



# The Urban History Newsletter

The Urban History Association  
March 1989, Number 1

## The Dyos Legacy: Leicester University and Urban History, 1978-1988

It has been claimed that a "vigorous community of urban historians does not require a single purpose or a uniform definition of the field." (Mandelbaum) Perhaps that is just as well since there seems little agreement as to what constitutes "urban history." Definitional problems surround even the term "urban"; town scale, functional and social relationships each as crucial variables have had their admirers. At the core of the inquisition into what constitutes urban history is the issue whether towns themselves contributed a dynamic to historical development, or whether they were merely the location where other greater social, political and economic forces were worked through? Dyos and Lampard had little doubt that it was the former; Pahl, Hilton, Abrams and Hobsbawn relegated the urban dimension to that of an accident of location.

That a city might both have unique characteristics yet conform to some general patterns — pricing mechanisms, profit motives, labour markets, family relationships, administrative apparatus — informed Dyos' own belief that the particular and the general might mutually contribute to the study of the city. Such a formulation acknowledged the contribution of the social science "theorems" while recognising that the comprehension of the urban process was not conditional upon elitist academic history, and that local historians could and did make significant contributions. In this sense Dyos remained true to a social science method, the fusion of theory and empiricism, and the recognition that the one was weaker without the other.

The quest for what constitutes the urban variable or variables has already exercised considerable intellectual endeavor, and arguably such introspection and crises of conscience themselves may impair the pursuit of urban history. Of course, active research and dissemination of the results cannot be conducted in a vacuum, but undue attention to the more abstract or philosophical questions as to what is urban history may distract, even sidetrack, the progress of the subject. Informed analyses of individual towns and cities as well as comparative studies of groups of towns can proceed perfectly adequately by reference to social, political, and a spectrum of other issues without recourse to labelling them specifically "urban", or imposing a preconceived analytical framework or methodology. Indeed, what constitutes "social history" is no less vague as the most casual inspection of journals in that field indicates, and yet the parentage of the discipline of "social history" is rarely considered and the absence of a theoretical core is not perceived as an impediment to its progress. Topics on social history are not obliged to confront a set of accepted maxims, nor should they be, since that would be to straightjacket intellectual endeavour.

Such pragmatism has permeated the approach to urban history as continued at Leicester University, where since Dyos' death in 1978 many initiatives have been developed and actively pursued. Perhaps most important in providing a sense of continui-

ty and an outlet for such scholarship in urban history has been the continued vigour of the *Urban History Yearbook*, edited by David Reeder and published by the Leicester University Press. Since its inception in 1974 the *Yearbook* has resolutely maintained the prosecution of methodological and historiographical surveys of urban history. It has had a broad temporal span — 20% of articles published 1974-88 were in the medieval period, 27% early modern, and 53% covered the modern period. And particular attention has been directed to surveys of non-British urban historiography, commissioned from experts in the urban history of Australia, Canada, the Nordic countries, South Africa, and elsewhere.

Syntheses have also formed an important function of *Urban History Yearbook* articles, and recent coverage has included penetrating reassessments of writing on elites, secularisation during industrialisation, criminality, central and local government relations, and residential segregation, to name a few. A further group of articles published in the *Yearbook* has concentrated on familiarising historians with specific sources and their analytical possibilities. This dissemination of techniques surely filtered through to many urban historians since the use of directories, property records, rate books amongst many such sources shared in this way seems to have found wider and imaginative uses and to have become standard practice. Whatever the undoubted merits of these offerings, the consensus view of most subscribers to the *Yearbook* appears to rate the bibliographic and periodical surveys most highly. About 1,000 publications germane to urban historians are annually cited in the bibliography which, in addition to monographs and edited collections, trawls some 550 periodical titles from all over the world, many inaccessible in the current climate of constraints on library subscriptions. It is from this broad base that the penetrating surveys of the periodical literature in the *Yearbook* have been developed, drawing attention to new developments, current trends in scholarship, international comparative studies, and not without humour, noting bizarre developments too. In these various ways the *Urban History Yearbook* has sought to sustain a diverse base and to energise, though not necessarily to replicate Dyos' own view that it is difficult "to identify . . . the field of urban history without having some dialogue between the disciplines involved in and bordering on it. . . ."

