

THE CAMBRIDGE
URBAN HISTORY OF BRITAIN

VOLUME I

600–1540

The first volume of *The Cambridge Urban History* surveys the history of British towns from their post-Roman origins in the seventh century down to the sixteenth century. It provides the first ever detailed overview of the course of medieval urban development, and draws on archaeological and architectural as well as documentary sources. The volume combines thematic analysis with regional and national surveys, with full coverage of developments in England, Scotland and Wales. The international team of contributors represent historical, geographical and archaeological expertise, and the whole marks a major step forward in the understanding of the medieval British town.

Part I examines historiographical tradition and the origins of British towns. Parts II and III focus on the early and later medieval periods respectively, and Part IV contains a sequence of systematic regional surveys. Extensively illustrated with maps, figures and pictorial evidence, this volume of *The Cambridge Urban History* is complete with ranking lists of towns and an extensive bibliography.

The editor D. M. PALLISER is Professor of Medieval History in the School of History at the University of Leeds. He has published more than forty books, articles and pamphlets on urban history between the tenth and the sixteenth century.

THE CAMBRIDGE
URBAN HISTORY OF BRITAIN

GENERAL EDITOR

PROFESSOR PETER CLARK (*University of Leicester*)

The three volumes of *The Cambridge Urban History of Britain* represent the culmination of a tremendous upsurge of research in British urban history over the past thirty years. Mobilising the combined expertise of nearly ninety historians, archaeologists and geographers from Britain, continental Europe and North America, these volumes trace the complex and diverse evolution of British towns from the earliest Anglo-Saxon settlements to the mid-twentieth century. Taken together they form a comprehensive and uniquely authoritative account of the development of the first modern urban nation. *The Cambridge Urban History of Britain* has been developed with the active support of the Centre for Urban History at the University of Leicester.

VOLUME I 600–1540

EDITED BY D. M. PALLISER (*University of Leeds*)

ISBN 0 521 44461 6

VOLUME II 1540–1840

EDITED BY PETER CLARK (*University of Leicester*)

ISBN 0 521 43141 7

VOLUME III 1840–1950

EDITED BY MARTIN DAUNTON (*University of Cambridge*)

ISBN 0 521 41707 4

Advisory committee

Caroline M. Barron	<i>Royal Holloway College, University of London</i>
Jonathan Barry	<i>University of Exeter</i>
Peter Borsay	<i>St David's College, Lampeter, University of Wales</i>
Peter Clark	<i>University of Leicester</i>
Penelope Corfield	<i>Royal Holloway College, University of London</i>
Martin Daunton	<i>Churchill College, University of Cambridge</i>
Richard Dennis	<i>University College London</i>
Patricia Dennison	<i>University of Edinburgh</i>
Vanessa Harding	<i>Birkbeck College, University of London</i>
Gordon Jackson	<i>University of Strathclyde</i>
Derek Keene	<i>Institute of Historical Research, University of London</i>
Michael Lynch	<i>University of Edinburgh</i>
D. M. Palliser	<i>University of Leeds</i>
David Reeder	<i>University of Leicester</i>
Richard Rodger	<i>University of Leicester</i>
Gervase Rosser	<i>St Catherine's College, University of Oxford</i>
Paul Slack	<i>Linacre College, University of Oxford</i>
Richard Trainor	<i>University of Glasgow</i>
Sir Tony Wrigley	<i>Corpus Christi College, University of Cambridge</i>

Cambridge University Press
978-1-108-71611-6 — The Cambridge Urban History of Britain
Edited by D. M. Palliser
Frontmatter
[More Information](#)

THE
CAMBRIDGE
URBAN HISTORY
OF
BRITAIN

VOLUME I
600–1540

EDITED BY
D. M. PALLISER



CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge University Press
978-1-108-71611-6 — The Cambridge Urban History of Britain
Edited by D. M. Palliser
Frontmatter
[More Information](#)

CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

University Printing House, Cambridge CB2 8BS, United Kingdom
One Liberty Plaza, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10006, USA
477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia
314-321, 3rd Floor, Plot 3, Splendor Forum, Jasola District Centre, New Delhi - 110025, India
79 Anson Road, #06-04/06, Singapore 079906

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge.
It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of
education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org
Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781108716116

© Cambridge University Press 2000

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception
and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements,
no reproduction of any part may take place without the written
permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2000
Reprinted 2009
First paperback edition 2018

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

ISBN 978-0-521-44461-3 Hardback
ISBN 978-1-108-71611-6 Paperback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or
accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in
this publication, and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is,
or will remain, accurate or appropriate.

