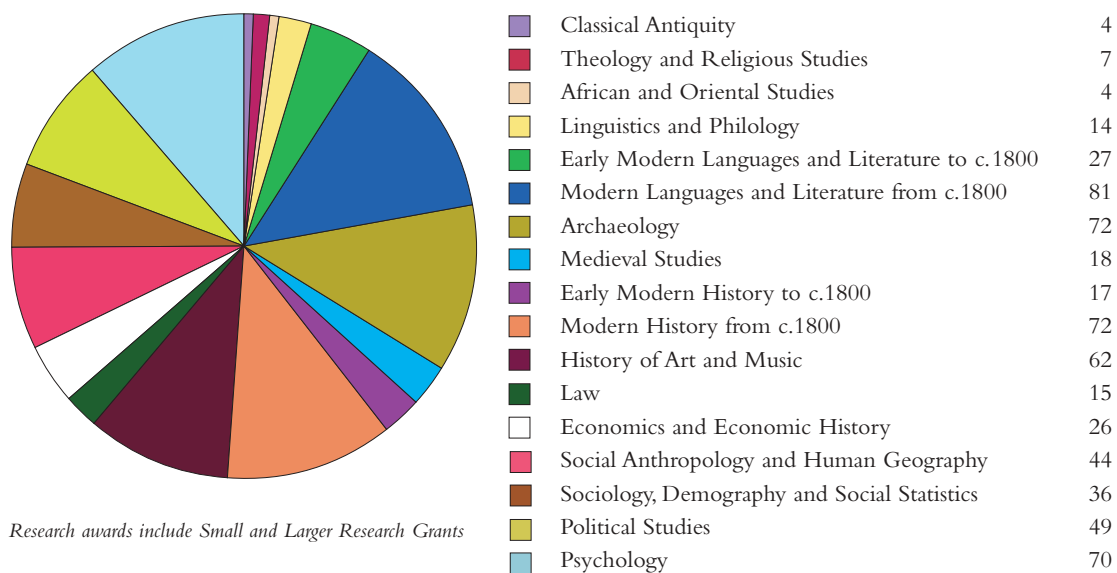
internally consistent, as the information has been classified according to constant definitions, ever since it started to be collected and analysed.

The overall success rate for Small Research Grants continues to be high, and deliberately so, as the Academy has decided that this scheme should be funded at a level that will support as many as possible of the top-rated proposals, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the academic community for this type of small-scale funding. Some examples of the kinds of work that can be conducted with the help of a Small Research Grant are provided on the following pages, with subjects from prehistory in western Asia, medieval law, theology and social history, and environmental geography.

In February, the Grants Committee was pleased to be able to make 60 new awards for intermediate levels of funding (up to £20,000), rather more than it made in the previous two rounds of this annual competition (47 and 40 in 2001 and 2002 respectively). Subject matter ranged from *Detecting truth and deceit in children*, through *A new critical edition of the complete Chopin*, to *Organisational and behavioural changes in modern Russian corporations*.

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

Research Grants 2002–2003



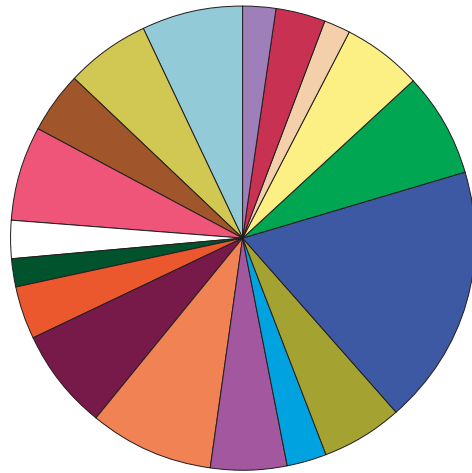
Research awards include Small and Larger Research Grants

Conference Grants

Demand for conference grants, particularly for individuals to present papers at congresses abroad, continues to grow vigorously: in the last academic session there was a nearly 40% upsurge in the number of applications for Overseas Conference Grants compared with the previous year. The

scheme to support conferences taking place in the UK also continued to attract a large field of very high quality applications, and the Committee was able to fund only just over half of those considered worthy of an award.

Conference Grants 2002–2003



	<i>Awards</i>
Classical Antiquity	20
Theology and Religious Studies	30
African and Oriental Studies	16
Linguistics and Philology	48
Early Modern Languages and Literature to c.1800	63
Modern Languages and Literature from c.1800	156
Archaeology	49
Medieval Studies	24
Early Modern History to c.1800	46
Modern History from c.1800	75
History of Art and Music	61
Philosophy	32
Law	17
Economics and Economic History	23
Social Anthropology and Human Geography	57
Sociology, Demography and Social Statistics	57
Political Studies	51
Psychology	61

Conference awards include British and Overseas Conference Grants

Marriage Symbolism and the Papal Penitentiary

Professor David d'Avray, *Professor of History at University College London, has been studying aspects of medieval marriage for some years. Below, he describes two cases that illustrate the close connection between marriage symbolism and law in the Middle Ages.*

In the later Middle Ages a special office developed at the papal court to deal with absolution from ecclesiastical censures and dispensations reserved to the pope. This was the Papal Penitentiary. Its medieval archive takes the form of volumes of registers, which survive from the fifteenth century, though only fragmentarily until the pontificate of Pius II (1464–1471). These registers are a mass of historical answers in search of intelligent questions, and scholars are still in the process of thinking how the material can be most intelligently used. The registers were made available in the Vatican Archive relatively recently. Though administered by the Vatican Archive they are still in the custody of the *Penitenzieria apostolica*, some distance away. One still needs a special permission to see them, but I for one was treated with great courtesy and helpfulness. So I owe a debt of thanks to the Regens of the Penitentiary and his staff, as also to the British Academy, whose Small Research Grants programme supported my work on the Penitentiary Registers.

In fact a high proportion of the researchers working in the reading room of the Vatican Archive these days are busy with Penitentiary volumes: a tribute to their interest and importance. Scandinavian researchers in particular have thrown themselves into the work. For countries like Finland, late medieval sources are rare: the Penitentiary registers vastly increase the absolute quantity of surviving documentation. The Finnish material is bulky as late medieval Finnish material goes, but entries relating to German speaking lands are more numerous by orders of magnitude. A team lead by Ludwig Schmugge has set the benchmark for Penitentiary research, calendaring and analysing material on an impressive scale. A similar project for England has just got under way. There remains much room for the application of thought to the data. The temptation is to pick out colourful stories about this or that crime or misdemeanour. In fact such stories make up a tiny part of the material. Most of the registers are taken up with routine business (dispensations predominate). Nor are the stories necessarily interesting for serious history, just because they have human interest. In fact, of course, they do often have much to tell us about wider religious and social history. However, background knowledge must be supplied to bring out these implications. Here are two examples, from Spain.

