

CMH

Centre for
Metropolitan
History

Annual Report
2002–3



University of London
School of Advanced Study
Institute of Historical Research

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
SCHOOL OF ADVANCED STUDY
INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

**CENTRE
FOR
METROPOLITAN
HISTORY**

Annual Report

2002–3

(1 August 2002–31 July 2003)

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1. DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Centre has had an especially busy year, with its existing research activities augmented by a new project and by the Leverhulme Trust-sponsored work in comparative metropolitan history. Plans for new research projects have been formulated and funding obtained for one of these, which will begin in the autumn of 2003. The Centre has hosted and co-organised workshops and conferences as well as the seminar in Metropolitan History at the IHR. At the end of the 2002–3 session the Centre comprised eight full-time staff, four of whom are working on externally-funded research projects.

The Centre's work in comparative metropolitan history, described more fully below by Derek Keene, has been a major development for the Centre. We were pleased to welcome, in October 2002, Dr Stefan Goebel as the first Leverhulme Postdoctoral Fellow in Comparative Metropolitan History, a weighty title to match his academic credentials. Stefan has been actively pursuing his research into memorialisation and reconstruction in European cities after World War II, and is organising a conference on the theme of 'Metropolises in the Age of Total War' to be held at the IHR in July 2004.

The launch of 'London's Past Online', our online bibliography of London history, has been a major highlight of the year. It took place in the congenial surroundings of Guildhall Library and was well attended by representatives of libraries, archives and other groups of users for whom the bibliography is already becoming an indispensable research tool. The next planned phase of the project will involve the incorporation of archaeological material into the bibliography, and the establishment of links with British History Online (described below).

In December 2002 the IHR started work on its new pilot project, 'Studying the impact of digitisation upon scholarship in the humanities', funded by the Andrew W Mellon Foundation. The project is a collaboration between the CMH, Victoria County History and the History of Parliament, and is intended to test the benefits to academic scholarship brought by digitising interconnected sets of historical resources. The Centre's contribution has focused, not surprisingly perhaps, on the Cheapside area of the City of London for which it has an especially large amount of information, from the Cheapside Gazetteer, produced in the 1980s by Derek Keene and Vanessa Harding, to the taxation data assembled by Craig Spence and Janet Barnes for the 'London in the 1690s' project, to well-known, but difficult to locate, printed sources such as Henry

Harben's *Dictionary of London*. The VCH has contributed excerpts from its existing volumes on Oxfordshire, as well as unpublished draft text relating to the City of Westminster, which will provide some interesting points of connection with the CMH data. For the History of Parliament, the Commons Journals provide an unparalleled resource, not just for political historians but also, in a searchable format, for historians interested in a wide range of topics, including the history of London. All these resources are online at <http://www.british-history.ac.uk>, and will be added to systematically over the months and, we hope, years to come.

The Centre was delighted to hear in May that the AHRB has awarded funding of £309,000 for a new collaborative project, 'People in Place', involving the CMH, Birkbeck College, and the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure at Cambridge. Under the direction of Vanessa Harding, Matthew Davies and Richard Smith the project will examine the crucial role of family and household in the social and economic transformations that took place in London in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Population growth, immigration, urbanisation, and commercialisation produced new patterns of sociability, gender relations, employment, and domestic lifestyle. The project will combine the established methodologies of family reconstitution and associated nominative linkage with the reconstruction of London property-histories to reconstruct and analyse the dense matrix of families, households, properties, and buildings in three contrasting areas of London (Cheapside, Aldgate, Clerkenwell) in the period c.1540–1710. Two new members of staff have been appointed to work on the project from October 2003, based in the CMH: Dr Mark Merry joins us from the History Data Service as a full-time Research Officer, and Mr Philip Baker, formerly of the *New DNB*, will be employed as a half-time clerical officer.

Further plans for research projects were developed during 2002–3. These include plans for an online corpus of the Bridewell Hospital minutes, as well as an edition of the 'Views of Hosts', a series of records compiled in the mid-fifteenth century as part of the monitoring of the trading activities of alien merchants in London and elsewhere. The Centre is also consulting widely with archivists and historians on a proposal to create an online guide to the surviving records and buildings connected with the implementation of the Poor Law in the Greater London area from the late sixteenth century until the early twentieth. In a similar vein, discussions are taking place with Westminster Abbey Library with a view to developing a project to create a searchable database of monuments, tombs and other memorials in the abbey.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

During the year the Centre held a successful conference at the IHR on the subject of 'London Politics, 1789–1914', co-organised by Matthew Cragoe (Hertfordshire) and Tony Taylor (Sheffield Hallam). Papers were presented on a range of subjects from 'radicalism and electoral independence' to 'Henry Morton Stanley and the Imperial Politics of London Unionism'. It is hoped to produce a volume of essays based on the conference proceedings. Further conferences and workshops are planned for later in 2003, including a follow-up to the very successful conference on the London livery companies held in 2000. This conference, entitled 'Guilds: London ... England ... Europe', will be held on 31 October and 1 November and will include papers on many different aspects of European guilds from the medieval period to the nineteenth century.

The Centre's publications continue to be popular, particularly since the launch of the IHR's new publications catalogue. Published in the spring of 2003 was Heather Creaton's *Checklist of London Diaries* (London Record Society, volume 37), and soon afterwards the printed version of the CMH's *Gazetteer of Markets and Fairs in England and Wales to 1516* went to press with the List and Index Society. The multi-author history of St. Paul's is on target to be published in April 2004.

The Director's main research activity during the year was the completion of his part of the forthcoming history of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The book is expected to appear in March 2004. His involvement in British History Online resulted in a seminar paper, given to the Metropolitan History Seminar, and a paper delivered to a conference on digitisation in the humanities organised by the IHR in connection with the Mellon-funded project. He also delivered papers to the Medieval Dress and Textile Society and to the seminar at the Centre for Urban History at the University of Leicester. He has been appointed to the editorial board of the *London Journal*.

The Centre values greatly the advice and support it receives from its advisory Committee, and so it was with particular sadness that the Centre heard of the death of Prof. em Dr Adriaan Verhulst in Autumn 2002. Prof. Verhulst was a very distinguished medieval European and urban historian who had been a tremendous supporter of the Centre for many years. He had been a CMH Committee member since September 2000.

