

RESEARCH AT THE NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM GREENWICH

AUTUMN 2010 – SUMMER 2011

The Research Programme

NIGEL RIGBY, *Head of Research*

This has been a good year. The award of a major grant from the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) for the Longitude project developed with the University of Cambridge, and the publication of Willem Mörzer Bruyn's *Sextants at Greenwich* – the fourth in the series of critical catalogues published by Oxford University Press – were highlights, but they were two among many. Curators have again published a number of important scholarly articles and monographs as well as reaching out to broader audiences through displays, popular publications, talks and lectures, and on-line content. Curators, with other colleagues across the Museum, have also been throwing themselves into developing an innovative programme of exhibitions and permanent galleries, the fruits of which will begin to appear in the second half of 2011. The research fellowship programme has brought some outstanding scholars to Greenwich, while publications from past fellowships are appearing steadily. Our first AHRC collaborative doctoral student was awarded his PhD in February and the remaining students are at various stages of their research or writing-up. Both fellowship and studentship programmes are bringing new insights and expertise to our collections and subjects, which are helping to shape the Museum's galleries and exhibitions.

The major summer conference in 2010 was 'That Mighty and Vast Sea: Britain and the Indian Ocean World' which debated many themes featuring in the forthcoming 'Asian Seas' gallery. The Museum also convened a number of smaller symposia, some programmed by doctoral students and fellows, including 'Steam, Sail and Science', the proceedings of which are being published by Ashgate Press. The British Maritime History (BMH) seminars held at the Institute of Historical Research, 'War and Peace in the Long Eighteenth Century', attracted record audiences. Looking forward to the coming year, we are holding conferences on shipwrecks, Joseph Banks and biographical approaches to museum displays, while the 2010–11 BMH seminars have a strong line-up of speakers. See page 8 for more details.

Research Centre Reports

CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF ART AND TRAVEL

ROGER QUARM, *Curator of Paintings*

The main focus of the Centre in 2009–10 was a series of five lectures on 'Art and Travel in the Mediterranean' generously

hosted by the Paul Mellon Centre for Studies in British Art. It provided a new overview of the subject from the 17th to the early 20th century. Speakers included Edward Chaney, who spoke on 'The origins of the Grand Tour and the discovery of art', Bryony Llewellyn on 'British artists and the slave trade in Egypt' and Jenny Gaschke on 'British artist travellers in Greece'.

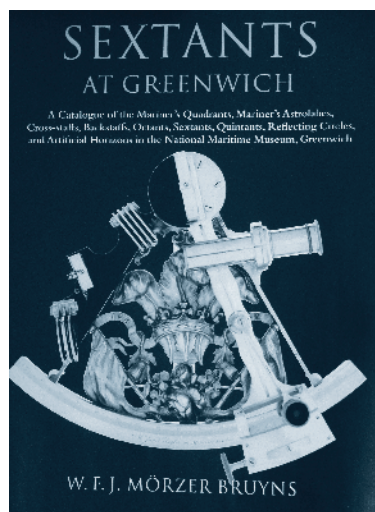
Other projects for the Centre included the on-line cataloguing, sponsored by the Gladys Kriebel Delmas Foundation, of sketchbooks and albums concerned with travel in the 18th and 19th centuries (see Pieter van der Merwe's note on page 5). Elsewhere, Charlotte Mullins continued her doctoral work on polar photography and new doctoral student, Geoff Snell, started in September 2009 on his work on representations of the 18th-century Thames.

RESEARCH IN THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

GLORIA CLIFTON,

Curatorial Head of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich

In 2009, the Museum was successful in a joint application with Cambridge University to the AHRC for a major research project on the history of the Board of Longitude (see Richard Dunn's piece below). In addition, our student research-intern programme continues to attract a good number of well qualified applicants. We have chosen five candidates to spend between four and six weeks studying parts of the Museum's collections relating to science and technology, which will supplement significant curatorial projects, including a catalogue of chronometers by Jonathan Betts (see his piece on H2 on page 6) and an improved on-line chart catalogue under Gillian Hutchinson.



Sextants at Greenwich, W.F.J. Mörzer Bruyns (OUP, 2009)

We are hoping to improve the co-ordination and impact of research in science and technology relating to the Museum's collections through the creation of a formal research centre. This will help to provide a focus for Museum staff, fellows and interns, through seminars and occasional symposia.