Constance of Padilla

The first is recorded for 1499, when Alexander VI was pope. The eye-catching history of high politics and public scandals can distract from the normalities of religious administration, itself

made up of many tiny events such as this. Constance of Padilla got married. However, the nobleman she worked for then compelled her to enter a convent. There was clearly a story here, though we are not told it. Perhaps she married someone from the nobleman's household, without permission. In this pre-Tridentine period a simple exchange of consent in the present tense was enough to make a marriage. If a couple each said 'I marry you', they were married. That made it hard to stop a marriage, however undesirable. We can only guess. We do know that the convent was of the obscure Conceptionist order. She had not consummated her marriage: one assumes that the couple had been prevented from living with each other as soon as their marriage became known. She could not bear life in the convent and ran away, but in the meantime her husband had remarried and consummated this second union. In her request to the Penitentiary it is implied that he would be prepared to come back to her if his second union were annulled. The case was committed to judges delegate on the spot: to the Vicar General of the Order of St. Clare for the province of Spain and to an Archdeacon of the diocese (Pen.Ap.48, 1499).

There are layers of meaning behind this story. The matter of consummation is highly significant. If one partner entered a religious order before consummation, the marriage could be dissolved. That was the upshot of a decision by Pope Alexander III in the late twelfth century (CIC, x.3.32.2). The twelfth century had also seen a definitive decision that consent alone made a marriage. By the end of the century there was a synthesis: consent in words of the present tense brought a true marriage into being, but consummation made it an absolutely indissoluble marriage. Behind this synthesis lies symbolism. Only a consummated marriage perfectly represented the marriage of Christ and the Church. Medieval marriage symbolism went far beyond mystical writing and piety. It was involved with law and thus with social practice: for by the twelfth century the validity of marriage was firmly within the competence of ecclesiastical law. The case of Constance of Padilla presupposes these much earlier developments.

Her marriage had not been consummated, she had entered an order, and her husband had then consummated another marriage. By the rules just outlined, this second marriage of his would have been valid and indissoluble: but for one thing. If her 'conversion' to the religious life had not been free, it was not valid; if it was not valid, it did not dissolve her marriage; and if her marriage was not dissolved, her husband's second union had

no validity, consummated or not. That was why the local delegates were told to find out whether she had really entered the convent under compulsion. If that part of her story turned out to be untrue, the ‘non-consummation’ rule would apply and her case could go nowhere.

A rigorous legal logic governs the case. Its deep roots in religious symbolism are not obvious at a surface reading. We need to trace them to make sense of the case. Conversely, the case shows how marriage symbolism could interact with real-life situations.

‘Five-wife Francis’

The case of ‘five-wife Francis’ in 1526 (Pen. Ap. 75 fo. 298^r) also takes one back to marriage symbolism. It is less colourful than it sounds. Francis was only a serial widower: he had never been married to more than one woman at a time. At least four of his wives had predeceased him. In the eyes of the medieval Church there was nothing wrong with remarriage after the death of one’s spouse. There was no limit on the number of times. So what was the problem with Francis Scola, from Gerona?

It was that he was a cleric who had married more than once. Now, clerics could get married if they were only in minor orders. The celibacy rule applied to priests, deacons, and subdeacons, but that left a large class of clerics about whom (incidentally) historians do not know nearly enough. We do know that they could get married quite legitimately, provided that they did not hold a benefice – and that they married only once and to someone who had never been married. (To be precise, the wife must never have consummated a previous marriage.) Francis Scola was thus well over the line. Not only had he married five times, but two of his wives had been widows. He asked the Penitentiary for a dispensation to retain his clerical status. Such dispensations may have been out of the question until around this time.

As with the case of Constance of Padilla, there is religious symbolism beneath the legal surface here. Second and indeed multiple marriages were morally unexceptionable if there was no living spouse, but they were not, so to say, symbolically acceptable. To marry a widow, or to marry more than once, spoiled the ‘one to one’ structure of the comparison with Christ and the Church. The analogy was seriously impaired. It was inappropriate for a cleric to keep his status after entering into a marriage without the right symbolic structure. The same principle prevented a man who had been widowed twice from entering the priesthood. The starting point was a remark of St Paul, but the rationale was an aesthetic theology of marriage symbolism with implications for law, and thus society. This style of thought was not confined to the early Middle Ages or to the twelfth century with its so-called symbolist mentality. Hard-headed thirteenth-century legal brains like Innocent III, Sinibaldo Fieschi (Pope Innocent IV, but a major canon law commentator in his spare time), and Hostiensis built it into their thinking. The ‘bigamy’ rule could make a big difference, as a case from the English Gaol Delivery Rolls illustrates. In 1320 a man

called John of Worcester was hanged. He had robbed some important people, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Bishop of Bath and Wells. If convicted, death was the inevitable penalty for his felonies. However, he nearly escaped it. He was a cleric, and as such exempt from royal criminal jurisdiction. Church courts had no death penalty. Unfortunately for him, he had married a widow (a woman called Alice whose



A marriage ceremony, MS Lat. th. b. 4, fol. 151v detail. Reproduced by kind permission of the Bodleian Library, University of Oxford.

husband had died in the Tower of London.) After a jury had sworn to his ‘bigamy’ he had no chance of beating the rap through clerical privilege. Francis of Scola was not trying to avoid the secular courts so far as we know. His request for a dispensation alludes to ‘privileges, graces, concessions and permissions which clerics married only once and to a virgin enjoy’. The formula needs more investigation but implies that clerical status made a lot of difference to social position.

In both these cases we can see how marriage symbolism made a practical legal difference. There is nothing less mystical than the style and character of a Penitentiary register, but below the surface of some decisions lies a deeply-rooted marriage symbolism. In turn, these sources show how the symbolism interacted with ordinary lives.

Professor d’Avray received support under the Small Research Grants scheme to conduct his research in Rome.

Neolithic Beginnings in Western Asia and Beyond

Professor Steven Mithen, *University of Reading*, reports on recent developments in our understanding of agricultural origins in Western Asia and his work in Wadi Faynan.

Almost forty years ago the British Academy funded a major project into the origin of agriculture following a proposal by Professor Grahame Clark. This project had profound consequences for our understanding of the past. The idea of an ‘origin’ for agriculture, epitomised in Gordon Childe’s notion of a ‘Neolithic Revolution’ as proposed in his 1936 book *Man Makes Himself*, was replaced by that of gradual economic transformation during which most communities were neither pristine ‘hunter-gatherers’ nor fully-fledged farmers. Such findings still hold today and underlie a great deal of teaching and research – not surprisingly as many of the PhD students associated with Clark’s project now hold chairs of archaeology around the world. This view of economic evolution rather than cultural revolution remains particularly applicable to Western Asia, the region where the first fully agricultural communities arose at sometime between 10,000–8,000 BC. Indeed recent research has shown that the early Neolithic communities of this region, people who were hunter-gatherer-cultivators, were more widespread and complex than previously supposed (*figure 1*).

