

‘Concepts in Urban History’

1. Introduction and Basic Concepts

In this session we will be addressing some of the basic conceptual issues of our subject: what is a town or city and what do we mean by urbanity? There is a rich variety of terms which are used in discussing urban communities but their precise meanings are often left unexplored. By contrast, some terms such as ‘city’ or ‘town’ are so ubiquitous that their meaning is taken for granted. Sociologists such as Max Weber attempted to tackle the challenge of thinking systematically about the terminology of urban description. But we need to be wary about a single (usually European) model of what a city is and how cities have developed. The explosion of cities in the developing world since the 1950s challenges certain preconceptions of urban growth (for example, that such rapid growth is a direct result of economic expansion) and it also encourages us to reconsider how cities grew in the past.

Readings

Amin, A. and Thrift, N., *Cities: Reimagining the Urban* (Wiley-Blackwell, 2002), stimulating introduction to current ways of thinking about cities from two leading geographers.

Clark, P., *European Cities and Towns 400-2000* (Oxford, 2009), Introduction.

Davis, M., *Planet of Slums* (Verso, 2006), chapter 1 on contemporary global urbanisation.

Hohenberg, P.M. and Lees, L.H., *The Making of Urban Europe 1000-1994* (Cambridge, Mass., 1995), Introduction and chapter 1.

Jerram, L., *Streetlife* (Oxford, 2011), introduction – for why cities matter historically

Lees and Lynn, *Cities and the Making of Modern Europe* (Cambridge, 2007), Introduction and chapter 1.

Mumford, L., ‘What is a city?’ in Richard Legates and Frederic Stout, *The City Reader* (Abingdon, 2003).

Mumford, L., *The City in History* (various editions), preface and chapters 2, 5, 15, 17, 18.

Rodger, R. and Sweet, R., ‘The changing nature of urban history’, *History in Focus*,

Spring (2008), <http://www.history.ac.uk/ihr/Focus/City/articles/sweet.html>

Weber, M., *The City* (various editions), chapter 1.

Wirth, L., ‘Urbanism as a way of life’ in Richard Legates and Frederic Stout, *The City Reader* (Abingdon, 2003).

2. Urban Networks

The idea of cities as developed through networks is an old one. Both the famous Pirenne thesis of the 1920s and the central place theory of Walter Kristaller in the 1930s were predicated on the idea that cities developed from the Middle Ages in functional or economic relationship to one another and in urban hierarchies of small and large towns. More recently, the resurgence of interest in empire has drawn attention to how cities like Liverpool, New York and Bombay grew as part of colonial networks and how ideas of urban governance circulated around transnational networks of connectivity. The city too has been thought of as a network, not only of commodity and financial flows (grain, lumber, investment) but also of technological infrastructure. Technologies like roads, water supply and – in the modern period – electrification mean that cities can be seen as concentrations of network assemblage as well as of people and goods. All this means that the concept of network has become very important to understanding how cities worked as unified and linked formations.

Readings

Bairoch, P., *Cities and Economic Development from the Dawn of History to the Present* (Chicago, 1991), chapter 9.

Dennis, R., 'Urban modernity, networks and places', *History in Focus*, Spring 2008, <http://www.history.ac.uk/ihr/Focus/City/articles/dennis.html>

Graham, S. and Marvin, S., *Splintering Urbanism: Networked Infrastructures, Technological Mobilities and the Urban Condition* (Abingdon, 2001), esp. chapters 1 and 2.

Harris Sacks, D. and Lynch, M., 'Ports 1540 – 1700' in Clark, Peter (ed.), *The Cambridge Urban History of Britain*, vol. II (Cambridge, 2000), pp. 377-424.

Hohenberg, P. and Lees, L. *Making of Urban Europe*, chapter 2 – useful on central place theory.

Kaika, M. and Swyndegouw, E., 'Fetishising the modern city: the phantasmagoria of urban technological networks', *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* (24:1, 2000)

Lees and Lynn, *Cities and the Making of Modern Europe, 1750-1914* (Cambridge, 2007), chapter 8 (Imperial and Colonial cities).

Pike, D.L., 'Modernist space and the transformation of the London underground' in Gilbert, P. (ed.), *Imagined Londons* (New York, 2002), pp.101-120.