A highlight of the academic year is the annual Caird Medal Lecture, this year given by former Sackler Fellow Willem Mörzer Bruyns, on the results of his research on the sextant collection (see 'Publications' below).

CENTRE FOR IMPERIAL AND MARITIME STUDIES

ROBERT BLYTH, *Curator of Imperial and Maritime History*

The major project of the Centre in 2009–10 was to facilitate the transfer of the publication of the on-line *Journal for Maritime Research (JMR)*, which has been run in-house for ten years (jmr.nmm.ac.uk), to Routledge, part of the Taylor and Francis Group.

The *JMR* was inaugurated in 1999 as the first fully on-line, peer-refereed journal in the field of historical maritime research. From 2011 it will be re-launched on-line and in print, published twice-yearly by Routledge. The *JMR* focuses on historical enquiry at the intersections of maritime, British and global history, an increasingly dynamic area of research. While the *Journal* has a particular British focus, it aspires to position this within broad oceanic and international contexts, encouraging comparative perspectives and interdisciplinary approaches. It publishes research essays and reviews around 15–20 new books annually across a broad spectrum of maritime history. For details of the new *JMR*, including how to submit papers, see <http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/rmar>

The 2010 CIMS lecture was given by Dr Glen O'Hara, Oxford Brookes University, entitled 'Green, White and Blue Nation: Britain, the sea and national identity since 1600', looking at how definitions of 'Britishness' changed over the early modern and modern eras since 1600.

Research Projects

RE-DISCOVERING LONGITUDE

RICHARD DUNN, *Curator of the History of Navigation*

For some years the NMM has been looking towards 2014. Since that is the 300th anniversary of the 1714 Longitude Act, it will be a good time to refocus attention on a story central to the Museum. Thanks to a major grant from the AHRC, we recently began a five-year research project with the Department of History and Philosophy of Science at the University of Cambridge, that will help us mark the anniversary in full.

The Longitude Act was a turning point in British history. For the first time, the government used legislation to address a scientific problem, offering a prize of up to £20,000 for a practical method of determining longitude (east-west position) at sea. The Act also set up a Board of Longitude, which brought together leaders of Britain's maritime, academic, political and commercial sectors, to judge prize claims and encourage promising ideas.

Part of the resulting story was told in Dava Sobel's *Longitude*, which focused popular attention on John Harrison and his development of marine timekeepers. This is only a part of the story, however, since the Board operated until 1828, long after the problem was 'solved', as a key player in British voyages of exploration and other projects – including star-mapping and attempts to perfect optical glass.

The project will produce a comprehensive history of the Board's activities by examining two major resources: the Board's

archive in Cambridge University Library; and the NMM's collections, notably navigational and horological instruments and cartographic material.

Much of the AHRC grant will pay for research time but dissemination to different audiences will also be important. This will include a published history of the Board, on-line resources, displays at the NMM, conferences, talks and other public events. The findings will also inform other projects, including the refurbishment of the Museum's maritime galleries and a proposed longitude exhibition. For more information, visit the project's web pages at nmm.ac.uk/longitude.



The project logo, from a late-18th-century edition of William Hogarth's Rake's Progress, plate 8 (detail) © NMM, L2168

New Gallery and Exhibition Research

TURNER AND THE SEA EXHIBITION

RICHARD JOHNS, *Curator of Prints and Drawings*

Looking ahead to 2013, the NMM is developing a major temporary exhibition of 19th-century marine painting for the new Sammy Ofer Wing. The show, which is being developed in association with Tate, will bring together key works from the NMM's collection with loans from other museums and private collections world-wide. At the heart of the exhibition will be a career-spanning selection of works by J.M.W. Turner, an artist whose untiring fascination with the sea resulted in some of the best-known and most-loved paintings in the history of British art. Looking beyond Turner's own lifetime, the exhibition will also explore the broader, transatlantic history of artists' engagement with the sea throughout the century.

THE NEW NAVAL GALLERIES

QUINTIN COLVILLE, *Curator of Naval History*

The National Maritime Museum holds the world's most extensive Royal Naval collections, and we plan to exploit these extraordinary resources through two new permanent galleries. Together, they will explore the Navy's relationship with the nation from 1688 to the present. The galleries will show how this association was defined by warfare but also by evolving social, cultural, political and economic realities that persisted during conflict and peacetime alike. Not least, this naval and national fusion became a defining component of Britishness, profoundly influencing how British people have understood themselves and their place in the world.