2. PROJECT REPORTS

i MARKETS AND FAIRS IN THIRTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND

The project, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ref. R000239108), is presently in its final stages. Dr Emilia Jamroziak has been the Research Officer since September 2002 and has brought to the project her experience of analysing the regional patronage and social networks associated with monasteries during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

The project builds on the database created for an earlier project, *Markets and Fairs in England and Wales to 1516* (ESRC ref. R000237395), which has enabled the production of a large number of statistical tables and maps charting development, density, survival and other characteristics of the networks of markets and fairs between 1000 and 1500. These are indispensable research tools for the project and will constitute an important part of its archive as well as accompanying articles originating from the project.

The aims of the project have been described in earlier CMH Annual Reports, but following the departure of the previous research officer, Dr Samantha Letters, adjustments to the structure of the project were necessary and it consists now of four key areas.

The first part is the overview of the development of the market network across England from 1000 to 1500 in order to explore the overall pattern of spatial distribution and its relation to other economic and social factors, for example density of population, wealth, and patterns of settlement. Examination of the density of places with market rights by county revealed strong regional differences connected with the population density (for example, its scarcity in fenland and highland areas, see Fig. 1) and monopolistic pressure of the major trading centres (London, Norwich). Although it has been known for a long time that the markets in the oldest trading centres had the best chance of survival beyond the middle ages, the statistical data assembled for the project demonstrates that as much as 72% of places with market rights by 1200 were still in existence by 1600, but the survival rate in places with market rights obtained in the first half of the fourteenth century was only 14%. A summary of the key points of this aspect of the project was presented by Derek Keene at the Leeds Congress in July 2003 and will be expanded into a full-length article.

The second and largest part of the project is concerned with the reasons behind the sudden and significant rise in the numbers of grants of markets and fairs in

PROJECT REPORTS

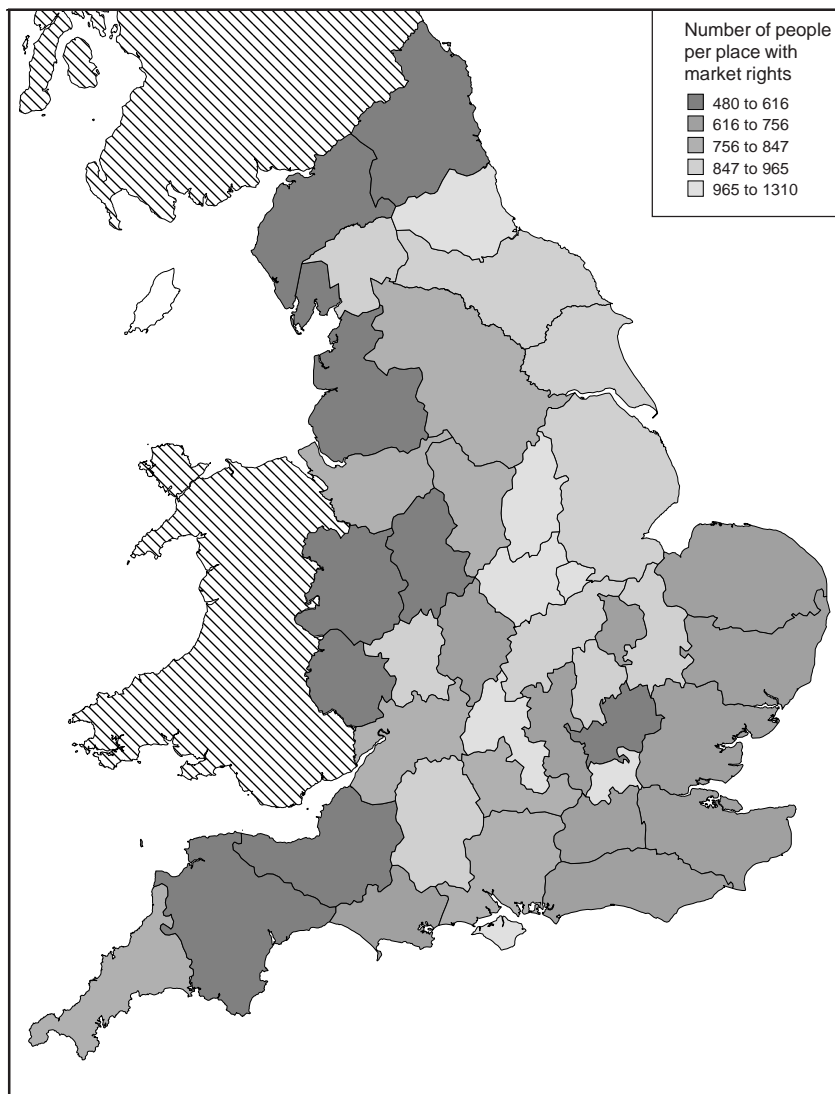


Fig. 1. Density of places with market rights in relation to population in England in 1377

This and the following map use a digitised basemap of historic (pre-1974) country boundaries originally created by Professor Marjorie McIntosh of the University of Colorado. We are grateful to Professor McIntosh for permission to use and modify her map; the boundaries shown are approximate only, and should not be taken as definitive.

the mid-thirteenth century (see Fig. 2). In the political climate of the royal court and political situation at that time – such as the expedition to Gascony, and the Baron’s War – the grant of markets and fairs became a significant patronage tool for Henry III and a source of income from the payment in gold from the recipients. An investigation of the unpublished Fine Rolls in The National Archives reveals that the number of payments fluctuated significantly in the 1250s. The results of this part of the project were presented by Dr Jamroziak at the Leeds Congress in July. Another paper on this subject will be given at the ‘Thirteenth Century Conference’ in Durham in the early September 2003. It will also result in the publication of two articles, one of them in the proceedings of the Durham conference.



Fig. 2. Grants of markets and fairs between 1240 and 1269

The third segment of the project considers why, in the thirteenth century, so many members of the aristocracy and gentry wanted to have market and fair rights. The questions of the strategy of market and fair ownership on the large-scale estates, their spatial distribution and the competition from other places of trade has been investigated using the example of the Lacy and Clare families and the estates of the bishops of Winchester. An article examining these issues is in preparation.

The fourth and final part of the project takes forward some of the key questions of the spatial distribution and owners’ strategies from the previous section to the

study of ‘clustering’ of markets on various days of the week between 1000–1300 in Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk. It is again addressing the question of the strategies of market holders from various social strata, from aristocrats to the local knightly families and religious institutions. A series of thematic maps showing the distribution of markets by the day of the week on which they were held will accompany the article resulting from this section.