Rodgers, D., *Atlantic Crossings: Social Politics in the Progressive Age* (Cambridge, Mass., 2000), esp. chapter 2.

3. Space: Delhi Under the British Raj

What is space? How does it differ from place? How and why is the organisation of space in cities important and how does it affect relationships between social groups? In recent years a growing body of writings has demonstrated the salience of space to the constitution of political power. In this seminar, we will explore how the ordering of space became integral to the construction and exercise of British authority in colonial India. Focusing on the city of Delhi we will examine how the reshaping of space reflected imperial priorities and served to crystallize official ideologies of empire. The city of Delhi, which was once the capital of the Mughal emperors, was formally taken over by the British in the aftermath of the great uprising of 1857. In the years that followed, the city's built environment was substantially modified in keeping with the imperial agenda of rule. The seminar will focus on the ways in which the transformation of urban space in Delhi reflected British ideas and perceptions of their Indian empire. Through this example you will be asked to consider the multiple ways in which the organisation of space impacts on the governance of populations and the everyday urban life.

Readings

General

Gunn, S. and Morris, R.J., *Identities in Space: Contested Terrains in the Western City since 1850* (Aldershot, 2001), Introduction.

Harvey, D., 'The building of the basilica of Sacré-Coeur' in Harvey, *Paris, Capital of Modernity* (Abingdon, 2006), chapter 18 – classic essay on the politics of space and place in late nineteenth-century Paris.

Lefebvre, H., *The Production of Space* (Oxford, 2004 [1974]), chapter 1 – challenging theoretically but rewarding.

Soja, E., *Postmodern Geographies: The Reassertion of Space in Critical Social Theory* (Verso, 2006), preface and chapter 1.

On Delhi

Cohn, B., 'Representing authority in Victorian India', in Hobsbawm, Eric and Terence Ranger (eds), *The Invention of Tradition* (Cambridge, 1983).

Gupta, N., *Delhi Between Two Empires* (Oxford, 1998).

Gupta, N., 'Military security and urban development', *Modern Asian Studies*, 5:1, 1971, pp. 61-77.

King, A.D., *Colonial Urban Development* (London, 1976).

Lahiri, N., 'Commemorating and remembering 1857: the revolt in Delhi and its aftermath', *World Archaeology*, 35:1, 2003, pp. 35-60.

Legg, S., *Spaces of Colonialism: Delhi's Urban Governmentalities* (Oxford, 2007).

Metcalf, T., *Forging the Raj* (Oxford, 2005), chapters 6-10.

Metcalf, T., *An Imperial Vision: Indian Architecture and Britain's Raj* (Berkeley, 1989).

Spear, P., Frykenberg, R. and Gupta, N. *The Delhi Omnibus* (2002).

Trevithick, A., 'Some structural and sequential aspects of British imperial assemblages at Delhi, 1877-1911', *Modern Asian Studies*, 24:3, 1990, pp. 561-578.

Volwahren, A., *Imperial Delhi* (Frankfurt, 2002).

4. Power and the City

Power over what? What needs to be controlled? In what does power originate and where does it reside? These are some fundamental questions which need to be addressed in the historical study of any society, not least a highly complex urbanized society. A discussion of power leads to the analysis of government, administration and politics; the processes, institutions and buildings through which power was expressed and mediated. But power is not synonymous with institutions which are often signally ineffective in achieving their aims: what happens when authority is resisted or simply cannot be implemented? In this session we explore the concept of power in a number of theoretical and historical settings.

Readings

Foucault, M., *Power* (Harmondsworth, 2002), introduction and sections on 'Truth and Power' and 'Governmentality'.

Gerth, H.H. and Wright Mills, C., *From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology* (London, 1974), section on 'Power'.

Gunn, S., *History and Cultural Theory* (Longman Pearson, 2006), chapter 4.

Lukes, S., *Power: A Radical View* (Basingstoke, 2004), Introduction and chapter 1.

Massey Schenker, H., *Melodramatic Landscapes: urban parks in the nineteenth century* (Charlottesville, 2009), chapter 2 'Chapultepec Park and the Staging of Modern Mexico', pp. 67-116.

From the special issue of *Urban History* 34:1 (2007) read the following articles:

Eibach, J., 'Burghers or town council: who was responsible for urban stability in early modern German towns.'

Behrisch, L., 'Social control and urban government: the base of Goerlitz in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.'