In terms of historical research, this undertaking could not be better timed. The interconnections of 'Navy' and 'Nation' have long fascinated historians; indeed the Museum's first director, Sir Geoffrey Callender, published his key work on precisely this subject. In recent years, however, and from very different perspectives, scholars have added to our knowledge of how the Navy functioned and the place it has occupied within national identity. The galleries will make the fullest use of this new research. Beyond this, a programme of Museum conferences and associated publications will focus the latest research from a range of disciplines on core gallery themes.

The first gallery, focusing on the period 1688 to 1815, is scheduled to open in 2013. Its aim is to contextualize Nelson's achievements within a broader arena of naval warfare and national culture between the 'Glorious Revolution' and the Napoleonic War. The second gallery will trace the story of 'Navy and Nation' through dramatic 19th- and 20th-century transformations surrounding technology, imperialism and world war. We hope that its opening will coincide with the centenary of the Battle of Jutland in 2016. The Museum's immense naval holdings have already been painstakingly reviewed, ensuring that both galleries will feature a wealth of hitherto undisplayed material.



Convoy to Russia, 1944–45 by Charles Pears © NMM, BHC1576

Research Fellowships

The NMM is fortunate to have a number of complementary fellowship programmes, some of which have been established for many years and which support a wide range of research into our collections. Museums are not constrained by the usual academic boundaries and so we particularly welcome proposals of an interdisciplinary nature. For further details on the range of fellowships available, and how to apply, please see our website: nmm.ac.uk/fellowships – or contact research@nmm.ac.uk. For a full list of current Fellows, see page 6.

Fellowship Reports

AUSTRALIA BOUND: CONVICT VOYAGING, 1788–1868

DR KIRSTY REID, UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL
Sackler-Caird Fellow 2009–10

As the *Bencoolen* left Cork in April 1819, Surgeon-Superintendent William Evans announced that the ship would be the site of an experiment in prisoner democracy. Drawing on his belief that 'all bodies of men ... are best pleased with regulations framed and adopted by themselves', Evans invited the

convicts to form themselves into committees of twelve to write the regulations for the voyage and to hear and settle disputes. On their arrival at Sydney, Evans announced that no corporal punishment had been necessary, because the convicts had behaved with 'decency and propriety'. The *Bencoolen* was one of over 900 ships that left Britain and Ireland between 1788 and 1868 for New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land and Western Australia. The image that it presents – of an orderly, rational, semi-democratic and even humane system – is at odds with the enduringly popular understanding of convict ships as floating hells.

This research project explores a series of questions about how convict transportation was managed. How common was the experience on the *Bencoolen*? Were convict ships truly floating hells? How did their organization change over time and how did convict experiences compare with those of other long-distance voyagers like slaves and migrants? The project also explores the personal, emotional and cultural dimensions of convict voyaging. It asks questions about the subjective and emotional journeys that convicts and their families and friendship networks necessarily had to make as the ships carried their human cargoes into exile.

So far, I have drawn on records in the National Archives, Kew, and from Australia. I will also be working in the NMM's Caird Library on a range of fascinating personal diaries, and on Admiralty papers. In coming months I will give papers at a number of seminars and conferences, and will be writing a book also titled *Australia bound: convict voyaging, 1788–1868*.

SHIPS OF SCIENCE: THE CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION OF NAVAL POWER, 1890–1918

DR DON LEGGETT, UNIVERSITY OF KENT
Short-term Caird Fellow, 2009

The Caird Library holds one of the best collections in the country for the history of science, from important astronomical papers to the diaries of famous explorers. A little less well known are the papers of admirals, engineers and naval architects that touch on the formation of state scientific research and shifts in the 20th-century conception of 'naval power'. There was a strong belief among members of the Royal Navy – and the general public – that science and engineering could help secure victory in the First World War: Admiral John Fisher claimed that 'this war is going to be won by many inventions', echoing H.G. Wells' claim that war was becoming a 'struggle of invention'.