Contents

<i>List of plates</i>	page xi
<i>List of maps</i>	xii
<i>List of figures</i>	xiii
<i>List of tables</i>	xv
<i>List of contributors</i>	xvii
<i>Preface by the General Editor</i>	xix
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xxiv
<i>List of abbreviations</i>	xxv

PART I INTRODUCTORY

1 INTRODUCTION	3
<i>D. M. Palliser</i>	
2 THE ORIGINS OF BRITISH TOWNS	17
<i>D. M. Palliser</i>	

PART II THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES 600–1300

3 GENERAL SURVEY 600–1300	27
<i>Grenville Astill</i>	
4 POWER AND AUTHORITY 600–1300	51
<i>James Campbell</i>	
5 SOCIETY AND POPULATION 600–1300	79
<i>Richard Holt</i>	

Contents

6	THE ECONOMY OF BRITISH TOWNS 600–1300 <i>Richard Britnell</i>	105
7	CHURCHES, EDUCATION AND LITERACY IN TOWNS 600–1300 <i>Julia Barrow</i>	127
8	THE TOPOGRAPHY OF TOWNS 600–1300 <i>D. M. Palliser, T. R. Slater and E. Patricia Dennison</i>	153
9	LONDON FROM THE POST-ROMAN PERIOD TO 1300 <i>Derek Keene</i>	187
10	THE LARGE TOWNS 600–1300 <i>David A. Hinton</i>	217
11	SMALL TOWNS 600–1270 <i>John Blair</i>	245
PART III THE LATER MIDDLE AGES 1300–1540		
12	GENERAL SURVEY 1300–1540 <i>Barrie Dobson</i>	273
13	GOVERNMENT, POWER AND AUTHORITY 1300–1540 <i>S. H. Rigby and Elizabeth Ewan</i>	291
14	THE ECONOMY OF BRITISH TOWNS 1300–1540 <i>Richard Britnell</i>	313
15	URBAN CULTURE AND THE CHURCH 1300–1540 <i>Gervase Rosser, with Scottish material by E. Patricia Dennison</i>	335
16	THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT 1300–1540 <i>John Schofield and Geoffrey Stell</i>	371
17	LONDON 1300–1540 <i>Caroline M. Barron</i>	395
18	THE GREATER TOWNS 1300–1540 <i>Jennifer Kermode</i>	441

Contents

19	PORT TOWNS	
	(a) ENGLAND AND WALES 1300–1540	467
	<i>Maryanne Kowaleski</i>	
	(b) SCOTLAND 1300–1540	495
	<i>David Ditchburn</i>	
20	SMALL TOWNS 1270–1540	505
	<i>Christopher Dyer</i>	

PART IV REGIONAL SURVEYS

21	REGIONAL INTRODUCTION (ENGLAND AND WALES)	541
	<i>Derek Keene and D. M. Palliser</i>	
22	(a) THE SOUTH-EAST OF ENGLAND	545
	<i>Derek Keene</i>	
	(b) THE SOUTH-WEST OF ENGLAND	583
	<i>T. R. Slater</i>	
	(c) THE MIDLANDS	609
	<i>Christopher Dyer and T. R. Slater</i>	
	(d) EAST ANGLIA	639
	<i>Bärbel Brodt</i>	
	(e) NORTHERN TOWNS	657
	<i>Jennifer Kermode</i>	
	(f) WALES AND THE MARCHES	681
	<i>Ralph A. Griffiths</i>	
23	SCOTLAND	715
	<i>E. Patricia Dennison and Grant G. Simpson</i>	