Hoffman, P., 'In defence of corporate liberties: early modern guilds and the problem of illicit artisan work.'

Rau, S., 'Public sites and conflict resolution in French provincial towns: settling tavern disputes in early modern Lyon.'

5. Economy: Manchester and Industrial Lancashire

The economic function of a town will influence virtually any aspect of urban society, culture or politics and the economic context is necessarily implicit in almost every aspect of urban history. This seminar will take the example of nineteenth-century Manchester. We will look at the relationship between the urban and regional economy and how it affected urban growth and the changing physical form of the city. We will cover material production within the city and its hinterland, and the interrelationship in terms of exchange of raw materials, labour and

products to and from the city and the wider world. We will also examine the structures of production within the city, the social organisation of labour, the regulations of market and quality control.

Readings

General

- Bairoch, P., *Cities and Economic Development* (Chicago, 1991), chapter 8.
Clark, P., *European Cities and Towns* (Oxford, 2009), chapters. 8 and 13.
Glennie, Paul and Whyte, I., 'Towns in an Agrarian Economy 1540 -1700' in Clark, Peter (ed.), *The Cambridge Urban History of Britain*, vol. II (Cambridge, 2000), pp. 167-194.
Marx, K., *Capital, Volume 1* (Harmondsworth, 1991 [1867]), chapter on 'Machinery and Modern Industry'.
Reeder, D. and Rodger, R., 'Industrialisation and the city economy, in Daunton, Martin (ed.) *Cambridge Urban History of Britain*, vol. III (Cambridge, 2000), 553-92.
Layton-Jones, K., 'The Synthesis of Town and Trade: Visualising Provincial Urban Identity 1800-1851', *Urban History* 35:1 (Spring 2008), pp.72-95.
Lees, A. and Lees, L., *Cities and the Making of Modern Europe 1750-1914* (Cambridge, 2007), esp. chapter 2, 'Industrial urbanization'.

Manchester

- Cooke-Taylor, W., *Notes of a Tour in the Manufacturing Districts of Lancashire* [1849] (London, 1969).
Engels, F. *The Condition of the English Working Class* [1844] (London, 1987)
Farnie, D.A. *The English Cotton Industry and the World Market, 1815-96* (Oxford, 1978).
Faucher, L., *Manchester in 1844* [1844] (London, 1969).
Horner, C. (ed.), *Early Modern Manchester* (Manchester, 2008) esp. chapter by Stobart.
Lloyd-Jones, R., *Manchester and the Age of the Factory* (London, 1988).

6. Community

We all know we belong to communities, but what are they, what do they mean to us, how and where do they exist? The notion of a community has a social reality in networks of trade, religion and kinship; but it also has a powerful ideological and rhetorical value. The 'common weal', the 'communitas', the 'public good' are concepts which have always been exploited for religious and political purposes, seen for example, in the godly civic communities of the Reformation era. In this session we investigate the concept of community through a series of articles and chapters based on the experience of early modern European cities. How was a sense of community identity developed and expressed? Who was included and how and why were others excluded? How important was the idea of community in binding social groups – migrants, workers, inhabitants – together? How did it work?

Readings

- Roper, L. 'The common man, the common good, common women: gender and meaning in the German Reformation commune', *Social History*, 12 (1987).
Cowan, A., *Urban Europe 1500-1700* (London, 1998), chapter 4.
Dorren, G., 'Communities within the community: aspects of neighbourhood in seventeenth-century Haarlem', *Urban History*, 25 (1998),
Hayden, D., *The Power of Place: urban landscapes as public history* (Cambridge, Mass., 1997), esp. Part II.

7. Environment: The Growth of Modern Chicago

The town or city is an artificial construct, but every aspect of urban life is mediated by the natural environment in which the city finds itself, from the location and physical structure to the vulnerability of urban societies to disease and environmental disaster. Urban societies have always had to struggle to regulate and manage this environment and urban civilization in its turn has had a far-reaching impact on nature itself. The antithetical contrast between city and nature, the 'binary opposition', has always been one of the most significant themes through which the city and urban society have been conceptualised through history. In this session we will examine these themes by looking at the American city of Chicago in the later nineteenth and early twentieth century. In particular we shall investigate the relationship between the industrial city and its largely agrarian hinterland.