Consistent with this view of the stimulus obtained from academic interchange has been the emphasis on international urban history at Leicester University. This has taken two principal forms. First, since 1981 undergraduate teaching has incorporated lectures and tutorials from continental European urban historians, Dutch specialists from the Universities of Leiden and Amsterdam initially, and subsequently Belgian and German urban historians from, respectively, the Universities of Liuvén and Giessen in turn providing Common Market funded teaching inputs into a course at Leicester entitled "Urbanization in Western Europe." Not only do students benefit from varied perspectives and in depth teaching from such specialists with their broad knowledge of sources not easily accessible to

English students, but the academic climate of the University is immeasurably enriched since the seminars, discussions, and information networks such opportunities create are considerable. It is through such efforts that, for example, urban history formed a panel at the International Economic History Conference in Berne in 1986. A reader on Dutch urban history has been translated to provide better access for Leicester students, and the reverse process of Leicester lecturers teaching in various courses offered by the participating universities has deepened the system of contacts and enhanced the communication of ideas, research and teaching methods. In a climate of academic austerity in Britain and the Low Countries this has been particularly advantageous to the broadening of intellectual horizons, and since 1986 students too, in limited numbers, have made the cross-Channel excursion to take up temporary residence in one of the participating universities. English and continental students have thereby built of friendships and cultural contacts which are re-established on a reciprocal visit to a participating university. In 1988 this process has been further developed with postgraduates from the Netherlands undertaking part of their research based at Leicester.

This internationalism has been taken a stage further recently with Leicester urban historians taking up one-year residencies in the United States in three of the last five years. With papers delivered at various conferences and to faculty seminars links with North American universities should prosper. To some extent this transatlantic connection is a continuation of Dyos' own fascination with comparative urbanism, and it was a logical step to invite an American's perspective in the first and tenth Dyos Memorial lectures organized by the Victorian Studies Centre at Leicester University, given respectively by Professors Michael Wolff and Lynn Lees. In keeping with this internationalism, the series included further comparative lectures, notably that of Anthony Sutcliffe on London and Paris in the nineteenth century.

The second major development was the creation at Leicester University in 1985 of a Centre for Urban History under the directorship of Peter Clark. True to Leicester tradition, the intention was to encourage the pursuit of urban history in the various disciplines in which it was already evident — economic and social history, history of education, archaeology, historical geography, sociology, literature — while simultaneously providing a forum in which those disciplines might engage in a dialogue that, as academic specialization proceeded, had become ever more self-contained. Broad seminar themes, accessible to the non-specialist, and provided by provocative practitioners with a keen interest in communicating their area of urban history was one of the initial endeavors, and one which still attracts widespread interest and attendance. Archaeologists could speak to Victorianists; definitional and methodological problems could and were intelligently discussed without prior specialist knowledge; common problems emerged; and the meetings induced self-criticism and introduced researchers with related interests who because of disciplinary boundaries had had little opportunity to discover others were working in cognate fields. To some extent the narrow, perhaps peculiarly British academic meeting, was more informally conducted through the initiative of the Centre.

Such enthusiasms spawned subsequent developments. Attempts to embrace a wider community of urban historians led to one day meetings on specific themes — The City and Medicine; Archives, Archivists and the Urban Historian; and (forthcoming) Iconography and Images of the City. Though such conferences acted as a focus for urban historians throughout

the Midland universities, polytechnics, and colleges, these meetings were predicated on the belief that considerable interest in urban history existed beyond higher education campuses, and that wider participation was crucial. The Newsletter produced by the Centre for Urban History was a further commitment to such an approach, as is the collection of slides, microfilms, and specialist books for members of the Centre who might not have access to a university library. And a steady stream of international visitors from Spain, Japan, Denmark, North America, and Australia, in addition to those from EEC countries associated with the urban history teaching programme, have used the Centre for Urban History as a base for their researches, often utilising the important local and transport history collections in the main university library.

Another part of the academic work of the Centre for Urban History has concentrated on the initiation of a four volume series of readings on urbanization in Britain from medieval times to the twentieth century, and a series of specialist urban history monographs has already got underway. Leicester University Press, in part through its publication of the *Urban History Yearbook*, continues its paramount position in the United Kingdom as a publisher of urban history, and though the "Themes in Urban History" series has now been concluded, high quality monographs in urban history continue to be produced. Consistent with improved information networks, a revised Register of Research in Urban History is being prepared by the members of the Centre for Urban History, and project work on Small Towns in early Modern England, Urban Development in Victorian Scotland, Italian Renaissance Towns, Minorities in English Towns — especially Jews in London, Eighteenth Century Townscapes, and Urban Problems in Contemporary Leicester are amongst the ongoing funded research projects associated with the Centre for Urban History.