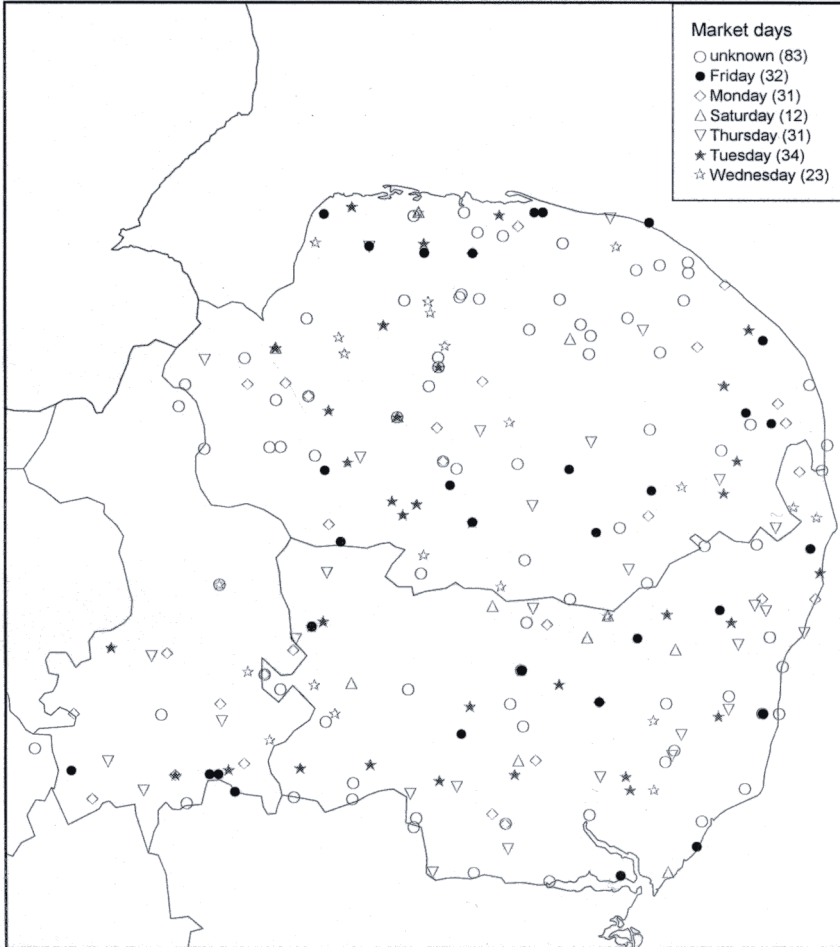


Fig. 3. Market days in Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk in 1300

ii THE HISTORY OF ST PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, 604–2004

We are still on track (just!) for publication of the history on the feast of St Mellitus (24 April), the first bishop of London since Roman times, in the 1,400th



Fig. 4. St Paul's Cathedral from the south

anniversary year (2004) of the present cathedral and diocese. The project, under the editorship of Derek Keene, Arthur Burns and Andrew Saint, has been generously sponsored by the Dean and Chapter and will be published by Yale University Press. There have been several distinguished histories of the cathedral. This we hope will be the most wide-ranging and best illustrated so far. As well as providing accounts of the cathedral's mission, clergy, institutions, fabric, and resources, the work – incorporating the results of much recent research, but far from claiming total coverage – explores the most distinctive feature of St Paul's since its foundation: the strong nexus of association between the cathedral, the most powerful city in the land, and the state.

Most of the contributions were submitted by early in 2003, but inevitably some came in at later dates. With a team of forty authors and some 350 illustrations, the editors have had their work cut out to ensure consistency and complementarity between the various approaches to related themes. Nevertheless, the end is now in sight and a General Thanksgiving will certainly be in order on publication day.

3. COMPARATIVE METROPOLITAN HISTORY

i LEVERHULME PROFESSOR

As Leverhulme Professor of Comparative Metropolitan History, Derek Keene organised the second Leverhulme Lecture in Comparative Metropolitan History, which was given on 29 May by Professor Kenneth T. Jackson (Columbia University) on the theme 'Empire city: the impact of history and of September 11 on the present circumstances and future prospects of New York'. The lecture, which attracted a good deal of interest, concentrated on some of the fundamental characteristics of New York by comparison with other north American cities and on how those characteristics were likely to affect the future life and success of the city. The lecture for 2004 will focus on the capital cities of medieval Europe. Derek Keene also organised the concluding workshop, held in London, of the 'Cities and cultural exchange' team in the European Science Foundation's programme on 'Cultural Exchange in Early Modern Europe'. The team reviewed the final stages of the book it is writing on the subject and also discussed, with contributions from invited participants, how its findings might be developed in a larger, transatlantic context. This discussion was one of several undertaken during the course of the year intended to promote discussion, through a workshop and a conference, on the role of major cities on both sides of the Atlantic in mediating economic, social, political and cultural relations between Europe and the Americas. Natalia Mehlmann made a valuable contribution to the early stages of this process through a bibliographical survey of the subject undertaken during a period of voluntary work at the CMH during the summer of 2002.

Derek Keene also assisted in the organisation of a workshop on 'Segregation, integration and assimilation in medieval towns' at the Central European University, Budapest, which dealt principally with central and eastern Europe. In addition he organised a collaboration with colleagues in several European cities, which aimed, along with information scientists, publishers, and 'heritage' organisations, to explore new ways of making historical information on cities more accessible to scholars and the public. An initial bid for funding failed, but other possibilities are being explored and the idea has an obvious synergy with the 'British History Online' project at the IHR. In this connection Derek Keene also developed closer links with the Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis (University College, London), whose approaches to modelling urban form have much to offer the historian. A new dimension to the CMH's work has been provided by the arrival of Stefan

Goebel as Leverhulme Postdoctoral Fellow in Comparative Metropolitan History. Stefan's earlier studies focused on metropolises during the First World War and on memorialisation afterwards. He has now turned his attention to the period after the Second World War, giving particular attention to Coventry and Dresden as 'metropolises of memory'. His fellowship has recently been renewed for a second year (2003–4) and his report below describes his approaches to these new themes in cultural and metropolitan history.

Derek Keene gave lectures and seminar papers in Cambridge, Budapest, Cambridge, Dublin, Durham, Edinburgh, Imperia, Leeds, London, and Torun on a variety of metropolitan themes from the seventh to the twentieth century (see Appendix V). These reflected his continuing interest and research in long-range comparison over time and space, both within Europe and between Europe and Asia. Among relatively new topics, for him, he addressed the topic of 'cities and empires' with a view to enlarging its scope beyond the recent concern with the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Other research focused on urban institutions, cultural transfer, socio-spatial patterning, and the interplay between history and image in the representation of the city. In his continuing role as grant-holder for the 'Markets and Fairs in Thirteenth-Century England' project, he worked with Emilia Jamroziak on that theme, concentrating on the long-term development and survival of the market network (see above) and put a good deal of time into editorial work on the *Gazetteer of Markets and Fairs in England and Wales to 1516*, which was published in hard copy in September 2003. He also further developed plans for a new history of London by seven authors in seven volumes, to be published by the Oxford University Press, on which work will begin in earnest in 2004. Much of his research, writing and editorial activity during the year concerned the forthcoming history of St Paul's Cathedral (to which he has contributed a chapter on the period 1100–1300), described above. In addition, the opportunity to reflect on the present-day problems and opportunities faced by historic towns and cities, and perhaps even to contribute to their resolution – an opportunity provided by service on English Heritage's 'Urban Panel' and 'London Advisory Committee' – was a continual source of stimulation and new thoughts about the past.