Readings

General

Bernhardt, C. (ed.), *Environmental Problems in European Cities in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries* (New York, 2001), esp. chapter by Joel Tarr on urban and environmental history.

Chakrabarty, D., 'The climate of history', *Critical Inquiry* (35, Winter 2009).

Cronon, W., *Uncommon Ground: Rethinking the Human Place in Nature* (New York, 1996).

Matthew G., *Concrete and Clay: Reworking Nature in New York City* (Boston, 2002),

Mosley, S., *The Environment in World History* (Abingdon, 2010), Introduction and chapter 5.

Chicago

Baker, L. E., 'Civic Ideals, Mass Culture, and the Public: Reconsidering the 1909 Plan of Chicago' *Journal of Urban History*, 36, 6 (2010), 747.

Bachin, R., *Building the South Side: Urban Space and Civic Culture in Chicago, 1890-1919* (Chicago, 1994).

Cronon, W., *Nature's Metropolis: Chicago and the Great West* (New York, 1992).

Mayer, H.M., *Chicago: Growth of a Metropolis* (Chicago, 1969).

Platt, H., *The Electric City: Energy and the Growth of the Chicago Area, 1880-1930* (Chicago, 1991).

Smith, C., *The Plan of Chicago: Daniel Burnham and the Remaking of the American City* (Chicago, 2007).

Other

Brimblecombe, P. *The Big Smoke: A History of Air Pollution in London Since Medieval Times* (London, 1987) chapters 4 and 5.

Conway, H., *People's Parks: The Design and Development of Victorian Parks in Britain*, (Cambridge, 1991).

Slack, P., 'The response to plague in early modern England: public policies and their consequences' in John Walter and Roger Schofield (eds), *Famine, Disease and the Social Order in Early Modern Society* (London, 1989).

8. Imaging the Town

Towns and cities are represented in a wide variety of visual, literary and oral media which can powerfully affect how they are seen by inhabitants and outsiders. A representation or image of a city can never be an objective or neutral text: it will reflect contemporary conceptions of space and power. As with written texts we have to ask questions about how and why images were produced and for whom and what this tells us about the city in question. The image or representation of the city which is constructed is itself an active agent, which shapes

subsequent perceptions and reactions. Representations of the city have frequently been used as a metaphor in other contexts – for modernity, for sophistication, or alternatively for corruption or immorality. In this session we will look at different forms of imaging and how they work, symbolically and otherwise.

Readings

General

Benjamin, W., 'Paris, the capital of the nineteenth century' in Benjamin, *The Arcades Project* (Cambridge, Mass., 1999); versions of this essay can also be found in other works by Benjamin, such as *Charles Baudelaire: A Lyric Poet in the Era of High Capitalism* (Verso, 1983).

Boyer, M.C., *The City of Collective Memory: its historical imagery and architectural entertainments* (Cambridge, Mass., 2001), chapter 2.

Dennis, R., *Cities in Modernity: representations and productions of Metropolitan Space, 1840-1930* (Cambridge, 2008), esp. chapter 4: 'Writing and Picturing the city', pp. 80 – 112.

Clark, G., *The Photograph* (Oxford, 1997), chapter 5: 'The city in photography', pp. 75-100.

Donald, J., *Imagining the Modern City* (Athlone, 1999), esp. preface and chapter 1.

Ogborn, M. and Withers, C.W.J., *Georgian Geographies: Essays on Space, Place and Landscape in the Eighteenth Century* (Manchester, 2004).

Scott, C., *Street Photography: from Atget to Cartier-Bresson* (London, 2007), pp. 57-89 and 162-194.

Walkowitz, J., *City of Dreadful Delight: Narratives of Sexual Danger in Victorian London* (London, 1992), introduction and chapter 1 – pioneer study of urban representation and gender.

For a general discussion of representations of the city in literature (a rather schematic view)

Williams, R., *The Country and the City* (various editions), chapters 14, 15 and 19.

London

Arnold, Dana, *Rural Urbanism: London landscapes in the early nineteenth century* (Manchester, 2005).

Arnold, Dana (ed.), *The Metropolis and its Image: constructing identities for London c.1750-1950* (Oxford, 1999).

Birmingham, A., 'Urbanity and the spectacle of art' in Chandler, James and Gilmartin, Kevin (eds), *Romantic Metropolis: the urban scene of British culture, 1780 – 1840* (Cambridge, 2005), pp. 151 – 176.