My continuing research explores how scientists, engineers and administrators integrated research and invention with the functions of the British state. The Admiralty of the Great War era provides one of the most compelling areas for research. In 1915 Arthur Balfour charged Fisher with the leadership of a new institution within the Admiralty, the Board of Invention and Research (or the 'Board of Intrigue and Revenge' to Fisher's many enemies). The Board's initial duty was to analyse inventions sent in from professional and amateur engineers but, as the war continued, its members petitioned the government to fund original research into problems like submarine detection and the development of a 'landship'.

The scientists and engineers who pursued state funding complained that they received limited financial support, and of Admiralty bias in trusting the technical expertise of its own officers. By trying to expand their remit, members of the Board developed important ideas about the role of science and research within government, and the Navy, that would shape the science-industry nexus of the first half of the 20th century. As this project continues I will be setting the events surrounding the work of the Board in context, developing a fuller picture of the social

networks that sought to institutionalize scientific research, and exploring comparative case studies that shed light on scientific expertise and authority within the culture of modernity.

Collaborative Doctoral Studentships

Since being given Independent Research Organization status by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) in 2006, the Museum has been awarded fifteen collaborative doctoral studentships, with ten universities. Of these, one student successfully completed his PhD in 2010 and a further two are due to submit in autumn 2010. The often interdisciplinary research being undertaken by these doctoral students complements that of the Caird and Sackler Fellows, and extends the Museum's ability to develop research on its collections. For a list of current students and their doctoral research subjects, see page 7.

Doctoral Students' Reports

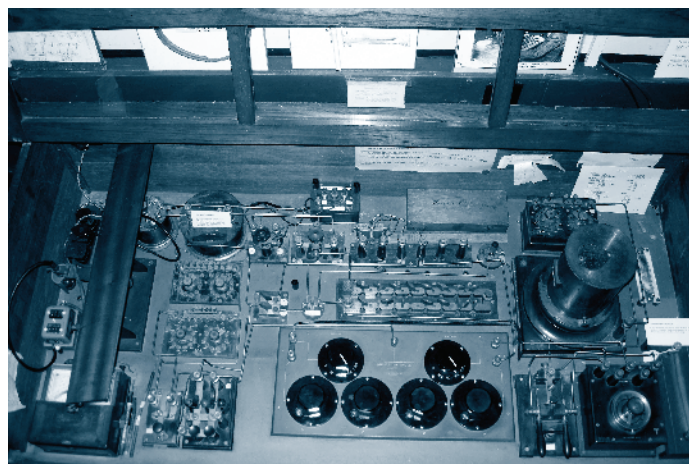
THE TELEGRAPHIC LIFE: MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM, 1850–1914

JOHN MOYLE, *NMM and University of Leeds*

The first successful international submarine telegraph cable was laid between England and France in 1851. By the end of the 19th century over 250,000 nautical miles had been laid and were in operation. Faults occurred, however, and had to be corrected as soon as possible: for the submarine cable had become vitally important as the first 'instantaneous' method of communication between nations separated by the sea.

At the first indication of the malfunction of a cable, precision electrical tests were carried out at the cable stations at each end of the faulty line to estimate the location of the fault. Comparing these results with the charts drawn up at the time the cable was laid, a cable-repair ship would sail to the calculated fault position and grapple for the cable. Once the problem was located a new piece of cable would be spliced in to replace the faulty length.

Until now little research has been done about the lives and skills of those at the sharp end of cable maintenance and repair: the accuracy of the electrician's measurements; the navigator's ability to find the cable, even if the last sight of land may have been 1000 nautical miles away; the cable engineer's skill in grappling and raising it, and that of the cable jointer in making a perfect repair. In my doctoral research I am working on filling that gap in the literature.



An example (at Porthcurno Telegraph Museum) of a submarine cable test bench © John Moyle

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

ANYAA ANIM-ADDO,
NMM and Royal Holloway, University of London

The West India mail service of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (RMSPC), which operated from the 1840s, facilitated the mobility of passengers, correspondence, newspapers, currency, and high-value, low-bulk items such as jewels and spices.