- ii LEVERHULME POSTDOCTORAL FELLOW
- a) COVENTRY AND DRESDEN AFTER 1940/41

This project explores the cultural history of two cities in the aftermath of total devastation in the Second World War. Much of Coventry and Dresden were wiped out or ‘coventrated’ by aerial bombardment in November 1940 and February 1945 respectively. The air raids on Coventry and Dresden have gained iconic status in Britain and Germany for two reasons: firstly, the attacks inflicted death and destruction upon historic cities in a manner disproportionate to military objectives; secondly, their story has been recalled through social rituals and monuments time and again since 1940/45. Without rehearsals in public the two events would not have taken on legendary and metonymical proportions. This study will investigate the character of collective remembrance in a comparative national and urban perspective.

To date no one has systematically compared the forms and dynamics of remembrance since 1945 in Britain and Germany. Choosing a case study is the place to start. The rebuilding of the two bombed cities represented an urban necessity as well as a political and commemorative act. The devastation of war presented the architects and town planners of Coventry and Dresden with a unique challenge and opportunity: the formidable task of turning a ‘battlefield’ into a city.

Since 1940/45, Coventry and Dresden have evolved into international *lieux de mémoire*. Clerical as well as civic initiatives have put Coventry on the map of worldwide remembrance. Both the activities of the city’s Committee for International Understanding and the cathedral-sponsored Cross of Nails movement have helped to reinvent the destroyed city as the hub of international reconciliation in Britain. In Germany alone, over thirty Cross of Nails centres have been established. The first branch in the German Democratic Republic was opened in a ruined building in Dresden in 1965. Like Coventry, Dresden has matured into a commemorative cosmopolis, notably in the aftermath of German reunification. In the 1990s, organisations like the British Dresden Trust or the American Friends of Dresden were formed abroad to support both financially and symbolically the historic reconstruction of Dresden.

The rise of Coventry and Dresden to commemorative sites of international stature contrasts with the relative insignificance of London and (East) Berlin. Both capital cities have lacked major monumental demonstrations and commemorative



Fig. 5. Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church, Berlin

networks. In London, the most widely commemorated disaster is the Great Fire rather than the Blitz. St Paul's Cathedral, devastated in the Great Fire and rebuilt after 1666, was a symbol of national resistance during the Second World War. Despite (or perhaps because of) its wartime significance, the cathedral never became a focal point of war remembrance in London.

In West Berlin, the ruins of the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church remind of the fate of the city in the Second World War. In East Berlin, by contrast, no site was designated to the memory of the war – perhaps not surprising in a state which championed renewal rather than remembrance. Post-unification Berlin struggles to reconcile the symbolism and ceremonial function of a capital city with the ubiquitous 'Topography of Terror' (also the name of the museum established at the former RSHA headquarters). London and (East) Berlin provide a foil to Coventry

and Dresden throughout this study. The juxtaposition of capital cities and metropolises of remembrance will help to throw the topography and dynamics of postwar commemorations into sharper relief.

b) METROPOLITAN CATASTROPHES: SCENARIOS, EXPERIENCES AND COMMEMORATIONS IN THE ERA OF TOTAL WAR

This two-day conference to be held at the IHR on 12 and 13 July 2004 will explore the metropolitan dimension of total war. Total war blurred the boundaries

between home and front and transformed cities into battlefields. The logic of total mobilisation turned the social and cultural fabric of urban life upside down. Moreover, large cities and city dwellers became legitimate targets of enemy action and suffered disproportionately from air raids, sieges, genocide, and epidemic diseases in the wake of war. The social upheavals and physical devastation of total war cast a long shadow over the postwar years. Survivors and later generations set out to reconstruct urban life and to search for meaning in the midst of the ruins of their communities.

The imagery of urban disaster preceded the experience of catastrophes. The first strand of the conference, *Scenarios*, discusses the apocalyptic imagination of intellectuals and experts in peacetime. Artists and writers anticipating doom presented the coming upheaval as an urban event – a commonplace of late-Victorian and post-1918 pessimism. On a different plane, civil servants and engineers imagined visions of urban chaos and devised countermeasures in case of emergencies. Both groups helped to furnish a repertoire of cultural forms which channelled and encoded the actual experience of war. The second strand deals with metropolitan *Experiences*, notably mobilisation, deprivation and destruction in wartime. Possible themes range from displays of ‘war enthusiasm’ at the outbreak of hostilities to house-to-house fighting concentrated in the ruins of family life. Ruins and the repercussions of war is the central theme of the third strand, *Commemorations*, which investigates postwar efforts to remember and forget. The quest for meaningful forms of commemoration was hard enough after the First World War; the Second World War, which saw whole cities disappear in flames, raised the possibility that the limits of representation had been reached.

Ultimately, this conference hopes to provide a forum for the interchange of ideas on the comparative history of metropolises and wars. During the last decade, scholars have shown increasing interest in the social and cultural history of modern warfare in general and the two world wars in particular. Yet the comparative history of total war remains largely unwritten; much research is limited by national perspectives and conventional periodisation. This conference explores the cultural imprint of military conflict on metropolises (understood as cities of international stature, but not necessarily capital cities) worldwide over a long time-span. While papers which focus on a single city at a particular point of time are welcome, contributions comparing different metropolises or contrasting the relative impact of different wars on the same city are especially encouraged.

The confirmed keynote speakers include Mr Anthony Beevor (author of *Stalingrad* and *Berlin 1945*), Professor Patrice Higonnet (Harvard University), and Professor Jay Winter (Yale University). For further details please contact Stefan.Goebel@sas.ac.uk.

c) CAPITAL CITIES AT WAR: PARIS, LONDON, BERLIN 1914–1919

This collective project – directed by Professors Jay Winter (Yale University) and Jean-Louis Robert (University of Paris-Sorbonne) – involves fifteen scholars from Britain, France, Germany and the United States, and the CMH is represented by Stefan Goebel. It examines the cultural history of Paris, London, and Berlin in the period of the First World War. It is the second of a two-part comparative history of these cities in wartime. The first volume, published by Cambridge University Press in 1997, focused on aspects of the social and economic history. In volume two, the authors intend to locate the structural effects of war – on work, on consumption, on health and welfare – within the cultural history of these urban populations. They will thereby be in a position to consider agency and the ascription of meaning – that sense of local and urban activity both in civil society and in political action – which underlay the war effort of all three countries.