When Kathleen Kenyon excavated Tell-el Sultan at Jericho in the 1950s she found that the first settlement had been made at around 9500 BC, just after the marked increase in temperature and rainfall that started the Holocene period (*figure 2*). This had been a village of mud-brick circular dwellings. Their occupants had cultivated wheat and barley on the alluvial soils of the Jordan Valley, made no use of ceramics, and often exhumed the skulls of their dead for secondary burial, perhaps after a period of display. Kenyon defined this initial phase of settlement as the ‘Pre-Pottery Neolithic A’ (PPNA), the ‘A’, differentiating it from the following ‘PPNB’ during which two-storey, multi-roomed, rectangular buildings were constructed. Some of the cereal grains recovered from the PPNA deposits were from domesticated wheat and barley and the economy at Jericho appears to have been a classic example of one that combined hunting and gathering with the cultivation of crops.

Following Kenyon’s work, further PPNA settlements were discovered in the vicinity of Jericho, in the region of the West Bank. Archaeological sites such as Netiv Hagdud and Gilgal were excavated and confirmed many of Kenyon’s findings as to the nature of early Neolithic domestic architecture, economy and burial customs. Nevertheless, in spite of the many similarities, Jericho remained unique with regard to its size and the presence of monumental architecture – Kenyon had discovered an encircling wall and a tower that ‘in conception and construction ... would not disgrace one of the more grandiose medieval castles’ (Kenyon (1957, 68).



Figure 1. Western Asia showing the location of sites referred to in the text.



Figure 2. Tell-el Sultan, Jericho, in September 1999.

Although excavations at Mureybet in Syria and Çayönü in south-east Turkey indicated that early Neolithic developments had occurred elsewhere in the Levant, many archaeologists have continued to favour the West Bank, and Jericho in particular, as to where both farming and the Neolithic begun. Environmental explanations for these developments have become more persuasive as data from ice cores confirmed the severity of climatic conditions (cold and dry) prior to 9600 BC, and their dramatic improvement (warm and wet) soon after that date.

During the last few years, however, both the pre-eminence of Jericho and environmental change as the prime, perhaps only, cause of economic change have become increasingly questioned. New archaeological discoveries have shown that the PPNA was more widespread than previously believed, while the true significance of Neolithic ideology – the religious views and practices of this period – is becoming appreciated.



Figure 3. Wadi Faynan, Jordan, in September 2000. The land rover is positioned on the PPNA site of WF16.

New PPNA sites in Southern Jordan

Three new PPNA sites have been discovered in southern Jordan. The most southerly of these, WF16, is located in Wadi Faynan and has been examined by myself and Bill Finlayson (Director of the Council for British Research in the Levant) between 1996–2002 (figure 3). We had gone to Wadi Faynan to undertake a survey of its prehistoric archaeology and discovered the PPNA site on our very first visit – only the fourth site of this period to have been discovered in Jordan, and by far the best preserved. Our excavations have demonstrated the presence of similar types of circular dwellings, stone technology and burials to those found at Jericho (figure 4). The richness of the WF16 material culture has been surprising with a great many shell and stone beads, carved objects and pieces of worked bone. Post-excavation studies are now practically complete with several important findings supporting the idea that PPNA communities were truly transitional from hunting-gathering to farming, providing further evidence for evolution rather than revolution at the start of the Neolithic.

The animal bones from WF16 are dominated by those of *capra*, most likely of wild goat but possibly of ibex. This is unusual for



Figure 5. Ghuwayr 1, (PPNB), Jordan. The site of WF16 is located on the small spur visible in the background of the picture

a PPNA site as gazelle is normally the dominant fauna. It may be explained by the relatively rocky surroundings of WF16, as the land to its immediate east begins to climb towards the Jordanian plateau. The *capra* bones are also surprisingly small; in fact, as far as we can ascertain, they are no different in size to those at the later PPNB settlements of Ghuwayr 1 (figure 5), located just 500 m away, and Beidha, which is 50 kilometres to the south-east. Animal size is a strong indication of wild/domesticated status and there is no doubt that the goat bones from Ghuwayr 1 and Beidha came from domestic herds. It is also characteristic of herding economies to slaughter a majority of the immature individuals, whereas hunters tend to select the larger mature animals to kill. The bones from WF16 are equally divided between mature and immature animals. So, if they are indeed from goat, did they come from animals living in domesticated herds or wild flocks? The evidence suggests the former, or at least herds over which there was some form of human control even if the animals remained partially wild. If this is the case, then the WF16 goats would be some of the earliest known animals under human control in the Near East.



Figure 4. Excavation of circular dwellings at WF16, September 2000.

A reduced emphasis on hunting activity is also apparent from the patterns of breakage, damage and wear identified on the pointed stone artefacts from WF16 by microscopic examination. A characteristic tool of the PPNA is the el-Khiam point. These are triangular in shape with opposed notches at their base (*figure 6*).



Figure 6. El Khiam points, a diagnostic artefact of the PPNA.

Such points are widely assumed to have been arrow heads. But less than a third of those from WF16 had been used in this manner – the majority were used as perforators and drill-bits, as had numerous other types of points. The picture emerging from WF16 and other PPNA sites is of intensive manufacturing activity – the working of reeds, wood, hide, stone and other materials. Quite what was being made remains unclear but one can surmise that this included clothing, traps, cages, stone beads, wooded artefacts – and perhaps goat pens. Such intense activity is more likely to be found within sedentary villages rather than at temporary camping sites.

An impression of year-round settlement at WF16 is also apparent from the substantial quantities of plant processing equipment excavated at the site, including large, heavy mortars and grinding slabs. Although traces of cereals are rare, it seems likely that stands of wild barley had been cultivated on the river banks, which were consumed with a diverse range of wild seeds, fruits and vegetable material. Whether people did indeed live all year round at WF16 remains contentious; we have evidence that the dwellings were occupied in the summer and the winter, but whether these were successive periodic visits or part of a continuous occupation is unclear.

Further new information about the PPNA is emerging from ongoing excavations at two sites located about 50 kilometres north of Wadi Faynan. The site of Dhra', being excavated by Bill Finlayson and Professor Ian Kuijt (University of Notre Dame, USA), has produced a mud-walled structure with curious pillars in its interior – whether for structural or symbolic purposes remains unclear (*figure 7*). No more than two kilometres away, the site of ZAD 2 is being excavated by Professor Phil Edwards (La Trobe University, AUS). This also has some impressive

architecture, and a narrow range of stone artefacts suggesting that some specialised activities had taken place at Zad.