The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Atrato, 1864, by William Frederick Mitchell © NMM, PAI6963

During the following decade, the company secured a government contract for an extension of service into Brazil and the River Plate. Thus the company's field of operations comprised an 'expanded' Caribbean region, and included ports of call in the French, Spanish and Danish empires, as well as Britain's. My research is focusing on an analysis of material spaces of different scales, such as the ship and the coaling station, but also imagined geographies such as the tourist region, including how the post-Emancipation Caribbean was re-constructed in the European geographical imagination during the second half of the 19th century. Steamship lines such as the RMSPC were integral to the changing perception of, and engagement with, the region. Steamships are readily equated with imperial ambitions and Daniel Headrick, in a well known assertion, cast this form of technology as one of the 'tools' of empire. More recent scholarship has begun to tease out some of the complexities of the relationship between steamships and empire, with the publication of contextualized steamship company histories that relate individual services (such as P&O, and the Union Steam Ship Company) to broader political or social imperial histories. This project seeks to add to this body of research by constructing a critical historical geography of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. In so doing, it draws on the precedent of 'new' imperial history, which applies post-colonial theory to the analysis of empire, and is often particularly interested in social and cultural themes.

The Caird Library holds the bulk of the RMSPC's business records, including directors' minutes, letter-books and route-books. The remainder of the official archive is held by University College London's Special Collections. I have been reading this official company archive alongside government records, travel narratives and visual material, in order to centre the 'expanded' Caribbean in an analysis of the RMSPC's undertakings. I am now in the third year of my doctorate, and writing up my thesis.

New Acquisitions and Cataloguing Projects

NEVIL MASKELYNE (1732–1811),
5TH ASTRONOMER ROYAL

GLORIA CLIFTON,

Curatorial Head of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich and

AMY MILLER, Curator of Decorative Arts and Material Culture

Direct descendents of Nevil Maskelyne recently donated to the Museum an important collection of material associated with this Astronomer Royal, who worked at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, from 1765 until his death in 1811. It includes an orrery (a geared working model of the solar system), sketches of Greenwich, medals awarded to Maskelyne, including examples from Russia, France and the USA, as well as the Copley gold medal of the Royal Society, books, letters, accounts and notebooks. The manuscripts contain much of interest about Maskelyne's role in preparing the scientific work of a number of voyages of exploration, as well as throwing light on his life at Greenwich and his recipes for various medicinal remedies.

The generous donation also included a very rare collection of clothing, including Maskelyne's padded observing suit made of Indian silk, which was probably a gift from his brother-in-law Robert Clive ('Clive of India'); a brocaded silk sack-back dress belonging to Maskelyne's wife Sophia, which may have been her wedding dress; and a lovely collection of late-18th/early 19th-century dresses and jackets that were worn by their daughter Margaret. These are wonderfully intimate objects and help to bring alive the family that lived in Flamsteed House.



Nevil Maskelyne, c. 1776, by John Russell RA (part of the recent gift)
© NMM, ZBA4305

THE ARTISTIC ADMIRAL FANSHAWE

PIETER VAN DER MERWE, General Editor

Aided by a grant from the Gladys Kriebel Delmas Foundation, we have recently catalogued (on-line) the contents of three working sketchbooks and three other albums of drawings in the Museum, comprising over 460 images from pencil sketches to fully worked-up watercolours. The most wide-ranging and

colourful – 111 items – are two albums by Admiral Sir Edward Gennys Fanshawe (1814–1906) covering his command of the 18-gun *Daphne* in the Pacific, 1849–52, later Crimean War service in the Baltic, and then the Mediterranean, 1854–58. They include fold-out coastal panoramas, the longest over 1.5 m wide, and, as they have never been over-exposed to light, all are superbly preserved.



'Sunday bonnets at the Navigators' Islands [Samoa]',
drawn by Fanshawe at Apia Bay, 1849

© NMM PAI4628

Fanshawe was a young captain when, based at Valparaiso, he made a diplomatic cruise out and back to Pitcairn, the Society Islands (Tahiti), Samoa, Fiji and Tonga. This was followed by a policing mission to Vancouver Island in 1851, from which he returned via the California gold-fields. He was then in Pacific Panama and Mexico, and made a private tour into the lower Andes around Santiago, Chile.