PART V CONCLUSION

24	CONCLUSION	741
	<i>D. M. Palliser</i>	
	APPENDIX: RANKING LISTS OF ENGLISH MEDIEVAL TOWNS	747
	<i>Alan Dyer</i>	
	Introduction	747
	1a Pre-Conquest towns: area within fortifications of Anglo-Saxon burhs	748

Contents

1 b Pre-Conquest towns: number of surviving coins from each mint 973–1066	750
2 Ranking of Domesday towns 1086	752
3 Ranking of towns in farms, tallages and aids 1154–1312	754
4 Ranking of towns by taxable wealth: the subsidy of 1334	755
5 Ranking of towns by taxpaying population: the 1377 poll tax	758
6 Ranking of towns by taxpaying population: subsidy of 1524–1525	761
7 Ranking of towns by taxable wealth: the subsidy of 1524–1525	765
Ranking summary of the more important towns mentioned in Appendices	768
<i>Select bibliography</i>	771
<i>Index</i>	789

Plates

Between pages 537 and 538

- 1 The seal of the town of Oxford 1191
- 2 The mace of the town of Ilchester, early thirteenth century
- 3 London, Westminster and Southwark in the mid-sixteenth century
- 4 Burgh seal of Dunfermline
- 5 Southampton: the Bargate
- 6 Bristol: fifteenth-century plan of the town at the time of its foundation
- 7 Holy Trinity church, Hull
- 8 Pilgrim badge of St Osmund
- 9 Royston Cave (Herts.): carvings of saints
- 10 Stratford-on-Avon: the guildhall, chapel and almshouses
- 11 Alabaster head of St John the Baptist
- 12 Merchants' marks, Dunfermline
- 13 Toy soldier on horseback (c. 1300)
- 14 Micklegate Bar, York, in 1777
- 15 Part of the London waterfront c. 1540
- 16 A reconstruction of the London Guildhall
- 17 Statues from the Guildhall porch, London
- 18 Mercat cross, Banff
- 19 Survey of property in Mincing Lane and Fenchurch Street, London, 1612
- 20 A London alderman of the fifteenth century
- 21 Exeter Cathedral Close c. 1590 from the manuscript of John Hooker
- 22 Aerial view of Pembroke
- 23 Aerial view of Caernarfon
- 24 Bird's eye view of St Andrews, c. 1580
- 25 Fifteenth-century view of Stirling

Maps

2.1	The towns of Roman Britain	<i>page</i> 20
3.1	The more important towns in 1086	43
4.1	The Midland counties and county towns in relation to rivers	54
7.1	The four main orders of friars in British towns	146
11.1	Origins and hierarchies of towns in the English South Midlands	269
19.1	Customs headports and jurisdictions in the fifteenth century	473
20.1	Density of small towns in England and Wales 1270–1540	509
20.2	The hinterland of Hedon (Yorks.)	519
20.3	The hinterland of Andover (Hants.)	520
22.1	The South-East of England and its principal towns during the later middle ages	546
22.2	Towns of South-East England by date of first evidence of urban status <i>c.</i> 900–1550	547
22.3	Affiliation of borough customs up to 1256	566
22.4	Towns of South-East England <i>c.</i> 1300 according to their significance as urban centres	567
22.5	Principal English towns 1377	571
22.6	Urban potential in England 1377	578
22.7	Residences of debtors to Londoners, <i>c.</i> 1400	579
22.8	Towns in the South-West of England	584
22.9	Towns in the English Midlands	610
22.10	Towns in East Anglia	640
22.11	Towns in northern England	658
22.12	Towns in Wales and the Marches	682
23.1	Towns in Scotland	717
23.2	Scottish burghs before the Reformation	726