The anatomy of the city remains high on the agenda for urban historians. Dyos' own exhortations to urban historians was for further work on housing history, cultural variables, attention to urban scale and an awareness of failures to urbanize, as well as what was termed "the detailed modulation of the urban landscape." Nor were intertemporal comparisons to be shunned, though some reduction of the nineteenth century emphasis was hinted as desirable. An agenda — "things to be done" — does not imply matters will be resolved, only to be considered, and immense energy has been devoted to these and other topics in urban history, as reflected in more than 13,000 publications cited in the *Urban History Yearbook* since 1974. Some, of course, are largely works of urban pathology, concerned principally with the dissection of the city in a most detailed anatomical way. But many are genuinely interdisciplinary, and the fact that historical geographers generously acknowledge economic historians, or that architectural historians cite social scientists indicates the extent to which the agenda has been considered. That interdisciplinary, inter-temporal, and comparative international urban dimension remains a driving force behind developments in urban history at Leicester since 1978.

**Among the sources referenced:** S.J. Mandelbaum, "H.J. Dyos and British Urban History." *Economic History Review* 38 (1985); H.J. Dyos, *The Study of Urban History* (London, 1968); A. Sutcliffe and D. Fraser, eds. *The Pursuit of Urban History* (London, 1983); and D. Cannadine and D. Reeder, eds. *Exploring the Urban Past: Essays in Urban History by H.J. Dyos* (Cambridge 1982).

Richard Rodger  
University of Leicester

## From the President

The Urban History Association was established last year in Cincinnati at the convention of the American Historical Association. The idea had been bruited about for years, but it became increasingly clear that the younger generation of urban historians felt strongly that such an organization would be of immense help and would fill a serious void in the present panel of organized groups within the profession. It was also felt that the reach of urbanization includes other disciplines and is global in its importance. It would be, it was pointed out, an organization that was inclusive, not exclusive, and could address the interests and problems of a broad academic and general public.

The founders had in mind several things. One was the feeling that urban history was perceived to be less defined than other fields, that it was, on the one hand, so broad as to be meaningless as a category, or, on the other, to be merely another high specialty. As a result other groups concentrating on more precise fields such as labor, immigration or social history, have been successful in organizing their practitioners for productive conferences and communication. All these areas, of course, are primarily urban in nature and cannot properly be understood without reference to a more general urban context. The UHA hopes to provide a convenient meeting ground for specialties which share a common urban interest.

A second objective was to make meaningful contact with other disciplines which are active in urban research. This has been an enduring object among historians but has usually been frustrated by the very magnitude of the task. By confining interests to an urban context we think it might be made more manageable. Those in political science, sociology, anthropology, and geography, as well as literature and architecture, could become kindred souls when considering an explicitly urban topic or problem. In short, an interdisciplinary approach became possible when the discussion is within understood boundaries.

Another consideration was to provide a forum for the work of historical preservation. Thus far this rapidly growing citizen movement has developed on its own with its only roots in the profession being architecture and planning. Yet it is essentially

an historical enterprise because society is trying to discover what history it is that ought to be preserved. Thus far professional historians have not been a part of this definition. Moreover, most of the present problems in this field occur in cities; hence it seems reasonable that the UHA begin a concerted effort to bring a professional perspective to what thus far has been left to others.

There was also a career consideration that is reflected in a decline in governmental and foundation support for urban studies. In the past, this funding encouraged, indeed subsidized, scholars involved in training and research. Its withdrawal has substantially reduced the number of new doctorates in the urban area. The UHA expects to work for a restoration of this support which has been so useful to universities and city halls. It will be brazen enough to work on placement, grants, and publication. It will also be active in sponsoring sessions on urban topics in professional conferences and organizational conventions.

But above all, the UHA was established to encourage and improve our knowledge of urbanization and its importance in the historical past and in contemporary affairs. It is a task obviously beyond single scholars and requires as much cooperation as we can facilitate. The *Newsletter* will be our biannual link, and meetings at conferences and conventions will provide opportunities for personal contact. The more members we have the better, especially when they go beyond our own discipline.