Gilbert, P. (ed.), *Imagined Londons* (New York, 2002).

Nead, L., *Victorian Babylon: people, streets, and images in nineteenth-century London* (New Haven, 2000)

Nead, L., *The Haunted Gallery: Painting, Photography, Film, c.1900* (New Haven, 2007), esp. Part 3, pp. 107-111.

Dias, R., "'A World of Pictures": Pall Mall and the topography of display, 1780-99' in Ogborn, Miles and Withers, Charles W. J., (eds), *Georgian Geographies*, (Manchester, 92-113.

Video : 'Progress to Modernity: Images of the City' – this video discusses the representation of the city in western art from the early Renaissance to the twentieth century. It's a useful introduction and worth looking at.

9. Time and Temporality: the Case of Rome

The history of the city is a story of change over time and attention to temporal change and historical period are fundamental both to urban history and urban conservation. But what is

time? In the modern West we have generally understood historical time to be linear but can we impose this version of time on societies that are non-Western or pre-modern? What is the significance of particular forms of periodisation and how does it shape the way we understand historical developments ('capitalism', 'urbanisation'), landscapes and buildings? In this session we consider some of the most profound questions about historicity and the human and natural worlds. Fittingly, we shall use as our historical example the changing fortunes of Rome, the 'eternal city'.

Readings

On time

Benjamin, W., *The Arcades Project* (1988 translation) See section C: [Ancient Paris, Catacombs, Demolitions, Decline of Paris].

Chakrabarty, D., 'The climate of history', *Critical Inquiry* (35, Winter 2009)

Chakrabarty, D., *Provincialising Europe* (Princeton, 2000), introduction, chapter 1 and epilogue.

Kidambi, P., 'Time and temporality' in Simon Gunn and Lucy Faire, *Research Methods for History* (Edinburgh, 2011).

Ladd, B., *The Ghosts of Berlin: Confronting German History in the Urban Landscape* (Chicago, 1997).

Zalasiewicz, J., *The Earth After Us* (Oxford, 2009), chapters 1 and 8 – for the long-term view of geological time.

Rome

Atkinson et al., 'Empire in modern Rome: shaping and remembering an imperial city, 1870 – 1911', in Driver and Gilbert (eds), *Imperial Cities: Landscape, display and identity* (Manchester, 1999), pp. 40-64.

Boyer, M.C., *The City of Collective Memory: its historical imagery and architectural entertainments* (Cambridge, Mass., 2001), chapter 3, pp. 73 – 128.

Edwards, C. and Woolf, G. (eds), *Rome the Cosmopolis* (Cambridge, 2003), chapter 1.

Keene, D., 'Cities and Empires', *Journal of Urban History*, 32, 1 (2005), 8.

Kirk, T., 'Framing St. Peter's: Urban Planning in Fascist Rome', *The Art Bulletin* 88, 4 (2006), 756.

Simmel, G., 'Rome', *Theory, Culture & Society* 24, 7 (2007).

Wilton, A. and Bignamini, I. (eds), *Grand Tour* (London, 1996).

CONCEPTS IN URBAN HISTORY ESSAY TITLES

You are expected to complete two essays from the list below. One will be based upon a presentation which you will prepare for one of the seminars (c.3,000 words) and the other from another of the topics listed below (c.3,500 words). Reading for the essay can be found under the weekly book lists and in the longer bibliographies for topics found at the end of this guide. If you have any queries about reading for the essay don't hesitate to ask.

Essays should seek to explain and evaluate concepts and theories by using specific historical examples. These examples might be drawn from one or two cities or range over a variety of urban types. You are encouraged to think across historical periods and location, and to show differences as well as patterns of similarity.

Essays must conform to the departmental style sheet. Two copies should be submitted to Kate Crispin or left in her pigeon hole by 5.00pm on the day of submission.

The due dates are:

Essay 1: (November)

Essay 2: (January)

1. Compare critically two different definitions of the city and assess their value for historical study.
2. What is the significance of urban infrastructure (e.g. water, food supply, modern electricity) in the idea of the city as network?
3. Compare the relationship between space and power in two different historical cities.
4. How useful is the concept of governmentality for understanding how power worked in the urban context?
5. Explain the importance of economy in the functioning of towns, cities and regions at two different periods in the past.
6. Examine critically the role of 'community' in negotiating power relationships in the urban milieu.
7. What place has 'nature' had in the historical development of cities?
8. Why do visual representations of a town or city matter?
9. What problems are there with viewing the history of cities in a linear fashion?
10. Critically examine the ideas of two major historians or theorists of cities (e.g. Mumford, Braudel, Weber, Sennett, Lefebvre) and assess the value of their approaches for understanding the urban past.