When placed together, the cultural diversity and richness of WF16, Dhra' and ZAD 2 are equal to that found in the West Bank – with the exception of that found at Jericho. Although none of these new sites in southern Jordan have monumental architecture, even this aspect of Jericho's uniqueness has now been challenged by the further recent discoveries in the northern reaches of the Levant.

New PPNA sites in Syria and Turkey

During the mid 1990s Professor Danielle Stordeur (CNRS, Lyons) excavated the PPNA site of Jerf el Ahmar in Syria, immediately prior to it being inundated by floodwaters from the newly created Lake Assad. She found elaborate architecture including what appears to have been a centralised grain silo and a circular structure devoted to ritual activity that had once had bulls' skulls attached to its walls. Stordeur also found human burials, ritual deposition of skeletons and skulls, animal figurines and four incised stone plaquettes with pictograms that look as if they are part of a symbolic code.

Although Jerf el Ahmar provided new insights into the early Neolithic, the site falls comfortably into the range of architectural styles, economic activities and burial practices encompassed by the PPNA as defined within the Jordan Valley. This is not the case, however, for the site of Göbekli Tepe, located in south-east Turkey.

Göbekli Tepe was discovered in the 1960s when an archaeological survey recorded 'a complex of round-topped knolls of red earth' upon the summit of an otherwise barren limestone hill. A large number of limestone slabs were assumed to be remnants of a Byzantine cemetery and the site was effectively ignored for thirty years. In 1994 Klaus Schmidt (German Institute of Istanbul) climbed the hill and recognised



Figure 7. Excavations at Dhra', Jordan, directed by Bill Finlayson and Ian Kuijt, August 2001.

the flint artefacts scattered across the ground as Early Neolithic in date and the limestone slabs as the remnants of contemporary architecture. He began excavating and has now revealed an astonishing Neolithic site (*figure 8*).



Figure 8. Excavations at Göbekli Tepe, S.E. Turkey, directed by Klaus Schmidt. October 2002.

Very soon after 9600 BC, at the same time as the first circular dwellings of Jericho were being built, people had come to Göbekli and carved massive ‘T-shaped’ pillars out of the limestone bedrock. Many were eight feet high and seven tons in weight. These were erected within circular buildings that had been sunk into the hill to create what looked like cellars in the earth. Two stone pillars were placed within the centre of each building and up to eight evenly placed around its edge, between which benches had been constructed. The faces of many pillars had been carved to display wild animals – snakes, foxes, wild boar, wild cattle, gazelle and cranes – together with enigmatic symbols like the pictograms of Jerf el Ahmar. The face of one pillar had been carved to depict a human arm and the pillars themselves resemble massive human torsos.

Four adjacent buildings of this type had been exposed when I made my visit to the excavations in October 2002. Schmidt suspects that there are several more still deeply buried below the surface of the hill. When the site had been abandoned, the early Neolithic people deliberately buried their ritual buildings and pillars below several tons of soil.

The time and effort involved in quarrying, carving, transporting and erecting such pillars by people equipped with no more than flint tools is staggering to consider. And even the seven-ton pillars had not entirely satisfied their needs. When Klaus showed me the quarries located up to 100 meters from the buildings he pointed to an unfinished ‘T-shaped’ pillar still partly connected to the bed rock – if removed it would have been no less than twenty feet long and 50 tons in weight. Not surprisingly, our feet crunched over a thick carpet of flint flakes from the tools used to carve the stone. These were made from many thousands of flint nodules that had been carried up the hill from a source several kilometres away.

All of this work had been done by people who relied entirely on wild game and plants for food. Although the excavations have produced a great number of animal bones and plant remains not a single one of these is from a domesticated species. And there are no traces of any domestic dwellings – no houses, fireplaces or pits. Schmidt concludes that Göbekli had been a ritual centre. It was, he believes, a meeting place for many different groups who lived in a 100 kilometre radius of the hill, or perhaps even further afield. They had gathered at Göbekli once or twice a year for purposes of an entirely religious nature. Such gatherings are very likely to have involved people from Jerf el Ahmar. As well as similarities in the choice of abstract signs and the range of animals depicted, the two sites share architectural similarities, especially in the use of circular buildings with benches.

Göbekli Tepe is of great interest because it provides a precedent for the type of imagery found at the famous Neolithic site of Çatalhöyük in Central Turkey, where at around 7000 BC rooms were ‘decorated’ with bulls heads covered in plaster and paintings of vultures and leopards. Perhaps of even more importance is that it is no less than 30 kilometres from the Karacadağ Hills. This is where geneticists have identified the closest wild relative to domesticated wheat and hence south-east Turkey appears to be the best candidate for the origin of wheat domestication. It is possible that the need to acquire sufficient food for those who had worked and gathered for ceremonies at Göbekli Tepe, and perhaps other as yet undiscovered ritual sites, had led to the intensive cultivation of wild cereals which inadvertently created the first domestic strains. When people dispersed from such ritual centres back to their villages, such as Jerf el Ahmar, Jericho and perhaps even WF16, they may have taken seed grain with them and hence spread the new type of wheat around the Near East.

In this regard the domestication of wheat may have had little to do with people struggling against the harsh climatic conditions immediately before the global warming at 9600 BC. It may have been no more than an accidental by-product of the ideology that drove hunter-gatherers to carve and erect massive pillars of stone on a hilltop in southern Turkey.

A global perspective

The new PPNA discoveries in Western Asia, from WF16 in the south to Göbekli Tepe in the north, requires us to revise our

views about how agricultural economies emerged and the Neolithic began. Jericho and the climatic changes around 10,000 BC were no doubt vitally important, but it is evident that the PPNA was more widespread than once believed and changing ideology was as significant as the changing environment.

The opportunity to visit Göbekli Tepe, Dhra', ZAD 2 and many other sites during the tenure of my British Academy Research Readership, as well as preparing the publication of WF16, led me to address a question that I had not even envisaged asking when I began my research: did farming communities arise in other regions of the world by a similar process to that which we can see in Western Asia? One of the most astonishing features of human history is that agricultural economies arose quite independently during the early Holocene in several different regions of the world. In Western Asia we know that sedentary lifestyles preceded plant domestication, which in turn preceded animal herding and the use of pottery. We also now know that changes in ideology went hand-in-hand with changes in economy. Is that pattern also found elsewhere in the world?

Undertaking a survey of the most recent findings concerning the origin and spread of farming throughout the world was a daunting task; new evidence has become available from all regions and the conclusions of geneticists about the origin of domesticated crops, domesticated animals and human groups are often in conflict with archaeological data. Having interpreted the evidence from each region (and published this within my recent book, *After the Ice*) the key finding was the immense variety of pathways that led to farming in different parts of the world. In Mexico, for instance, the domestication of squash and maize occurred while people still lived fully mobile lifestyles; in the Andes and North Africa animals were domesticated before plants; in China the invention of pottery technology coincided with the domestication of rice, but this long preceded farming and sedentary lifestyles in Japan. While farming based on cereals spread rapidly from its areas of origin in China and Western Asia, that based on roots, tubers and vegetables in New Guinea and Central America remained localised for long periods of time.