I am honored to be the UHA's first president. I have no doubt this founding will be everything and more than its projectors hoped. But it will succeed only to the extent it serves important purposes and attracts scholars everywhere who feel that the understanding of urbanization and its implications constitutes a significant contribution to the academic enterprise and a useful historical perspective for the general public. As we begin we freely admit to a certain tentativeness about our organization and its activities. If you have any ideas about this, please send them to us — along with your membership dues.

Richard C. Wade  
Graduate Center, City University of New York

## From the Executive Secretary

As I write in mid-February, our membership has passed 160. We count colleagues in Argentina, Australia, Canada, and England among our members. Much of this fine activity is in response to the efforts of Kenneth T. Jackson (Columbia University), who in 1988 issued the call that has resulted in the formation of the Urban History Association.

Special efforts, with an eye toward broadening our reach, now have been launched to recruit still more members.

Josef Konvitz (Michigan State University), has submitted a notice to a variety of newsletters aimed at making our association better known to urban historians whose research and teaching is focussed primarily on Europe.

President Richard C. Wade (CUNY Graduate and Research Center) and Leonard Wallock (Hunter College, CUNY) have written to interested colleagues who hold appointments within CUNY, encouraging them to join our ranks. Please let me know if you have still further ideas to recruit new members. The Urban History Association is most anxious to cooperate with such initiatives.

The Association is also most interested in being listed as co-sponsor for appropriate sessions at professional meetings. Howard N. Rabinowitz (University of New Mexico) merits a thank you for already accomplishing this at the 1989 meeting

of the Southern Historical Association in Louisville.

If you are in a position — by virtue of membership on a program committee — to replicate Howard's effort, our Association would be pleased to have your cooperation. Or if you simply wish to formulate an appropriate session for a professional meeting and to list the Association as co-sponsor, you are encouraged to do so. (You may wish to check with me, early on, to avoid replication of effort and confusion.)

Attention is being devoted to the legal necessities — state and federal — of establishing the Urban History Association as a duly incorporated not-for-profit organization. The complexity of government forms that must be properly filled out is daunting but proceeds apace.

Our yearly business session will be held in late December, 1989 at San Francisco in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association. We hope that meeting will be held in conjunction with a dinner at a restaurant (off the premises of the convention hotel) to which members and their guests will be welcomed. Further details will be forthcoming as the time draws near.

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## From the Editor

I hope this newsletter will provide abundant useful and interesting information for urban historians. In every issue there will be reports devoted to research in progress, bibliography, programs outside colleges and universities, conferences in the U.S. and abroad, research materials, grants, innovative course materials, and career opportunities. In order to do this, you need to send me material regularly. Please do not wait to be asked! Graduate students are especially encouraged to participate. Drop me a note with anything you think other urban historians would appreciate learning about.

We need help with bibliography, especially for outside the U.S. If anyone is already tracking certain areas, would you let me know? Also, it has been suggested that a directory of urban historians be compiled. Anyone interested in undertaking this key project should contact me.

The deadline for material to be included in the next newsletter is September 15, 1989. If possible, copy in Wordperfect 5.0 would be appreciated. Please send me your comments and suggestions, I look forward to working with you.

I would like to thank the Public Works Historical Society for their considerable help in producing this newsletter.

Ann Durkin Keating  
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Chicago, IL 60637

## Legacy

The Urban History Association is not the first organization of urban historians in this country. In 1954, the Urban History Group was organized. Following is an excerpt from the first newsletter. More excerpts will appear in future issues. Raymond Mohl, Florida Atlantic University, provided the back issues.

**November 1954:** "The Urban History Group was born at the last AHA meetings in Chicago. It was cradled at a luncheon during which the discussion under the direction of Professor Bayrd Still of N.Y.U., centered around the need for some agency to promote greater cooperation among students of urban history. The desire for an occasional program on urban history was expressed, and for an exchange of news about our varied projects. . . . Of course we have no charter, and no formal membership, but the following have indicated a desire to be included on our mailing list: Aaron I. Abell, Lewis Atherton, David M. Behen, Carl Bridenbaugh, Thomas C. Cochrane, Herbert Gambrell, Wilbur Glover, Wood Gray, Constance Green, M. Stull Holt, Fred D. Kershner, Joe L. Norris, Lynn I. Perrigo, Bessie Pierce, D.H. Pinckey, R.R. Roberts, M. W. Schlegel, A.M. Schlesinger, Sr., Bayrd Still, R.C. Wade, Landon Warner, and Francis P. Weisenberger." (Blake McKelvey)