CONCEPTS IN URBAN HISTORY

ADDITIONAL READINGS

NB This list is not exhaustive; you should use your bibliographical research skills to identify additional readings. We will also be very happy to suggest additional reading material or discuss alternative approaches which you may wish to explore in your written work.

Introduction and general works

- Anderson, D. and R. Rathbone (ed.), *Africa's Urban Past* (2000).
- Ballhatchet, K. and J. Harrison, *The City in South Asia* (1980).
- Benevolo, L., *The History of the City* (London, 1980).
- Benevolo, L., *The European City* (Oxford, 1993).
- Clark, P., *European Towns and Cities 400-2000* (Oxford, 2009)
- De Vries, J., 'The contours of European Urbanization' from the early modern reader.
- Duby, G. (ed.), *Histoire de la France Urbaine* (Paris, 1981).
- Castells, M., *The City and the Grassroots* (California, 1983) xv-xxi; Part 6 289-336; 337-75 (Methodological Appendices).
- Checkland S.G., 'An urban history horoscope' in D. Fraser and A. Sutcliffe, (eds), *The Pursuit of Urban History* (London, 1980) or Checkland, 'Toward a definition of urban history' in H.J. Dyos, (ed.), *The Study of Urban History* (London, 1968), 343-61.
- Daunton, M.J., 'Introduction' in Daunton, M. (ed.), *Cambridge Urban History of Britain*, vol. III (Cambridge, 2000).
- Daunton, M.J., 'Taxation and Representation in the Victorian City', in R. Colls and R. Rodger (eds), *Cities of Ideas* (Aldershot, 2004), 21-45.
- Dyer, A., *Decline and Growth in English Towns 1400-1650* (Basingstoke, 1991).
- Hall, P., *Cities in Civilization* (New York, 1998), 3-23.
- Lees, A. and Lees, L. (eds), *Cities and the Making of Modern Europe, 1750-1914* (Cambridge, 2007).
- Monkkonen, E., *America Becomes Urban* (California, 1988), 9-30.
- Pinol, J.-L., *Histoire d'Europe Urbaine* (Paris, 2002).
- Ross, R. and G. J. Telkamp (ed.), *Colonial Cities* (1985)
- Schilling, H., *Die Stadt in der fruehen Neuzeit* (Muenchen, 1993).
- Schmal, H. (ed.), *Patterns of European Urbanisation since 1500* (London 1981).
- Weber, A., *The Growth of Cities in the Nineteenth Century* (Cornell, 1963).

Networks and Systems

- Beckett, J., *City Status in the British Isles, 1830-2002* (Aldershot, 2005).
- Borsay, P. et al., 'Introduction' to 'Understanding Urban Wales', Special Issue, *Urban History*, 32:1 (2005), 5-16.
- Clark, P. (ed.), *Small Towns in Early Modern Europe* (Cambridge, 1996).
- Clark, P. and Lepetit, B., *Capital Cities and their Hinterlands in Early Modern Europe* (Aldershot 1996), chapters 1, 2, 11, and one case study chapter.
- Dickinson, R.E., *The West European Town: A Geographical Interpretation* (London 1962). This is about typologies. Skim to see this earlier approach to networks and systems.
- Giuntini, A., et al., (eds), *Urban Growth on Two Continents in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries: Technology, Networks, Finance and Public Regulation* (Granada, 2004), especially introduction.
- LePetit, B., *The Pre-industrial Urban System: France 1740-1840* (Cambridge, 1994) chapters 1-4.
- Marvin, S. and Graham, S., *Splintering Urbanism: Networked Infrastructures, Technological Mobilities and the Urban Condition* (London, 2001).
- Robson, B.T., 'The impact of functional differentiation within systems of industrialised cities' in H. Schmal, (ed.), *Patterns of European Urbanisation*, 111-30.