All these (except Tonga, where he was ill) yielded fine drawings, but the most fascinating are his few studies of people: they include a portrait of 'Susan Young', then old and one-eyed, the last Tahitian survivor from the *Bounty* on Pitcairn, and of Queen Teri'i tari'a of Huahine; also what are probably the first portraits of Seru Cacobau (or Thakombau), later the only King of Fiji. There is also a study of Vancouver Indians from two tribal groups, and an extraordinary record of the 'Sunday-best' female dress of Samoan Christian converts. This included (by then) long-outdated English bonnets of local manufacture, as no change of fashion reached Samoa after missionaries' wives first took the pattern there. Other *dramatis personae* include Chilean and Mexican *vaqueros* and a street scene of 'Mr Rust, editor & renovator of the *Pacific Star*' newspaper, sketched outside a saloon in Sacramento: now the California state capital, the town had then barely existed two years.

If only as a fine amateur artist recording a very varied naval career, Fanshawe deserves to be better known. Fortunately, there is a good privately published family memoir of him (1904): based on his own journals and illustrated with some of the album drawings, this provides good commentary on most of them. He undoubtedly did more and one of his great-great-grandsons, contacted during the project, has now kindly presented a further 'scrapbook' of East Indies and other views to expand the subject range.

H2 REVEALED

JONATHAN BETTS, *Senior Specialist, Horology*

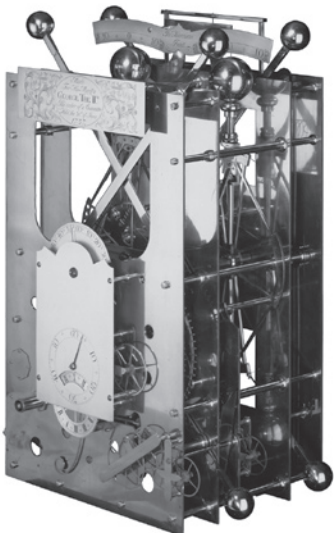
Following research undertaken on Harrison's first timekeeper, H1, as described in the 2009 *Research Newsletter*, I have now been privileged to do the same for his second, H2, in preparation for a full published catalogue of the Museum's collection of marine chronometers. The work has involved the complete dismantling of the timekeepers, with every part being studied, measured and photographed.

It has always been understood that the portrayal of Harrison as a lone craftsman is too simplistic. We now know that he constructed H1 with the help of his brother James, and almost certainly with advice and supplies from George Graham's contacts in London. He is also known to have had help in construction of H2, which was made in London, and the current study confirms this, with a much more professional feel to its materials and the finishing: if H1 is reminiscent of a fascinating 'country clock', then H2 has all the trappings of a 'scientific instrument', but teeming with interesting 'Harrisonian' design and construction features.

After being dismantled, XRF (X-ray fluorescence) analysis was undertaken on the special alloys used in H2. (Tests on the wood remain to be done – it is traditionally said to be *lignum vitae* but, as far as is known, this has never been positively confirmed.) Some years ago the Victoria and Albert Museum kindly carried out a similar analysis on some of the parts of H3 and we discovered that Harrison employed various types of bronze, principally in place of steel, which naturally would have been inclined to rust in a marine environment. It is reassuring to find that the recent analysis has confirmed use of the same alloys in H2, chiefly a low-tin bronze where good tensile strength is required, and a very high-tin bronze where high compression strength is needed (such as in the anti-friction segments supporting the balances).

These timekeepers run without lubrication and, like H1, H2 has survived in remarkably good order after fifty years of constant running. I calculated, for example, that the balances, which each weigh over 8lbs, will have rolled on their bronze segments over one-and-a-half *billion* times! It was astonishing to find that after all those years the bearings were unmarked, suggesting that the balances could continue for several more billion oscillations without harm coming to them.

In 2011, H3 will be the next candidate for detailed examination, and with H4 having been studied a few years ago, the research on Harrison's four great timekeepers will be complete.



Harrison's second marine timekeeper, H2
© NMM, F7006

Conference Review

'MUSEUMS, MATERIAL CULTURE AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE' SYMPOSIUM

JOHN McALEER,

Curator of Eighteenth-century Imperial and Maritime History

This conference, in October 2009, organized jointly by the NMM and the British Museum, explored one of the most interesting subjects for scholars working on the relationship between museums and Britain's maritime and imperial history. As a subject of central concern to both organizing institutions, in terms of their historic collections and ongoing research programmes, the conference brought together a range of academics and museum professionals.