The substantive objective of this project is the completion and publication of the first fully comparative study of metropolitan cultural life in the First World War. The operational objective is to construct a project in collective history, on in which group meetings and collective findings are the essential elements out of which comparative, rather than nationally-segregated, history can emerge. The hope is to emerge at the end of the project both with a fully-documented study of the three capital cities in the First World War, and to demonstrate how future projects in a more integrated history of Europe can be organised and carried out.

4. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND INFORMATION SERVICES

i LONDON'S PAST ONLINE

London's Past Online, available free at www.history.ac.uk/cmh/lpol/, is a fully searchable, online bibliography of books, articles and other published material relating to the Greater London area from the Anglo-Saxon period to the present day. Under the general editorship of the Centre's Deputy Director, Heather Creaton, the project is managed by David Tomkins (Research Editor) and Eileen Sanderson (Assistant Research Editor), working in close co-operation with the Royal Historical Society (RHS) Bibliography. Funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Board Resource Enhancement Scheme (award no. RE/AN8717/APN13604), the project commenced in May 2002 and the online database was officially launched a year later with a reception at Guildhall Library.

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London's Past Online
a bibliography of London history

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Produced by the Centre for Metropolitan History in association with the Royal Historical Society Bibliography, London's Past Online is a free online bibliography of published material relating to the history of the Greater London area. In it, you will be able to find everything relating to the history of the capital, from courting house to music hall; from the Fire to the Blitz; from Whittington to Livingstone. It should represent a starting point for all enquiries concerning London's development over the centuries or any conceivable aspect of London life, whether from the academic historian, the amateur or the general enquirer.

Core data for the project has been taken from Heather Creaton's bibliographies of London history and coverage is being extended to the present day.

Search London's Past Online >>

For further information, or to inform us of new material, please contact **David Tomkins** or **Eileen Sanderson** at London's Past Online, Centre for Metropolitan History, Institute of Historical Research, School of Advanced Study, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU

London's Past Online is funded by the AHRB Resource Enhancement Scheme, award no. RE/AN8717/APN13604

Fig. 6. London's Past Online homepage (<http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/lpol/>)

Methodology and content

Core data for the project has been taken from Heather Creaton's *Bibliography of Printed Works on London History to 1939* (London: Library Association Publishing Ltd, 1994) and its unpublished supplement, and the bibliography from her *Sources for the History of London, 1939–45* (London, British Records Association, 1998). Bibliographic records have been exported from the three existing Cardbox databases compiled for these publications to a dataset within

the Adlib database used by the RHS Bibliography. These records have been edited where necessary and subject, person and period details have been mapped to correspond with RHS Bibliography indexes. The data, comprising approximately 30,000 records, went online towards the end of 2002 and can be searched in combination with relevant RHS Bibliography records that have been tagged as ‘London’ records and which are considered as ‘shared’ by London’s Past Online and the RHS Bibliography. It is estimated that over 40,000 records are now available through the London’s Past Online database, inclusive of ‘shared’ records, though a number of these will be duplicates. London’s Past Online and RHS Bibliography staff are working closely to identify and delete duplicated records, though it is envisaged that this process will become significantly easier to manage when the project is networked later in 2003. A copy of the updated database is archived on a monthly basis so that any deleted or edited duplicates may be retrieved if necessary, and a further copy of the database has been deposited with the History Data Service (part of the Arts and Humanities Data Service) for which London’s Past Online and the RHS Bibliography hold separate preservation-only licences.

Relevant titles of books, articles, theses and conference papers that have appeared since the *Bibliography of Printed Works on London History to 1939* and *Sources for the History of London, 1939–45* were published are being identified and added, and the historical coverage is being extended to the present day. Additional records from the Royal Historical Society’s *Bibliography of British and Irish History* also continue to be included. Since completion of the conversion, export and editing process for existing records, nearly a thousand new records have been added to the database by London’s Past Online staff and several hundred further bibliographic references have already been collected to be verified and entered. Institutions with recognised strengths in London history have been visited and best practice identified for surveying collections, and a checklist of periodicals that are likely to contain relevant material has been compiled. Appropriate members of staff have been identified at academic institutions, museums, societies and the London borough local history libraries, and enquiries have been made as to how best their collections might be surveyed. Information provided in this way is, of course, being supplemented by material located using a number of existing web resources and, where necessary, field visits from London’s Past Online staff. There will be much new London material, especially amongst monographs and selected journals, that is already listed by the RHS Bibliography as a matter of course and a systematic approach to future collection of data is being arranged with RHS Bibliography staff to avoid future duplication. It is expected that London’s Past Online will need to retain responsibility for

theses and local history publications because the RHS Bibliography does not provide as detailed a coverage as that which this project endeavours to provide, and it may be that London's Past Online staff will also take on responsibility for certain journals currently scanned by RHS Bibliography staff but which largely concern London in their general content.

The online database

London's Past Online is available at www.history.ac.uk/cmh/lpol/. It can also be accessed from the Centre for Metropolitan History website or the main search menu of the RHS Bibliography, both hosted by the Institute of Historical Research. Though the data has been available online since late 2002, the structure and presentation of the site and search-pages were comprehensively revised in the months prior to the official launch in May 2003 so as to offer a more attractive and user-friendly interface.

London's Past Online
a bibliography of London history, created by the Centre for Metropolitan History
in association with the Royal Historical Society

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Please select your search method from the following options:

Simple search >> The **simple search** allows for basic free-text searching using one or more keywords

Full search >> The **full search** allows you to complete one or more fields and browse indexed lists. It also provides access to a **search builder**, enabling greater flexibility for combined searching

[Help on selecting a search method](#)

You can also search the entire **RHS Bibliography of British and Irish history**

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Fig. 7. London's Past Online can be searched in various ways

The database offers three main search options: a 'Simple search', which allows for basic free-text searching using one or more keywords; a 'Full search', which allows one or more fields to be searched in combination and provides browsable indexed lists; and a 'Search builder', which enables greater flexibility for combined searching by allowing the user to construct personalised search forms and to incorporate Boolean operators. The online database includes controlled vocabularies for both 'subject' and 'place', grouped within browsable

classification schemes. Search results can be sorted by author or by date of publication and searches can be saved and combined. Output can be presented in a number of ways: brief display; full record details; bibliographical details only; or in XML format.