### JOIN THE URBAN HISTORY ASSOCIATION NOW AND BE A CHARTER MEMBER!

If you join during 1989, you will be counted among our charter members. Send \$20/US payable to *The Urban History Association* to:

Professor Michael H. Ebner  
Executive Secretary and Treasurer  
The Urban History Association  
c/o Lake Forest College  
Lake Forest, IL 60045 USA

## Bibliography

In every issue we hope to include recent and forthcoming urban history bibliography from around the world. Anyone willing to track articles, books, and/or dissertations for a specific area is encouraged to contact the editor. Josef Konvitz, Michigan State University, contributed the European bibliography, Michael H. Ebner compiled the U.S. books, and Ann Keating organized the articles for this issue.

### Books

#### Europe

##### General

Bairoch, Paul, *Cities and General Economic Development from the Dawn of History to the Present* (trans., Univ. of Chicago Press, 1988).  
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Davis, John, *Reforming London: The London Government Problem, 1855-1900* (Oxford Univ. Press, 1988).  
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### 1800-present, Continental

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#### General

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### Research in Progress

Roger Lotchin, University of North Carolina, writes: "[M]y research centers on the historical relationship of urban and military development. My area of geographic and temporal interest is twentieth century California, c. 1914-1961, beginning with the First World War and ending with President Eisenhower's speech about the military-industrial complex. I am especially interested in the manner in which California cities mobilized military resources to support urban development and in the impact of war upon California cities. I am also interested in whether this process resulted in a military-industrial complex, as President Eisenhower described it, or a series of metropolitan-military complexes, as I have described it."

Leonard Wallock, Hunter College, CUNY, notes that he "recently edited *New York: Culture Capital of the World 1940-1965*, a collection of eight illustrated essays that was published simultaneously in English (by Rizzoli) and French (by Editions du Seuil). His current research, "Urban Crisis, Suburban Renaissance: Metropolitan New York in the Decades Following World War II," is being supported by a grant from the Eugene Lang Fund and will be presented at the annual meeting of the OAH in April, 1989. During this academic year, he is also participating in a colloquium on "Inventing Times Square" organized by the New York Institute for the Humanities at New York University."

## Encyclopedia Projects: New Urban History Resources

New York is one of the largest and most important cities in the world. Its significance has always been and remains sufficiently far-reaching, long-lasting, and diverse that its current profile and past history are worthy of accurate recording in a form useful to policy makers, teachers, urban specialists, and laypeople with a serious interest in the metropolitan region. Substantial scholarship pertaining to the city is available only in scattered form. Everyone interested in New York City constantly confronts perplexing questions of fact that are not easily answered for there is no one modern text that purports to treat the city in its entirety.

To remedy this situation, the *Encyclopedia of New York City* project was begun in July 1988. Modeled after the admirable *Encyclopedia of Cleveland History* edited by David D. Van Tassel and John J. Grabowski (1987), the New York volume will be organized alphabetically and cover the history of all five boroughs from the first explorations to the present day. The New York Historical Society and Yale University Press are co-sponsors of the project. Funding has been provided by several New York-based foundations and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The most critical element in creating such a reference work is selecting the entries. We have chosen, as did the Cleveland staff, to organize this stage of the work by subject area. Some 25 subject areas seem to encompass everything: black history, built environment, business/economy/industry, boroughs/communities, colonial, communication, crime, cultural institutions, demography/ethnicity/immigration, education, government/politics, labor, law/judiciary, literature/intellectual history, maritime, medicine, military, music, natural environment, performing arts/theatre, popular culture/sports, religion, science/technology/engineering, visual arts, and women. Experts for each topic were asked to identify the significant people, places, events, and institutions for the area, and to recommend a word-count, the scale ranging from 50-100-250-500-750-1000-1500-2000-2500-3000 words. The

50-word category is for a quick identification, while the 3,000 word entries (of which there will be only 15-20) provide overviews of large topics such as immigration. In addition, there will be a 40,000 word overview of the city's history.