Figures

3.1	Later Saxon Gloucester and Exeter	<i>page</i> 39
3.2	Later Saxon Colchester and Chichester	40
7.1	The churches and graveyards of twelfth-century Gloucester	135
7.2	The churches and graveyards of medieval Chester	136
7.3	The churches, parishes and graveyards of medieval Hereford	137
8.1	The development of Dundee, eleventh, thirteenth and fifteenth centuries	155
8.2	Atherstone: a single-street planned town	163
8.3	Plan analysis of Bridgnorth (Shropshire)	165
8.4	Plan analysis of Stratford-on-Avon	166
8.5	The ecclesiastical precincts of York	179
9.1	London in the seventh, eighth and ninth centuries	189
9.2	The City of London <i>c.</i> 1300	193
10.1	The four major <i>wic</i> sites: London, York, Ipswich and Southampton	219
10.2	Hereford: the development of part of the western defences	223
10.3	Oxford: the city's development <i>c.</i> 950–1350	224
10.4	Winchester in the mid-twelfth century	237
10.5	Bristol: plan and foreshore development	239
10.6	Salisbury, <i>c.</i> 1300	242
11.1	Ecclesiastical nuclei and urban growth in early medieval Britain and Ireland: six examples	254
11.2	Plan of Steyning (Sussex): an example of a proto-town around a minster	257
11.3	Twelfth-century planned towns: three examples	263
11.4	Two Oxfordshire 'Newlands'	266
17.1a–c	London's and England's raw wool exports 1279–1543	414
17.2a–c	London's and England's cloth exports 1348–1543	417

List of figures

17.3a–b	London's and England's wine imports 1403–1547	420
17.4a–d	London's and England's goods liable to petty custom, 1399–1547 and poundage 1402–1547	422
17.5	The Company Halls of London, c. 1540	430

Tables

6.1	Estimates of money stock in circulation in England <i>c.</i> 1000–1311	<i>page</i> 119
6.2	Occupations of some citizens in York, Norwich and Winchester around 1300	122
6.3	The twenty wealthiest English towns in 1334, with changes in ranking since 1086	124
14.1	Trade-related revenues from the borough of Newport (Mon.) 1402–1522	317
14.2	Estimates of money stock in circulation in England 1300–1546	324
14.3	Occupations of some citizens in York, Canterbury, Norwich and Chester in the later fifteenth century	326
14.4	The twenty wealthiest English towns in 1524, with changes in ranking since 1334	329
18.1	Characteristics of the greater towns	442
19.1	The relative importance of English headports in overseas trade 1203–1204 and 1478–1482	477
19.2	The relative importance of English headports in the cloth export trade in three periods 1352–1510	479
19.3	The relative importance of English headports in the overseas import trade of non-sweet wine in two periods 1350–1500	481
19.4	The relative importance of English headports in the alien overseas trade 1324–1329 and 1478–1482	482
19.5	The naval service of English and Welsh ships in three periods 1336–1450	488
19.6	The relative importance of English and Welsh ports in the Bordeaux wine-carrying trade in three periods 1372–1483	490
20.1	The small towns of England	507
20.2	Debts recorded in small-town courts	524
20.3	Changes in small-town populations 1377–1381 to 1524–1525	536

List of tables

22.1	Principal towns in the South-East estimated as a proportion of regional values	558
22.2	Counties of the South-East as a proportion of regional values	570
22.3	Most prominent towns in each county of the South-East as a proportion of that county and the region	573
22.4	Densities of population and towns in the South-East 1100–1500	574
22.5	Numbers of towns and the rates of their foundation in the South-East 1100–1500	575
22.6	Rank order of towns in the South-West in 1334	601