Rodger, R., 'Urbanisation in 20th C Scotland' in T. M. Devine and R. J. Finlay, (eds), *Scotland in the Twentieth Century* (Edinburgh 1997 edn.), 122-52.

Roth, R., 'Interactions between railways and cities in nineteenth-century Germany', in R. Roth and M.-N. Polino (eds), *The City and the Railway in Europe* (Aldershot, 2003). See also case studies of Netherlands and Italy.

Stobart, J., 'The spatial organization of a regional economy : central places in north-west England in the early-eighteenth century'. *Journal of Historical Geography*, 22:2 (1996).

Wagenaar, M., et al., *Capital Cities in Europe: Vistas, Worries and Interrogations* (Hague 1993).

Economy

Bairoch, *Cities and Economic Development*, chapter 8.

Belfanti, C.M., 'Rural manufactures and rural proto industries in the 'Italy of the Cities' from the sixteenth through the eighteenth centuries', *Continuity and Change*, 8 (1988).

Calabi, D., *The Market and the City: Square, Street and Architecture in Early Modern Europe* (Aldershot, 2004).

Cowan, A., *Urban Europe 1500-1700* (London, 1998) chapter 1.

Crossick, G. (ed.), *The Artisan in the European Town* (Aldershot, 1997), chapter.1.

Friedrichs, C., *The Early Modern City 1450-1750* (London, 1995) chapter 4.

Gilbert, D. and Southall, H., 'The urban labour market' and J.K. Walton, 'Towns and consumerism' both in M.J. Daunton (ed.), *The Cambridge Urban History of Britain*, vol. III (2000), 593-628, 715-44.

Glennie, P. and Whyte, I., 'Towns in an agrarian economy 1540-1700' in Peter Clark (ed.), *Cambridge Urban History of Britain*, vol. II (Cambridge, 2000).

Hohenberg and Lees, *The Making of Urban Europe*, chapter 4.

Hohenberg and Lees, *The Making of Urban Europe*, chapter 6.

Hopkins, K., 'Economic growth in towns in classical antiquity' in P. Abrams and E.A. Lepetit, B., *The Pre-Industrial Urban System*, chapters 3, 8. Other chapters for case studies.

Reeder, D. and Rodger, R., 'Industrialisation and the city economy', in Daunton, Martin (ed.) *Cambridge Urban History of Britain*, vol. III (2000), 553-92.

Rich, J and Wallace Hadrill, A., *The City and the Country in the Ancient World* (London, 1991).

Schwarz, L., *London in the Age of Industrialisation* (Cambridge, 1992) chapters.1-5.

Stobart, J., 'The spatial organization of a regional economy: central places in North West England in the early eighteenth century', *Journal of Historical Geography*, 22 (1996), 147-59.

Van der Wee, H., 'Industrial Dynamics and the Process of Urbanisation' from the early modern reader.

Verhulst, A., 'Industrialization, commercial expansion and emancipation' from the medieval reader.

Wrigley, E.A. 'A simple model of London's importance in changing English society and economy, 1650-1750', *Past and Present*, 37 (1967).

Wrigley, E.A. 'Urban growth and agricultural change: England and the continent in the early modern period', *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, 15 (1985), 683-782.

Wrigley, *Towns in Societies* (Cambridge, 1978), chapter 2.

Power

Brewer, J. and S. Staves, (eds), *Early Modern Conceptions of Property* (London, 1996), chapters 1,4.

Cowan, A., *Urban Europe* (London, 1998), chapters 2 and 3.

Doyle, B., 'The changing functions of urban government: councillors, officials and pressure groups' in M.J. Daunton (ed.) *Cambridge Urban History of Britain*, vol. III (Cambridge, 2000), 287-314.

Friedrichs, C., *The Early Modern City 1450-1750* (London, 1995), chapter 8.
 Gunn, S., 'From hegemony to governmentality: changing conceptions of power in social history', *Journal of Social History*, 40:2 (spring 2006), 94-110
 Joyce, P., *The Rule of Freedom: Liberalism and the Modern City* (2003) chapter 1.
 Morris, R.J. and Trainor, R.H. (eds), *Urban Governance* (Aldershot, 2000).
 Rodger, R., and H-Al Qaddo, 'The SSHA and the implementation of housing policy 1937-87' in Yeoh, B., *Contesting Space: Power Relations and the Urban Built Environment in Colonial Singapore* (1996)

Space

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