The entry lists are carefully scrutinized by the Editor-in-Chief, Kenneth T. Jackson and myself. They frequently go through several drafts, as we press their authors to justify any number of items or to adjust the wordcount. We have evolved some guidelines to help them: no living person, for example has a separate entry but can be mentioned in a topical entry; the most famous people will not have the longest entries as brief references at the end of the text will send readers to far more comprehensive sources such as a full biography or more specialized reference work; the list should be biased towards the last 100 years. Entries are also subjected to other questions: Is a cross-reference appropriate? Is the item "named" in a way that will make sense to readers? Because the volume will be thoroughly indexed, there will be several ways to access a topic.

While we have used the Cleveland volume as a model in many ways — and its staff has been most generous in sharing advice — we are departing from their procedures in our use of computers to organize the structure of the book and to process the text itself. A database (askSam) has been installed to supplement the basic word processing program (Word Perfect). Our terrific staff of part-time history graduate students (with computer experience) from Columbia University are setting up the various components. We'll know better in about six months how much we can automate.

There is clearly something "in the air" now in the field of urban history that is encouraging the encyclopedia form. Projects are being discussed or planned for Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Chicago, and Seattle. It is an interesting question as to why this is happening now and we expect that it will stimulate much discussion during the next few years.

Deborah S. Gardner  
Managing Editor  
*Encyclopedia of New York City*

## Conferences and Seminars

An international conference on "Urban Minorities in France, Great Britain, the United States, and West Germany: Problems and Patterns" was held from June 28-30, 1988 at the University of Nancy in France. Urbanists from several countries participated in a series of five workshops dealing with such topics as "Urban Minorities: Theory and Reality," "Grass Roots Organization," "Urban Renewal, Gentrification and Public Housing," and "Religious and Ethnic Pluralism in Urban Neighborhoods." Participants from the United States included Robert Fisher, University of Houston; Norman Fainstein, Baruch College, CUNY; Susan Fainstein, Rutgers University; Dennis Judd, University of Missouri, St. Louis; and Leonard Wallack, Hunter College, CUNY. Summaries of the conference papers may be obtained by writing to Mme. Sylvie Le Bars, CRESAB, Universite de Nancy II, B.P. 33-97, 54015 Nancy Cedex, France.

The Centre for Metropolitan Studies, University of London, sponsors a seminar on metropolitan history which meets regularly at the Institute of Historical Research in London. The autumn theme was "Metropolitan Politics" and the spring theme is "Out of doors in the Metropolis." Among the papers to be presented this spring are: Dr. Hazel Conway, London, "The Public Park in the 19th Century"; Todd Longstaffe-Gowan, University Col-

lege London, "The Garden in the Life of Georgian London, 1700-1830"; Mark Jenner, St. John's College, Oxford, "The Court of Vulcan, the Suburbs of Hell: The Airs of Early Modern London"; and Tony Henderson, Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, "Streetwalking in 18th Century London." For further information contact Derek Keene, Director, Centre for Metropolitan Studies, 34 Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9EZ.

The annual Duquesne University History Forum (October 25-27, 1989) will feature sessions on urban history. Among the speakers are Sam Bass Warner, Jr., Boston University (who is president-elect of the Urban History Association), and Jan DeVries, University of California at Berkeley. Proposals, both for papers and complete sessions must be submitted by April 10 to: Professor Joan E. Hunter, Director, Duquesne History Forum, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, PA 15282, (412)434-6478/6470.

"Water and the City" is an international conference on the past, present and future of urban water resources management, sponsored by the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago. The conference will take place June 7-10, 1989 in Chicago. For more information, contact the Public Works Historical Society, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

### Reminder

The Urban History Association Luncheon at the OAH  
Saturday, April 8, 1989 — St. Louis

Speaker: Graeme Davison, Monash University  
"Australia: The First Suburban Nation?"

### Publications

*Journal of Orange County Studies* issued its first number in the autumn of 1988. Published biannually, it is co-sponsored by the Departments of History at California State University at Fullerton and University of California at Irvine; co-editors are Arthur Hansen, Lawrence de Graaf, and Spencer Olin. Subscription cost is \$12 for individuals and \$20 for institutions from Professor Lawrence de Graaf, Department of History, California State University, Fullerton, CA 92634.

Founded in 1974 by H.J. Dyos, the *Urban History Yearbook* includes articles providing historiographical surveys, methodological insights, appraisals of source materials, empirical results of archival research, trends in urban history in individual countries, and an annual average of 1,000 classified and indexed bibliographic items culled from approximately 560 periodicals and innumerable monographs and edited collections. The 1989 issue contains articles on politics and the urban process in Philadelphia, 1800-54, and urban electric railways in Boston, New York and Chicago. It also contains reports on urban history papers delivered in the U.S., and North American bibliography. The 1990 issue will contain material on the New Deal and the cities; urban history in Latin America and working class housing in nineteenth century Toronto. *Urban History Yearbook* is edited by Richard Rodger, University of Leicester, Centre for Urban History, College House, Leicester, LE1 7RH.