Contributors

- Grenville Astill*: Professor of Archaeology, University of Reading
Caroline M. Barron: Reader in the History of London, Royal Holloway College, University of London
Julia Barrow: Senior Lecturer in History, University of Nottingham
John Blair: Fellow of the Queen's College, Oxford
Richard Britnell: Professor of Medieval History, University of Durham
Bärbel Brodt: Forschungsstipendiatin der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft, University of Münster
James Campbell: Professor and Lightbody Fellow and Tutor in Medieval History, Worcester College, Oxford
E. Patricia Dennison: Director of the Centre for Scottish Urban History, University of Edinburgh
David Ditchburn: Lecturer in History, University of Aberdeen
Barrie Dobson: Emeritus Professor of Medieval History, University of Cambridge
Alan Dyer: Senior Lecturer in History, University of Wales, Bangor
Christopher Dyer: Professor of Medieval Social History, University of Birmingham
Elizabeth Ewan: Associate Professor, Department of History, University of Guelph
Ralph A. Griffiths: Professor of Medieval History, University of Wales, Swansea
David A. Hinton: Professor of Archaeology, University of Southampton
Richard Holt: Førsteamanuensis i middelalderhistorie, University of Tromsø
Derek Keene: Director of the Centre for Metropolitan History, Institute of Historical Research, University of London
Jennifer Kermode: Senior Lecturer in History, University of Liverpool
Maryanne Kowaleski: Professor of History, Fordham University, New York City
D. M. Palliser: Professor of Medieval History, University of Leeds
S. H. Rigby: Reader in History, University of Manchester
Gervase Rosser: Fellow and Tutor of St Catherine's College, Oxford

Cambridge University Press
978-1-108-71611-6 — The Cambridge Urban History of Britain
Edited by D. M. Palliser
Frontmatter
[More Information](#)

List of contributors

John Schofield: Curator, Architecture, Museum of London

Grant G. Simpson: Formerly Reader in Scottish History, University of Aberdeen;
now a heritage consultant

T. R. Slater: Reader in Historical Geography, University of Birmingham

Geoffrey Stell: Head of Architecture, Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical
Monuments, Scotland

Preface by the General Editor

British cities and towns at the end of the twentieth century are at a turning-point: their role, developed over hundreds of years, is being challenged. The redevelopment of bigger city centres in the 1960s, and of many small county and market towns during subsequent decades, has eroded much of the ancient palimpsest, the mixture of public and private buildings, high streets and back lanes, which has given them for so long a sense of place, of physical coherence and individual communal identity.¹ The decline of traditional urban industries, increasingly at the mercy of global forces, has been partially redressed by the expansion of the service sector, but the recent arrival of American-style out-of-town shopping malls has contributed to the contraction of retailing in the old central areas of towns, even affecting the business of their medieval markets, while shopping parades in the suburbs are littered with empty premises.

Just as economic activity has begun to decamp from the city, so the cultural and leisure life of town centres is being threatened by the migration of cinemas and other entertainment to the urban periphery, and the decay of municipal provision. Fundamental to the weakening position of British cities in recent times has been the erosion of municipal power and autonomy, first through the transfer of key civic functions to the state during and after the second world war and, more recently, through a brutal assault by Conservative governments of the 1980s and 1990s on the financial position of town halls and their ability to sustain their civic responsibilities. It is little wonder that, in this problematic urban world, issues of social exclusion and environmental degradation seem increasingly stark, their effects impacting on the whole of national society.

Of course, the decline of the city is not a uniquely British phenomenon. Throughout much of Western Europe there has been a loss of momentum, a

¹ Such changes have also destroyed much of the archaeological record, the buried archives of towns, so essential for understanding their early history.

Cambridge University Press
978-1-108-71611-6 — The Cambridge Urban History of Britain
Edited by D. M. Palliser
Frontmatter
[More Information](#)

Preface by the General Editor

decay of confidence, manifested but hardly resolved by the endless spate of European conferences, research programmes and official reports on the subject, almost an industry in itself. However, the problems and pressures seem particularly acute in Britain, raising questions about how far their current difficulties reflect longer-term structural factors related to the processes by which Britain became the first modern urban nation. Is the peripheralisation of economic and cultural activity the logical conclusion of the spatial fragmentation of British cities, including suburbanisation, which has been occurring since 1800? Why have so many of Britain's great cities fared so badly in the twentieth century? Is this related to the nature of the rapid urbanisation and industrialisation from the late eighteenth century, based on low human capital formation and cheap fuel, which made it difficult to maintain growth once other countries began to exploit cheap fuel as well?