Brief display

The number of records retrieved is 11 and the number of records displayed is 11.
To view a record in more detail, click on the title, or click the check box for one or more records and then click 'View marked records'

[New search](#) [help](#) [Save this search](#)

Sort results by date of publication | **Sort results by author**

[Mark all](#) [View marked records](#) [Clear marks](#)

1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coram's children : growing up in the care of the Foundling Hospital, 1900-55. / Oliver, Christine; Aggleton, Peter. 2000
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thomas Coram : his brief period as a gunpowder producer. / Fairclough, Keith R. 1999
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Addison, Blake, Coram and the London Foundling Hospital : rhetoric as philanthropy and art. / Cohen, Michael. 1990
4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Georgian values. / Appleby, Louis. 1989
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coram's children : the London Foundling Hospital in the 18th century. / McClure, R.K. 1981
6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The captain and the children : Captain Thomas Coram, 1668-1751, and the London Foundling Hospital, 1739-99. / McClure, Ruth Koontz. 1980
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	"Coram Protector" : the judges of Westminster Hall under the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. / Black, Stephen F. 1976
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	The treasures of the Foundling Hospital / Nicolson, Benedict. 1972
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	Picturesque Thomas Coram, projector of two Georgias and father of the London Foundling Hospital. / Fart, H.B. 1948
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thomas Coram : churchman, empire builder and philanthropist. / Compston, Herbert F.B. 1918
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	Memoranda : or, chronicles of the Foundling Hospital, including memoirs of Captain Coram. / Brownlow, John. 1847

[Mark all](#) [View marked records](#) [Clear marks](#)

Fig. 8. Brief display of search results

Record details

The details for the 2 records you selected are shown below.

[New search](#) [help](#)

[Brief display](#) | [Full record details](#) | [Bibliographical details only](#) | [View records in XML](#)

Appleby, Louis. 'Georgian values.' *British Medical Journal*, 290 (1989), 966-9.

Subject classification: Childhood ; Charity and philanthropy ; Child welfare
Place index: London, Camden: Bloomsbury, Foundling Hospital
Person as subject: Coram, Thomas (d. 1751)
Period covered: 1700 - 1800
Notes: Thomas Coram foundation.

RECORD FROM *LONDON'S PAST ONLINE*. Reference number: 100017308
 SEARCH FOR THIS JOURNAL ON

McClure, Ruth Koontz. 'The captain and the children : Captain Thomas Coram, 1668-1751, and the London Foundling Hospital, 1739-99.' Columbia Univ. Ph.D. thesis, 1975. Ann Arbor (MI): Xerox Univ. Microfilms, 1980. xv, 543 f.

Subject classification: Childhood ; Charity and philanthropy ; Social, general ; Child welfare ; Biography
Place index: London, Camden: Bloomsbury, Foundling Hospital
Person as subject: Coram, Thomas (d. 1751)
Period covered: 1739 - 1799

RECORD FROM *LONDON'S PAST ONLINE*. Reference number: 100000318
 SEARCH FOR THIS THESIS ON

[Brief display](#) | [Full record details](#) | [Bibliographical details only](#) | [View records in XML](#)

[New search](#) [help](#)

Fig. 9. Viewing full record details

Additional features, including direct record links to corresponding entries in COPAC (which identifies the major research libraries that hold the item) and to specific web resources (such as *Archaeologia Cantiana*), have been introduced and further links enabling simultaneous searching of relevant electronic resources are being considered as part of the project's future development. For selected records 'shared' with the RHS Bibliography, a link is provided to order the item from the British Library's *Articles Direct* service, the bibliographical details required to complete the order being placed into the British Library form automatically. It is also intended that the London's Past Online introductory web-pages will offer links to other London history resources on the internet and, where appropriate, that those sites will provide reciprocal links. Access to London's Past Online, for example, is already provided for London-based searches using the Institute of Historical Research's new British History Online project. The potential for cross-disciplinary links will also be explored.

Archaeology

In an experimental phase, London's Past Online is investigating the feasibility of incorporating archaeological references and, should pilot studies prove successful and further funds be secured, it is envisaged that comprehensive archaeological coverage may be provided in the future. Early progress has been made with regard to an experimental import of archaeological references relating to Roman London; exploratory meetings have been held with the editors of the *British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography (BIAB)* to discuss the possibility of either importing or providing shared access to their records, and discussions have also taken place with Museum of London staff regarding the potential for importing records from the *Bibliography of the Archaeology of Greater London (BAGL)*. The Archaeology Data Service (part of the Arts and Humanities Data Service) has been consulted for practical advice and assistance, and the Institute of Archaeology may also be approached.

Future developments

With the conversion and export of existing data complete, the new online database successfully launched and discussions already in progress regarding shared archaeological references, the staff of London's Past Online are now well placed to focus on the main purpose of the project; the compilation of new and recent records relating to the history of the Greater London area. An information leaflet detailing the resource has been produced and distributed, not only to promote use of London's Past Online but also to encourage the staff of London repositories to assist in making records available to the project editors. While mainstream publications will continue to be added from established sources, it is likely that

much of this material may also be picked up by the staff of the RHS Bibliography and can therefore be ‘shared’ by both projects. The RHS Bibliography, however, cannot provide as detailed a coverage at a local level as that provided by London’s Past Online and representatives of local history libraries and institutions were invited to the project’s launch with a view to encouraging their co-operation in making details of their collections accessible through London’s Past Online. Feedback from this event suggests that London borough libraries, local history societies, and specialised museums, galleries and academic institutions hold collections of immense historical value which do not appear in conventional finding aids and catalogues. Further funding will be sought to ensure that local and specialised material can be surveyed at an appropriate level as part of the project’s coverage programme, thus ensuring that London’s Past Online provides as close to a comprehensive bibliography of London history as possible.

ii UNPUBLISHED LONDON DIARIES

Unpublished London Diaries: a checklist, compiled by Heather Creaton, was published as volume thirty-seven of the London Record Society’s Publications in April 2003. It lists eight hundred and eighty-three manuscript diaries about life in London, held by record offices, libraries and museums in this country and overseas. It also contains a bibliography of two hundred and forty-four published London diaries. Author and subject indexes are included.

iii RESEARCH IN PROGRESS ON THE HISTORY OF LONDON

The Centre’s website contains a listing of current research on London history of all periods. Additions and corrections are welcome.

iv OTHER ACTIVITIES

The customary course for new postgraduate students, ‘An Introduction to Sources for Historical Research’, took place weekly from January to March 2003; the Deputy Director also took part in the Institute’s ‘Sources and Methods’ courses and the introductory day for new readers. She attended meetings of the London Archives Regional Council.