### Lectures

"The Worm in the Apple: History and Public Policy in Metropolitan New York" was the subject of Kenneth T. Jackson's University Lecture at Columbia University on February 8, 1989. Jackson is Mellon Professor of the Social Sciences and Professor of History at Columbia University, where he has taught since 1968. The University Lecture series commenced in 1971, with the inaugural address delivered by the late Lionel Trilling.

Michael H. Ebner, Lake Forest College, presented the first Carl Ruskin Memorial Lecture at the University of Maryland at Baltimore on October 29, 1988. Ruskin was the chief of planning and urban design, Department of Housing and Community Development, City of Baltimore, at the time of his tragic death in May, 1987. Ebner's topic was "Community and Metropolis."

### Awards, Grants, and Prizes

For scholars engaged in research on appropriate topics, the New Jersey Historical Commission, a state agency, has an attractive grant-in-aid program. Grants up to \$10,000 are awarded to support basic research and publication. For additional information: Grants and Prizes, New Jersey Historical Commission, 2-8 N. Broad Street, CN 305, Trenton, N.J. 08625.

A program established by the Rockefeller University at the Rockefeller Archive Center awards grants of not more than \$1,500 to scholars engaged in projects based substantially on the holdings of the center. The collections are outstanding resources for the study of philanthropy, education, medicine, science, black history, agriculture, labor, social welfare and the

social sciences, politics, religion, women's history, population, international relations and economic development, and the arts. Grant applications for research during a given year must be made before December 31st of the previous year. For more information, contact Director, Rockefeller Archive Center, Pocantico Hills, North Tarrytown, New York 10591-1598.

Each year the American Association of State and Local History seeks out studies, and evaluates achievements in state, provincial and local history in the United States and Canada. They carefully note new and promising ideas and innovations, examine the programs of historical societies, historical preservation groups, and history museums, as well as the contributions of individuals. A number of awards are made each year, with an April 1 nomination deadline. For more information, write: William B. Worthen, Jr., Chair, AASLH Award Committee, Arkansas Territorial Restoration, Third and Scott Streets, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201.

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies announces the establishment of its own press and also a \$1,000 prize for the best book published each year. The press will focus on three areas: monographs on immigration or ethnicity in the U.S. and Canada; general histories of specific ethnic groups; and collections of essays presented at scholarly conferences on immigration and ethnicity. For information, contact M. Mark Stolarik, Director, The Balch Institute Press, 18 South 7th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

### Bibliographies, Guides, and Research Collections

Urban historians will be interested in Alan Burnham's *New York City, The Development of a Metropolis: An Annotated Bibliography* (Garland, 1988), 366p., indexes. \$52.00. This is a specialized bibliography with 623 items on the urban history of New York City, with emphasis on urban planning and architecture. Topics which should be particularly useful include: neighborhoods, boroughs, parks and squares, and streets and avenues, because these materials may be more difficult to locate through other sources.

The Centre for Metropolitan History of the University of London is compiling a guide to sources on London history. The Centre is aware that a considerable number of unpublished lists, indexes and databases exist which are of great value in tracing London inhabitants of all kinds and periods. They are interested in any list, index, or database giving the names of people residing, working, or active in London at any period, and however limited the scope. If you have information, please contact Heather Creaton; Centre for Metropolitan History, 34 Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9EZ.

Vance Bibliographies occasionally issues titles of interest to urban historians. For example: #A 2056 by Mary Vance is entitled *The History of City Planning: Monographs, 1970-1987*, 57p. It may be obtained by sending \$14.50 to Vance Bibliographies, P.O. Box 229, Monticello, IL 61856.

The *Urban History Association Newsletter* is published biannually by The Urban History Association for its members. **Copy deadlines are January 15 and September 15.**

Address editorial matters to: Ann Durkin Keating, Editor, Public Works Historical Society, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

Send membership, change of address, and subscription inquiries to: Michael H. Ebner, Executive Secretary & Treasurer, The Urban History Association, c/o Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, IL 60045.