And yet if at least some of the problems of Britain's present-day cities and towns may be rooted in the past, the historic experience of our urban communities encourages us to believe that, given greater autonomy both of leadership and funding, they can generate an effective response to many of the current challenges. As we shall see in this series, past periods of urban decline, with all their attendant social, political and other difficulties, have often been reversed or moderated by changes of economic direction by towns, whether in the late middle ages through the expansion of service trades, in the seventeenth century through the development of specialist manufacturing and leisure sectors or in the early twentieth century through the rise of new, often consumer-oriented industries. At the present time, general images of urban decline and dereliction are countered, however selectively, by the rise of the Docklands area as the new international financial quarter of the capital, by the renewed vitality of Glasgow, Manchester and Newcastle as regional capitals, by the tourist success of towns like Bath and York marketing their civic heritage, by the social harmony and cultural vibrancy of a multi-ethnic city such as Leicester. Propelled by a strong sense of civic pride, Britain's urban system has shown, over time, a powerful capacity to create new opportunities from changing circumstances, a capacity that remains as crucial now as in the past. Certainly if many of the modern challenges to society have an urban origin then urban solutions are imperative.

Undoubtedly, Britain is an ancient urban country, remarkable for the longevity and, for much of the time, relative stability of its urban system. Though the early city barely outlasted the Romans' departure from these shores, after the seventh and eighth centuries a skeleton of urban centres developed in England, which was fully fleshed out by the start of the fourteenth century, headed by London, already a great European city, but with a corpus of established shire and market towns: the pattern established by 1300 was remarkably stable until the start of the nineteenth century. Scottish and Welsh towns were slower to become fully established and even in the early modern

Preface by the General Editor

period new market burghs were founded in Scotland, but by the eighteenth century the island had a strong, generally affluent and increasingly integrated network of towns, which was to provide the essential springboard for the urban and industrial take-off of the nineteenth century. From the Georgian era cities and towns were centres of manufacturing and commercial expansion, public improvement and enlightenment; they were the centre stage for the enactment of a British identity. In Victoria's reign the city with its political rallies, crafts and factories, railways, gothic town halls, societies and civic amenities threatened to swallow up the country. Whether one should see the growing fascination with the countryside after 1918, that fashionable, if fanciful pursuit of Ambridge, as a new kind of anti-urbanism, or rather as the ultimate post-urban annexation of the countryside and its incorporation into the cultural hinterland of the city, remains in hot debate.² But the interwar period was, despite the problems of the biggest industrial cities, a time of considerable prosperity and community pride for many cities and towns up and down the country. Even in the aftermath of the second world war, many of the traditional functions and relationships of the British urban system survived – at least until the 1960s.

This is a good time for a systematic historical investigation of the rise of British cities and towns over the *longue durée*. Not just because understanding urban society is too important a task to be left to contemporary sociologists, geographers and planners, but because of the flourishing state of British urban history. Though earlier scholarly works existed, the last thirty years have seen a revolution in our understanding of the complexity of the social, political and other functions of towns in the past, of the social groups and classes that comprised the urban population, of the relationships within the urban system and between cities and the wider society, whether countryside, region or state. Initially most sonorous for the Victorian period and orchestrated by that brilliant academic conductor, H. J. (Jim) Dyos, in company with Asa Briggs and Sydney Checkland, the new concert of urban historians has increasingly embraced the early modern and medieval periods, a historiographical story explained in detail in the introductions to the separate volumes. The result is that for the first time we can follow the comparative evolution of English, Scottish and Welsh towns from the seventh to the twentieth century, traversing those conventional divisions of historical labour, particularly at the close of the middle ages and the end of the eighteenth century. Mobilising the expertise of historians, geographers, archaeologists, landscape historians and others, the modern study of urban history has always sought to pursue a wide-ranging agenda, aiming, so far as possible, to comprehend communities in the round, to see the interrelation of the different parts, even if such ambitions cannot always be fully achieved.

² P. Mandler, 'Against "Englishness": English culture and the limits to rural nostalgia', *TRHS*, 6th series, 7 (1997), 155–75.