APPENDICES

I

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(Membership of Committee given in parentheses)

Chairman

THE DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE (Professor D. Cannadine, M.A., D.Phil.,
Litt.D.)

S.A. ALEXANDER, B.A., Professor of Modern History, Goldsmiths College,
University of London (to 31 July 2003)

D. BEASLEY, B.A., Librarian, The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths (from
1 August 2003)

P. GAUCI, B.A., M.Phil., D.Phil., Fellow and Tutor, Lincoln College, Oxford

A.M. HALMOS, M.A., Director of Public Relations, Corporation of London

V.A. HARDING, M.A., Ph.D., Senior Lecturer in History, Birkbeck, University
of London (from 1 August 2003)

J. HOPPIT, B.A., Ph.D., Reader in History, University College London (to 31
July 2003)

P.J. MARSHALL, M.A., D.Phil., F.B.A., Emeritus Professor of Imperial History,
King's College London and President of the Royal Historical Society

J.F. MERRITT, B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Research Fellow and Director, Stuart London
Project, University of Sheffield (from 1 August 2003)

S.J. THURLEY, M.A., Ph.D., Director, Museum of London; from April 2002
Chief Executive of English Heritage (to 31 July 2003)

J.R. SEWELL, M.A., F.S.A., D.A.A., O.B.E., City Archivist, Corporation
of London

J. WHITE, Dip.P.H.I.E.B., Dip.H.M. (Chartered Institute of Housing), Local
Government Ombudsman and Visiting Professor at Middlesex University
(from 1 August 2003)

L.C. WRIGHT, B.A., Ph.D., Fellow of Lucy Cavendish College and University
Lecturer in English Language, University of Cambridge

A. VERHULST, Professor Emeritus, University of Ghent (died November 2002)

II

STAFF OF THE CENTRE

Director: MATTHEW DAVIES, M.A., D.Phil. (Oxford)

Deputy Director (and Editor of Bibliography): HEATHER CREATON, B.A., M.Phil. (London)

Administrative and Research Assistant: OLWEN MYHILL, B.A. (Birmingham), Dip. R.S.A.

Leverhulme Professor of Comparative Metropolitan History: DEREK KEENE, M.A., D.Phil. (Oxford)

Leverhulme Post-Doctoral Fellow: STEFAN GOEBEL, M.Phil., Ph.D. (Cambridge)

Markets and Fairs in Thirteenth-Century England

Researcher: EMILIA JAMROZIAK, B.A. (Poznan), M.A. (Budapest, CEU; Leeds), Ph.D. (Leeds)

London's Past Online (from 1 May 2002)

Research Editor: DAVID TOMKINS, B.A. (Leicester), M.A. (Sheffield)

Assistant Research Editor: EILEEN SANDERSON, B.A. (Reading), M.A. (North London)

HEATHER CREATON runs a regular introductory course for new postgraduate students as well as doing her bibliographical and information work. She is also Hon. Secretary of the London Record Society, and serves on the London Archives Regional Council. MATTHEW DAVIES has researched and written extensively about London's crafts and guilds, and the parliamentary representation of the City in the later Middle Ages, and is currently working on a history of one of the City livery companies. He is a member of the council of the London Record Society and on the editorial board of the journal *Cultural and Social History*. STEFAN GOEBEL's main research interests are the cultural history of war and cities in the twentieth century. He is currently working on a book-length study of Coventry and Dresden in the aftermath of the Second World War. In addition, he is completing a book manuscript on the remembrance of the Great War in inter-war Britain and Germany. He is also a collaborator in the forthcoming second volume of *Capital Cities at War: Paris, London, Berlin 1914–1919*. EMILIA JAMROZIAK's main area of research is concerned with the interactions between religious institutions and lay communities in the central Middle Ages. She also

APPENDICES

researches medieval social and economic networks, patronage and reciprocity. Emilia also co-organised the ‘The Religious and the Laity: Europe, c.1000-1300’, at the University of Leicester in July 2003. During the year DEREK KEENE served as a member of the Urban Panel of English Heritage, the London Advisory Committee of English Heritage, the International Commission for the History of Towns, the Fabric Advisory Committee of St Paul’s Cathedral, the British Historic Towns Atlas Committee, and the Winchester Pipe Rolls Committee. He is a Trustee of the *London Journal*, general editor of the new history of St Paul’s Cathedral, a core member of the Cities team in the ESF programme on Cities and Cultural Exchange, and a member of the international advisory panel to Belgian inter-university research group on ‘Urban Society in the Low Countries (later Middle Ages-16th century)’. Apart from grappling with the Centre’s computers, publications and administration, OLWEN MYHILL’s main historical interest is the impact of religious nonconformity on rural society in the nineteenth century. After working in professions as diverse as the police force and the funeral business, EILEEN SANDERSON has more recently moved into academic librarianship, specialising in the provision of information and learning resources for remote users. DAVID TOMKINS has managed a number of web-based bibliography and archive projects relating to art, history and education. He is also Secretary of the Artists’ Papers Register, a national survey for which the London phase is currently in progress, and is a member of the Public Monuments and Sculpture Association.

III

VISITING RESEARCH FELLOWS

JAMES A. GALLOWAY, M.A., Ph.D. ‘Medieval market networks’

DAVID M. MITCHELL, B.Sc., Ph.D., M.I.C.E., ‘Textile trades in early modern London’ and ‘Cultural history of dining in England, 1500–1700’

GRAHAM I. TWIGG, B.Sc., Ph.D. ‘Epidemics and the plague in London’

IV

POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS

CRAIG A. BAILEY, B.A. (Connecticut), M.A. (Maynooth), ‘The Irish middle classes in London, 1780–1840’ (Ph.D.)

FEONA J. HAMILTON, B.A. (Open), M.Phil. (CNA), M.I.Mgt., ‘The power and influence of the London merchant in the latter half of the thirteenth century, with particular reference to Gregory de Rokesley’ (M.Phil./Ph.D.)