Australia remained a continent of hunter-gatherers until the Europeans arrived, while the timing and process by which indigenous African plants became domesticated remains effectively unknown.

That there were so many different pathways to farming makes its near contemporaneous development in independent regions of the world during the early Holocene all the more remarkable. Although Western Asia has by far the highest quality and quantity of evidence, even that region has given us surprises during the last decade as in the richness of the PPNA culture in southern Jordan and the monumental sculptures of Göbekli Tepe. The emergence of agriculture in this region and throughout the world is proving to be more complex and more interesting than we had ever imagined.

Further Reading

- Bar-Yosef, O. & Gopher, A. (eds.) (1997). *An Early Neolithic Village in the Jordan Valley. Part I: The Archaeology of Netiv Hagdud*. Cambridge, MA: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University.
- Heun, M., Schafer-Pregl, R., Klawan, D., Castagna, R., Accerbi, M., Borghi, B. & Salamini, F. 1997. Site of einkorn wheat domestication identified by DNA fingerprinting. *Science* 278, 1312–1314.
- Kenyon, K. (1957). *Digging Up Jericho*. London: Ernest Benn Ltd.
- Mithen, S.J. (2003). *After the Ice: A Global Human History, 20,000–5000 BC*. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- Mithen, S.J., Finlayson, B., Pirie, A., Carruthers, D. & Kennedy, A. (2000). 'New evidence for economic and technological diversity in the Pre Pottery Neolithic A: Wadi Faynan 16'. *Current Anthropology* 41, 655–663.
- Schmidt, K. (2001). 'Göbekli Tepe, Southeastern Turkey. A preliminary report on the 1995–1999 excavations'. *Paléorient* 26, 45–54.
- Stordeur, D., Helmer, D. & Willcox, G. (1997). 'Jarf el-Ahmar, un nouveau site de l'horizon PPNA sur le moyen Euphrate Syrien'. *Bulletin de la Société Préhistorique Française* 94, 282–285.

Professor Mithen has received several research grants from the British Academy in support of his work in Wadi Faynan. He also held a British Academy Research Readership 2001–03.

Examining Recent Civil Society Initiatives of the World Trade Organisation: What Role for Environmental Non-Governmental Organisations?

Dr Michael Mason, *Lecturer at the London School of Economics and Political Science*, was awarded a British Academy research grant to examine emerging opportunities within the World Trade Organisation for communication on trade-related environmental concerns with non-governmental organisations. Below, he describes some of the findings from his research

The high-profile street protests at the World Trade Organisation ministerial meeting in Seattle in 1999 starkly exposed the dissatisfaction of many environment and development activists with the Organisation. It was widely portrayed as advancing only western corporate interests, insulated from democratic accountability by its closed decision-making. While WTO engagement with civil society groups preceded the Seattle meeting, the demands for increased transparency prompted the WTO to deepen its communication with non-state actors: initiatives include the derestriction of documents, access for NGOs (as observers) to ministerial meetings, and the facilitation of NGO-oriented symposia and briefings.

Recent scholarship on WTO–civil society links has posited that there are systemic limitations to inclusive, open dialogue with environmentalists, but little empirical work has been undertaken on how these new interactions are perceived by the relevant parties. As the only regular opportunity for face-to-face communication between the Geneva-based WTO Secretariat and environmentalists, the briefings to NGOs on the deliberations of the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE) were selected for an in-depth appraisal, during the period of the Academy-funded research project.

Under the current Doha trade round, formal negotiations have begun for the first time on trade and environment issues, heightening the ecological significance of WTO public information efforts. I attended, as an observer, two of the three NGO briefings on the Committee on Trade and

Environment work in Geneva in 2002. In addition, I undertook a questionnaire survey of the 30 NGO representatives attending the briefings in 2001–02, to elicit their reasons for attendance, their assessment of the briefings as an information tool, and their position on a range of recent suggestions for extending and/or formalising other channels for NGO participation in the WTO. And I interviewed officials from the WTO Secretariat and United Nations NGO liaison team in order to understand how NGO relations have evolved within the WTO, and why these have differed from the more structured, open forms of NGO interaction that exist within the United Nations system. A key aim behind inviting both NGO and WTO Secretariat respondents to comment on proposals for increasing NGO involvement in WTO work was to identify whether there were any shared goals for institutionalising civil society input, which could influence future policy in this area.

From the survey findings¹, it is clear that NGOs are turning up at the WTO to receive up-to-date information on trade and environment negotiations. The function of the briefings is primarily to provide a one-way flow of information, but NGOs make full use of opportunities for questions to ascertain the state of negotiations and convey views to WTO Secretariat staff. The findings showed there was general satisfaction with the timing, notice and format of the meetings, with particular approval of the verbal reports from WTO staff and their openness to questions. The only significant source of disquiet (albeit a minority one) was that there were insufficient opportunities to consult WTO

¹ 14 questionnaire replies were received, with 12 fully completed (seven environment and development organisations, two international business federations, one European trade union federation, one global faith alliance and an international law institute): these NGO responses, compiled on the guarantee of non-attribution of individual views and comments, represented the bulk of the regular attenders at the 2001–02 CTE briefing sessions.



Street protests in Seattle demonstrating the dissatisfaction of many environment and development activists with the WTO.

Secretariat staff more fully, or to talk to the state representative chairing the Committee meetings. Recommendations for change centred on this last point, urging more formal opportunities for interaction. All briefing participants bar the business associations – who were content with the status quo – endorsed this suggestion.

Most of those attending the briefings also supported further derestriction of WTO documents. In terms of other suggested civil society outreach measures in the questionnaire, there was strong support for proposals to facilitate greater participation in WTO decision-making – that is to say, regular meetings with NGOs on trade and environment issues, the conferral of observer status for independently accredited NGOs (e.g. according to United Nations Economic and Social Council standards for NGO recognition) at WTO committee meetings, and the right of NGOs to submit briefs to WTO dispute-settlement hearings. The environmental NGO respondents registered general satisfaction with the progress achieved in the past few years by the WTO in fostering improved central access for civil society groupings, but considered that there now needed to be a ‘mainstreaming’ of these links. Critical comments were levelled at the WTO Secretariat’s propensity for discretionary NGO access for more specialist meetings, allowing them, for example, to select non-state participants for

technical trade seminars and symposia on a private basis. More transparent, formal links were felt to be necessary to prevent perceptions of political bias in selecting civil society groups participating at these meetings. Indeed, even at the trade and environment briefings, there is an almost exclusive presence of European-based NGOs: there was therefore strong support for the provision of financial assistance to relevant Southern hemisphere NGOs to enable them to attend WTO briefings and symposia in Geneva. Some WTO member states (e.g. Australia, Canada and the Netherlands) have intermittently enabled this through individual donations: the expectation of NGOs, however, is that this should become part of the core external relations budget of the Organisation.