The establishment of museums throughout the British Empire is increasingly recognized as part of the informal structure and symbolism of imperialism in the 19th and 20th centuries. The diverse range of papers presented at the two-day event explored the role of museums, as repositories for objects and as cultural institutions for conveying knowledge, and the politics of culture and the formation of identities in the British Empire. Panels were structured to address comparisons and contrasts between museums in the Empire, and those displaying and interpreting imperial themes in Britain itself. The keynote address, based on his recent monograph, *Museums and Empire* (MUP, 2009) was delivered by Professor John MacKenzie.

A volume of essays, based on the conference and organized around the theme of 'Curating Empire', will be published by Manchester University Press. The collection will situate museums not just as sites for accessing history, but as historical sites of significance in and of themselves, with a unique focus upon the curators involved in them. By considering museums as historiographical sources, it will demonstrate the importance of material culture and cultural institutions in further refining our understanding of the nature of imperialism. A range of contributions will examine the work of curators in museums in Britain and the colonies, the historical display and interpretation of empire in Britain, and the establishment of 'museum networks' in the British imperial context. Important themes emerge across the essays, including museums and their meanings in the colonial context; the role of objects and display in the formation of British and colonial identities; museum networks and the movement of objects and ideas around the British Empire.

Current Research Fellows

SACKLER-CAIRD RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS 2009

Dr Jan Rüger, Birkbeck College, University of London
Contested island: a history of the Anglo-German relationship

Dr Kirsty Reid, University of Bristol

Australia bound: convict voyages, 1788–1868

CAIRD SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP 2010

Dr Sara Trevisan

Aquatic myth-making in English literature and theatre, 1485–1640

CAIRD SHORT-TERM RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS 2010–11

Anyaa Anim-Addo, Royal Holloway, University of London
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company in the post-emancipation Caribbean

Professor Tim Fulford, Nottingham Trent University
The Indian and Pacific correspondence of Sir Joseph Banks, 1768–1820

Dr Renaud Morieux, University of Lille 3 – Charles de Gaulle
French prisoners of war in England in the 18th century

Dr James Craufurd Robertson, University of the West Indies, Mona
The first English century in Jamaica (1655–c.1770) in the Navy Board correspondence

Mary C. Wills, University of Hull
Royal Navy sailors and the suppression of the Atlantic slave trade, 1807–65: anti-slavery, empire and identity

Publications

Staff Publications

Jenny Gaschke, *Edward Lear: Egyptian Sketches* (NMM, 2009)

David Haycock and Sally Archer, eds., *Health and Medicine at Sea 1700–1900* (Boydell, 2009)

John McAleer, *Representing Africa: Landscape, Exploration and Empire in Southern Africa, 1780–1870* (Manchester University Press, 2010)

Willem Mörzer Bruyns (with a contribution by Richard Dunn), *Sextants at Greenwich* (Oxford University Press, 2009)

Pieter van der Merwe, *A Refuge for All: a short history of Greenwich Hospital* (rev. ed., Greenwich Hospital, 2010)

Publications in Progress

Jonathan Betts, *Chronometers at Greenwich*

Robert Blyth, Andrew Lambert and Jan Rüger, eds., *The Dreadnought and the Edwardian Age* (Ashgate, forthcoming)

Huw Bowen, John McAleer and Robert Blyth, *Monsoon Traders: The Maritime World of the East India Company* (Scala, 2011)

Gloria Clifton, *A Directory of British Scientific Instrument Makers, 1851–1914*

Don Leggett and Richard Dunn, eds., *Re-inventing the Ship: science, technology and the maritime world, 1800–1914* (Ashgate, 2011)

Gillian Hutchinson, *Hope, Humbug and White Lies: the search for Sir John Franklin*

Amy Miller, *Dressed to Kill*, vol. II

Nigel Rigby and Jonathan Lamb, eds., *The Sea as a Stage* (an edited edition of the seminar papers from the 2007–08 British Maritime History Seminars series)

Barbara Tomlinson, *Safe in Port: commemorating the seafarer*

In addition, many papers from NMM conferences, and from visiting scholars who have made use of the library and collections at NMM, continue to be published widely in academic journals, including the *Journal of Maritime Research* at jmr.nmm.ac.uk (from April 2011: tandf.co.uk/journals/rmar)

Current Doctoral Students

* indicates those with AHRC Collaborative Doctoral Awards;
† indicates students funded by the AHRC as part of the Longitude Project

* Anyaa Anim-Addo, NMM and Royal Holloway, University of London
Steam after slavery: the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company in the post-emancipation Caribbean, c. 1834–70