Preface by the General Editor

Here urban history offers an important methodological alternative to the more fragmented study of specific urban themes, which, through micro-studies focusing on the most interesting sources and communities, runs the risk of seeing issues, social groups or particular towns in isolation, out of meaningful context. Thickets of knowledge of this type are the bane of sustained and innovative scholarly research, and have contributed much to the distancing of academic literature from the public domain. Strikingly, the last few years have seen a renewed or enhanced recognition of the overarching importance of the urban variable, both dependent and independent, in the many different areas of social, business, demographic and women's history.

In the fertile tradition of urban history, the three volumes of the *Cambridge Urban History of Britain* are the product of a collaborative project, with a good deal of friendship, fellowship, hard talking and modest drinking amongst those involved. The idea for such a series was discussed at Leicester as early as 1977, at a convivial lunch hosted by Jim Dyos, but it was not until 1990 that a proposal was made to launch the series. An advisory board was established, editors agreed and several meetings held to plot the structure of the volumes, the contributors and the publishing arrangements. Since then regular meetings have been held for particular volumes, and the discussions have not only produced important dividends for the coherence and quality of the volumes, but have contributed to the better understanding of the British city in general. The involvement of colleagues working on Scotland has been particularly fruitful.

This series of volumes has had no earmarked funding (though funding bodies have supported research for individual chapters), and the editors and contributors are grateful to the many British and several North American universities for funding, directly and indirectly, the research, travel and other costs of contributors to the enterprise. Through its commitment to the Centre for Urban History, which has coordinated the project, the University of Leicester has been a valued benefactor, while Cambridge University Press, in the friendly guise of Richard Fisher, has been enormously helpful and supportive over the long haul of preparation and publication. The fact that the series, involving nearly ninety different contributors, has been published broadly on schedule owes a great deal to the energy, high commitment and fathomless interpersonal skills of my fellow editors, David Palliser and Martin Daunton (to whom I have been heavily indebted for wise and fortifying counsel), to the collective solidarity of the contributors, as well as to the generous support and patience of partners and families.

Thirty years ago in his introduction to *The Study of Urban History* Dyos declared that 'the field is as yet a very ragged one, and those in it are a little confused as to what they are doing'.³ Plausibly, the volumes in the present series show that current students of urban history are less confused and somewhat

³ H. J. Dyos, ed., *The Study of Urban History* (London, 1968), p. 46.

Preface by the General Editor

better dressed intellectually, having access to an extensive wardrobe of evidence, arguments and ideas, with a broad comparative and temporal design. The picture of the British town becomes ever more complex, as our greater knowledge recognises variety where once only uniformity was evident. However, we are at last nearer the point of uncovering the spectrum of historical processes, which have shaped our many cities and towns, making the urban past more intelligible and accessible, not just to academics, but to those townspeople whose identification with their own contemporary communities at the turn of the millennium is being so constantly and fiercely questioned.

Acknowledgements

In a collaborative volume of this kind, the contributors and I would like to thank fellow contributors for their helpful comments and suggestions. I am particularly grateful to Christopher Dyer and Terry Slater who took over the Midlands chapter after the successive withdrawal of two other contributors. I am also much indebted to the General Editor, Peter Clark, for his constant support and advice; to Maria Di Stefano and Christine Cascarino for their help in getting the volume to press; and to Richard Fisher and his colleagues at Cambridge University Press for their unfailing helpfulness, and for their tolerance in coping with unavoidable delays to the submission of the final text. I would also like to thank Linda Randall for her superb copy-editing of the whole volume and Auriol Griffith-Jones for compiling the index. I owe it to those contributors who met the original deadlines to add that final texts were submitted between December 1996 and January 1999.