The expectations of NGOs that the WTO should accelerate opportunities for the representation and communication of environmental interests raises the prospect of applying new accountability norms to the organisation. The WTO is accountable in principle to its member governments and thereby indirectly to the national publics represented by these states – each of which has sovereign equality in international law. NGOs are calling for greater environmental accountability of WTO policy decisions on the grounds that the ecological consequences of trade rule-making impact beyond, as well as between, national territories

Michael Mason is
Lecturer in Environmental
Geography in the
Department of Geography
and Environment at the
London School of
Economics and
Political Science. E-mail:
m.mason@lse.ac.uk

(e.g. transport-related pollution and natural resource extraction rates accelerated by trade liberalisation). It is argued that this warrants the representation of damaged communities by NGOs, on the basis of their expertise and their moral commitment to preventing harm. This political stand is all the more necessary, environmental NGOs contest, because environmental commitments have been undermined by WTO dispute-resolution judgments, e.g. the rulings against a US import ban on tuna harvested with a high level of dolphin mortalities and against a European Community ban on the import of beef products injected with growth hormones.

Increasing civil society interest in engaging directly with the WTO has prompted the Organisation's Secretariat to consider ways of formalising NGO input, while retaining the existing discretionary arrangements which are valued for their flexibility. WTO Director General Supachai Pantichpakdi has supported more structured relations with transnational civil society actors: as revealed in interviews with Secretariat officials, the idea of a permanent NGO Advisory Committee to the WTO is being actively considered, and would represent one step towards the institutionalisation of WTO-NGO links. Nevertheless, this is still some distance from the type of routine involvement evident, for example, in United Nations trade and environment bodies. The WTO maintains the stance that NGO input into trade policy should properly take place through member states – e.g. national trade review mechanisms and routine legislative lobbying channels. What has been labelled 'WTO exceptionalism' in its position on civil society relations (compared to other international organisations) is largely explained by the deep division of WTO member states on whether trade rule-making should be opened up to NGO involvement. The support for such participation by leading industrialised countries (notably EU member states) is strongly challenged by most developing states, who fear a 'green protectionist' agenda set by well-resourced Northern environmental NGOs. NGO access and trade-environment matters are associated, in other words, with Northern 'double standards' (e.g. pushing for trade liberalisation while defending agricultural subsidies) and therefore lack wide support within the WTO.

Indeed, there are important issues to resolve concerning the democratic basis for NGO representation of public concerns about WTO

rule-making. The survey of WTO briefing participants revealed the support of participating NGOs for more interactive, institutionalised access to the organisation. These groups themselves nevertheless face open interrogation of their transnational civil society legitimacy – their constituencies, decision-making procedures and financing, as well as the general validity of their evidence-based and normative arguments. For some commentators, the claims of environmental NGOs often embody unquestioned assumptions, constructing 'global' environmental problems informed by European or North American priorities; for example, the preoccupation of Northern environmentalists with the protection of endangered species or cross-national air pollution, which are often not on the political agenda in developing countries. A contrast suggests itself with those Northern development or humanitarian NGOs who, in partnership with Southern civil society actors, address the incidence or potential for specific injuries to local populations arising from (the interpretation of) WTO decisions, for instance the campaign of *Médicins sans Frontières* and Oxfam International, against the lobbying of US and European drug companies, to ensure that poor countries are able to import affordable generic medicines.

However, there are signs that Northern environmental NGOs concerned with international trade are also finding common ground with Southern civil society groups and states. In February 2003, for example, over 30 environment and development NGOs took part in an 'international civil society hearing' in Geneva on a proposed WTO Agreement on Agriculture, charging the US and EU with defending inequitable farming systems. And the Geneva-based International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development is currently involved in a two-year project facilitating consultations with developing countries to promote a more unified communication of a 'Southern agenda on trade and environment'. These efforts to construct trade agendas compatible both with ecological and development-oriented needs anticipate a fairer representation of transnational environmental interest in future WTO-civil society relations. To the extent that they widen member state support for trade and environment linkages within the WTO, they are also likely to be politically more effective in the organisation in securing a deeper institutionalisation of NGO involvement.

Policy Studies

Council has delegated responsibility to the Research Committee for oversight of its research-based policy studies and Academy submissions. The Research Committee operates a programme of one major and two or three minor policy studies each year.

The general objectives of the Academy's policy studies are to represent the interests of the humanities and social sciences in the UK; to provide advice to Government and other public bodies on issues relating to scholarship in the humanities and social sciences; and to take an overview of the Academy's research policy in the context of national requirements and developments.

The findings of the policy studies are disseminated widely. The programme of work for 2003–04 is outlined in the paragraphs below.

The contribution of the arts and social sciences

The British Academy established this major policy study to examine the ways in which the arts and social sciences contribute to the intellectual, political, economic, cultural and social well being of the nation. The review was launched in response to concerns that the contributions made by these disciplines are generally underappreciated and undervalued. The Chairman of the review, Professor Paul Langford FBA, said:

'Government policy is to promote the knowledge-driven economy through the science base. But the purpose of this study is to demonstrate to key policy makers that the arts and social sciences also make a quantifiable input to our economic success. There are also wider benefits. These subjects advance our understanding of our own and other cultures, past and present, and promote informed reflection and decision making on many of the critical choices confronting our society.'

The intention is that the review should marshal the arguments and present evidence to demonstrate the wide range of contributions made by the subjects within the arts and social sciences. The review is overseen by a committee of 14 members, appointed by the Academy and drawn from the academic community. It is expected that the final report will be published by the end of 2003.

Endangered and Emerging Subject Areas

The British Academy is concerned that there are certain fields of knowledge and expertise which may either disappear from universities, or may be having difficulties in developing. Last year, the British Academy completed a review of how changes in

postgraduate studies in the humanities and social sciences are influencing the intellectual health of the nation. The *Graduate Studies Review* found that there is an emerging crisis of recruitment to PhD research and subsequent academic and research careers. It found that there are severe disincentives, chiefly financial, to undertaking a PhD and entering an academic career. There is a problem, however, of how to identify and provide hard evidence of the subjects in trouble, especially since national data on staff numbers is collected in rather broad subject categories that often make such identification difficult e.g. by cost centre such as Social Studies, Humanities, and so on. As a result, the Academy is concerned that whilst the figures on the staff profile of some cost centres in the humanities and social sciences may appear to be healthy, this aggregation may be hiding specific fields or subjects falling within the cost centres that are experiencing recruitment and/or retention problems.