V

CONFERENCE AND SEMINAR PAPERS

Matthew Davies:

“‘For the wele of the feleschype”’: Londoners and Parliament in the fifteenth century’, delivered to the seminar at the Centre for Urban History, University of Leicester, December 2002

‘Digitally Enhanced? Towards a new resource for the study of the history of London’, Metropolitan History Seminar, Institute of Historical Research, March 2003

‘The Merchant Taylors’ Company and the tailoring industry in late medieval London’, delivered to the MEDATS conference on ‘The Role of the London Livery Companies in the making and retailing of clothes in the Middle Ages’, held at the Courtauld Institute, 31 May 2003

‘British History Online: a new digital resource’, delivered to a conference on ‘Studying the impact of digitisation upon scholarship in the humanities’, Institute of Historical Research, 7 July 2003

Stefan Goebel:

‘Mobilising and Commemorating the Urban Home Front: The Ruhr Region During the Great War’, seminar paper, Metropolitan History Seminar, Institute of Historical Research, London, 9 October 2002

‘Chivalry and Cruelty: Representations of the Soldier in Britain and Germany, 1914–1939’, seminar paper, British History Seminar, Institute of Historical Research, London, 24 November 2002

‘The Great War and Cultural Memory’, guest lecture, M.A. in Cultural Memory, Institute of Romance Studies, School of Advanced Study, University of London, 3 March 2003

'War Memorials and the Historian', Churchill College, Cambridge, 2 May 2003

Emilia Jamroziak:

'Working with networks in the context of thirteenth-century England', Hilton Shepherd Centre, University of Birmingham, 16 October 2002

'How to be the neighbour of a Cistercian house: the case of Rievaulx abbey', Centre for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, University of Durham, 12 November 2002

'Constructing Memories in Cistercian Cartularies', Early Medieval Seminar, Institute of Historical Research, 21 May 2003

'Markets and Fairs in 13th-Century England as a Tool of Royal Patronage', International Medieval Congress, Leeds, 14–17 July 2003.

'How Cistercian monks remembered their neighbours: the case study of Rievaulx Abbey', The Religious and the Laity: Europe, c.1000–1300 conference, University of Leicester, 31 July–3 August 2003.

Derek Keene:

'Cities and empires', International Conference on Urban History, Edinburgh, 6 September 2002

'The shaping of London, A.D. 50–1700' to the University of California in London programme, September 2002

'The visualisation and representation of medieval cities: the case of twelfth- and thirteenth-century London', International Commission for the History of Towns, University of Torun, Poland, 12 October 2002; similar lecture given to the Japanese research group on 'Foundational research into the socio-spatial structures and typologies of traditional cities', Cambridge, 25 July 2003

'London and Japan: metropolises compared', Metropolitan History Seminar, IHR, 6 November 2002

'Celebrating the map of medieval Dublin', Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, December 2002

'Zoning, segregation and desegregation in medieval towns', Central European University conference, Budapest, 20 February 2003

'Towns as institutions promoting economic or demographic growth, 1180–1300', Economic History Society Conference, Durham, 5 April 2003

'The early history of English guilds' conference *Dalla corporazione al mutuo soccorso*, University of Genoa (at Imperia), 15 May 2003

'Markets in medieval England: a geographical overview', International Medieval Congress, Leeds, 16 July 2003

VI

PUBLICATIONS

Heather CREATON, *Unpublished London Diaries: a checklist of unpublished diaries by Londoners and visitors with a select bibliography of published diaries* (London Record Society Publications, 37), London Record Society, 2003; vii, 136pp., illus.

Matthew DAVIES, *The Merchant Taylors Company of London: Charter of King Henry VII, 1503* (Merchant Taylors' Company, 2003), 8pp.

Matthew DAVIES, 'Ellen Langwith, silkwoman of London, c.1400-c.1482' (with C.M. Barron), *The Ricardian*, XII (2003), pp. 39–47.

Stefan GOEBEL, 'Forging the Industrial Home Front in Germany: Iron-Nail Memorials in the Ruhr', in Jenny Macleod and Pierre Purseigle (eds.), *Uncovered Fields: Perspectives in First World War Studies* (Leiden and Boston, 2003), pp. 159–80.

Stefan GOEBEL, Review of *Einen Krieg ausstellen: Die 'Deutsche Kriegsausstellung' 1916 in Berlin* by Britta Lange, *H-Museum* (May 2003).

Stefan GOEBEL, Review of *Die Kultur der Niederlage: Der amerikanische Süden 1865, Frankreich 1871, Deutschland 1918* by Wolfgang Schivelbusch, *Journal of Military History*, 63 (2003), pp. 249–50.

Emilia JAMROZIAK, 'Rievaulx abbey as a wool producer in the late thirteenth century: Cistercians, sheep and big debts', *Northern History* 40 (2003), pp. 197–218.

Emilia JAMROZIAK, 'Klosterstiftungen polnischer Adelige im 12. Jahrhundert: Fragen nach Motiven und "Selbstdarstellung"', *East Central Europe/L'Europe de centre-est. Eine wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift*, 29 (2002), pp. 155–166.

VII

METROPOLITAN HISTORY SEMINAR

October 2002–March 2003

(Wednesdays, fortnightly, 5.30 pm, at the Institute of Historical Research)

- ‘Mobilising and commemorating the urban Home Front: the Ruhr region during the Great War’, Stefan Goebel (CMH)
- ‘The City of London “property market” in the 1660s: the evidence of the Fire Court Decrees’, Ian Doolittle (London)
- ‘London and Japan: metropolises compared’, Derek Keene (CMH)
- ‘Destination Bombay: Glasgow commercial interests and the emergence of a new trade route in the late nineteenth century’, Sandip Hazareesingh (Cardiff)
- ‘New homes for old: exhibiting visions of a modern London, 1931–9’, Elizabeth Darling (Brighton)
- ‘Reaction not Retreat: women and entrepreneurial activity in mid nineteenth-century London’, Alison Parkinson Kay (Nuffield College Oxford)
- ‘Monumental commerce: Lutyens and late-imperial London’, Iain Black (King’s College London)
- ‘*London of the Future*: Aston Webb and the planning of London’, David Gilbert (Royal Holloway)
- ‘Digitally enhanced? Towards the creation of a new resource for the study of London’s past’, Matthew Davies (Centre for Metropolitan History)
- ‘Golden links: jewellers and jewellery between London and Birmingham in the late nineteenth century’, Francesca Carnevali (Birmingham)

VIII

SOURCES OF FUNDING

Comparative Metropolitan History: The Leverhulme Trust

Projects: Arts and Humanities Research Board
 Dean and Chapter of St Paul’s Cathedral
 Economic and Social Research Council

The CMH Accounts for the year 1 August 2002–31 July 2003 are published as part of the Accounts of the Institute of Historical Research in the Institute’s *Annual Report* (available online at: <http://www.history.ac.uk/annual/>)

website: www.history.ac.uk/cmh

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