† Katy Barrett, University of Cambridge
The history of the Board of Longitude

* Sophie Carney, NMM and University of Roehampton
The Queen's House at Greenwich: the material culture of the courts of Anna of Denmark and Henrietta Maria, 1603–69

* Steven Gray, NMM and Royal Holloway, University of London
Imperial coaling: steam-power, the Royal Navy and British imperial coaling stations c. 1870–1914

* John Moyle, NMM and University of Leeds
The telegraphic life: recovering the work of submarine cable technicians, 1850–1914

* Charlotte Mullins, NMM and University of Sussex
The world on a plate: the impact of photography on travel imagery and its dissemination in Britain, 1839–88

† Eoin Phillips, University of Cambridge
The history of the Board of Longitude

Rebecca Pohancenik, Queen Mary, University of London
Seventeenth-century Fromanteel clocks

* Helen Reddick and *Hazel Sheeky, NMM and University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Popular narratives of exploration in children's literature from the 18th to the 20th century

* Cicely Robinson, NMM and University of York
The National Gallery of Naval Art at Greenwich

* Geoff Snell, NMM and University of Sussex
Thames rising: representations of the River Thames in 18th-century culture

† Sophie Waring, University of Cambridge
The history of the Board of Longitude

* Claire Warrior, NMM and University of Cambridge
Exploring histories: polar exploration and the construction of history at the National Maritime Museum

* Sian Williams, NMM and University of Southampton
Circuits of knowledge: the Royal Navy and the Caribbean, 1756–1815

* Mary Wills, NMM and University of Hull
Anti-slavery and the Royal Navy in the Atlantic Ocean, 1810–90: race, empire and identity

THE YEAR AT A GLANCE

Academic programme: Autumn 2010 – Summer 2011

Up-to-date information and booking details for all events can be found on our website: nmm.ac.uk/research. All events held at the NMM unless otherwise specified.

29 September 2010

Centre for Imperial and Maritime Studies lecture:
Green, White and Blue Nation: Britain, the sea and national identity since 1600 – Dr Glen O'Hara, Oxford Brookes University

5 October 2010

Conference:
NMM hosting one day of three-day International Map Collectors' Society (IMCOS) conference
Britain: power and influence in the 17th and 18th centuries

October 2010 – March 2011

British Maritime History Seminars – a series of twelve seminars on new research in maritime history held at the Institute of Historical Research, Senate House

12 October 2010

Caird Medal Lecture:
Taking a Sight: octants and sextants in the National Maritime Museum – Dr Willem F. J. Mörzer Bruyns

18 October 2010

Lecture:
Art as a Tool in Support of the Understanding of Coastal Change in East Anglia – Dr Robin McInnes

19–20 November 2010

Symposium:
The Semiotics of Shipwreck: a symposium on the representation and resonance of maritime disaster

12 March 2011

Annual AGM and conference:
Naval Dockyards Society

14 May 2011

Annual AGM and conference:
Antiquarian Horological Society

24–25 June 2011

Conference:
Exploring Empire: Sir Joseph Banks, India and the 'Great Pacific Ocean'. Science, travel, trade and culture 1768–1820

21–22 July 2011

Conference:
Peopling the Past: private lives, public histories and the museum

Contacts

Dr Nigel Rigby, Head of Research
Tel: 00 44 (0)20 8312 6559

Website: nmm.ac.uk/research

For staff profiles of curators, see
nmm.ac.uk/about/the-organization/staff-profiles/curatorial

For regular blog entries by curators, Fellows and doctoral students, see nmm.ac.uk/blogs/collections



The Cutty Sark, bow view, 1930s, by John Everett
©NMM BHC3279

Please remember us through a gift in your Will

The National Maritime Museum is extremely grateful to those individuals who have made, or have expressed an intention to make, a gift to the NMM in their Will.

Such a gift is among the most far-reaching and valuable contributions a supporter can make, directly benefiting future generations of Museum visitors. A gift can reflect your particular interests and passions and can be directed to specific areas of the Museum's work such as vital collections care, acquisitions, research activities and learning and community programmes.

If you are interested in supporting the National Maritime Museum and would like further information please contact Lucy Cooke on 00 44 (0) 208 312 8625 or email lcooke@nmm.ac.uk.