The editor, contributors and publisher gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the following persons and institutions in the provision of illustrative material, and their kind permission to reproduce same: Plate 1: Museum of Oxford; Plate 2: Somerset County Council Museums Service; Plates 3, 16 and 17: Guildhall Library and Art Gallery, London; Plate 4: reproduced by courtesy of Fife Council Museums West, Dunfermline Museum; Plate 5: Southampton Museums Services; Plate 6: Bristol Record Office; Plate 7: Crown copyright, National Monuments Record; Plates 8 and 13: Museum of London; Plate 9: Conway Library, Courtauld Institute of Art; Plate 10: Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, Stratford-upon-Avon; Plates 11 and 15: Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; Plate 12: reproduced by courtesy of the Guildry of Dunfermline; Plate 14: York City Art Gallery; Plate 18: Crown copyright, RCAHMS; Plate 19: Clothworkers' Company; Plate 20: reproduced by kind permission of the Corporation of London (Guildhall Library, Print Room); Plates 22 and 23: Crown copyright: Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales; Plate 24: reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland; Plate 25: the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Abbreviations

<i>Ag.HEW</i>	<i>The Agrarian History of England and Wales</i>
<i>Annales ESC</i>	<i>Annales: économies, sociétés, civilisations</i>
Antiq. and Arch. Soc.	Antiquarian and Archaeological Society
AO	Archives Office
<i>APS</i>	<i>The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland</i> , ed. T. Thomson and C. Innes (1814–75)
Arch. (and Hist.) J	Archaeological (and Historical) Journal
Arch. (and Hist.) Soc.	Archaeological (and Historical) Society
Arch. and NHSoc.	Archaeological and Natural History Society
<i>BAHT</i>	<i>British Atlas of Historic Towns</i>
BL	British Library
<i>Bull. IHR</i>	<i>Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research</i> (now <i>Historical Research</i>)
C	Proceedings in the Court of Chancery, Public Record Office
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
CBA Res. Rep.	Council for British Archaeology, Research Reports
<i>CCh.R</i>	<i>Calendar of Charter Rolls</i>
CCR	<i>Calendar of Close Rolls</i>
<i>CIPM</i>	<i>Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem</i>
CPR	<i>Calendar of Patent Rolls</i>
DNB	<i>Dictionary of National Biography</i>
E	Exchequer Records, Public Record Office
<i>Ec.HR</i>	<i>Economic History Review</i>
<i>EHR</i>	<i>English Historical Review</i>
<i>ER</i>	<i>The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland</i> , ed. J. Stuart <i>et al.</i> (1878–1908)
<i>GSt.</i>	<i>Guildhall Studies in London History</i>
<i>HJ</i>	<i>Historical Journal</i>

List of abbreviations

HMC	Historical Manuscripts Commission
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationery Office
HR	<i>Historical Research</i>
J	<i>Journal</i>
<i>JEcc.Hist.</i>	<i>Journal of Ecclesiastical History</i>
<i>JMed.H</i>	<i>Journal of Medieval History</i>
<i>JUH</i>	<i>Journal of Urban History</i>
LJ	<i>London Journal</i>
LMAS	London and Middlesex Archaeological Society
<i>Med. Arch.</i>	<i>Medieval Archaeology</i>
<i>New DNB</i>	<i>New Dictionary of National Biography</i>
<i>NHist.</i>	<i>Northern History</i>
PIMSST	Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, Studies and Texts
<i>P&P</i>	<i>Past and Present</i>
PRO	Public Record Office, London
<i>Proc.</i>	<i>Proceedings</i>
<i>Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland</i>
RCAHMS	Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland
RCHM	Royal Commission on Historical Monuments
RMS	<i>Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum</i> , ed. J. M. Thomson <i>et al.</i> (1882–1914)
RO	Record Office
RRS	<i>Regesta Regum Scottorum</i> , ed. G. W. S. Barrow <i>et al.</i> (1960–)
RS	Rolls Series
<i>SHist.</i>	<i>Southern History</i>
<i>SHR</i>	<i>Scottish Historical Review</i>
SP	State Papers Domestic, Public Record Office
SR	<i>Statutes of the Realm</i> , ed. A. Luders <i>et al.</i>
SRO	Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh
TLMAS	<i>Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society</i>
TRHS	<i>Transactions of the Royal Historical Society</i>
UH	<i>Urban History</i>
UHY	<i>Urban History Yearbook</i> , now <i>Urban History</i>
VCH	<i>Victoria County History</i>

Cambridge University Press
978-1-108-71611-6 — The Cambridge Urban History of Britain
Edited by D. M. Palliser
Frontmatter
[More Information](#)

• PART I •

Introductory