The Research Committee has therefore established a review to consider the feasibility of identifying subjects in difficulty. It has sought advice from learned societies, subject associations, as well as the Funding and Research Councils. The Committee also launched a large-scale consultation of heads of department in the humanities and social sciences, in order to gauge their views on the nature and extent of the problem. The findings will be disseminated widely, and the publication date of the final report will be announced later in the year.

Graduate Employability

This review has been established in order to seek (in partnership with others) to articulate the benefits of an academic qualification in the humanities and social sciences. Work is in progress and the publication date will be announced later in 2003.

Library and E-information Resources

The Research Committee has agreed that the next major policy review should focus attention on library and e-information resources for the humanities and social sciences. It is anxious to ensure that the study should not duplicate the work of others, and the Committee is therefore in the process of consulting key policy makers in the field. It is envisaged that the Review will commence in 2004.

Copies of the *Graduate Studies Review* are available from the Academy on request.

Academy programmes to support advanced research 2003–2004

Research Appointments

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 recently postdoctoral 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'. About 40 projects are currently supported under this programme, and the Academy is expecting to issue calls for proposals for potential additions to the list from time to time, the most recent such call having been made in 2003. In addition, the Academy makes annual grants to collaborative international projects on behalf of the UK, and it provided a substantial contribution to the *New Dictionary of National Biography*.

Research Grants

Small Research Grants are available to support the direct expenses of a research programme, such as travel and maintenance, consumables, and research assistance. The upper limit of award is £5,000.

Larger Research Grants are available for self-contained projects for which support is not normally available through other funding agencies and which cannot be accommodated within the Academy's Small Research Grants scheme. Examples of such pieces of research include pilot projects, field studies, and the funding of a particular phase of an ongoing research project. The upper limit of award is £20,000, and grants are tenable over three years.

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*, to assist with the costs of bringing key speakers to participate in a

conference held in Britain; and *Worldwide Congress Grants*, giving large grants to contribute to the administrative expenses of running a major congress in the UK. In addition, block grants are available for learned societies/subject associations to support the attendance of UK-based scholars at conferences overseas.

International Activities

Country-specific Agreements

The Academy provides opportunities, through agreements with other Academies, research councils and other research organisations for British scholars to carry out individual research programmes or to collaborate in joint programmes with overseas scholars. The possibilities vary widely, from support for individual research visits (for which assistance with practical and academic arrangements is usually available) to support for collaborative research projects, including joint workshops and seminars.

Joint Activities

This scheme supports 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

The Networks programme has been developed to support small groups 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. A British sponsor must apply on behalf of the overseas scholar.

British Academy International Symposia

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 the UK, and an appropriate organisation abroad. The active involvement of the British Academy in the conference is necessary.

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

Financial Summary

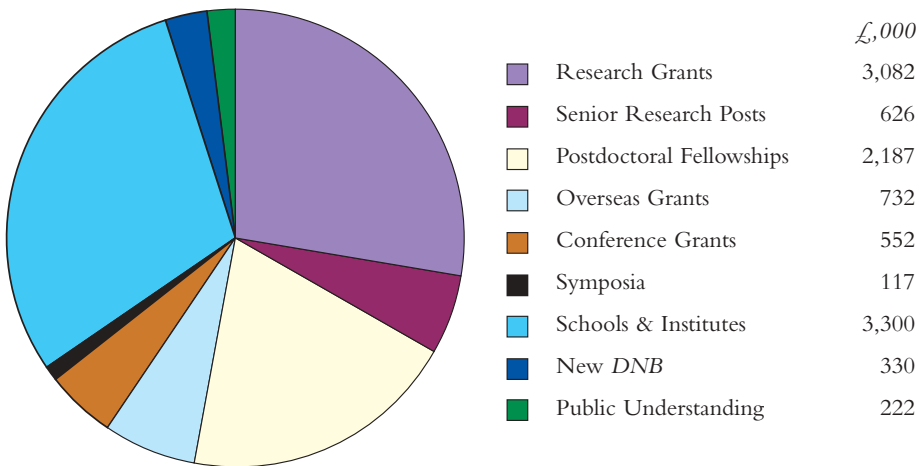
The Academy's funds derive from both public and private sources. By far the largest proportion, however, comes in the form of a grant-in-aid from the Department for Education and Skills (DfES).

In 2002–2003, the Academy received a grant-in-aid from the DfES of £13.004 million. Grants from other sources, including the Economic and Social Research Council, amounted to £0.033

million. Income from private sources amounted to £0.94 million. £11.148 million from the grant-in-aid was spent on advanced research, and £1.938 on administration. A full set of accounts for the financial year 2002–2003 is available from the British Academy.

The chart below summarises the principal expenditure from public funds in 2002–2003.

Expenditure from the DfES grant-in-aid on Advanced Research Programmes, 2002–03



Diary of Events

Lectures marked ★ take place at the British Academy unless otherwise stated at 5.30 pm and are freely open to the general public. There is no admission charge but because of limitations on space those wishing to attend are asked to inform the Academy on 020 7969 5264, or email: lectures@britac.ac.uk.

All those interested are also welcome to attend conferences and symposia marked ★, but for these meetings it is essential to register in advance. A small registration fee is charged for some events. Please contact Angela Pusey (telephone 020 7969 5264, or email: a.pusey@britac.ac.uk) for details about individual symposia.

Autumn 2003

17–18 September

Anglo-Scottish Relations 1603–1914

Joint British Academy/Royal Society of Edinburgh Symposium

Second part of celebrations to mark the fourth centenary of the Union of the Crowns.

26–27 September

Unity and Diversity in European Culture c.1800

Joint British Academy/German Historical Institute Conference

9 October

Thinking in Threes: The Triad in Early Irish Literature

Professor Fergus Kelly, Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies

SIR JOHN RHYS MEMORIAL LECTURE ★

This lecture will be delivered a second time at the University of Wales, Lampeter on 30 October.

16 October

Scholarship and the Musical: Reclaiming Jerome Kern

Professor Stephen Banfield, University of Bristol
ASPECTS OF ART LECTURE

The Aspects of Art lecture will be held at the Royal College of Music, London
Prince Consort Road, London SW7 2BS

23 October

The Rule of Law in International Affairs

Professor Brian Simpson FBA, University of Michigan

MACCABAEAN LECTURE IN JURISPRUDENCE ★

This lecture will be delivered a second time at the University of Nottingham on 19 November

29 October

Economics for consumer policy

Professor John Vickers FBA, Office of Fair Trading

KEYNES LECTURE IN ECONOMICS ★

30 October

The Redescription of Enlightenment

Professor John Pocock FBA, Johns Hopkins University

ISAIAH BERLIN LECTURE ★

5 November

Abraham Lincoln: The Great Emancipator?

Professor Eric Foner FBA, Columbia University

SARAH TRYPHENA PHILLIPS LECTURE ON AMERICAN LITERATURE AND HISTORY ★

6–7 November

England and Scotland in Union from 1603. Anglo-Scottish Relations: Past, Present, Future

Joint British Academy/Royal Society of Edinburgh Symposium

Third part of celebrations to mark the fourth centenary of the Union of the Crowns, to be held at the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

11 November

The Genealogy of Descent

Professor Gillian Feeley-Harnik, University of Michigan

RADCLIFFE-BROWN LECTURE IN SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY ★

This lecture will be delivered a second time at the University of Aberdeen on 1 November.

14 November

Ethnic Minority Disadvantage in Cross-National Perspective

One-day symposium ★

18 November

Revenants and Migrants: Hardy, Butler, Woolf and Sebald

Dame Gillian Beer FBA, Emeritus King Edward VII Professor of English Literature University of Cambridge

SEVENTH BRITISH ACADEMY LECTURE ★

26 November

The Nation Within: India at war 1939–45

Professor Christopher Bayly FBA, University of Cambridge

RALEIGH LECTURE ON HISTORY ★

3 December

Working Memory and Learning during School Years

Professor Susan Gathercole, University of Durham

JOINT BRITISH ACADEMY/BRITISH PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY LECTURE ★

4 December

Carving Stone Sutras before the World Ends: The Inscription of 1118 CE at Cloud Dwelling Monastery near Beijing

Professor Lothar Ledderose FBA, Universität Heidelberg Kunsthistorisches Institut,

ELSLEY ZEITLYN LECTURE ON CHINESE ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURE ★

Spring/Summer 2004

15–16 April

Rock Carvings of North and West Europe: Documentation, Investigation and Presentation

Two-day symposium ★

30 April–1 May

Imaginative Minds

Two-day symposium ★

13–14 May

The History of British Sociology in the 20th century

Two-day conference ★

26 May

Dawes Hicks Symposium

One-day symposium ★

23–25 June

After Alexander, Central Asia before Islam

Two-day conference ★

16–17 July

Cultures of Commemoration: War Memorials Ancient and Modern

Two-day conference ★

13–15 September

Joint British Academy/British School of Archaeology in Iraq Symposium

The genesis of bureaucracy and its role in the management of political change in the Middle East

Three-day symposium ★

26–27 November

Petrarch (1304–1374): Translations, Interpretations and Appropriations

Two-day symposium ★

Contacts at the British Academy

Central Administration		020 7969 5200
Secretary	Mr P.W.H. Brown	pwhb@britac.ac.uk
PA to the Secretary	Miss T. Haley	t.haley@britac.ac.uk
Director of Administration	Ms M. McCafferty	m.mccafferty@britac.ac.uk
Assistant to Director of Administration	Miss J. Blore	j.blore@britac.ac.uk
Administrative Assistant	Ms W. Kaye	w.kaye@britac.ac.uk
Front of House/Facilities		020 7969 5200
Facilities and Hospitality Manager	Ms J. Caton	j.caton@britac.ac.uk
Events Co-ordinator	Miss S. Cantrell	s.cantrell@britac.ac.uk
Functions Assistant	Miss A. Currie	a.currie@britac.ac.uk
Receptionist	Miss J. Kenny	recedesk@britac.ac.uk
Facilities Assistant	Mr B. Falconer	b.falconer@britac.ac.uk
Finance Office		020 7969 5214
Finance Manager	Mr M. Wellby	m.wellby@britac.ac.uk
Accounts Assistants	Mr C.J. Clazie	c.clazie@britac.ac.uk
	Ms S. Mgbor	m.mgbor@britac.ac.uk
Information Technology Services		020 7969 5213
IT Manager	Mr A. McMahon	a.mcmahon@britac.ac.uk
Computing Officers	Mr J. Khan	j.khan@britac.ac.uk
	Mr K. Ghouse	k.ghouse@britac.ac.uk
Website Content Manager	Ms A. Cooke	a.cooke@britac.ac.uk
External Relations		020 7969 5263
External Relations Officer	Mr M. Reade	m.reade@britac.ac.uk
Fellowship Matters		020 7969 5259
Assistant Secretary	Miss S.F. Churchill	susan.churchill@britac.ac.uk
International Relations		020 7969 5220
		overseas@britac.ac.uk
Assistant Secretary	Ms J. Lyddon	j.lyddon@britac.ac.uk
International Relations Assistants	Miss F. Danaher	f.danaher@britac.ac.uk
(study leave)	Ms C. Rennie	c.rennie@britac.ac.uk
(study leave cover)	Mr R. Brocklehurst	r.brocklehurst@britac.ac.uk
Lectures and Symposia		020 7969 5264
Assistant Secretary	Ms A. Pusey	a.pusey@britac.ac.uk
Policy		020 7969 5268
Assistant Secretary	Ms V.M. Hurley	v.hurley@britac.ac.uk
Publications		020 7969 5216
		pubs@britac.ac.uk
Publications Officer	Mr J.M.H. Rivington	j.rivington@britac.ac.uk
Assistant Publications Officer	Ms J. English	j.english@britac.ac.uk
Publications Assistant	Miss V. Baldwin	v.baldwin@britac.ac.uk
Research Grants		020 7969 5217
		grants@britac.ac.uk
Assistant Secretary	Miss E. Ollard	e.ollard@britac.ac.uk
Senior Research Grants Assistant	Miss A. Begent	a.begent@britac.ac.uk
Research Grants Assistants	Ms H. Langan	h.langan@britac.ac.uk
	Miss C. Marsh	c.marsh@britac.ac.uk
Research Posts and Academy Research Projects		020 7969 5265
Assistant Secretary	Dr K. Emond	k.emond@britac.ac.uk
Overseas Schools and Institutes		020 7969 5267
Schools and Institutes Assistant	Miss C. Arendell	c.arendell@britac.ac.uk

From the Archive

One hundred years ago...

Following the establishment of the British Academy by Royal Charter in August 1902, one of the most pressing tasks was to increase the size of the Fellowship beyond the founding forty-eight. Under 'Preliminary Arrangements', the first election of new Fellows was at a General Meeting on 25 March 1903, rather than at the AGM later in the year. Illustrated is the draft press release recording this March meeting. The elections raised the size of the Fellowship to seventy (there are now over 780 Ordinary Fellows). The press release also records the delivery on that occasion of the first two papers ever to be read at the Academy: Professor John Rhys FBA on 'Studies in the Origins of Irish History', and Mr Michael Ernest Sadler on 'The Ferment in Education in Europe and America'. The letterhead gives the Society of Antiquaries as a 'temporary postal address' – the new Academy would in fact remain itinerant for many years, not finding a permanent home until 1928.

